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# Colorado

# State Department of Public Welfare

## Quarterly Bulletin

Vol. 6

July, August, September, 1942

No. 3



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





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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
Coker, Martin Clark	Visitor	Prowers
Conway, Frank L.	County Director, II	Pueblo
Coughlin, William	County Director, III	Alamosa
Derby, Donald C.	Junior Case Worker	Denver
Fredell, Francis	Visitor	Boulder
Jones, Arthur L.	Case Work Supervisor, I	Denver
LaSelle, Mason	Senior Clerk	Denver
Lawver, Edward L.	Visitor	Arapahoe
Lepper, Norman	Visitor	Alamosa
Lira, Donald A.	Junior Case Worker	Denver
McClure, Sam	Principal Clerk	Las Animas
McGee, George	Senior Case Worker, II	Pueblo
Maddock, William R.	Visitor	Pueblo
Murray, Edward R.	Visitor	Weld
O'Brien, Frank	Junior Clerk	Denver
Ossanna, Frank R.	Visitor	Las Animas
Peery, William W.	Senior Clerk	Denver
Preskar, Henry	Visitor	Las Animas
Salazar, Pete, Jr.	Senior Clerk	Conejos
Scott, Robert	Visitor	Weld
Smith, Oarle J.	County Director, III	Elbert
Stump, Dennis E., Jr.	County Director, III	Park
Taliaferro, William	Visitor	Chaffee
Winter, Harold A.	Junior Clerk	Las Animas
Yershin, William	Junior Stenographer	Pueblo



**FLORENCE W. HUTSINPILLAR**  
**Member**  
**Colorado State Board of Public Welfare**

Miss Hutsinpillar, a member of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare, has been interested in public welfare activities for many years. From 1917 to 1926, she was executive secretary to the Denver Bureau of Charity, now the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare. After a year of study at the University of Chicago, she was connected with the United States Children's Bureau until her return to Denver in 1934. She is, at present, Director of the School of Social Work at the University of Denver.

In May, 1935, she was appointed a member of the Official Colorado State Relief Committee which later became the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare, and in June, 1937, she was reappointed by Governor Teller Ammons.



**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 W. HUTSINPILLAR

ALFRED G. BROWN

RAY McGRATH

DR. A. T. MONISMITH

EARL M. KOUNS, Executive Secretary

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# The Quarter in Review

The balance of \$1,759,998 on hand in the State Public Welfare Fund on July 1, 1942, plus \$6,363,635 received during July, August, and September, totaled \$8,123,633 for the quarter. Disbursements in the amount of \$5,565,087 in the 3-month period left a balance of \$2,558,546 on hand on September 30th. For statements of receipts by source, expenditures according to program, and state and federal funds allotted to the counties during the third quarter, see Appendix Tables I and II. An analysis of Old Age Pension revenues and disbursements for the first 9 months of 1942 is presented in Appendix Table III.

The figures for the quarter showed downward trends of differing degrees in all of the public assistance programs, except Aid to the Blind, in line with trends observed in the preceding quarters of the year. The obligations, cases aided, applications, and closures for the 4 public assistance programs are summarized below for the third quarter according to specific program and compared with figures for previous quarters, and reports are presented on other public welfare programs under the State Department.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS

In the third quarter of 1942 the Class A and Class B recipients of Old Age Pensions averaged 39,420 and 3,158 a month, respectively. The average payment per recipient was \$33.00 in July, \$37.06 in August, and \$37.02 in September, the smaller payment in July being due to a prorated deduction of \$8 from the authorized awards as compared with deductions of only \$4 in each of the 2 following months. The obligations incurred for the monthly payments totaled \$5,142,383 for the quarter and averaged \$1,714,128 a month. Approximately 93 per cent of the obligations were incurred for Class A recipients, and 7 per cent for Class B. (Appendix Table IV.)

A monthly average of 371 households in which there were Old Age Pensioners, a very small proportion of the total cases in this category, received supplemental aid through General Assistance funds. Obligations for the supplementation totaled \$27,030 for the 3 months, and averaged about \$24 a month per household aided. Approximately 84 per cent of the obligations incurred for the supplementation were for hospitalization and medical care.

During the quarter, 959 applications were received in addition to 538 pending on July 1st, making a total of 1,497 to be considered. Disposition was

made of 1,093 applications, assistance being granted in 80 per cent of the dispositions, or 869 instances. The new and reopened cases, added to the 43,730 continued from June, brought the cases under care in the quarter to 44,599. The number of applications approved in this quarter was 26 and 21 per cent below the approvals in the first and second quarters, respectively; but there was a concurrent decrease in the number of closures, the cases terminated in the third quarter being 12 and 13 per cent fewer than the closures in the 2 preceding 3-month periods. During the third quarter the cases under care declined very slightly (less than one per cent) inasmuch as there were 121 more closures than new and reopened cases.

Of the 990 cases closed during the third quarter, 659, or 67 per cent, were terminated by death of recipients. Possession, by the recipient or spouse, of real property (other than home) or personal property in excess of the amounts specified in the eligibility regulations accounted for 12 per cent of the closures. Sufficient resources or receipt of adequate income, from sources other than public assistance or aid from relatives, were the reasons for another 10 per cent of the closures; and aid from relatives, for approximately 2 per cent. (Additional reasons for closures are shown in Appendix Table V.)

## AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The number of families receiving payments under the Aid to Dependent Children program in the third quarter of 1942 averaged 5,585 a month; and the aided children averaged 13,816 monthly, or approximately 2.5 children per family. The average payment per family was approximately \$31.00 in each month of the quarter, and the average per child was about \$12.50 in each of the 3 months. Obligations in the amount of \$519,056 were incurred under the program during the quarter, a monthly average of \$173,019.

About one-fifth, or a monthly average of 1,196, of the households receiving Aid to Dependent Children also received some type of aid under the General Assistance program. Almost 31 per cent of the obligations incurred for the supplementation, which totaled \$53,375, were incurred for hospitalization and medical care. The supplementation of all types averaged about \$15 a month per family aided.

The 407 applications for Aid to Dependent Children received during the quarter, plus 177 pending on July 1st, gave 584 to be considered. Disposition was made of 473 of the applications, assistance being granted in 67 per cent of the dispositions, or to 319 families. Considerably fewer applications were approved in this quarter than in the 2 preceding quarters of the year; that is, 31 per cent less than in the first quarter and 18 per cent fewer than in the second. An increase in the number of closures in the third quarter, as compared with the other 2 quarters, also was shown by the figures, there being 648 closures in the third, as compared with 612 in the second and 435 in the first 3-month period of the year. During the third quarter, the number of cases under care dropped from 6,036 on July 1st to 5,707 on September 30th, a decrease of 329 families or more than 5 per cent.

In 268 instances, or 41 per cent of the total 648 closures in the third quarter, the reason for termination was increased resources of the parents. Support by remarriage of the parent was the reason for 12 per cent of the closures; increased income of the child, for 7 per cent; and increased support from relatives, for another 7 per cent. (Appendix Table VI gives additional reasons for closures.)

### AID TO THE BLIND

During the first 3 quarters of 1942, there was practically no change in the number of persons receiving assistance under the Aid to the Blind program. The recipients of monthly payments averaged 638 a month in the first quarter, 640 in the second quarter, and 638 in the third; and the individuals receiving only burial or eye treatment for the restoration of sight or prevention of blindness averaged 22, 26, and 24 a month in the 3 quarterly periods.

Of the \$69,479 in obligations incurred during the third quarter, \$64,399, or 93 per cent, was for monthly payments, which averaged about \$33.65 per recipient in this 3-month period. The obligations for medical care and hospitalization for restoration of sight or prevention of blindness were \$2,994 and \$1,885, and obligations in the amount of \$200 were incurred for burials under the Aid to the Blind program. (Appendix Table IV.)

Supplemental aid from General Assistance funds was granted to a monthly average of 15 households in which there were Aid to the Blind recipients. The obligations incurred for this purpose amounted to \$677 for the quarter and averaged about \$15 a month per household aided. Approximately 64 per cent of the obligations incurred for the supplementation were for hospitalization and medical care.

Appendix Table VII shows the number of applications for Aid to the Blind (inclusive of monthly payments, medical care for prevention of blindness or restoration of sight, or both payments and medical care) and the cases under care in the third quarter. The 72 applications received during the quarter, plus 48 pending on July 1st, made a total of 120 to be given consideration. Assistance was granted in 57 instances, or three-fourths of the total 77 dispositions. The number of closings in this quarter was the same as in the preceding quarter, namely, 43. In 29 instances, or two-thirds of the closures, the reason for termination of care was whole or partial restoration of sight.

### GENERAL ASSISTANCE

The downward trend in the General Assistance program which was observed in the second quarter of 1942 continued during the third quarter. The total obligations of \$532,922 incurred in the third quarter were 41 per cent below the total for the first quarter, and 19 per cent under the total for the second. During the third quarter the monthly total declined 11 per cent, or from \$187,708 in July to \$167,858 in September, as shown by Appendix Table VIII. The largest part of the decrease during the quarter was in the obligations incurred for cases not in the Social Security categories which had employable members, the obligations for employable cases in September being 33 per cent less than in July. For the non-categorical cases with no employable members the obligations dropped somewhat more than 6 per cent. Obligations for supplementation to cases with members in the Social Security categories declined 13 per cent from July to September.

Nearly 75 per cent of the total General Assistance obligations in the third quarter of 1942 were incurred for cases not in the Social Security categories which had no employable members; 10 per cent for non-categorical cases with employable members; and about 15 per cent for cases in the 3 special categories. The decrease in the obligations for General Assistance to the various types of cases during the quarter was approximately proportionate to the decline in the cases aided during the 3 months, although there were small differences between the percentages of decrease in the obligations and in the number of cases assisted. The employable cases dropped 34 per cent from July to September; the unemployable cases, 7 per cent; and the cases with members in the Social Security categories, 8 per cent. (Appendix Table IX.)

