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# Colorado

## State Department of Public Welfare

### Quarterly Bulletin

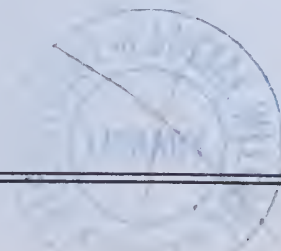
Vol. 6

April, May, June, 1942

No. 2



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





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**Colorado**  
**State Department of Public Welfare**  
Quarterly Bulletin

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**STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**  
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Denver, Colorado

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# Honor Roll

of

## EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE WHO HAVE ENTERED THE ARMED SERVICES



Blanchard, Gordon, Jr.	Junior Case Worker	Denver
Clarkson, Clyde	Visitor	Weld
Conway, Frank L.	Director	Pueblo
Coughlin, William	Director	Alamosa
Derby, Donald	Junior Case Worker	Denver
Fredell, Francis	Visitor	Boulder
Jones, Arthur	Case Work Supervisor	Denver
LaSelle, Mason	Statistical Clerk	Denver
Lawver, Edward	Assistant Intake Worker	Arapahoe
Leper, Norman	Visitor	Alamosa
Lira, Donald	Junior Case Worker	Denver
McClure, Sam	Principal Clerk	Las Animas
McGee, George	Intake Clerk	Pueblo
Maddock, William R.	Visitor	Pueblo
Murray, Ed	Visitor	Weld
O'Brien, Frank	Junior Clerk	Denver
Peery, William W.	Clerk	Denver
Preskar, Henry	Visitor	Las Animas
Salazar, Pete	Senior Clerk	Conejos
Scott, Robert	Visitor	Weld
Smith, Oarle J.	Director	Elbert
Stump, Dennis E., Jr.	Director	Park
Toliferro, William	Visitor	Chaffee
Winters, Harold	Senior Clerk	Las Animas
Yersin, William	Stenographer	Pueblo



**FRED B. ORMAN**  
**Member**  
**Colorado State Board of Public Welfare**

Fred B. Orman is outstanding among those who have contributed to the progress of the public welfare program in Colorado. As a volunteer, Mr. Orman has devoted much time and effort to public welfare activities over a period of years. He was born and reared in Colorado and has resided continuously within the state with the exception of the time spent in acquiring his education in St. John's Military School and Princeton University. He was associated with his father in a construction company which built many of the railroads of Colorado. He later became the head of a company which constructs highways, water works, sewage systems, and other municipal projects throughout the state. These activities have given him extensive knowledge of economic conditions and needs in Colorado. Close and continuous connection with governmental affairs, which began when his father, James Bradley Orman, was governor of Colorado, has given him the comprehensive understanding and the keen insight so invaluable in the administration of the public welfare program. His ability received recognition when former Governor Edwin C. Johnson appointed him a member of the Official Colorado State Relief Committee, which became the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare in 1936, and again, when Governor Teller Ammons reappointed him a member of the Board. At present Mr. Orman is engaged in defense work. He and his son, Fred B. Orman, Jr., are the utilities contractors at the Air Support Command Base in Colorado Springs.



**COLORADO**  
**STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

Earl M. Kouns, Director

Honorable Ralph L. Carr, Governor

**STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

ROY A. DAVIS, Chairman

FRED B. ORMAN

FLORENCE HUTSINPILLAR

ALFRED G. BROWN

RAY McGRATH

DR. A. T. MONISMITH

EARL M. KOUNS, Executive Secretary

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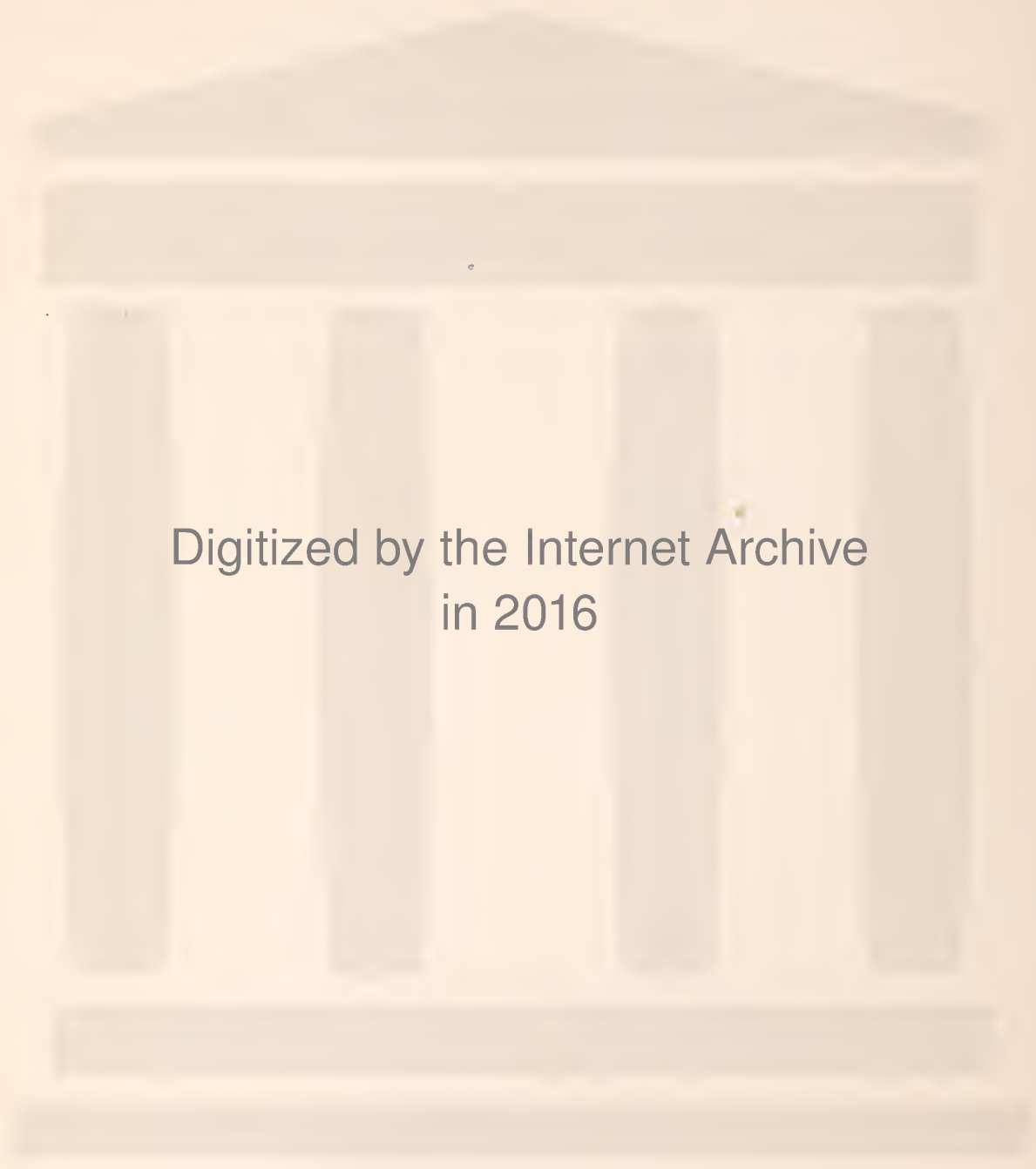
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# The Quarter in Review

On April 1, 1942, there was a balance of \$2,424,247 on hand in the State Public Welfare Fund. Receipts during the months of April, May, and June amounted to \$5,159,647, making a total of \$7,583,895 for the quarter. Expenditures totaling \$5,823,897 left a balance of \$1,759,998 on June 30th. Further information as to receipts by source, expenditures according to program, state and federal funds allotted to the counties, and an analysis of Old Age Pension Fund revenues and disbursements for the first 6 months are given in Appendix Tables I, II, and III.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS

Recipients of monthly payments under the Old Age Pension program in the second quarter averaged 42,867 a month: Class A recipients averaged 39,539 and Class B, 3,328. Obligations incurred for monthly payments to all recipients totaled \$4,050,669—92 per cent for Class A recipients and 8 per cent for Class B. The average monthly payment was \$30.96 in April, \$31.96 in May, and \$30.99 in June, the deductions from the authorized awards being \$10, \$9, and \$10 respectively. (Appendix Table IV.)

During the quarter a monthly average of 415 households in which there were Old Age Pension recipients were given supplemental aid through General Assistance funds. General Assistance obligations incurred for this aid totaled \$26,692 for the 3 months and averaged about \$21 a month per case aided. Almost 82 per cent of these obligations were incurred for hospitalization and medical care.

Appendix Table V presents information on applications and Old Age Pension cases under care in the second quarter. During the 3 months, 1,232 applications were received in addition to the 682 pending April 1st, making a total of 1,914 to be considered. Disposition was made of 1,376 applications, assistance being granted in 80 per cent of the instances, or 1,103 applications. Of the 273 applicants not granted assistance, 212 were denied aid because of noneligibility, the chief reasons for which were failure to meet the residence requirements and the possession of personal property in excess of \$250. Of the 1,135 cases closed during the quarter, 790, or nearly 70 per cent, were terminated by the death of the recipient. The possession of sufficient resources or income caused 99 closings, or 9 per cent of the total; and 85 cases, about 7 per cent, were discontinued because the recipient possessed personal property in excess

of \$250. At the close of the quarter there were 32 less persons in the pension case load than at the beginning. This is the only time since September 1, 1937, when the \$45 Old Age Pension Act became effective, that such a decrease has occurred. Since the monthly average of closures has changed very little recently, the decrease may be attributed primarily to the fact that the number of applications approved in this quarter was smaller than in any other quarter since the present law became operative.

## AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Obligations totaling \$562,768 were incurred for Aid to Dependent Children in the period April 1, 1942—June 30, 1942, as shown in Appendix Table IV. A monthly average of 6,074 families with 14,962 dependent children received this type of assistance. The average number of children per family was 2.5. The average monthly payment per family changed very little in the 3 months, being \$30.91 in April, \$30.88 in May, and \$30.86 in June. The average monthly payment per dependent child was about \$12.50. In addition to the monthly award under the Aid to Dependent Children program, General Assistance of some sort was received during the quarter by a monthly average of 1,463 households. The obligations for this supplementation totaled \$66,838, and the monthly average was \$22,279, or approximately \$15 a month per family. Almost 31 per cent of the total obligations were incurred for hospitalization and medical care, almost one-third being obligations against Tuberculosis Assistance funds.

During the second quarter 472 applications for Aid to Dependent Children were received, which, together with the 192 pending on April 1st, made 664 to be considered. Assistance was approved for 388 families representing 1,028 dependent children, or 80 per cent of the total families whose applications received disposition. Eighty-six applications were not approved because of ineligibility, almost 71 per cent because of failure to establish need. A total of 612 cases involving 1,628 children were closed during the quarter. In 224 instances, or nearly 37 per cent of the total closures, assistance was discontinued because of increased resources of the parents. This percentage is high as compared with that in the second quarter of 1941 and the year 1941 as a whole, when this reason was responsible for 22 per cent and

24 per cent of the closings, respectively. This factor accounts in part for the fact that on June 30th there were 224 fewer families and 600 fewer children in the case load than at the beginning of the quarter. A 16 per cent decrease in the number of applications approved in the second quarter as compared with the first also was a factor in the decreased number of families receiving this type of assistance. (Appendix Table VI.)

### AID TO THE BLIND

The number of persons receiving monthly grants under the Aid to the Blind program in the second quarter remained practically stationary, there being 640 in April, 639 in May, and 641 in June. In addition, a monthly average of 26 persons who did not receive monthly payments received medical care, hospitalization, or burial in this period.

Obligations incurred for monthly grants totaled \$63,636, and the average size of the monthly award was approximately \$33. For medical care and hospitalization for the prevention of blindness or restoration of sight, the obligations were \$3,457 and \$1,821, respectively. Obligations incurred for burials during the period amounted to \$300. (Appendix Table IV.) In addition to the assistance given under the Aid to the Blind program, supplemental aid of some kind from General Assistance funds was granted to a monthly average of 12 households in which there were Aid to the Blind recipients. Obligations incurred against General Assistance funds for this supplemental aid totaled \$799 for the 3 months and averaged about \$22 a month per household aided. About 74 per cent of the total obligations were incurred for hospitalization and medical care.

Appendix Table VII shows the applications for Aid to the Blind (including monthly payments, medical care for prevention of blindness or restoration of sight, or both payments and medical care) and the cases under care during the second quarter. Fifty applications were pending April 1st and 66 were received during the quarter, making a total of 116 to be considered. Of this total, 68 were disposed of, assistance being granted in 54 instances, or 79 per cent of the dispositions. There were 2 voluntary withdrawals and 12 denials because of ineligibility. The leading reason for denial was the fact that surgical operation was judged inadvisable. With 54 cases added during the quarter and 43 closed, there were 11 more cases under care at the end of the quarter than at the beginning. In 23 instances, or over 53 per cent of the closures, the reason for closing was restoration of sight, whole or partial. Ten cases were terminated by the death of the recipient.

### GENERAL ASSISTANCE

During the second quarter of 1942, the monthly average number of cases which received General Assistance, inclusive of those in the Social Security categories for which some type of supplementary aid was approved, was 9,868. (Appendix Table VIII.) General Assistance obligations incurred for cases during the quarter totaled \$659,644, including \$94,328 for supplementation to cases under the 3 Social Security programs. Nearly 70 per cent of the total obligations were incurred for cases not in the Social Security categories which had no employable members; about 16 per cent for cases not in the Social Security categories which had employable members; and 14 per cent for cases in the 3 special categories. (Appendix Table IX.)

Of the total obligations incurred for all types of General Assistance to cases, cash assistance represented 65 per cent; hospitalization and medical care, 27 per cent; assistance in kind, almost 7 per cent; and burials, about one per cent. For cases not in the Social Security categories which had employable members, hospitalization and medical care represented over 45 per cent of the obligations incurred. (Appendix Table XI.) Almost one-fourth of the total obligations for hospitalization and medical care were incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds; about 4 per cent of the obligations for burials were chargeable to Tuberculosis Assistance. (Appendix Table X gives information on obligations incurred for cases by kind of assistance and county for the quarter.)