The downward trend from the first through the third quarter of 1942 doubtless is due both to seasonal factors and changed economic conditions. In 1941 the cases and obligations dropped from the first through the third quarter but rose in the fourth. Comparison of the monthly averages for the third quarters of 1941 and 1942 suggests that with fewer cases requiring assistance there has been improvement in the adequacy of the General Assistance per case aided. The average total obligations per month in this quarter of 1942 were only about one per cent less than in the same quarter of 1941, whereas the average number of cases assisted per month was about 15 per cent lower this year than last.

Of the total obligations incurred in the third quarter of 1942 for all types of General Assistance to cases, 64 per cent represented cash assistance; 29 per cent, hospitalization and medical care; 6 per cent, assistance in kind; and about one per cent, burials. (Appendix Table X.) Almost 65 per cent of the total obligations incurred for non-categorical cases which had employable members represented hospitalization and medical care. Over 26 per cent of the total obligations for hospitalization and medical care were incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds; about 5 per cent of the obligations for burials were chargeable to Tuberculosis Assistance. Information on obligations incurred for cases, by kind of assistance and county, is given in Appendix Table XI.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES

Surplus commodities were supplied by the food stamp and direct distribution methods to fewer cases in the quarter ended September 30, 1942, than in the preceding 3-month period. This decrease appears harmonious with the reduced number of cases in public assistance groups eligible to receive surplus commodities, a development touched upon in the preceding sections of this report.

The number of counties participating in the Food Stamp Plan in the third quarter was the same as in the second, namely, 37. The cases certified as eligible for stamps averaged 22,154 a month, and those purchasing stamps averaged 11,115, or about one-half the number certified. (Appendix Table XII.) In comparison with second quarter data, these figures represent decreases in certifications and cases served of 14 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. The total value of food stamps disbursed during the quarter, \$565,031 in orange-colored stamps and \$272,003 in free blue stamps, was 18 per cent less than during the previous 3-month period. (Appendix Table XIII.)

The distribution of surplus commodities by the direct method showed a sharper decline than the food stamp program. In counties not under the Food Stamp Plan, surplus food with an estimated wholesale value of \$71,041 was distributed to needy cases. The cases certified as eligible to receive surplus foods by this method averaged 4,927 a month. As compared with the preceding quarter, there was a decrease of 37 per cent in cases certified and almost 40 per cent in the estimated value of food distributed. The value of food distributed to WPA and NYA projects was 32 per cent below the figure for the previous period.

The distribution of food under the Community School Lunch Program continued to 43 schools during July and August; and in September, when other schools opened for the fall session, 91 received food and served 7,031 children. As the importance of supplying children with adequate, well-balanced hot lunches has been well proved, the Community School Lunch Program represents a vital contribution to the general health of boys and girls, in addition to being a very effective type of nutrition education.

Clothing and household goods distributed during the quarter totaled 98,899 items with an estimated wholesale value of \$145,362. About 94 per cent of these commodities were distributed to cases, the remainder to WPA and NYA projects. Appendix Tables XIV and XV give further details 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

During July, August, and September, 1942, an average of 1,363 children a month received services of the Division of Child Welfare. Of this number, 741 children received major services and 622, minor services. Appendix Table XVI shows the number of children served each month and the type of service.

In accordance with a policy of caring for children in their own homes whenever possible, the majority of the children provided major services, or a monthly average of 406, were given supervision or treatment, or both, in the homes of their parents or relatives. In addition, provision of housekeeper services enabled a monthly average of 20 children to remain at home during the illness or absence of their mothers.

Children given supervision or treatment in foster homes during the quarter averaged 266, distributed as follows: 219 children in boarding homes, 29 chil-

dren in free homes, and 18 children in homes in which they worked. A monthly average of 44 additional children who had been referred to institutions received consultative services from the Division through the child welfare workers, and arrangements were made for several children to receive special care such as medical treatment or hospitalization.

Minor services given the monthly average of 622 children, most of whom were in their own homes or homes of relatives, included investigations for other agencies, follow-up work for children who had previously received services, and incidental services.

An article on child welfare in defense areas of Colorado is presented below.

### SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

In July and August, the 3 home teachers of the blind visited a monthly average of 64 visually handicapped persons, despite the 5 weeks' absence of one teacher who was attending a home teaching course at Western Reserve University. In September, with the full-time services of the 3 teachers already on the staff and the addition of another, the number of blind individuals visited rose to 114. The visits totaled 429 for the quarter: 153 social service calls and 276 teaching visits. During the period, the home teachers gave 355 lessons, including 194 in Braille or Moon type, 111 in handicrafts, and 50 in other subjects such as music, typewriting, cooking, crocheting, knitting, elementary subjects, and the use of Brailled playing cards. Figures on visits and lessons in the separate months are given in Appendix Table XVII.

A monthly average of 227 Talking Book machines were in regular use during the quarter. The important place which these machines occupy in the lives of the blind is indicated by the fact that during the 3 months the withdrawals of Talking Books from the Denver Public Library totaled 3,311. Of the many types of literature available in record form, fiction is most frequently requested, the circulation of books in that classification being almost double that of all other kinds combined. Although mystery stories and western thrillers are perennial favorites, classical and contemporary novels such as *Oliver Twist*, *The Mill on the Floss*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *How Green Was My Valley*, *They Came to a River*, and *Gone with the Wind* are also in great demand. Second in popularity is biography, including inspirational books like *Hitting the Dark Trail*, *I Begin Again*, *A Peculiar Treasure*, and Helen Keller's *Story of My Life* and *Midstream*.

### TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE

At the beginning of the third quarter of 1942, 253 needy tuberculous persons were receiving care in approved sanatoria and out-patient departments, under the state-county program of Tuberculosis Assistance. During the 3 months, 35 additional persons were placed under care as new, readmitted, and reopened cases, bringing the number of patients under care to 288. With termination of care in 35 cases, the number of individuals in the case load again stood at 253 on September 30th: 191 in sanatoria, and 62 in out-patient departments. (Appendix Table XVIII.)

## Child Welfare in Defense Areas of Colorado

America has now been at war for many months, and the struggle in which we are engaged requires the participation of every man, woman, and child—some on the home front and some on the war front. As husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers leave their work to answer the call to the colors, wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters replace them and the wheels of American industry continue to turn.

As a result of wartime changes in duties, occupations, and places of residence, many adjustments must be made both by families and by individuals. Some workers who have led a comparatively stable existence must now live as nomads, moving to various sections of the country to work on war construction projects or to harvest the crops so necessary to victory. Men employed in factories turning out essential war material must either accept for themselves and their families unusually crowded living

conditions in urban or semiurban communities or live away from their wives and children. Some breadwinners who have had steady employment or adequate incomes from personally-owned businesses find themselves victims of priorities unemployment because vital materials they formerly used must today be furnished primarily to the agencies and organizations engaged in war work. Hundreds of persons accustomed to daytime employment only must now adjust their lives and those of their household members to irregular hours because it is necessary that workers' services be available on changing schedules in order to increase production through 24-hour operation of plants. As more and more mothers of young children enter gainful employment, problems of child supervision and daytime care become more difficult. Finally, because the men of the country are being inducted into the armed

forces, many women and children who have been members of normal family groups must adjust themselves to fatherless homes.

Difficult as it is for adults to make adjustments to many of these changes from the normal way of living, it is not the serious problem for them that it is for children. Thinking people will not fail to realize this, nor fail to recognize the fact that war brings increased child welfare responsibilities. In peacetime and in wartime, children must be safeguarded because upon them rests the future of the country.

### THE CHILDREN'S CHARTER IN WARTIME IN RELATION TO COLORADO PROBLEMS

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Associate Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, in a recent paper entitled "Children in Wartime"<sup>1</sup> stated that it is not advisable to overprotect children or to deprive them of participation in the job of winning the war. On the other hand, she added that it is unwise to underprotect them and allow them, because of their enthusiastic desire to help or because the usual labor force is depleted by the war, to undertake tasks that are unsuitable or even hazardous to their physical well-being. It will not pay, even in the war effort, to allow children not yet fully grown to be overtaxed at work or to be deprived of schooling.

The Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime held its first meeting in Washington on March 16 to 18, 1942, and at that time the Children's Charter in Wartime was adopted. The Charter points out the need to: (1) guard children from injury in danger zones; (2) protect children from neglect, exploitation, and undue strain in defense areas; (3) strengthen the home life of children whose parents are mobilized for war or war production; and (4) conserve, equip, and free children of every race and creed to take their part in democracy.

In order to indicate, in a broad way, the effect of the war on children in Colorado, a number of the points brought out by the Children's Charter in Wartime are briefly discussed below in relation to the situation here.

Since Colorado has war industries, army camps, and other military establishments, it may conceivably be subjected to air raids by enemy forces; although, because of the state's geographical location, there appears to be less danger of direct attack than in some sections of the country. If an emergency should arise, however, it might be necessary

to provide shelter for children, pregnant women, the aged, and the sick. Plans, therefore, have been developed for the establishment of reception centers in three Colorado cities, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, if occasion demands. Private and public child-caring agencies and organizations, as well as the state Office of Civilian Defense and other citizens' groups, have co-operated in developing the plans. Transportation facilities, climate, sanitary conditions, and health and educational facilities were considered in the planning; also the ages and sex of children that may be placed in the reception centers. Although trained and semitrained personnel in the three communities is limited, it is more adequate than in some other parts of the state.

It is recognized that children in Colorado, as well as elsewhere, are suffering from anxieties created by wartime circumstances such as changes in living arrangements, economic uncertainties affecting family members, or dangers to relatives in the armed forces. Such groups as the Family Security Committee of the Denver Defense Council, the Child Welfare Division of the Denver Council of Social Agencies, the Colorado Association for Nursery Education, the Colorado Council of Parent Education, parent-teacher associations, and volunteer service organizations are considering how the home life of children whose parents are shouldering war duties can be strengthened, families can be assisted in coping with their wartime problems, and children can be protected from unnecessary anxiety and strain.