A comparison of the figures on General Assistance for the first and second quarters of 1942 shows a marked decrease in both the monthly average number of cases and the obligations incurred. A monthly average of 13,676 unduplicated cases received assistance in the first quarter, but the average dropped to 9,868 cases a month in the second quarter. This decrease, as shown by Appendix Table VIII, was due primarily to a decrease in the average number of cases with employable members not in the Social Security categories which received General Assistance—1,660 a month in this quarter as against 5,044 in the preceding quarter. Total General Assistance obligations incurred for cases of all types decreased slightly more than 27 per cent from the preceding 3-month period. The largest decrease was in the obligations incurred for employable cases, the total amount for the second quarter being 66 per cent less than the total for the first quarter. (Appendix Table XI.) This decrease is in line with the trend throughout the year 1941.

## DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES

In the quarter ended June 30, 1942, surplus commodities obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Administration were distributed by the Food Stamp Plan and by the direct method to public assistance cases and other low-income families certified for these types of aid, schools participating in the Community School Lunch Program, and WPA and NYA projects.

At the opening of the second quarter the Food Stamp Plan was in operation in 32 counties. One county was added in April and 4 in May, bringing the counties under the plan to 37. Orange stamps with a total value of \$690,047 were purchased in the 37 counties, and blue stamps worth \$332,964 were issued free with the orange ones. (Appendix Table XII.) The cases certified as eligible for stamps averaged 25,709 a month: 14,231 a month in Denver County and 11,478 a month in the 36 other counties under the stamp plan. About 50 per cent of the total cases certified as eligible obtained stamps, but the percentages for the individual counties in the separate months ranged from about 12 per cent to almost 90 per cent. (Appendix Table XIII.)

A monthly average of 7,825 cases in counties not under the Food Stamp Plan received, by direct distribution, 1,657,330 pounds of food with an estimated wholesale value of \$117,722. In addition, during April and May an average of 629 schools received food under the Community School Lunch Program and served an average of 37,820 children a month. In June, after the ending of the school term in most districts, 87 schools received food under this important health program and served 5,872 children. Considerable quantities of food were distributed also to NYA and WPA projects, and to recreation projects.

Clothing and household goods distributed to all programs and agencies during the quarter totaled 126,025 items with an estimated wholesale value of \$194,660. Of the total number of items, 119,561 articles with a value of \$192,896 were distributed to cases. Clothing and household goods of various kinds were distributed also to NYA and WPA projects. Appendix Tables XIV and XV give information on the number of cases certified as eligible for surplus commodities and on the quantity and value of the commodities distributed by the direct method, according to agency or program.

## CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

In the quarter ended June 30, 1942, the Division of Child Welfare provided major services to a monthly average of 747 children and minor services to a monthly average of 668 children. (Appendix Table

XVI shows the number of children served each month according to type of service.)

The children provided supervision or treatment in their own homes or homes of relatives averaged 421 a month. These types of service also were provided a monthly average of 225 children in boarding homes, 23 children in free foster homes, and 20 children in homes in which they worked. In addition, a monthly average of 36 children who were known to the Division and had been referred to institutions received services through the child welfare workers and consultants. Arrangements for hospitalization or other special care were made for several children during the quarter.

The Division supplied housekeepers to 4 families with 15 children in April, 6 families with 25 children in May, and 5 families with 22 children in June. Thus an average of about 21 children a month were provided care and supervision in their own homes during the illness or absence of their mothers.

The majority of the monthly average of 668 children provided minor services—such as investigations for other agencies or follow-up work pertaining to previous major services—were in their own homes or homes of relatives.

During the quarter, data were collected on changes or increases in child welfare needs in the defense areas of the state. Tabulations of the data and analyses of the facts are in process.

## SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

During the months of April, May, and June, 1942, a monthly average of 95 visually handicapped persons were visited by the 3 Home Teachers of the Blind. The number of visits totaled 636 for the quarter and averaged 212 calls a month. Lessons given during the teaching visits totaled 463 and included instruction in Braille or Moon type, handicrafts, and other subjects. Appendix Table XVII gives further information on the visits and lessons month by month.

The Braille department of the American Red Cross is co-operating in the Services for the Blind program by providing reading material in embossed type for the blind. Volunteers in that department have been transcribing printed material into Braille type of various grades. Of special interest and value is the transcription of some nursery stories into Braille, grade 1, for a child who has not yet been admitted to the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. They have also been Brailleing playing cards and recipes to be distributed to the blind as needed.

In the second quarter, a number of new Talking Book machines were received, making a total of 233 machines now available to the adult blind of Colo-

rado. This was the tenth and last allotment made by the WPA project, sponsored by The Library of Congress, under which the Talking Book machines were furnished to the states. The project was closed June 30, 1942. During the quarter, 7 machines were returned to the State Department of Public Welfare, and 20 were loaned to new borrowers.

### TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE

In the second quarter of 1942, the needy persons who received care in approved sanatoria and out-patient departments under the state-county program of Tuberculosis Assistance totaled 298. Of this number 253 patients were under care on April 1st, and 45 were added during the quarter as new, readmitted, and reopened cases. Termination of care in 45 cases brought the individuals in the case load back to 253 by June 30th: 196 in sanatoria, and 57 in out-patient departments.

More than one-fourth, or 12, of the individuals for whom care was terminated were discharged with the disease apparently arrested, and 10 others were released from care with their tuberculous conditions in an improved or quiescent state. Other details as to the closures are given in Appendix Table XVIII.

### CCC SELECTION SERVICES

At the beginning of April, 1942, there were 17 Civilian Conservation Corps camps in operation in Colorado, and there were more than 500 Colorado-selected enrollees in the camps. The decrease in the number of enrollees, with the resultant closing of camps noted in the report for the first quarter continued, however; and the size of the Corps was greatly diminished by June 30, when the Civilian Conservation Corps was abolished by act of Congress. An article on the termination of the Corps follows.

## Liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps

On June 30, 1942, Congress enacted legislation calling for the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps.<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>U. S. 77th Congress, 2nd Session, Public No. 647, H. R. 7181.

By act of Congress, March 31, 1933,<sup>2</sup> the Emergency Conservation Work program was begun for the purpose of relieving "the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works. . . ."

Unofficially, the program was referred to as the CCC, the 3-C's, Triple C, or the Civilian Conservation Corps. The last name was officially recognized by act of Congress on June 28, 1937.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of the organization was extended to provide "employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who are unemployed and in need of employment . . . through the performance of useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the United States. . . ."

At the inception of the program, 4 federal departments were designated to cooperate with the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps in carrying out the necessary operations. The War Department was given the responsibility of the administration of the camps, including housing, equipping, feeding, and transporting enrollees and providing for their medical attention and leisure time activities. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior were made responsible for the selection,

<sup>2</sup>U. S. 73rd Congress, 1st Session, Public No. 5, S. 598.

<sup>3</sup>U. S. 75th Congress, 1st Session, 50 Stat. 319.

planning, and supervision of the work projects. To the Department of Labor was delegated the responsibility for deciding the basis for selecting men with the exception of the legal requirements stipulated in the act. On July 1, 1939, the responsibilities of the Department of Labor were transferred to the CCC Director's office.<sup>4</sup> On the same date, under the authority of the Reorganization Act,<sup>5</sup> the Director's office was placed in the Federal Security Agency, no change being made in the functions of the War Department and the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

The CCC was a unique organization because it utilized existing federal agencies, which cooperated in carrying out the program. Similarly, existing state-wide public assistance agencies were asked by the Director to accept the responsibilities of administration of selection activities. In Colorado the state selecting authorities were, in order of their existence: Official Colorado State Relief Committee, Colorado Emergency Relief Administration, Colorado Works Progress Administration, and Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, the latter accepting the duties of CCC selection on December 1, 1936. Mr. Earl M. Kouns, by virtue of his position as Director of the State Department of Public Welfare, was the State Director of CCC Selection. Similarly, the county directors of the public welfare departments were the local directors of CCC Selection. Since the inception of the program there have been 32,501 Colorado youths enrolled in the CCC. During the period December 1, 1936, to June 30, 1942, Colorado county welfare staffs selected 14,309 young men who were enrolled in the Corps. In acknowledgment of their

<sup>4</sup>Executive Order No. 8133, dated May 15, 1939.

work, the following letter, dated July 1, 1942, was received by the State Director of CCC Selection from Mr. J. J. McEntee, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps:

Retrenchment in the expenses of the Federal Government must be made in every possible way in order that every dollar may be poured into our war effort. Among the Government Agencies which are being discontinued by action of Congress is the Civilian Conservation Corps. As the Corps closes its distinguished career, I am writing this letter to you, and through you to those Selecting Agencies who have worked so devotedly, with mind and heart, in the selecting of enrollees. It is indeed difficult for me to find suitable words of gratitude and appreciation. I would like to have you know that despite the fact that other Government departments have been working closely with us, I have been aware of the grand spirit and the wholesome attitude with which you have carried on your share of the work. Into the remotest sections of the cities and countryside you have reached to take the message of rehabilitation and surely there is no one who can adequately appreciate or evaluate the great worth of your activities; however, you and those working immediately with you know better than anyone, of the lasting effects for good your activities have had on innumerable boys whom you have guided into the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The enrollees of the Corps have left a great monument in what they have accomplished in a material way in our forests, our parks, and our grazing lands. The value of this type of work to the boys themselves no one can properly evaluate. Beyond this I feel that words are of little avail to express the things one would like to say other than I want you and the people who work under you to know that we, here at headquarters, appreciate greatly your mighty fine cooperation over all the years.

The State Department of Public Welfare commends the members of the county welfare staffs for fulfilling their responsibility of selection activities. It also extends its appreciation to the regional representatives of the following agencies for their splendid cooperation: Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and Grazing Service; and to the officers of the staffs of the Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area, and the District Commander in charge of Colorado camps.

<sup>5</sup>U. S. 76th Congress, 1st Session, Public Law 19 (Reorganization Act of 1939).

## Results of the Merit System Examinations for Colorado County Departments of Public Welfare

In the winter of 1941-1942 a program of qualifying and open competitive examinations was conducted by the State of Colorado Merit System Council for 25 types of positions in the County Departments of Public Welfare.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of the examinations was two-fold: to give opportunity to incumbent personnel to acquire Merit System status, a requirement

<sup>1</sup>For articles on the organization of the Merit System and the rules and regulations pertaining to applications and examinations for positions in the County Departments of Public Welfare, see the *Quarterly Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 30-32, and Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 6-8.

under the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act; and to establish registers of well-qualified, competent persons from which Merit System certifications can be made as need arises.

### NATURE OF THE EXAMINATIONS

Each examination included several required parts: (1) an evaluation of the applicant's training and experience; (2) a practical written test; (3) an oral examination, for certain classes of positions; and (4) a performance test, for some types of work. Each

part of the examination was weighted appropriately for the particular type of position, and a final weighted average of 70 or higher was considered a passing grade. Failure in any part of the examination disqualified an applicant in his examination as a whole.

Incumbency preference was allowed to County Department employees who had been on their department's pay roll continuously since December 31, 1939, or earlier. Eligibility for incumbency preference carried two privileges. In the first place, the employee was permitted to take the Merit System examination covering his position regardless of whether he possessed the minimum requirements of education or experience specified for that class of position. Second, a grade of not less than 75 in the examination made the employee immediately eligible to be certified for retention as a permanent employee without respect to his rank in the final list of eligibles. If an employee passed his examination but with a grade lower than 75, he could not be appointed under incumbency preference but had to await his turn with other eligibles on the list.

Employees who had not been with the County Departments long enough to be eligible for incumbency preference privileges were required to enter the examinations on the same basis as other open competitive candidates.

All applicants—employees or otherwise—were permitted to apply for as many of the 25 examinations as they wished to take after having given careful consideration to the requirements. Incumbency preference privileges for employees, of course, applied only to the positions of their incumbency.

#### NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS AND OVER-ALL RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS

In October, 1941, the Merit System Supervisor released examination announcements setting November 15th as the closing date for receiving applications and statements of training and experience. A total of 2,702 individuals who desired to qualify for one or more of the 25 types of positions filed 6,227 applications. Upon evaluation of the training and experience reported by the applicants, it was found that 2,513 individuals were eligible to take one or more written examinations, the total number of accepted applications being 5,381. Only 1,944, or 77 per cent, of the accepted applicants appeared on the examination dates to participate in 4,113 written examinations, however; and 88 of these persons withdrew from one or more examinations at some stage of the process. The examinations from which candidates withdrew totaled 113.

Of the 1,856 applicants who participated in the written examinations and completed the series of tests for at least one class of position, 1,549 passed 2,996 complete Merit System examinations—inclusive of ratings of training and experience, written tests, and oral or performance tests if required in addition to the other parts. The over-all results of the examinations in terms of successful applicants were as follows: 62 per cent of the total 2,513 accepted applicants completed their examinations and achieved a place on the final registers of eligibles by obtaining grades of 70 or higher in one or more examinations; 80 per cent of the 1,944 accepted applicants who appeared for written examinations, inclusive of the 88 who withdrew from one or more examinations, received final grades of 70 or higher for one or more classes of position; and 83 per cent of the 1,856 accepted applicants who appeared and completed the examination process for one or more types of position received a passing grade on at least one examination. As shown by Text Table 1, the percentage of successful outcomes was about the same from the standpoint of passing grades on separate examinations as on the basis of accepted applicants who were successful in one or more examinations.

Table 1.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTED APPLICANTS AND APPLICATIONS BY RESULT

Result	Applicants		Examinations	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Total accepted.....	2,513	100.0	5,381	100.0
One or more examinations completed .....	1,856	73.9	4,076	75.7
Passing grade of 70 or higher in one or more examinations	1,549	61.7	2,996	55.7
Failure in all examinations taken .....	307	12.2	1,080	20.0
Non-appearance or withdrawal from all examinations .....	657	26.1	1,305	24.3

#### PARTICIPATION OF COUNTY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

At the time of the written examinations there were 723 employees in the 63 County Departments of Pub-

lic Welfare. Sixty-two employees, 48 of whom were eligible for incumbency preference privileges, did not participate in the examinations. Of the 661 participating employees, 467 had been continuously on the pay rolls long enough to have acquired incumbency preference status; the other 194 took examinations for their positions in open competition with other applicants. (Text Table 2.)

**Table 2.**

**PARTICIPATION OF COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE EMPLOYEES IN MERIT SYSTEM EXAMINATIONS BY INCUMBENCY PREFERENCE STATUS**

Incumbency Preference Status <sup>1</sup>	Number of Employees		
	Total	Participants in Examinations	Not Participants in Examinations
Total .....	723	661	62
Employees eligible for incumbency preference....	515	467	48
Employees not eligible for incumbency preference	208	194	14
	Per Cent of Employees		
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employees eligible for incumbency preference....	71.2	70.6	77.4
Employees not eligible for incumbency preference	28.8	29.4	22.6

<sup>1</sup>Eligible if on the pay roll continuously since December 31, 1939, or earlier.

Four-fifths, or 374, of the 467 employee participants who were eligible for incumbency preference privileges achieved grades of 75 or higher and thus qualified for retention as permanent employees. Seventeen who passed the examinations covering their positions with grades below 75 were placed on the final registers of eligibles. These individuals, however, were dismissed from service and their positions were filled by certifications from the open competitive registers. Seventy-six individuals, or 16 per cent of the participants entitled to incumbency preference privileges, failed in their examinations and were dismissed. (Text Table 3.)

**Table 3.**

**RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF COUNTY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES BY INCUMBENCY PREFERENCE STATUS<sup>1</sup>**

Incumbency Preference Status and Result of Examination	Employees Examined	
	Number	Per Cent
Total employees examined.....	<b>661</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employees eligible for incumbency preference .....	<b>467</b>	<b>70.7</b>
Qualified for appointment on an incumbency preference basis —grade of 75 or more.....	374	56.6
Passed examination but with a grade below 75.....	17	2.6
Failed examination — grade below 70 .....	76	11.5
Employees not eligible for incumbency preference .....	<b>194</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Passed examination—grade of 70 or higher.....	160	24.2
Failed examination — grade below 70 .....	34	5.1

<sup>1</sup>Eligible if on the pay roll continuously since December 31, 1939, or earlier.

Of the 194 employee participants whose periods of employment did not entitle them to incumbency privileges, 160, or 83 per cent, received final grades of 70 or higher and were placed on the registers according to their grade rankings.

**REGISTERS OF ELIGIBLES**

Official Merit System registers of eligibles were promulgated in the spring months of 1942 as follows: for clerical and stenographic positions, April 1st; for technical positions, May 1st; for administrative, supervisory, and case work positions, June 1st. Text Table 4 shows the 25 classes of positions, the number of positions in each class, and the number of eligibles per position of each class. The gross total of 2,996 name entries on the 25 registers, it should be noted, represents only 1,549 persons, many of the successful examinees having qualified for more than one kind of position.

As shown by the last column of the table, the number of eligibles per position varied considerably for the various classes. At the upper extreme of the range, there were 28 times as many eligibles as there were positions for accounting clerks; whereas, at the

**Table 4. NUMBER OF ELIGIBLES ON MERIT SYSTEM REGISTERS  
BY CLASS OF POSITION**

Class of Position	Positions in the Class	Name Entries on Registers <sup>1</sup>			Eligibles per Position
		Total	Person without Incumbency Preference	Employee with Incumbency Preference	
Total .....	723	2,996	2,622	374	4.1
Administrative Positions					
County Director, Class I.....	1	10	9	1	10.0
County Director, Class II.....	13	78	68	10	6.0
County Director, Class III.....	41	144	112	32	3.5
County Director, Class IV.....	8	104	101	3	13.0
Supervisory Positions					
Principal Case Work Supervisor.....	1	10	9	1	10.0
Case Work Supervisor, Class I.....	16	52	38	14	3.3
Case Work Supervisor, Class II.....	11	54	44	10	4.9
Case Work Positions					
Child Welfare Worker.....	8	41	37	4	5.1
Senior Case Worker, Class I.....	29	61	35	26	2.1
Senior Case Worker, Class II.....	16	75	65	10	4.7
Junior Case Worker.....	56	117	102	15	2.1
Visitor .....	210	387	262	125	1.8
Technical Positions					
Staff Consultant.....	1	3	3	.....	3.0
Consultant on Social Studies.....	1	2	2	.....	2.0
Food Stamp Plan Supervisor.....	1	20	19	1	20.0
Junior Statistician .....	1	4	4	.....	4.0
Junior Accountant.....	1	27	27	.....	27.0
Clerical Positions					
Accounting Clerk .....	3	84	82	2	28.0
Principal Clerk.....	12	242	233	9	20.2
Senior Clerk.....	57	359	329	30	6.3
Junior Clerk .....	62	508	486	22	8.2
Telephone Operator.....	7	34	32	2	4.9
Stenographic					
Senior Stenographer.....	15	64	56	8	4.3
Junior Stenographer.....	125	200	159	41	1.6
Clerk-Typist .....	27	316	308	8	11.7

<sup>1</sup>Totals represent the number of name entries on the 25 registers, not the number of persons whose names appeared on the registers (1 549), because names of persons who passed more than one examination were listed 2 or more times.

other end of the range, there were less than 2 times as many eligible junior stenographers as there were positions in their class of work. The size of the registers in relation to the demand for appointments varied considerably in each of 6 broad groupings of positions—administrative, supervisory, technical, clerical and stenographic; in the case work group of positions all of the registers were small in relation to the number of positions.

From the standpoint of availability of eligible persons for certification to positions, the registers were more limited than the number of name entries on the 25 lists indicates. Obviously, if individuals with multiple eligibility are certified from one list, their

availability for appointment from other lower lists is terminated. Some of the successful participants in the examinations did not desire appointment to County Department service, having taken the examinations only to gauge their qualifications and determine their relative standing. Furthermore, many of the eligibles who desired appointment were willing to accept positions in certain counties only. This means that the number of eligible persons available for certification to some counties is disproportionately small or insufficient while for other counties the number available is entirely adequate. Circumstances such as these point to the necessity of a continuing Merit System examination program.

## **Functions of the Personnel Officer of the State Department of Public Welfare**

When the Merit System for employees in the County Departments was established, the State Board of Public Welfare created the position of Personnel Officer within the State Department and made the new official, who functions under the State Director of Public Welfare, responsible for various aspects of the personnel administration of both the State and County Departments. In this report his duties relating to the Merit System in the County Departments are briefly summarized.

Acting in a liaison capacity between the County Departments and the State Department and the Merit System Supervisor, the Personnel Officer confers with District Supervisors of the State Department, County Directors, and County Boards of Public Welfare on matters affecting employees in the County Departments. All selections of personnel, promotions, salary advancements, demotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations, and appointments by County Departments are reported to the Personnel Officer, and he in turn reports such actions to the Merit System Supervisor. In addition, the Personnel Officer maintains, for all persons employed by the County Departments, Service Record cards which show the qualifications of the employees at the time of appointment, changes in their positions or salaries, and related information.

The preparation of the Merit System Classification and Compensation Plans applicable to the County Departments was the responsibility of the Personnel Officer, and the plans are now administered by him. In this connection, he ascertains whether employees selected under the Merit System are performing the duties set forth in the job speci-

fications covering their positions; and whenever it is necessary to create a new position he determines, through the proper administrative authorities, the functions of the new position and prepares a job specification for submission to the State Board.

Upon promulgation of the registers of eligibles for clerical, technical, and professional positions on April 1st, May 1st, and June 1st of 1942, respectively, the County Departments made requests, through the Personnel Officer, for certifications of eligibles; and the positions were filled either by retaining incumbents who had been certified by the Merit System Supervisor as having attained qualifying grades in the examinations under incumbency preference privileges, or by selecting one of the three highest available eligibles on the registers. By June 1st most of the clerical positions had been filled by persons selected under the Merit System, and by June 30th most of the technical and professional positions also had been filled from the official registers.

The County Departments having been staffed with employees selected under the Merit System, the Personnel Officer now has the responsibility of providing and administering a method of evaluating the performance of the workers in their jobs. On the basis of the personnel records, suggestions by County Department staffs, and detailed analysis of the duties of each employee in his particular position, a system of service ratings is being developed. These ratings will serve as guides to the supervisors and administrators in assisting the employees to increase their efficiency and develop new skills in the performance of their work.

## **The Old Age Pension Program**

### **April, 1936—June, 1942**

The three charts accompanying this report show graphically the number of Old Age Pension recipients, the obligations incurred for payment of pensions, and the average monthly payments per recipient since April 1, 1936, when the State Department of Public Welfare began its administration of the program.

#### **THE OLD AGE PENSION ACTS**

When the State Department of Public Welfare, which was created by the Welfare Organization Act of 1936, took over the administration of assistance to the needy aged there were about 21,700 persons in Colorado who were receiving Old Age Pensions under an earlier law which authorized county judges to grant pensions of not more than \$30 a month to needy persons 65 or older. Under the changed plan of administration, pensions to these individuals were continued on the basis of the county judges' awards until reinvestigations and new awards could be made. The program, therefore, proceeded without interruption.

In September, 1937, the \$30 program moved into the present \$45 Old Age Pension program when Constitutional Amendment No. 4 concerning funds for the payment of the pensions (adopted at the general election of November, 1936) and the \$45 Old Age Pension Act (passed by the General Assembly in May, 1937) went into operation. Section 6 of the amendment provides for payment of pensions of \$45 a month to eligible persons; provided, however, "that the amount of net income from whatever source, that any person eligible for a pension may have, shall be deducted from the amount of the pension which such person would otherwise receive." The amount of each pension award is determined in accordance with the following provisions of Section 6 of the \$45 Old Age Pension Act:

The amount of pension which any applicant, eligible under this Act, shall receive shall be not more than forty-five dollars (\$45.00) per month, and the amount thereof shall be determined by the County Department [of Public Welfare]; provided, however, that no variation in the amount paid or other discrimination between persons eligible shall be permitted; provided further, however, that the amount of net income from whatever source either in cash or in kind that any person eligible for a pension may receive shall be deducted from the amount of the pension which such person would otherwise receive; and in computing said net income the County Department shall consider the ownership of real estate occupied as a residence as income to the extent of the reasonable rental value of said real estate deducting therefrom, however, the bona fide interest costs upon any indebtedness against such real estate, the ad valorem taxes thereon and the items of actual repair, but in reckoning the true net rental value thereof, for the purposes and intent of this section, no charge or cost of property betterment shall be deductible.

Pensions, the amount of which are determined as stated above, are authorized for eligible needy individuals 65 and older as Class A recipients, and for qualified persons between 60 and 65 as Class B recipients. The state residence requirement for Class A recipients is that they prove residence in Colorado for 5 of the 9 years (last year continuous) immediately preceding the application date. Class B applicants accepted at present must prove continuous state residence from April 25, 1906, to the date of application. Prior to April 25, 1941, the requirement for Class B recipients was 35 years of continuous residence immediately preceding application.

Under the \$45 act and the constitutional amendment, a State Old Age Pension Fund was established in the State Treasury; sums were allocated to the Fund; and revenue sources were specified, inclusive of grants-in-aid from the Federal Government as authorized by the Social Security Act. From September, 1937, until January, 1940, the Federal Government reimbursed the state for half of the payments of \$30 or less made to Class A recipients. The state bore, in addition to its half of the Class A monthly payments up to \$30, the entire amount in excess of \$30 paid to recipients 65 and older; also the entire amount of the Class B pensions. The state continues to carry the full burden of the Class B monthly payments; but in January, 1940, the maximum amount which the Federal Government pays with respect to any Class A monthly pension was increased from \$15 to \$20, as the result of a 1939 amendment to the Social Security Act.

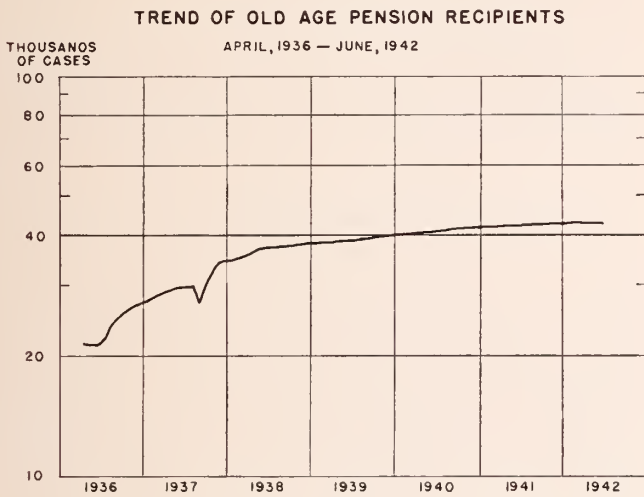
Under Section 10 of the \$45 Old Age Pension Act, reasonable funeral and burial expenses, not to exceed \$100, may be authorized by the County Departments of Public Welfare in the cases of deceased pension recipients of either class "if the estate of the deceased is insufficient to pay such reasonable funeral and burial expenses and the persons legally responsible for the support of the deceased" are unable to pay them. These funeral and burial expenses are paid from state funds without federal participation.

#### **TREND IN THE NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS**

As illustrated by Chart 1, drawn on a semilogarithmic scale to show the rate of change, the number of Old Age Pension recipients increased year after year, the temporary drop in September, 1937, having been occasioned by reinvestigation of cases

at the time the \$45 provisions were put into operation. From 32,350 recipients a month under the \$45 program in the last quarter of 1937, the monthly average rose to 42,960 in the first quarter of 1942. The peak figure of 42,968 recipients was reached in February of 1942, but the rate of increase in recent years has been much less rapid than in the early years of the Old Age Pension program as a whole. The average number of recipients monthly in the first quarter of 1941 was only 4 per cent higher than the monthly average for the first quarter of 1940, and the average for the first quarter of 1942 was but 2.5 per cent higher than that for the first quarter of 1941.

**Chart 1.**



In the second quarter of 1942 the number of recipients declined somewhat but too slightly for the change to be evident on a small chart. The monthly average for April, May, and June was about 90 persons under the average for the first three months of the year. (The figures on which Chart 1 is based are presented in Appendix Table XIX.)