In the now numerous communities and areas of Colorado where military camps and war industries are located, there is evidence of an increase and intensification of child welfare problems in the social, health, and educational fields. This is a situation which raises question as to the adequacy of the trained personnel and of facilities to meet the growing needs. In each of the sections, with the exception of one recently selected for a military camp, there is a child welfare worker on the staff of the County Department of Public Welfare, and in three sections there are private social agencies equipped to handle child welfare cases. The influx of population in all the sections has been so great that it has necessitated the expansion of educational facilities, a need met without federal aid in all but two of the sections. Health problems have increased in all of the defense areas. In two sections there are active public health units which adequately serve the cities and the counties as a whole; but in the remaining areas there are no co-ordinated city and county health programs, although some facilities are available.

<sup>1</sup>Martha M. Eliot, "Children in Wartime," a paper read on April 20, 1942, at the California Conference of Social Work, San Francisco.

## **STUDIES OF CHILD WELFARE NEEDS IN DEFENSE AREAS OF THE STATE**

In order to ascertain how children in defense areas are being affected by the dislocation resulting from the war effort, special studies have been made or are being made in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and La Junta.

In the winter and spring of 1942, a study was made by the Denver Defense Council, with the co-operation of the city Council of Social Agencies, the National Youth Administration, and the labor unions, to determine the needs of children in Denver, especially as they pertain to day care. After the information collected in this period had been analyzed, it was recommended that the study be continued under the direction of a group interested in the preservation of the family. As a result of this recommendation, a child welfare worker on the staff of the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare who was appointed Consultant on Day Care continued the study for a three-month period. In addition to ascertaining needs, her responsibilities included referral of cases to the agencies equipped to give the required service. Through the aid of the public schools a letter explaining the services of the Consultant on Day Care was drafted and distributed to the general public.

The continued Denver study showed that although the need for day care of children of mothers employed in gainful industry was increasing by September, it was not yet acute. The established WPA nursery schools and day nurseries, with the exception of one which was filled to capacity, averaged three or four children less than the capacity number. From the information secured from public and private employment agencies and from public and privately-owned industries, however, it was estimated that by January 1, 1943, one-fourth of the women employed will be on "swing shifts," and that a large percentage of this group will need day care for their children. Public welfare agencies will co-operate with the Federal Government to increase facilities as the need arises.

In view of the growing demand for their services, the WPA nursery schools in Denver agreed to extend the school hours from 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. when necessary, and this has already been done in two schools. Furthermore, in order to meet the need for qualified assistants in the day nurseries, a training course for volunteers in child care has been organized through the co-operation of the WPA nursery schools, the Denver public schools, the Denver Office

of Civilian Defense, the Volunteer Placement Bureau, and the National Association of Nursery Schools.

Recognizing the importance of keeping informed as to the over-all needs of children in the city, the Denver Council of Social Agencies has authorized the employment of a social worker to make a further study of such needs during the next three to six months.

On April 9th, the Colorado Springs Council of Social Agencies, at the request of the local Office of Civilian Defense, began a study to determine how the children in the city were being affected by the war effort. The normal population of 36,800 of the area will be more than doubled with the completion of Camp Carson, which will accommodate some 45,000 men. Although the study has not been completed as yet, steps already have been taken to meet certain manifest problems such as supervision of homes and institutions for children. As Colorado is one of the three states that do not have supervisory regulations for boarding homes, agencies, and institutions caring for children, Colorado Springs passed an ordinance giving the city the necessary authority to see that minimum standards for child care are maintained.

In Pueblo a study is now in progress under the local Office of Civilian Defense in co-operation with the Pueblo Council of Social Agencies and the Women's Volunteer Service Organization. In that city a course on child welfare in defense is being offered to the volunteer workers as well as the opportunity to assist with the research study. The La Junta study, also still in progress, is being conducted by the La Junta Office of Civilian Defense in co-operation with the local Associated Charities.

Inasmuch as conditions in the defense areas are changing very rapidly, the value of the special studies referred to above may be questioned from the standpoint of using the data as a permanent measure of the child welfare requirements in the communities. Nevertheless, through such joint efforts the nature of the needs is clarified and each organization becomes cognizant of the total needs, as well as of specific needs which it is the function of the organization to meet. Current planning to meet changing conditions then can be better integrated.

## **SERVICES OF THE DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE**

The Division of Child Welfare of the State Department of Public Welfare, while trying to meet the changing situations in urban centers where social problems are accentuated by the war effort, is con-

tinuing to provide child welfare services in rural sections of the state. There are child welfare workers on the staffs of sixteen county departments of public welfare. In the remaining forty-seven coun-

ties, limited services are provided for children through consultative service and a program integrated with the work of the Division of Public Assistance.

## Analysis of the Social Data on New Applicants for Categorical Assistance Approved in Year Ended June 30, 1942

When the reporting of social data on new recipients of categorical assistance was discontinued in July, 1942, final tabulations were made from the cards for the preceding 12-month period. Special studies were made on a number of subjects in addition to the usual tabulations on the socio-economic characteristics, types of assistance, and source of income of the Old Age Pensioners, Aid to Dependent Children recipients, and persons approved for monthly payments to the blind. Summaries of the findings on characteristics, assistance, and income of the new recipients in the 3 categories and on the net rental value of homes owned by Old Age Pensioners are presented in the following report.

### OLD AGE PENSIONERS

During the 12 months under study the county departments granted Old Age Pensions to 1,867 men and 2,355 women never previously approved for aid under the program. Four-fifths, or 3,379, of the total 4,222 men and women were accepted as Class A pensioners, and 843 as Class B.