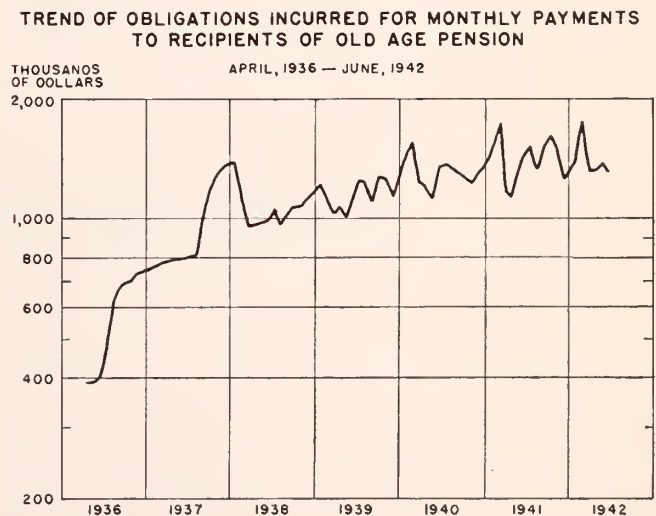
**OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AND AVERAGE PAYMENTS**

Chart 2, drawn on a semilogarithmic scale, shows the rate of increase in obligations incurred for the monthly pension payments. The steeply upward trend in the obligations in the period when the \$30 law was still in effect—April, 1936, through August, 1937—was caused not only by the growing number of recipients but also by an increase in the size of the average monthly payments, which rose from about \$17.70 per recipient in April, 1936, to approximately \$27.15 in August of that year. The average payments then remained between \$27 and \$28 until the \$45 act went into operation.

With the change to the \$45 program in September, 1937, the average monthly amount paid the recipients rose to approximately \$40 and remained at that level for a period of 5 months during which the funds for Old Age Pension purposes were adequate to pay the full awards authorized under the \$45 act. In January, 1938, sums remaining in the Old Age Pension Fund from 1937 deposits were distributed as a bonus of \$27.77 to each pensioner, in accordance with Section 4 of Constitutional Amendment No. 4 which provides that all moneys deposited in the Old Age Pension Fund shall be paid out to qualified pensioners, after defraying the expense of administering the fund, within 10 days following the expiration of the calendar year in which the deposits are made. In addition to the bonus, each pensioner was paid his full authorized award in January, 1938. Thereafter, however, insufficiency of the funds earmarked for Old Age Pension purposes necessitated at least a small prorated deduction from the authorized awards every month, except February, 1941, and February, 1942.

The prorated deductions are the reason for the sharp irregularities in the part of Chart 2 showing the obligations incurred after 1937. The number of persons to whom payments were made, Chart 1, also was somewhat affected by the prorated deductions, because in months when deductions are necessary no payments are made to individuals whose authorized awards do not exceed the amount by which each award is reduced in the particular month.

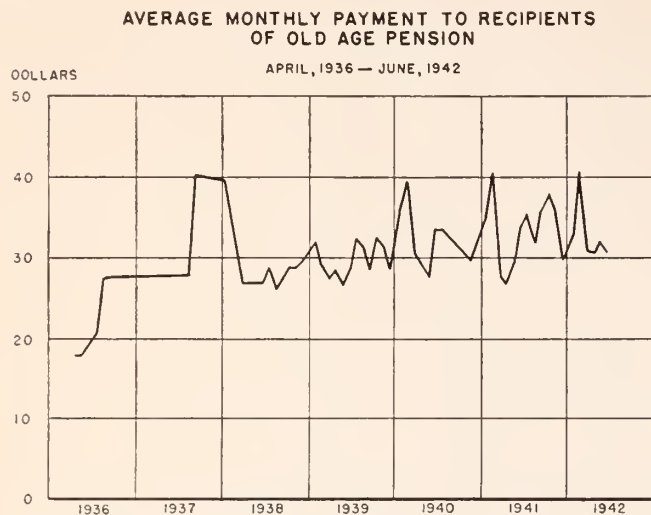
**Chart 2.**



The figures on which Chart 2 is based are given in Appendix Table XIX. The obligations incurred averaged \$1,420,800 a month in the first half of 1942, in comparison with \$1,062,600 a month in the first

half of 1938, the first 6-month period in which prorated deductions were made.

Chart 3.



The variations in the average monthly payments per recipient are illustrated by Chart 3, which is drawn on an arithmetic scale to show the absolute amount of the differences in the average payments from month to month. The change from the \$30 to the \$45 pension program accounts for the sharp rise in the last quarter of 1937; and the jaggedness of the line in the succeeding 4½ years is due to the fluctuations in the prorated deductions made in 52 of the 54 months. The average authorized awards varied only slightly under the \$45 program, ranging from about \$39.50 to approximately \$41.00. The average payments, however, changed irregularly with the amount of the prorated deductions, which ranged from \$1 to \$14. (The average authorized awards,

prorated deductions, and average payments per recipient are given by year and month in Appendix Table XX.)

### SIZE OF THE OLD AGE PENSION CASE LOAD IN RELATION TO THE AGED POPULATION OF THE STATE

As of June 30, 1942, there were 40,328 men and women in the Class A case load, or approximately 47 per cent of the Colorado population 65 years of age or older as reported in the 1940 census; whereas the 3,402 individuals in the Class B case load represented only about 8 per cent of the population in the age group 60 through 64. The Class A and Class B pensioners, together, equalled approximately 34 per cent of the 1940 population aged 60 or older.

In Appendix Table XXI, the 1940 census figures on the population of all ages, the group aged 60 through 64, and the group 65 and older are presented for each county, together with the number of individuals in the Class A and the Class B case loads as of June 30, 1942. As shown by the fifth column of figures in the table, the percentage of the population 60 or older varies considerably from county to county, the range at the time of the 1940 census being from 6.5 per cent to 16.3 per cent. There is also considerable variation in the percentage of the aged population which is in the Old Age Pension case loads. (The percentages are given in the ninth column of figures in Appendix Table XXI.) In the county at the bottom of the range, the Class A and Class B pensioners, as of June 30th, equalled approximately 25 per cent of the 1940 population aged 60 and older in contrast to almost 72 per cent in the county at the top of the range.

## Some Wartime Conditions Affecting Public Welfare Needs and Programs

During 1941, federal, state, and local public welfare administrators and research staffs studied the trends in public assistance needs and case loads in order to ascertain, as fully as possible, the effect of the changed economic and social conditions resulting from defense activities.<sup>1</sup> The United States Children's Bureau, for example, collected information on problems affecting the health and welfare of children

in defense areas, of which there were approximately 400 by the end of the year—at least one in every state, although the defense industries were largely concentrated in coastal states and in the northeast and central industrial states.<sup>2</sup> The Work Projects Administration conducted surveys of migration to defense areas and studied the social implications of the movement. State and local directors of public wel-

<sup>1</sup>For a preliminary analysis of the task confronting welfare agencies in meeting wartime emergencies, see *The Public Welfare Job and National Defense*; Chicago, American Public Welfare Association, April, 1941.

<sup>2</sup>Lenroot, Katharine F., Report on January 14, 1942, *Hearings Before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, House of Representatives, Seventy-seventh Congress, Second Session, Part 25, Washington Hearings, January 13, 14, 15, 1942*; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1942; pp. 9841-9843.

fare, at a meeting in Washington in December, reported their observations and data on welfare problems arising from or altered by the defense activities. The effect of defense employment on public assistance loads was measured in statistical studies conducted during 1940 and 1941 by the Social Security Board.

As a result of conferences and studies such as those mentioned above, there was available a considerable volume of information on relationships between wartime conditions and public welfare needs by the time the United States moved into its all-out war effort in 1942. A great deal of this information was submitted to the Select Committee of the House of Representatives which investigated national defense migration in the early months of 1942. Three statements by representatives of national agencies have been selected from the printed reports of the hearings for presentation, in excerpt form, below; together with notes from two recent *Social Security Bulletins*.

#### NEED FOR EXPANSION OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

In a report submitted to the House of Representatives committee in January, Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief, United States Children's Bureau, discussed the need for expansion of the child welfare services carried on by the Bureau in co-operation with the states under Title V, part 3, of the Social Security Act.<sup>3</sup> A problem especially emphasized was the necessity of developing community services for daytime care of children whose mothers are employed in occupations essential to the war effort and other children without adequate home care because of the war program.<sup>4</sup> Excerpts from Miss Lenroot's report follow:

Since 1935 the Children's Bureau has been cooperating with the child welfare agencies in developing child welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent, especially in rural areas. Such services are now provided in about 500 counties in the United States.

The State plans for the fiscal year 1942 and information obtained by the staff of the Children's Bureau indicate a serious increase in problems affecting the welfare of children in defense areas. The types of problems presented include home problems arising from grave housing shortages, need for recreation, shortage of school facilities resulting in nonattendance at school or curtailed hours of school, increasing delinquency, difficulty in finding foster homes for children because of expanded demand for women workers and especially problems of day care for children whose mothers are employed.

Of the 52 State plans for grants-in-aid for child welfare services, approved by the Children's Bureau for the fiscal year 1942, 35 contained provisions for use of Federal funds for child welfare services in 73 defense areas. In 56 of these areas previous plans

<sup>3</sup>Lenroot, *op. cit.*

<sup>4</sup>See also an article by Lundberg, Emma O., "A Community Program of Day Care for Children of Mothers Employed in Defense Areas," *The Child*, Vol. 6, No. 7 (January, 1942); pp. 152-161.

had been made for child welfare workers and in some of these areas additional workers were provided. In 17 areas new programs of child welfare services were developed.

In the past year advisory groups to the Children's Bureau and organizations of public welfare officials, as well as outside agencies such as the American Legion, have urged amendment to the Social Security Act to provide increased funds for child welfare services.

Among the purposes for which Miss Lenroot urged increased funds were the following:

Provision of child welfare services "sorely needed in many communities affected by the defense program."

Strengthening of State Welfare Departments "to give consultant services to local communities and to State institutions and agencies concerning the organization of child-welfare services, the prevention and treatment of delinquency problems, the care and supervision of mentally deficient children, the provision of programs of daytime care of children of working mothers in cooperation with educational authorities, and the development of training programs for volunteer and professional workers in the fields of child welfare."

#### DEFENSE MIGRATION AND WELFARE PROBLEMS

Howard B. Myers, Director of Research of the Work Projects Administration, early in February presented to the committee of the House of Representatives investigating national defense migration the findings from surveys, made during 1941, of 52 defense areas.<sup>5</sup> First sketching the problems involved in general terms, he remarked:

The needs of war have transformed the disliked transient of the depression into the respected war worker of today. The border patrols of a few years ago are being replaced by a variety of devices to encourage migration, including advertising by private contractors, expansion of the public employment office clearance system, and defense housing and community facility programs. Poor housing, overcrowding, health hazards, skyrocketing rents and inadequate school, sewer, and water systems are now matters of public concern, partly because it is feared that such undesirable conditions may discourage the migration of needed workers.

Most of the 52 cities selected for survey had received large war material orders or construction contracts, but a number of towns with few war contracts were included as control areas. The following excerpts from Mr. Myers' testimony pointed toward a number of potential or developing public welfare problems.

In general, defense migration has been of two main types: (1) The movement of construction workers to camp and new facility sites, many of which have been located in rural or small-town areas; (2) the movement of workers to war industry centers, for the most part the larger cities. The industrial movement has been less spectacular, but is of longer duration and, socially and economically, is much more important.

<sup>5</sup>Myers, Howard B., Statement on February 4, 1942, *Hearings, op. cit., Part 27, Washington Hearings, February 3, 4, 11, 1942;* pp. 10318-10324.

It is pleasing to report that defense migration thus far has been, on the whole, strikingly successful. In half of the areas surveyed the unemployment rate for all migrant workers is 7 percent or less; in a fourth of the areas it is 4 percent or less. Only one city out of nine has a migrant unemployment rate of 15 percent or more.

Although migrants in general have been quite successful in finding jobs, certain groups have fared less well than others. Women have been far less successful than men in obtaining jobs—in most areas their rate of unemployment is three or more times that for men. Negroes, too, have been relatively unsuccessful as migrants—their unemployment rate is three or more times the rate for whites in most areas to which Negroes have migrated in appreciable numbers.

As to types of migrants, it was stated that: Negroes constituted only a small proportion of the migrants to war industry centers; there were relatively few female workers among the migrants; relatively few of the migrants had come from agriculture; few of the migrants had traveled far, the average distance being less than 125 miles.

Family welfare problems were touched upon as follows:

There is a strong general tendency for migrant workers to leave family members behind when migrating to cities with low vacancy rates, and to bring all family members with them when crowding is less severe.

It is clear that many migrants leave their families behind simply because they are unable to find housing accommodations for them. Inadequate housing thus increases the proportion of migrants who are unstable and, in consequence, tends to increase the labor turnover rate in war industries.

The extent of doubling up among multi-person families . . . provides a further index of the congested housing conditions in centers of war activity. Doubling up is common in all of the areas surveyed; in half the areas, 30 percent or more of the multi-person migrant families are either sharing their dwelling with other persons, or living in hotels and trailers.

Pointing out that all-out war effort doubtless would provide a marked stimulus to the movement of population and the future migration might differ from that experienced to date, Mr. Myers warned:

Defense migration is already creating serious economic and social problems in many communities. It is important that these be solved and that they be solved quickly.

Meantime, we should not forget the post-war migrant problems now being created. It seems probable that many war industries will shrink as rapidly as they have arisen, that the present extreme concentration of industrial activity will be to some extent reduced, and that the country will again face large-scale unemployment. These changes will provide new stimuli to migration. The course of post-war migration, however, will be far less happy than that of the present day. Post-war migration may well be depression migration all over again—the type with which we have become all too familiar during the decade just ended.

### EFFECT OF DEFENSE EMPLOYMENT ON RELIEF LOADS

Fred K. Hoehler, Moderator and Director, American Public Welfare Association, in his statement before the House committee in January,<sup>6</sup> reported, in part, as follows:

During December, 1941, about 150 State and local public welfare directors and some three or four hundred of their associates, representing nearly all of the 48 states, met here in Wash-

<sup>6</sup>Hoehler, Fred K., Statement on January 15, 1942, *Hearings*, op. cit., Part 25; pp. 9796-9799.

ington to review their experiences for the past year and to plan to meet new responsibilities and new problems arising from defense activities. During that conference the group raised a great many questions concerning the results of the impact of increased defense employment on welfare agencies through the reduction of relief rolls. It also discussed potential employability in defense work for some of the persons on relief. There was consideration of so-called priority unemployment and a number of other social and economic problems which face every American community.

In answer to the questions which are related to the number of relief recipients, we found that reduction has been extremely spotty, with some places enjoying a considerable amount of new employment which has taken employable people from Work Projects Administration, the youth agencies, and also the relief rolls. Other places have experienced very little effect from defense employment. In a few places it could be said that relief rolls have reached the hard core of unemployment and were made up mostly of those people who are unemployable or who suffer from one type of handicap or another which prevents engaging in employment for wages.

The problem of defense priority unemployment is just beginning to materialize in a great many communities. Up until the end of November, assistance rolls were not greatly augmented as a result of curtailment of nondefense production. Recently, however, the mobilization for total war has imposed sharp restrictions on private consumption of goods made from materials required by the war. Factories have been closed to consumer goods production and more drastic curtailments in this regard must be expected. This program for all-out war will undoubtedly cause great dislocation and with it many problems requiring community action under State and Federal leadership.

Welfare agencies throughout the United States have felt very keenly the pressure from increased cost of living. In very few instances have they had the funds and in some cases they have even lacked the authority to increase the assistance grants to individuals and families who are dependent on public aid. Wherever rents increase and food prices move upward it means that not only do the lower income groups suffer, but particularly do the recipients of public aid carry a greater burden than ever before. Special case work services are being provided in many instances at additional cost for administration in order that families can be advised regarding wise and judicious spending of shrinking incomes. . . . When the rising cost of living has forced women and children of low income families into the labor market to supplement family incomes, it has followed that juvenile delinquency and other social problems increase materially, requiring action on the part of welfare agencies.

A statistical study conducted by the Division of Social Statistics and Research of the Social Security Board to measure the effects of defense employment on relief loads is reported in the February, 1942, issue of the *Social Security Bulletin*.<sup>7</sup> In his introduction the author said, in part:

This paper is primarily concerned with the possible effects of the defense program on the size of the special assistance programs administered under the Social Security Act and on the general relief programs in the States. Separate analysis has been made of the available data on old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and general relief for the period January, 1940—November, 1941. Aid to the blind is not included in the analyses because of the small volume of its case load.

Certain areas in which expenditures for defense armament exceeded the average for the United States as a whole (in terms of per capita value of prime contracts awarded) were selected for study. They totaled 55 areas covering 68 counties or independent cities and included about 20 per cent of the

<sup>7</sup>Perkins, Walter M., "Measuring the Effect of Defense Employment on Relief Loads;" *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (February, 1942); pp. 5-9.

population of the United States. In explaining the techniques used in the study, the author stated that from a simple inspection of case-load trends, little could be asserted with confidence concerning the effect of the armament program on the assistance and relief programs under consideration. An index based on the case loads in the first 6 months of 1940, therefore, was used in the analysis. To quote from the article:

Because it was recognized that areas other than the defense areas still had considerable defense employment, and that defense employment was not the only factor which could have influenced the trend in assistance case loads in defense areas, no separate analysis of trends in the two groups of areas was made. Instead, for the purpose of eliminating the trend followed by case loads in both defense and other areas, the simplest sort of index was constructed for measuring the differences. A ratio was computed between the case load in the defense areas and the case load in the other areas in the same month. An index value of 100 was given to the average of the ratios for the first 6 months of 1940, which may be considered the pre-defense period. If, then, the case load in the defense areas increased or decreased at the same rate as the case load in the other areas, the index value would remain 100.

If the defense areas do not differ significantly from other areas in factors affecting assistance case loads except in the amount of defense employment, then the variation in the index is attributable to the defense program. In a few States administrative changes were known to have occurred, and adjustments were made for them.

. . .

No adjustment was made in the index to eliminate possible biases arising from priority unemployment. Two considerations indicate that the lack of this adjustment was not serious. First, the number of lay-offs because of priorities was relatively small during the period studied and should not affect the index significantly. . . . Second, the possible effects on the index were largely eliminated by the even distribution of the lay-offs between defense areas and other areas.

The following excerpts give highlights from the study findings and conclusions reported in the article.

Defense employment has had no noticeable effect whatever upon the number of old age assistance recipients, according to the index.

. . .

The trends in applications and in closings bear out the same story. Except in the few States in which administrative or legislative changes in eligibility took place, the number of applications remained almost constant during the entire period. Though closings showed a slight seasonal fluctuation, they gave no evidence of either upward or downward trend when considered as a proportion of the open cases.

Defense employment has had a small but definite tendency to reduce the number of families receiving aid to dependent children.

. . .

The tendency for the case load of aid to dependent children to decline is explainable in terms of both a slight decline in the number of applications received and an upward trend in closings as a proportion of the open case load. Thus, defense employment has tended to reduce need both among the families receiving assistance and among the families who were potentially eligible for assistance. At the present time, data are not available to show the extent to which members of families receiving aid to dependent children are being drawn directly into defense jobs, the extent to which they are going into private employment to replace others who have taken defense jobs, or the extent to which there has been an increase in the employment of relatives willing to support persons on assistance rolls.

. . .

Some families receiving aid to dependent children are finding it possible to attain a more satisfactory standard of living

through the employment of the mother or of older children in the family. The increased attainability of jobs and the failure of assistance payments to keep pace with the rising cost of living may be encouraging this trend. Important objectives of the program of aid to dependent children, however, are to enable the mother or other relative to remain in the home to care for dependent children and to enable the children to remain in school. It is unfortunate if the mother or other person responsible for the care of the children is employed and no proper provision is made for their care in the home or elsewhere. If the children are drawn into employment prematurely, they are likely to be poorly equipped to compete in post-war labor markets.

In sharp contrast to the comparative lack of effect on the number of aged recipients and the small effect on the number of dependent children, defense employment played an important part in the sharp reduction in general relief case loads.

. . .

Unlike the case loads for aid to dependent children, those for general relief did not reflect the combination of decreasing applications and increasing closings. On the basis of reports from the 26 States for which data were available, applications dropped sharply. Closings also dropped in number, but they remained about the same proportion of the open case load throughout the period. It is probable that employment opportunities have opened up for a large proportion of the relief families with employable members but have had little effect upon a relatively large and constant base of unemployable relief families. Insofar as this conclusion is true, there is no basis for expecting defense expenditures to continue indefinitely to reduce the general relief load.

The rolls of the several assistance programs have been affected in varying degrees by the development of the defense program. The extent to which they have been affected has depended on the proportion of employable recipients aided under the various programs. The fact that the defense program has resulted in a sizable reduction in the number of recipients of general relief does not necessarily mean that there is a prospect that expenditures for general relief will decline to much lower levels; nor does it mean that the need for assistance, in terms of coverage and adequacy, is now fully met.

### REDUCTION IN THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Work relief programs as well as employment opportunities in private industry have a bearing on the number of employable persons on the general relief loads. Recommendations for reduction of the Work Projects Administration's program, therefore, are of interest in studying general relief trends during the war period. Reduction in the WPA program was outlined by the President in a special message to Congress on May 25th concerning the WPA appropriation for the fiscal year 1942-1943. Stating that, in large measure, the program must be held to one of work relief for employable persons who cannot obtain other employment, the President added:<sup>8</sup>

For the period beyond the fiscal year 1943, the provision of work and other forms of aid for those who cannot be absorbed in private employment must be considered as an integral part of comprehensive measures for social security and public assistance. I am now giving attention to proposals for revising and extending the Social Security Act, and expect to make recommendations to the Congress for such legislation as may be necessary to extend the protection of our social security measures to provide alternative means of meeting the needs presented by the residual group now being aided by the Work Projects Administration. The action to be taken by the Congress in the near future on such proposals will determine the extent to which we can move toward the further reduction or the possible elimination of the Work Projects Administration.

<sup>8</sup>As quoted in "Social Security in Review"; *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (June, 1942); p. 3.

**Table I. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—STATE PUBLIC WELFARE FUND**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

BALANCE APRIL 1, 1942.....		\$2,424,247.04
RECEIPTS:		
Sales Tax.....	\$1,951,243.38	
Liquor Taxes.....	618,690.30	
Use Tax.....	92,006.32	
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	12,900.77	
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	378.60	
Recoveries—Old Age Pensions.....	8,288.17	
License Fees—Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	69,737.55	
Appropriation—General Relief.....	588,369.65	
Appropriation—Tuberculosis Fund.....	24,450.00	
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	1,792,477.14	
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	1,105.58	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		5,159,647.46
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....		\$7,583,894.50
EXPENDITURES:		
Old Age Pensions (including burials).....	\$4,040,135.29	
Aid to Dependent Children.....	418,872.86	
Aid to the Blind (including burial and treatment).....	51,946.03	
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	7,124.44	
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	4,276.36	
Allotments for General Relief.....	588,369.65	
Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	29,229.94	
Sponsorship of WPA Projects.....	46,653.75	
Tuberculosis Expense.....	22,848.31	
State Administrative Expense.....	59,436.00	
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	175,677.46	
Transfers to General Fund.....	<sup>1</sup> 379,326.45	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....		5,823,896.54
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1942.....		<sup>2</sup> \$1,759,997.96

<sup>1</sup>This amount represents the remainder of the 15 per cent of Sales, Liquor, and Use Taxes after the appropriations for Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Child Welfare Services, and the Emergency and Contingent Fund are met which is transferred to the General Fund to meet partially the appropriation for General Relief.

<sup>2</sup>Includes \$1,400,622.83 in Old Age Pension Fund.

**Table II. STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

County	Unemploy- able Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Wel- fare Admin- istration	Tubercu- losis Assist- ance	Total
Adams .....	\$ 10,250.00	\$ 58,031.53	\$ 427.00	\$ 6,406.98	\$ 2,573.59	\$ 212.39	\$ 77,901.49
Alamosa .....	3,456.11	24,794.71	232.50	2,990.63	1,200.45	.....	32,674.40
Arapahoe .....	9,736.39	110,006.02	1,402.50	15,887.10	5,239.39	226.16	142,497.56
Archuleta .....	1,785.18	15,483.24	.....	825.60	918.13	.....	19,012.15
Baca .....	2,500.00	29,301.41	.....	1,964.01	1,858.98	.....	35,624.40
Bent .....	1,950.00	28,791.53	135.14	1,379.64	2,228.89	106.13	34,591.33
Boulder .....	14,600.00	137,664.94	1,873.72	10,643.63	5,436.40	2,934.12	173,152.81
Chaffee .....	4,441.53	38,028.09	585.00	3,378.75	1,178.02	.....	47,611.39
Cheyenne .....	1,343.82	16,408.97	167.25	1,293.18	569.85	.....	19,783.13
Clear Creek.....	1,785.18	10,638.85	360.00	1,377.00	380.80	.....	14,541.83
Conejos .....	3,095.50	46,272.71	538.49	2,799.20	2,151.91	114.70	54,972.51
Costilla .....	5,000.00	29,469.42	644.19	1,082.94	2,015.88	.....	38,212.43
Crowley .....	2,300.00	20,360.50	28.23	1,674.33	1,093.21	229.85	25,686.12
Custer .....	1,002.56	11,479.47	315.00	661.50	618.65	.....	14,077.18
Delta .....	3,684.61	78,096.86	499.90	6,214.19	2,544.43	324.11	91,364.10
Denver .....	156,000.00	1,090,946.36	14,501.24	130,299.84	52,050.78	4,160.51	1,447,958.73
Dolores .....	714.07	5,983.21	83.25	579.38	538.81	.....	7,898.72
Douglas .....	1,196.07	9,520.50	184.50	1,729.14	523.32	103.36	13,256.89
Eagle .....	2,286.46	13,600.57	.....	1,784.25	871.28	.....	18,542.56
Elbert .....	1,579.53	18,082.90	67.50	1,492.13	942.99	.....	22,165.05
El Paso.....	14,500.00	227,893.47	2,855.79	19,137.52	7,642.86	1,528.83	273,558.47
Fremont .....	8,200.00	104,863.53	1,095.75	8,251.65	2,466.82	137.28	125,015.03
Garfield .....	3,720.32	47,368.81	600.00	4,629.38	2,508.39	215.63	59,042.53
Gilpin .....	1,985.80	6,085.88	.....	684.00	381.79	79.42	9,216.89
Grand .....	1,503.83	7,690.22	18.75	607.50	390.88	.....	10,211.18
Gunnison .....	2,884.86	13,480.75	.....	1,609.50	826.66	23.63	18,825.40
Hinsdale .....	144.24	1,236.13	.....	36.00	123.75	.....	1,540.12
Huerfano .....	8,000.00	79,273.05	1,305.75	5,748.75	4,873.64	431.27	99,632.46
Jackson .....	239.21	3,890.81	.....	468.00	169.44	.....	4,767.46
Jefferson .....	10,725.17	97,870.47	1,299.74	11,545.23	4,617.54	458.77	126,516.92
Kiowa .....	1,650.00	13,649.94	376.74	976.50	1,237.28	.....	17,890.46
Kit Carson.....	3,948.82	45,900.09	225.00	3,728.25	1,698.51	.....	55,500.67
Lake .....	1,128.18	12,907.17	67.50	1,592.72	734.50	.....	16,430.07
La Plata.....	5,698.22	58,973.40	630.00	6,629.35	2,211.53	214.17	74,356.73
Larimer .....	16,000.00	153,891.34	1,218.00	12,907.31	6,277.12	1,041.71	191,335.48
Las Animas.....	12,500.00	147,050.26	2,822.32	15,117.00	8,063.50	1,154.75	186,707.83
Lincoln .....	2,506.39	26,898.98	363.00	2,583.37	1,273.99	158.51	33,784.24
Logan .....	5,270.25	54,327.11	838.50	5,710.50	2,040.29	533.34	68,719.99
Mesa .....	4,177.32	117,145.50	1,182.19	6,985.26	4,729.81	1,218.31	135,438.39
Mineral .....	121.39	1,795.56	.....	281.25	206.25	.....	2,404.45
Moffat .....	1,556.68	16,429.43	165.60	951.01	503.69	.....	19,606.41
Montezuma .....	2,752.75	37,595.03	422.00	4,312.56	1,166.61	235.47	46,484.42
Montrose .....	4,291.57	65,220.40	638.23	3,054.75	1,908.10	154.94	75,267.99
Morgan .....	4,634.32	63,071.58	292.50	7,102.50	2,871.21	103.61	78,075.72
Otero .....	5,700.00	86,219.36	755.07	12,454.50	4,603.71	1,062.94	110,795.58
Ouray .....	1,389.58	8,955.00	292.50	993.75	283.60	.....	11,914.43
Park .....	1,061.08	9,061.58	64.84	778.95	648.92	.....	11,615.37
Phillips .....	1,424.57	21,321.46	90.00	1,422.75	538.54	.....	24,797.32
Pitkin .....	2,300.00	10,128.03	79.50	678.00	591.35	.....	13,776.88
Prowers .....	6,450.00	54,646.40	525.00	7,984.12	2,655.51	367.68	72,628.71
Pueblo .....	27,000.00	213,940.20	5,975.41	22,260.72	11,186.11	1,716.37	282,078.81
Rio Blanco.....	1,336.74	12,029.74	.....	1,071.00	531.63	.....	14,969.11
Rio Grande.....	2,437.84	38,736.32	392.25	3,166.50	1,948.42	.....	46,681.33
Routt .....	3,606.07	28,720.79	381.00	3,772.50	1,369.98	117.25	37,967.59
Saguache .....	1,722.75	22,686.68	240.00	1,412.25	802.03	.....	26,863.71
San Juan.....	1,013.27	4,420.85	.....	207.00	273.15	.....	5,914.27
San Miguel.....	294.17	9,103.44	258.75	675.00	398.11	.....	10,729.47
Sedgwick .....	478.50	14,170.42	67.50	1,236.75	546.60	341.32	16,841.09
Summit .....	1,389.58	7,057.73	.....	256.50	558.58	.....	9,262.39
Teller .....	2,392.14	20,908.20	551.25	1,419.75	434.27	76.62	25,782.23
Washington .....	3,702.46	32,390.19	140.78	3,866.77	1,401.80	85.83	41,587.83
Weld .....	29,000.00	197,592.36	2,957.56	36,698.44	7,197.30	2,791.84	276,237.50
Yuma .....	4,878.00	43,726.40	562.50	5,429.25	2,305.31	109.13	57,010.59
Totals.....	\$ 444,423.20	\$ 4,033,285.85	\$ 51,796.68	\$ 424,897.78	\$ 182,134.84	\$ 22,769.95	\$ 5,159,308.30