Almost 27 per cent of the new pensioners lived in Denver, 31 per cent in other incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more, 26 per cent in smaller towns, and 16 per cent on farms. Text Table 1 gives the distributions of the Class A and Class B groups according to length of state residence. About one-tenth, or 296, of the Class A group had only 5 years of state residence, the minimum specified in the eligibility requirements for Class A pensioners. Somewhat less than one-tenth of the Class B group had lived in Colorado the minimum length of time necessary to meet the Class B eligibility requirement of continuous state residence since April 25, 1906; that is, 35 or 36 years depending on the half of the study year (July 1, 1941—June 30, 1942) in which the application was made.<sup>1</sup> Of the 196 applicants with 60 years of state residence who were accepted as Class B pensioners, 178 were natives of Colorado who had reached the eligible age of 60.

<sup>1</sup>Prior to April 25, 1941, Class B applicants had to prove 35 years of continuous state residence immediately preceding the date of application.

As of June 30, 1942, the ages of the 4,222 new applicants approved for pensions in the preceding year ranged from 60 through 98 as follows: 60-64 years, 20 per cent; 65-69 years, 56 per cent; 70-74 years, 13 per cent; 75-79 years, 7 per cent; 80-84 years, 3 per cent; 85 or older, one per cent.

Eighty-one of the individuals were Negroes, 2 were Indians, and 4,139 were white persons. Fifteen per cent, or 641, were foreign-born: 585 from Europe, 45 from Canada, 5 from Syria, 4 from Mexico, one from Newfoundland, and one from Australia. As required by the \$45 Old Age Pension Act, all were citizens of the United States.

Table 1.

### STATE RESIDENCE OF NEW APPLICANTS APPROVED FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS Year Ended June 30, 1942

Years of State Residence	Number		Per Cent	
	Class A <sup>1</sup>	Class B <sup>2</sup>	Class A <sup>1</sup>	Class B <sup>2</sup>
Total .....	3,379	843	100.0	100.0
5-9 .....	560	.....	16.6	.....
10-14 .....	301	.....	8.9	.....
15-19 .....	274	.....	8.1	.....
20-24 .....	434	.....	12.9	.....
25-29 .....	339	.....	10.0	.....
30-34 .....	394	.....	11.7	.....
35-39 .....	284	187	8.4	22.2
40-44 .....	216	141	6.4	16.7
45-49 .....	119	53	3.5	6.3
50-54 .....	174	97	5.1	11.5
55-59 .....	92	71	2.7	8.4
60-64 .....	78	294	2.3	34.9
65-69 .....	87	.....	2.6	.....
70-81 .....	27	.....	.8	.....

<sup>1</sup>The eligibility requirement for Class A pensioners is 5 years of state residence out of the 9 immediately preceding the application, with continuous residence in the state in the year immediately preceding application date.

<sup>2</sup>The eligibility requirement for Class B pensioners is continuous residence in the state since April 25, 1906.

Women represented 56 per cent of the total group, men 44 per cent. Of the 1,867 men, 58 per cent were married; 30 per cent were widowers, divorced, or separated; and 12 per cent were single. In contrast, only 45 per cent of the 2,355 women were married, and 50 per cent were widowed, divorced, or separated; 5 per cent were single. The differences in the marital status of the 2 sexes were reflected in the figures on their living arrangements at the time of the first pension payment. Fifty-seven per cent of the men and 45 per cent of the women were living with their spouses, with or without other relatives; 15 per cent of the men and 28 per cent of the women were living in household groups without spouses; 27 per cent of the men and 26 per cent of the women were living alone; and about one per cent of each sex, in private institutions.

Thirty-two per cent, or 1,331, of the new pensioners lived in households in which public assistance was to be received in addition to the individual's Old Age Pension; only 3 households were to receive aid from voluntary agencies. In 1,184 instances, or 28 per cent of the total 4,222 cases studied, the only additional assistance was another Old Age Pension; in 15 instances another Old Age Pension and also some other type of aid were to be received. The new pensioners living with spouses who also received Old Age Pensions numbered 1,113, or 26 per cent of the total group studied. Thirteen individuals had spouses for whom Old Age Pension awards were pending. Only 147, or less than 4 per cent of the total group, lived in households in which public assistance of types other than Old Age Pensions was to be received.

Sixty per cent of the 4,222 individuals included in the study had some source of income for which deductions were made in determining the amounts of their awards. Comparatively few persons had more than one source of income; that is, 2,258 had one source only, 289 had 2 sources, and 15 had 3 sources. About one-fourth of the total group owned their own homes, and deductions were made for the net rental value. Somewhat more than one-fifth received regular contributions from relatives and friends. Well over one-tenth received veterans' pensions, retirement pensions, or survivors' benefits; income from insurance, investments, or property; or earnings in wages or from sale of produce.

#### NET RENTAL VALUE OF HOMES OWNED BY OLD AGE PENSIONERS

Detailed tabulations as to home ownership and the net rental value of the owned homes were made from the social data cards for the men and women

who, for the first time, were accepted for Old Age Pensions in the period January 1, 1942, through June 30, 1942. The study covered all the counties of the state except 2 that had no new acceptances in the period, Hinsdale and Summit.

Twenty-six per cent, or 528, of the 2,050 pensioners included in the study owned the homes in which they were living, and deductions were made for the net rental value in determining the amount of the monthly awards, as required by Section 6 of the \$45 Old Age Pension Act. The section reads:

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; 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.

There were no home owners among the 75 pensioners newly accepted in the study period by 14 of the 61 counties included in the tabulations; that is, there were none in 5 counties on the Western Slope, 5 mountainous counties east of the Divide, and 4 counties in the eastern plains area. In no one of the 14 counties were there more than 18 new pensioners.

For the 47 counties in which the 528 home owners resided, the median net rental value was low, \$4.70. There were, nevertheless, some instances of comparatively high values. The individual deductions ranged from 30 cents to \$31.72, and deductions of \$10.00 or more were made in 39 instances—19 in Denver County and 20 in 11 other counties in various parts of the state. The high deduction of \$31.72 was for the home of a pensioner in Denver County, where 8 of the individuals in the study owned homes with net rental values of \$18.50 or higher. Only 2 other counties had deductions above the \$18.50 level, one of \$22.64 in Boulder County and one of \$18.75 in Fremont County; Adams and El Paso counties were the only 2, other than Denver, with deductions between \$15.00 and \$18.50, and both of these were at the \$15.00 to \$16.00 level. At the lower end of the range, there were 12 deductions of less than \$1.00 each and 13 deductions between \$1.00 and \$1.50.

The proportion of home owners among the pensioners included in the study and also the net rental values varied greatly from county to county. Al-

though the tabulated data did not lend themselves to conclusive analysis of the several factors probably contributory to the variations, it was possible to classify the counties according to degree of urbanization and geographical location.

Figures for single counties with fairly numerous new pensioners in the study period and for groupings of other counties gave some evidence of an inverse relationship between very high degrees of urbanization and the proportion of home owners among the pensioners. Otherwise, there was little regularity in the relationship between the percentage of home owners and the proportion of the total county population in urban areas; that is, in places with 2,500 or more inhabitants at the time of the 1940 census.

In Denver County (almost entirely urban as to population) and Pueblo County (76 per cent urban), the home owners equalled only one-fifth of the pen-

sioners studied. On the other hand, in El Paso County (68 per cent urban) the home owners represented one-third of the pensioners. In Boulder County (54 per cent urban) and Larimer County (52 per cent urban), the proportions of home owners among the pensioners were 30 and 46 per cent, respectively. Regarding counties or groups of counties that have comparatively large populations and are from 25 to 50 per cent urban as to total population, it may be said, in general, that about one-third of the pensioners were found to be home owners. Weld County (25 per cent urban) is an exception to the generalization, however, since nearly half the pensioners there were home owners. Text Table 2 lists counties and groups of counties according to the percentage of home owners among the individuals included in the study. Details for each county are given in Appendix Table XIX.

Table 2.

**PERCENTAGE OF HOME OWNERS AMONG NEW OLD AGE PENSIONERS**  
**Six Months Ended June 30, 1942**

County or Group of Counties	Pensioners in Study		Per Cent of County Population in Urban Areas <sup>1</sup>
	Per Cent Who Were Home Owners	Total Pensioners in Study	
61 counties <sup>2</sup> .....	26	2,050	.....
Larimer .....	46	70	52
Weld .....	45	115	25
3 southeastern slope coal mining and agricultural counties .....	34	135	36-47
El Paso .....	33	120	68
Boulder .....	30	83	54
7 eastern plains counties with comparatively large populations .....	29	217	28-45
6 south central and southwestern mountainous counties with comparatively large populations.....	26	219	23-54
13 central, northern, and northwestern mountainous counties with comparatively small populations .....	26	187	( <sup>3</sup> )
8 eastern plains counties with comparatively small populations .....	24	94	( <sup>4</sup> )
4 south central mountainous counties with comparatively small populations...	19	70	( <sup>4</sup> )
Pueblo .....	19	104	76
Denver .....	19	561	100
14 western slope, eastern slope, and eastern plains counties with no home owners in the study.....	0	75	.....

<sup>1</sup>As reported for 1940 in "Number of Inhabitants, Colorado," 16th Census of the United States, First Series, Table 3, pp. 2-3. "Urban" refers to places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

<sup>2</sup>Two counties, Hinsdale and Summit, had no newly accepted pensioners in the 6-month period.

<sup>3</sup>Urban-rural percentages not published by the United States Bureau of the Census, because of the small base; except for Chaffee, 61 per cent urban, and Jefferson, 10 per cent urban.

<sup>4</sup>Urban-rural percentage not published, because of the small base.

Table 3.