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

January 1, 1942, to June 30, 1942

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1942.....\$1,756,041.09

**REVENUES:**

State Revenues:

	Sales Tax	Liquor Taxes	Use Tax	Inheritance Taxes (10%)	Incorporation Fees (10%)	Beer and Liquor Licenses Cities	Total
January	\$ 606,279.64	\$177,687.94	\$ 34,529.92	\$ 28,039.99	\$ 51.77	\$207,050.63	\$1,053,639.89
February	490,327.40	139,944.82	20,515.72	2,528.64	42.27	45,624.28	698,983.13
March	492,290.53	173,706.85	21,937.55	1,478.16	74.57	33,355.85	722,843.51
April	513,094.25	161,277.97	25,737.38	6,018.96	30.87	49,260.98	755,420.41
May	508,584.36	153,098.86	27,230.88	3,523.35	83.70	7,210.86	699,732.01
June	553,950.41	185,215.60	21,326.84	2,713.42	245.10	13,265.71	776,717.08
	<u>\$3,164,526.59</u>	<u>\$990,932.04</u>	<u>\$151,278.29</u>	<u>\$ 44,302.52</u>	<u>\$ 528.28</u>	<u>\$355,768.31</u>	<u>\$4,707,336.03</u>

Recoveries and Adjustments.....15,502.77

Federal Grants-in-Aid.....3,497,673.89

Total Revenues.....8,220,512.69

**TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUES**

**EXPENDITURES:**

	Pensions	Burials	Total
January	\$1,407,108.01	\$ 8,875.61	\$1,415,983.62
February	1,753,853.33	11,716.00	1,765,569.33
March	1,323,746.87	9,897.00	1,333,643.87
April	1,324,959.09	10,445.00	1,335,404.09
May	1,368,540.69	7,728.20	1,376,268.89
June	1,321,000.31	7,462.00	1,328,462.31
	<u>\$8,499,208.30</u>	<u>\$ 56,123.81</u>	<u>\$8,555,332.11</u>

8,555,332.11

**BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1942**

\$1,421,221.67

<sup>1</sup>This includes the sum of \$648,886.24 in federal funds to be used in matching state funds, and the balance represents the June, 1942, state collections to be used in making the July, 1942, payments of Old Age Pensions and burials.

**PENSION PAYMENTS**

	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Pensions Only.....	\$4,638,596.91	\$3,860,611.39	\$8,499,208.30
Per cent.....	54.58	45.42	100.00

**Table IV. CASES AIDED AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR ASSISTANCE TO CASES UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS BY PROGRAM AND MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Program	Obligations for					Cases Receiving Assistance in Stated Month
	Total	Money Payments	Burial	Treatment to Restore Sight or Prevent Blindness		
				Medical Care	Hospitalization	
All programs.....	<b>\$4,682,651.11</b>	<b>\$4,652,143.55</b>	<b>\$ 25,229.65</b>	<b>\$ 3,457.04</b>	<b>\$ 1,820.87</b>	
April .....	1,551,422.00	1,539,899.18	10,000.00	973.81	549.01	
May .....	1,591,686.88	1,581,855.21	7,682.65	1,345.30	803.72	
June .....	1,539,542.23	1,530,389.16	7,547.00	1,137.93	468.14	
Old Age Pensions.....	<b>4,050,669.46</b>	<b>4,025,739.81</b>	<b>24,929.65</b>			
Class A.....	3,736,439.58	3,712,359.93	24,079.65			
Class B.....	314,229.88	313,379.88	850.00			
April .....	1,338,151.27	1,328,151.27	10,000.00			<sup>1</sup> 42,986
Class A.....	1,232,835.22	1,223,185.22	9,650.00			39,601
Class B.....	105,316.05	104,966.05	350.00			3,385
May .....	1,379,327.19	1,371,744.54	7,582.65			<sup>2</sup> 42,990
Class A.....	1,272,339.10	1,264,956.45	7,382.65			39,658
Class B.....	106,988.09	106,788.09	200.00			3,332
June .....	1,333,191.00	1,325,844.00	7,347.00			<sup>3</sup> 42,857
Class A.....	1,231,265.26	1,224,218.26	7,047.00			39,583
Class B.....	101,925.74	101,625.74	300.00			3,274
Aid to Dependent Children.....	<b>562,767.79</b>	<b>562,767.79</b>				
April .....	190,606.30	190,606.30				<sup>4</sup> 6,166
May .....	188,919.56	188,919.56				<sup>5</sup> 6,118
June .....	183,241.93	183,241.93				<sup>6</sup> 5,938
Aid to the Blind.....	<b>69,213.86</b>	<b>63,635.95</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>3,457.04</b>	<b>1,820.87</b>	
April .....	22,664.43	21,141.61		973.81	549.01	<sup>7</sup> 669
May .....	23,440.13	21,191.11	100.00	1,345.30	803.72	<sup>8</sup> 665
June .....	23,109.30	21,303.23	200.00	1,137.93	468.14	<sup>9</sup> 665

<sup>1</sup>Includes 84 Class A and 5 Class B cases for which obligations were incurred only for burials.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 72 Class A cases for which obligations were incurred only for burials.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 68 Class A and 2 Class B cases for which obligations were incurred only for burials.

<sup>4</sup>With 15,223 dependent children.

<sup>5</sup>With 15,052 dependent children.

<sup>6</sup>With 14,611 dependent children.

<sup>7</sup>Includes 29 cases for which obligations were incurred only for medical or hospital care to restore sight or prevent blindness and/or burial.

<sup>8</sup>Includes 26 cases for which obligations were incurred only for medical or hospital care to restore sight or prevent blindness and/or burial.

<sup>9</sup>Includes 24 cases for which obligations were incurred only for medical or hospital care to restore sight or prevent blindness and/or burial.

Table V.

## OLD AGE PENSION STATISTICS

Quarter Ended June 30, 1942

## Part I—Applications

Pending—March 31, 1942.....	682
Received during the quarter.....	1,232
Total .....	1,914
Disposed of during the quarter.....	1,376
Assistance granted.....	1,103
Assistance not granted.....	273
Voluntary withdrawal.....	56
Applicant deceased.....	5
Denied .....	212
Residence requirements not met.....	65
Personal property in excess of \$250.....	50
Age requirements not met.....	21
Transferred property.....	20
Real property (not home) in excess of \$500.....	17
Sufficient resources or income.....	14
Personal property of spouse in excess of \$500.....	8
Citizenship requirements not met.....	5
Not a registered voter (Class B only).....	4
Real property of spouse in excess of \$1,000.....	3
Moved out of county.....	3
Relatives support.....	1
Receipt of Old Age Insurance Benefits.....	1
Pending—June 30, 1942.....	538

## Part II—Cases Under Care

Continued from March, 1942.....	43,762
Added during the quarter.....	1,103
Total .....	44,865
Closed during the quarter.....	1,135
Reason for closing:	
Death .....	790
Sufficient resources or income.....	99
Personal property in excess of \$250.....	85
Moved to another state.....	44
Real property in excess of \$500.....	37
Admitted to public institution.....	33
Personal property of spouse in excess of \$500.....	11
Admitted to a voluntary (private) institution.....	6
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	6
Aid from relatives.....	6
Transferred property.....	4
Receipt of Aid to the Blind.....	3
Real property of spouse in excess of \$1,000.....	2
Receipt of Unemployment Compensation.....	2
Miscellaneous .....	7
Continued to July, 1942.....	43,730

**Table VI. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

**Part I—Applications**

	Families	Children
Pending—March 31, 1942.....	192	444
Received during the quarter.....	472	1,207
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>664</b>	<b>1,651</b>
Disposed of during the quarter.....	487	1,258
	Families	Children
Assistance granted.....	388	1,028
Assistance not granted.....	99	230
Voluntary withdrawal.....	13	
Denied .....	86	
Need not established.....	61	
Residence requirements not met.....	8	
Parent returned home.....	6	
Child or children not in the home.....	4	
Father employable.....	3	
Moved out of county.....	2	
No verification of birth.....	1	
Death of dependent child.....	1	
Pending—June 30, 1942.....	177	393

**Part II—Cases Under Care**

Continued from March, 1942.....	6,260	15,468
Added during the quarter.....	388	1,028
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6,648</b>	<b>16,496</b>
Closed during the quarter.....	612	1,628
Reason for closing:		
Increased resources of parents.....	224	
Child reached maximum age.....	76	
Support by remarriage of parents.....	71	
Increased support from relatives.....	60	
Moved to another state.....	49	
Parent no longer incapacitated.....	31	
Change of payee.....	25	
Absent parent returned.....	19	
Increased income of dependent child (marriage of child).....	13	
No eligible payee available.....	9	
Moved to another county.....	9	
Received other public assistance.....	8	
Child admitted to institution.....	6	
Receipt of Survivors Benefits.....	2	
Death of dependent child.....	1	
Miscellaneous .....	9	
Continued to July, 1942.....	6,036	14,868

Table VII.

## AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS

Quarter Ended June 30, 1942

## Part I—Applications

Pending—March 31, 1942.....	50
Received during the quarter.....	66
Total .....	116
Disposed of during the quarter.....	68
Assistance granted.....	54
Assistance not granted.....	14
Voluntary withdrawal.....	2
Denied .....	12
Operation inadvisable.....	5
Sufficient resources .....	2
Residence requirements not met.....	2
Not blind as defined under the law.....	2
Refused surgery .....	1
Pending—June 30, 1942.....	48

## Part II—Cases Under Care

Continued from March, 1942.....	706
Added during the quarter.....	54
Total .....	760
Closed during the quarter.....	43
Reason for closing:	
Vision wholly or partially restored.....	23
Death .....	10
Became self-supporting .....	3
Moved to another state.....	2
Failed to comply with medical requirements.....	2
Relatives support.....	1
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	1
Other .....	1
Continued to July, 1942.....	717

**Table VIII. GENERAL ASSISTANCE CASES BY TYPE OF CASE AND MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Month	Number					
	All Types <sup>1</sup>	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
April .....	<sup>3</sup> 11,039	6,392	2,675	1,539	422	11
May .....	<sup>4</sup> 9,704	6,498	1,310	1,466	417	13
June .....	<sup>5</sup> 8,863	6,067	994	1,384	407	11
	Per Cent					
April .....	100.0	57.9	24.2	14.0	3.8	.1
May .....	100.0	67.0	13.5	15.1	4.3	.1
June .....	100.0	68.5	11.2	15.6	4.6	.1

<sup>1</sup>Unduplicated count.

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

<sup>3</sup>Includes 706 cases which received hospitalization and/or burial only.

<sup>4</sup>Includes 696 cases which received hospitalization and/or burial only.

<sup>5</sup>Includes 665 cases which received hospitalization and/or burial only.

**Table IX. GENERAL ASSISTANCE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR CASES**  
**BY TYPE OF CASE AND MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Month	Amount					
	All Types	Cases Without Employable Members	Cases With Employable Members	Cases Receiving Aid to Dependent Children	Cases Receiving Old Age Pensions	Cases Receiving Aid to the Blind
Total .....	<sup>1</sup> \$659,643.66	\$461,281.63	\$104,033.95	\$ 66,837.90	\$ 26,691.52	\$ 798.66
April .....	238,299.97	155,041.94	51,124.50	22,803.53	8,989.91	340.09
May .....	216,538.91	154,942.20	29,731.33	22,281.07	9,315.62	268.69
June .....	204,804.78	151,297.49	23,178.12	21,753.30	8,385.99	189.88
	Per Cent					
Total .....	100.0	69.9	15.8	10.1	4.1	.1
April .....	100.0	65.1	21.5	9.6	3.8	( <sup>2</sup> )
May .....	100.0	71.6	13.7	10.3	4.3	.1
June .....	100.0	73.9	11.3	10.6	4.1	.1

<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; but includes \$44,932.20 in obligations incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds.

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

**Table X. GENERAL ASSISTANCE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR CASES BY SPECIFIED  
KIND OF ASSISTANCE AND COUNTY**  
Quarter Ended June 30, 1942

County	Total	Cash	Assistance in Kind	Hospital- ization <sup>1</sup>	Medical Care <sup>1</sup>	Burial <sup>2</sup>
Total .....	\$659,643.66	\$430,068.45	\$ 44,360.97	\$139,587.71	\$ 39,664.53	\$ 5,962.00
Adams .....	12,850.62	3,204.15	895.63	6,124.08	2,526.76	100.00
Alamosa .....	4,213.95	1,672.95	509.81	1,037.77	993.42	.....
Arapahoe .....	15,167.39	4,541.75	1,988.46	8,602.18	.....	35.00
Archuleta .....	2,045.35	1,710.00	249.16	.....	84.74	1.45
Baca .....	4,793.05	2,534.75	321.00	1,638.30	169.00	130.00
Bent .....	2,928.46	1,418.26	17.75	1,186.50	255.95	50.00
Boulder .....	19,285.11	10,441.95	1,473.05	5,823.09	1,487.02	60.00
Chaffee .....	5,803.08	3,928.81	35.00	1,635.27	204.00	.....
Cheyenne .....	1,397.82	544.00	78.50	482.00	293.32	.....
Clear Creek .....	2,524.58	678.00	555.99	967.70	142.89	180.00
Conejos .....	3,600.30	1,698.60	326.96	1,040.96	512.86	20.92
Costilla .....	5,154.52	417.55	2,875.17	1,245.75	616.05	.....
Crowley .....	4,183.01	2,154.60	58.50	1,602.07	342.84	25.00
Custer .....	1,745.36	311.00	214.21	569.35	650.80	.....
Delta .....	6,887.97	2,322.98	498.76	1,626.15	2,215.08	225.00
Denver .....	243,891.03	232,934.42	.....	7,118.00	3,788.61	50.00
Dolores .....	744.08	330.00	300.03	62.15	51.90	.....
Douglas .....	1,395.57	230.00	72.30	1,024.95	68.32	.....
Eagle .....	3,652.97	1,480.00	566.70	1,198.59	407.68	.....
Elbert .....	2,061.74	348.00	190.14	1,097.02	426.58	.....
El Paso .....	18,282.36	6,716.93	1,505.51	9,333.12	476.80	250.00
Fremont .....	9,113.56	7,645.37	508.63	534.04	270.52	155.00
Garfield .....	4,241.92	1,274.00	425.93	1,755.00	736.99	50.00
Gilpin .....	1,718.70	892.63	20.76	659.92	145.39	.....
Grand .....	1,964.77	285.00	69.08	1,338.27	272.42	.....
Gunnison .....	5,100.38	924.00	2,205.18	1,822.85	69.35	79.00
Hinsdale .....	126.00	120.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....
Huerfano .....	7,216.61	4,469.75	414.14	2,103.37	44.35	185.00
Jackson .....	393.59	.....	.....	328.50	65.09	.....
Jefferson .....	13,128.65	6,044.82	2,270.50	4,528.43	284.90	.....
Kiowa .....	2,162.50	845.00	73.40	704.50	489.60	50.00
Kit Carson .....	5,408.89	1,266.95	705.89	1,589.03	1,777.02	70.00
Lake .....	2,514.57	660.00	984.87	814.25	15.45	40.00
La Plata .....	7,784.08	3,851.27	816.33	2,674.94	159.04	282.50
Larimer .....	23,630.66	11,875.40	3,599.58	6,558.60	1,073.08	524.00
Las Animas .....	18,940.61	8,103.23	1,457.16	7,878.66	851.86	649.70
Lincoln .....	3,416.86	629.00	265.37	1,614.46	843.03	65.00
Logan .....	8,196.77	2,225.50	1,869.50	2,916.69	1,185.08	.....
Mesa .....	8,100.29	3,592.00	1,017.44	2,551.78	839.07	100.00
Mineral .....	180.91	.....	164.67	.....	16.24	.....
Moffat .....	1,800.29	551.50	340.97	733.67	104.15	70.00
Montezuma .....	4,284.68	2,373.00	293.35	1,341.23	96.10	181.00
Montrose .....	6,319.18	2,280.83	1,609.87	1,889.20	391.78	147.50
Morgan .....	5,854.77	2,386.65	1,317.57	1,611.12	539.43	.....
Otero .....	11,734.61	3,888.50	927.23	3,824.59	2,799.29	295.00
Ouray .....	2,007.33	634.00	422.83	637.17	288.33	25.00
Park .....	2,621.08	842.58	266.99	1,095.60	415.91	.....
Phillips .....	1,729.16	768.50	375.50	332.29	252.87	.....
Pitkin .....	2,624.03	824.50	350.79	1,448.74	.....	.....
Prowers .....	12,520.79	6,518.25	1,468.24	2,384.53	2,024.77	125.00
Pueblo .....	39,695.16	29,320.43	85.51	7,260.57	2,203.65	825.00
Rio Blanco .....	1,444.60	776.00	27.10	522.50	44.00	75.00
Rio Grande .....	3,406.57	1,681.15	637.42	509.38	575.04	3.58
Routt .....	6,114.28	2,068.50	1,908.43	1,865.24	272.11	.....
Saguache .....	2,158.96	712.40	156.26	759.61	489.34	41.35
San Juan .....	1,700.14	.....	725.94	974.20	.....	.....
San Miguel .....	410.00	182.00	.....	120.00	43.00	65.00
Sedgwick .....	1,619.75	333.00	223.87	795.00	267.88	.....
Summit .....	1,791.54	40.00	387.63	1,164.46	199.45	.....
Teller .....	2,221.60	1,354.50	266.25	572.65	28.20	.....
Washington .....	4,971.91	2,501.60	104.53	1,423.23	924.55	18.00
Weld .....	49,276.12	32,054.04	1,794.54	12,685.41	2,079.13	663.00
Yuma .....	7,388.47	3,653.90	1,069.09	1,849.03	766.45	50.00

<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; but includes \$44,682.20 incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds as follows: hospitalization, \$38,476.26; medical care, \$6,205.94.

<sup>2</sup>Includes obligations of \$250.00 incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds.

**Table XI. GENERAL ASSISTANCE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR CASES BY KIND OF ASSISTANCE AND TYPE OF CASE**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Type of Case	Amount					
	Total	Cash	Assistance in Kind	Hospitalization	Medical Care	Burial
All types.....	\$659,643.66	\$430,068.45	\$ 44,360.97	\$139,587.71	\$ 39,664.53	\$ 5,962.00
Cases without employable members .....	461,281.63	344,025.82	25,078.59	71,055.68	18,008.04	3,113.50
Cases with employable members .....	104,033.95	39,745.88	14,742.77	37,477.71	9,734.09	2,333.50
Cases receiving Aid to Dependent Children.....	66,837.90	42,385.15	3,615.22	13,193.21	7,309.32	335.00
Cases receiving Old Age Pensions .....	26,691.52	3,728.74	899.91	17,503.19	4,379.68	180.00
Cases receiving Aid to the Blind .....	798.66	182.86	24.48	357.92	233.40	.....
	Per Cent					
All types .....	100.0	65.2	6.7	21.2	6.0	.9
Cases without employable members .....	100.0	74.6	5.4	15.4	3.9	.7
Cases with employable members .....	100.0	38.2	14.2	36.0	9.4	2.2
Cases receiving Aid to Dependent Children.....	100.0	63.4	5.4	19.8	10.9	.5
Cases receiving Old Age Pensions .....	100.0	14.0	3.4	65.6	16.4	.6
Cases receiving Aid to the Blind .....	100.0	22.9	3.1	44.8	29.2	.....

<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; but includes obligations totaling \$44,932.20 incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds as follows: hospitalization, \$38,476.26; medical care, \$6,205.94; burials, \$250.00.

**Table XII. VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS DISBURSED BY MONTH AND KIND**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Month	Value		
	Total	Orange Stamps Purchased	Free Blue Stamps Issued
Total for the quarter.....	\$1,023,011.00	\$690,047.00	\$332,964.00
Counties other than Denver <sup>1</sup> .....	452,156.00	303,349.00	148,807.00
April .....	154,832.00	103,882.00	50,950.00
May .....	151,924.00	101,923.00	50,001.00
June .....	145,400.00	97,544.00	47,856.00
Denver County <sup>2</sup> .....	570,855.00	386,698.00	184,157.00
April .....	212,734.00	144,006.00	68,728.00
May .....	192,122.00	130,130.00	61,992.00
June .....	165,999.00	112,562.00	53,437.00

<sup>1</sup>36 counties in which stamps were distributed on a mail order basis through the Food Stamp Office of the State Department of Public Welfare.

<sup>2</sup>Stamps are purchased in person at the Food Stamp Office of the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare.

**Table XIII. PARTICIPATION IN FOOD STAMP PLAN BY COUNTY AND MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

County	Cases Certified as Eligible			Cases Served			Per Cent of Certified Cases Served		
	April	May	June	April	May	June	April	May	June
All counties.....	<b>26,761</b>	<b>26,228</b>	<b>24,138</b>	<b>13,553</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>11,921</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.4</b>
Counties other than Denver <sup>1</sup>	<b>11,704</b>	<b>11,962</b>	<b>10,767</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>
Adams .....	102	188	200	73	125	132	71.6	66.5	66.0
Arapahoe .....	888	821	823	541	516	494	60.9	62.9	60.0
Archuleta .....	.....	113	121	.....	39	37	.....	34.5	30.6
Bent .....	168	178	171	98	101	95	58.3	56.7	55.6
Boulder .....	475	479	480	218	211	210	45.9	44.1	43.8
Cheyenne .....	75	66	57	44	41	39	58.7	62.1	68.4
Clear Creek .....	132	133	132	78	75	71	59.1	56.4	53.8
Crowley .....	59	60	54	43	36	32	72.9	60.0	59.3
Delta .....	186	194	199	120	120	109	64.5	61.9	54.8
Dolores .....	.....	36	37	.....	17	16	.....	47.2	43.2
Douglas .....	135	111	103	90	83	80	66.7	74.8	77.7
Elbert .....	113	109	97	53	48	42	46.9	44.0	43.3
El Paso.....	1,418	1,329	942	837	728	689	59.0	54.8	73.1
Gilpin .....	51	48	48	33	32	32	64.7	66.7	66.7
Jackson .....	18	19	18	9	10	11	50.0	52.6	61.1
Jefferson .....	501	492	476	290	293	266	57.9	59.6	55.9
Kiowa .....	80	79	62	47	44	35	58.8	55.7	56.5
Kit Carson.....	249	259	231	160	146	141	64.3	56.4	61.0
La Plata.....	.....	207	238	.....	90	113	.....	43.5	47.5
Larimer .....	813	816	742	448	446	421	55.1	54.7	56.7
Lincoln .....	333	306	271	149	143	140	44.7	46.7	51.7
Logan .....	288	269	256	147	141	126	51.0	52.4	49.2
Mesa .....	1,366	1,301	739	237	232	224	17.3	17.8	30.3
Montezuma .....	.....	97	103	.....	39	44	.....	40.2	42.7
Montrose .....	286	270	250	88	80	72	30.8	29.6	28.8
Morgan .....	343	332	318	206	197	177	60.1	59.3	55.7
Otero .....	483	488	492	251	236	250	52.0	48.4	50.8
Ouray .....	56	54	55	18	20	20	32.1	37.0	36.4
Phillips .....	78	80	72	70	65	59	89.7	81.3	81.9
Prowers .....	270	274	274	146	138	132	54.1	50.4	48.2
Pueblo .....	1,058	1,113	1,091	738	712	638	69.8	64.0	58.5
San Miguel.....	95	95	95	14	11	15	14.7	11.6	15.8
Sedgwick .....	54	55	51	40	39	33	74.1	70.9	64.7
Washington .....	177	159	144	130	122	109	73.4	76.7	75.7
Weld .....	1,015	1,002	999	577	559	539	56.8	55.8	54.0
Yuma .....	339	330	326	215	210	200	63.4	63.6	61.3
Denver County <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>15,057</b>	<b>14,266</b>	<b>13,371</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>6,804</b>	<b>6,078</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>45.5</b>

<sup>1</sup>36 counties in which stamps were distributed on a mail order basis through the Food Stamp Office of the State Department of Public Welfare.

<sup>2</sup>Stamps are purchased in person at the Food Stamp Office of the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare.

**Table XIV. DIRECT DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES: CASES CERTIFIED AND SCHOOLS SERVED BY MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Month	Direct Distribution to Cases <sup>1</sup>		Direct Distribution Through Community School Lunch Program	
	Cases Certified as Eligible	Persons in Certified Cases	Schools Served	Children Served
April .....	9,692	43,526	666	38,996
May .....	7,652	33,365	591	36,644
June .....	6,132	26,069	*87	5,872

<sup>1</sup>Includes distribution of clothing and household goods in all counties; also distribution of food in counties other than the 37 under the Food Stamp Plan.

<sup>2</sup>Most schools closed the latter part of May; this figure represents summer schools and some schools still operating in June.

**Table XV. DIRECT DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES: QUANTITY AND ESTIMATED WHOLESALE VALUE OF DISTRIBUTED COMMODITIES BY AGENCY OR PROGRAM**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Agency or Program	Food		Clothing		Household Goods	
	Pounds	Value	Garments	Value	Items	Value
All agencies and programs.....	2,540,796	\$196,925.46	122,828	\$183,006.30	3,197	\$ 11,654.15
Distribution to cases.....	1,657,330	117,721.63	116,383	181,271.20	3,178	11,624.45
Community School Lunch Program	832,085	73,716.95	1468	458.40	.....	.....
WPA and NYA projects.....	37,507	4,265.68	5,977	1,276.70	19	29.70
Recreation projects.....	8,794	881.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	5,080	339.70	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>Garments used by persons conducting the school lunch program in the various schools served.

<sup>2</sup>Only one institution served in this quarter, a voluntary emergency welfare station in Denver.

**Table XVI. CHILDREN PROVIDED SERVICES BY THE DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE BY TYPE OF SERVICE AND MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Type of Service	Children Served in Month		
	April	May	June
All types.....	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,400</b>
Major services.....	<b>759</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>731</b>
Supervision and/or treatment in homes of parents and relatives.....	435	432	396
Supervision and/or treatment in foster homes.....	280	256	266
Children in boarding homes.....	233	218	223
Children in free homes.....	28	17	23
Children in work homes.....	19	21	20
Service to children in institutions.....	28	36	43
Housekeeper service to children in their own homes <sup>1</sup> .....	15	25	22
Other .....	1	3	4
Minor services <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>678</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>669</b>

<sup>1</sup>In Table 17, Vol. 6, No. 1, of the **Quarterly Bulletin**, the number of homes (not children) were shown in the table but the figures were not included in the totals pertaining to the children served. In this table the figures relate to the children provided housekeeper service, and the figures are included in the totals.

<sup>2</sup>Includes investigations for other agencies, follow-up procedures for children who previously received services, and incidental services to children for whom no responsibility for instituting further treatment or study was assumed by the child welfare workers.

**Table XVII. VISITS TO THE BLIND AND LESSONS GIVEN BY MONTH AND TYPE**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

Month	Blind Persons Visited	Number of Visits			Number of Lessons			
		Total	Social Service Calls	Teaching Visits <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>	In Braille or Moon Type	In Handicrafts	In Other Subjects
April .....	106	212	69	143	156	84	44	28
May .....	116	270	78	192	175	92	52	31
June .....	<sup>2</sup> 63	<sup>2</sup> 154	37	117	<sup>2</sup> 132	71	44	17

<sup>1</sup>In some instances lessons in more than one subject were given during the visit.

<sup>2</sup>During the last week in June one of the 3 Home Teachers was attending a Home Teaching course at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and no visits were made in the counties in her territory.

**Table XVIII. SUMMARY OF STATE-COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE**  
**Quarter Ended June 30, 1942**

**Part I—Applications**

Pending—March 31, 1942.....	21
Received during the quarter.....	50
New—never previously approved.....	47
For readmission to care.....	2
For reopening—previously approved but hospitalization not accepted.....	1
Total .....	71
Disposed of during the quarter.....	55
Not placed under care.....	10
Did not enter.....	3
Died before approval of application.....	2
Died before hospitalization after approval.....	1
Did not need hospitalization.....	1
Did not need financial aid.....	1
Did not meet residence requirements.....	1
Application withdrawn by County.....	1
Placed under care.....	45
Pending—June 30, 1942.....	16

**Part II—Cases Under Care**

Continued from March, 1942 (201 in sanatoria; 52 in out-patient departments).....	253
Placed under care during the quarter.....	45
New cases.....	41
Readmitted cases.....	2
Reopened cases—previously approved but did not enter.....	2
Total .....	298
Care terminated during the period.....	45
Death .....	13
Discharged .....	23
Apparently arrested .....	12
Improved .....	5
Quiescent .....	5
Unimproved .....	1
Left against advice.....	9
Improved .....	6
Unimproved .....	2
Apparently arrested.....	1
Cases under care June 30, 1942 (196 in sanatoria; 57 in out-patient departments).....	253

**Table XIX. NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS—OLD AGE PENSIONS**  
**April, 1936—June, 1942**

Year and Month	Recipients	Obligations	Year and Month	Recipients	Obligations
1936			1939		
April .....	21,679	\$ 384,257	(1)	(1)	(1)
May .....	21,632	386,112	(1)	(1)	(1)
June .....	21,267	405,656	(1)	(1)	(1)
July .....	22,180	460,326	July .....	39,011	\$1,256,695
August .....	23,152	628,312	August .....	39,218	1,225,566
September .....	24,419	673,018	September .....	39,440	1,117,010
October .....	25,127	693,170	October .....	39,688	1,283,274
November .....	25,793	713,102	November .....	39,837	1,250,272
December .....	26,586	735,020	December .....	40,029	1,138,615
1937			1940		
January .....	27,096	749,572	January .....	40,168	1,463,535
February .....	27,709	767,106	February .....	40,270	1,589,285
March .....	28,236	781,499	March .....	40,427	1,234,219
April .....	28,614	791,166	April .....	40,607	1,200,101
May .....	28,819	795,131	May .....	40,820	1,126,591
June .....	28,991	799,425	June .....	41,090	1,379,572
July .....	29,194	804,806	July .....	41,218	1,384,742
August .....	29,115	802,976	August .....	41,373	1,349,553
September .....	26,913	1,078,985	September .....	41,504	1,312,518
October .....	30,279	1,206,087	October .....	41,568	1,274,241
November .....	32,518	1,291,864	November .....	41,679	1,236,950
December .....	34,250	1,356,757	December .....	41,851	1,325,209
1938			1941		
January .....	34,718	1,374,772	January .....	41,864	1,451,991
February .....	35,314	1,116,993	February .....	41,830	1,701,723
March .....	35,813	956,949	March .....	42,014	1,167,002
April .....	36,177	967,437	April .....	42,209	1,131,300
May .....	36,482	975,797	May .....	42,406	1,263,384
June .....	36,713	983,661	June .....	42,551	1,437,803
July .....	37,009	1,065,388	July .....	42,600	1,525,409
August .....	37,016	957,851	August .....	42,608	1,356,718
September .....	37,219	1,037,797	September .....	42,697	1,529,639
October .....	37,417	1,081,663	October .....	42,762	1,618,027
November .....	37,505	1,085,954	November .....	42,895	1,538,313
December .....	37,650	1,128,973	December .....	42,899	1,282,975
1939			1942		
January .....	37,960	1,214,485	January .....	42,951	1,412,900
February .....	38,273	1,112,461	February .....	42,968	1,756,821
March .....	38,307	1,038,920	March .....	42,957	1,329,361
April .....	38,591	1,085,139	April .....	42,897	1,328,151
May .....	38,704	1,013,155	May .....	42,918	1,371,745
June .....	38,824	1,095,189	June .....	42,787	1,325,844

<sup>1</sup>For April, May, and June figures, see the last 3 items in the left half of the table.

**Table XX. AVERAGE AUTHORIZED AWARD,\* DEDUCTION, AND AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENT—OLD AGE PENSIONS**

**April, 1936—June, 1942**

Year and Month	Average Authorized Award	Prorated Deduction	Average Payment	Year and Month	Average Authorized Award	Prorated Deduction	Average Payment
1936				1939			
April .....	\$17.72	.....	\$17.72	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
May .....	17.85	.....	17.85	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
June .....	19.07	.....	19.07	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
July .....	20.75	.....	20.75	July .....	\$40.21	\$ 8.00	\$32.21
August .....	27.14	.....	27.14	August .....	40.25	9.00	31.25
September .....	27.56	.....	27.56	September .....	40.32	12.00	28.32
October .....	27.59	.....	27.59	October .....	40.33	8.00	32.33
November .....	27.65	.....	27.65	November .....	40.38	9.00	31.38
December .....	27.65	.....	27.65	December .....	40.44	12.00	28.44
1937				1940			
January .....	27.66	.....	27.66	January .....	40.44	4.00	36.44
February .....	27.68	.....	27.68	February .....	40.47	1.00	39.47
March .....	27.68	.....	27.68	March .....	40.53	10.00	30.53
April .....	27.65	.....	27.65	April .....	40.55	11.00	29.55
May .....	27.59	.....	27.59	May .....	40.60	13.00	27.60
June .....	27.57	.....	27.57	June .....	40.57	7.00	33.57
July .....	27.57	.....	27.57	July .....	40.60	7.00	33.60
August .....	27.58	.....	27.58	August .....	40.79	8.00	32.79
September .....	40.09	.....	40.09	September .....	40.62	9.00	31.62
October .....	39.83	.....	39.83	October .....	40.65	10.00	30.65
November .....	39.73	.....	39.73	November .....	40.68	11.00	29.68
December .....	39.61	.....	39.61	December .....	40.66	9.00	31.66
1938				1941			
January .....	39.60	.....	39.60	January .....	40.68	6.00	34.68
February .....	39.63	\$ 8.00	31.63	February .....	40.68	.....	40.68
March .....	39.72	13.00	26.72	March .....	40.78	13.00	27.78
April .....	39.74	13.00	26.74	April .....	40.80	14.00	26.80
May .....	39.75	13.00	26.75	May .....	40.79	11.00	29.79
June .....	39.79	13.00	26.79	June .....	40.79	7.00	33.79
July .....	39.79	11.00	28.79	July .....	40.81	5.00	35.81
August .....	39.88	14.00	25.88	August .....	40.84	9.00	31.84
September .....	39.88	12.00	27.88	September .....	40.83	5.00	35.83
October .....	39.91	11.00	28.91	October .....	40.84	3.00	37.84
November .....	39.95	11.00	28.95	November .....	40.86	5.00	35.86
December .....	39.99	10.00	29.99	December .....	40.91	11.00	29.91
1939				1942			
January .....	39.99	8.00	31.99	January .....	40.90	8.00	32.90
February .....	40.07	11.00	29.07	February .....	40.89	.....	40.89
March .....	40.12	13.00	27.12	March .....	40.95	10.00	30.95
April .....	40.12	12.00	28.12	April .....	40.96	10.00	30.96
May .....	40.18	14.00	26.18	May .....	40.96	9.00	31.96
June .....	40.21	12.00	28.21	June .....	40.99	10.00	30.99

<sup>1</sup>For April, May, and June figures, see the last 3 items in the left half of the table.

\*Only approximately correct, because no adjustments were made for the small number of pensioners who received no payments because their authorized awards did not exceed the prorated deduction.

**Table XXI. AGED POPULATION AND OLD AGE PENSIONERS, AS OF JUNE 30, 1942  
BY COUNTY**

County	Population at Time of 1940 Census <sup>1</sup>				Per Cent of Total Population 60 or Older	Old Age Pensioners June 30, 1942 <sup>2</sup>			Per Cent of Population 60 or Older Receiving Pensions
	Total Population in County	Aged Population				Class A 65 or Older	Class B 60-64	Total Class A and B	
Total .....	1,123,296	86,438	43,580	130,018	11.6	40,328	3,402	43,730	33.6
Adams .....	22,481	1,381	773	2,154	9.6	621	25	646	30.0
Alamosa .....	10,484	451	272	723	6.9	249	28	277	38.3
Arapahoe .....	32,150	2,139	1,141	3,280	10.2	1,130	63	1,193	36.4
Archuleta .....	3,806	216	110	326	8.6	140	22	162	49.7
Baca .....	6,207	385	218	603	9.7	292	3	295	48.9
Bent .....	9,653	560	264	824	8.5	291	13	304	36.9
Boulder .....	37,438	3,404	1,703	5,107	13.6	1,405	143	1,548	30.3
Chaffee .....	8,109	669	374	1,043	12.9	354	41	395	37.9
Cheyenne .....	2,964	247	115	362	12.2	158	3	161	44.5
Clear Creek .....	3,784	293	154	447	11.8	108	15	123	27.5
Conejos .....	11,648	487	273	760	6.5	377	116	493	64.9
Costilla .....	7,533	342	149	491	6.5	269	83	352	71.7
Crowley .....	5,398	333	215	548	10.2	192	15	207	37.8
Custer .....	2,270	189	95	284	12.5	105	13	118	41.5
Delta .....	16,470	1,331	661	1,992	12.1	787	76	863	43.3
Denver .....	322,412	28,357	13,935	42,292	13.1	11,402	741	12,143	28.7
Dolores .....	1,958	95	58	153	7.8	61	4	65	42.5
Douglas .....	3,496	250	139	389	11.1	103	11	114	29.3
Eagle .....	5,361	249	153	402	7.5	127	13	140	34.8
Elbert .....	5,460	393	232	625	11.4	180	11	191	30.6
El Paso .....	54,025	6,084	2,716	8,800	16.3	2,296	163	2,459	27.9
Fremont .....	19,742	1,879	833	2,712	13.7	991	114	1,105	40.7
Garfield .....	10,560	918	423	1,341	12.7	474	44	518	38.6
Gilpin .....	1,625	129	87	216	13.3	48	14	62	28.7
Grand .....	3,587	200	114	314	8.8	74	9	83	26.4
Gunnison .....	6,192	366	209	575	9.3	146	11	157	27.3
Hinsdale .....	349	32	21	53	15.2	12	1	13	24.5
Huerfano .....	16,088	907	470	1,377	8.6	652	156	808	58.7
Jackson .....	1,798	90	57	147	8.2	37	2	39	26.5
Jefferson .....	30,725	2,243	1,213	3,456	11.2	1,035	70	1,105	32.0
Kiowa .....	2,793	228	129	357	12.8	139	2	141	39.5
Kit Carson .....	7,512	596	291	887	11.8	433	15	448	50.5
Lake .....	6,883	338	196	534	7.8	119	18	137	25.7
La Plata .....	15,494	1,022	485	1,507	9.7	580	54	634	42.1
Larimer .....	35,539	3,178	1,552	4,730	13.3	1,520	114	1,634	34.5
Las Animas .....	32,369	1,942	946	2,888	8.9	1,299	221	1,520	52.6
Lincoln .....	5,882	444	235	679	11.5	269	7	276	40.6
Logan .....	18,370	1,031	609	1,640	8.9	543	29	572	34.9
Mesa .....	33,791	2,548	1,251	3,799	11.2	1,233	57	1,290	34.0
Mineral .....	975	45	20	65	6.7	20	2	22	33.8
Moffat .....	5,086	303	175	478	9.4	166	8	174	36.4
Montezuma .....	10,463	602	315	917	8.8	363	37	400	43.6
Montrose .....	15,418	1,073	496	1,569	10.2	629	72	701	44.7
Morgan .....	17,214	1,184	642	1,826	10.6	616	34	650	35.6
Otero .....	23,571	1,704	843	2,547	10.8	879	38	917	36.0
Ouray .....	2,089	179	84	263	12.6	86	11	97	36.9
Park .....	3,272	172	111	283	8.6	86	12	98	34.6
Phillips .....	4,948	355	205	560	11.3	205	13	218	38.9
Pitkin .....	1,836	214	85	299	16.3	99	15	114	38.1
Prowers .....	12,304	795	408	1,203	9.8	533	34	567	47.1
Pueblo .....	68,870	5,661	2,776	8,437	12.3	2,155	197	2,352	27.9
Rio Blanco .....	2,943	223	100	323	11.0	112	15	127	39.3
Rio Grande .....	12,404	659	340	999	8.1	345	59	404	40.4
Routt .....	10,525	614	344	958	9.1	294	23	317	33.1
Saguache .....	6,173	347	186	533	8.6	214	35	249	46.7
San Juan .....	1,439	78	34	112	7.8	37	10	47	42.0
San Miguel .....	3,664	201	117	318	8.7	88	13	101	31.8
Sedgwick .....	5,294	294	169	463	8.7	147	5	152	32.8
Summit .....	1,754	91	64	155	8.8	61	11	72	46.5
Teller .....	6,463	426	227	653	10.1	205	26	231	35.4
Washington .....	8,336	489	295	784	9.4	324	14	338	43.1
Weld .....	63,747	3,907	2,259	6,166	9.7	1,978	163	2,141	34.7
Yuma .....	12,102	876	414	1,290	10.7	435	15	450	34.9

<sup>1</sup>Source: 16th Census of the United States, **Population, Second Series, Characteristics of the Population, Colorado**; Washington, Government Printing Office, 1941; Table 22, pp. 39-50.

<sup>2</sup>Number in the case load, 42,787 of whom received payments and 943 of whom, for various reasons, received no payment in June.





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