**NET RENTAL VALUE OF HOMES OWNED BY NEW OLD AGE PENSIONERS**  
**Six Months Ended June 30, 1942**

County or Group of Counties	Net Rental Value		Home Owners in Study	Per Cent of County Population in Urban Areas <sup>1</sup>
	Median	Range		
47 counties <sup>2</sup> .....	\$4.70	\$0.30-31.72	528	.....
Denver .....	6.70	1.25-31.72	108	100
Larimer and Boulder.....	5.15	0.71-22.64	57	52-54
El Paso and Pueblo.....	4.80	0.95-15.56	60	68-76
7 eastern plains counties with comparatively large populations .....	4.80	0.96-15.00	64	28-45
13 central, northern, and northwestern mountainous counties with comparatively small populations.....	4.75	0.90- 9.80	49	( <sup>3</sup> )
6 south central and southwestern mountainous counties with comparatively large populations .....	4.65	0.95-10.00	56	23-54
Weld .....	3.95	0.33-14.83	52	25
3 southeastern slope coal mining and agricultural counties .....	2.70	0.30-18.75	46	36-47
4 south central mountainous counties with comparatively small populations .....	.....	1.57-12.25	13	( <sup>4</sup> )
8 eastern plains counties with comparatively small populations .....	.....	0.32-10.00	23	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup>As reported for 1940 in "Number of Inhabitants, Colorado," 16th Census of the United States, First Series, Table 3, pp. 2-3. "Urban" refers to places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

<sup>2</sup>The study included 2,050 pensioners in 61 counties; of these, 528 in 47 counties were home owners.

<sup>3</sup>Urban-rural percentages not published by the United States Bureau of the Census, because of the small base; except for Chaffee, 61 per cent urban, and Jefferson, 10 per cent urban.

<sup>4</sup>Urban-rural percentages not published, because of the small base.

Median net rental values were computed for single counties and groups of counties if there were 50<sup>2</sup> or more home owners among the pensioners studied. Classification of the counties according to degree of urbanization, with subdivisions and adjustments according to geographical location and character, yielded the findings summarized in Text Table 3, in which the listing is according to median net rental value.

Denver County had the highest median deduction for net rental value, \$6.70; and Larimer and Boulder counties (52 and 54 per cent urban), when taken together, had the next highest median, \$5.15. The third highest median, \$4.80, was found for 2 groups of counties separately; that is, for El Paso County and Pueblo County as a group (68 and 76 per cent urban) and for 7 agricultural counties in the eastern plains area (28 to 45 per cent urban). Weld, an agricultural and

coal mining county on the plains (25 per cent urban), had a somewhat lower median, \$3.95. For 3 coal mining and agricultural counties on the southeastern slope of the mountains (47, 41, and 36 per cent urban), the median was only \$2.70. For 6 south central and southwestern mountainous counties with comparatively large populations, the median net rental value was \$4.65 or about the same as the median of \$4.70 for the total 47 counties in which there were home owners among the pensioners studied. Details for each county are given in Appendix Table XIX.

In addition to the computations for the groupings described in Text Tables 2 and 3, the percentage of home owners and the median net rental value were obtained for the 6 counties in the state which have towns of 9,750 to 16,000: Arapahoe, Boulder, Larimer, Las Animas, Mesa, and Weld. In these counties, as a group, the home owners represented 36 per cent of the pensioners studied. The median net rental value of the homes owned was \$3.90, and the range of the values was from 33 cents to \$22.64.

<sup>2</sup>Except in the instance of 3 southeastern slope coal mining counties with a total of 46 home owners.

**RECIPIENTS OF AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN**

The cases accepted as new recipients of Aid to Dependent Children in the year ended June 30, 1942, totaled 1,327 families with 3,079 dependent children for whom aid was approved. Twenty-one per cent of the families lived in Denver, 38 per cent in other incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more, 29 per cent in smaller towns, and 12 per cent on farms.

The total group of children included 3,013 white boys and girls and 66 Negroes. All except one child, who was born in Canada, were natives of the United States, and somewhat more than four-fifths of the children were natives of Colorado. Only 54 of the 1,327 payees were not American citizens.

The children for whom the aid was granted included 1,500 boys and 1,579 girls. The 2 sex groups were similar as to age distribution although a slightly higher percentage of the girls than of the boys were 16 or 17 years old. For the total 3,079 boys and girls the age distribution, as of June 30, 1942, was as follows:

about 4 per cent of the children were less than a year old; each of the one-year age groupings in the range 1-15 included 5 to 6.5 per cent of the total group; and the group aged 16 or 17 included about 7 per cent.

The dependency of the children in 80 per cent of the families was attributed to reasons pertaining to the father only; in 19 per cent of the families, to reasons pertaining to both parents; and in only one per cent to reasons related to the mother only. The details are presented in Text Table 4. The leading reason for dependency, continual absence of the father, was reported for 51 per cent of the total 1,327 families. In 12 instances the absence was due to military service. Physical incapacitation of the father was reported for 26 per cent of the families. The figures on orphanhood are given below.

Father, only, dead .....	234 families
Mother, only, dead.....	59 families
Both parents dead.....	35 families

Ninety-four mothers were reported physically incapacitated; and 70 were continually absent from home. Twenty-two fathers and 6 mothers were mentally incapacitated.

In 64 per cent of the 1,327 families studied the mother (natural, step, or adoptive) was the only parent, of the dependent child or children, who was in the home; both parents were present in 22 per cent of the families; neither parent was present in 13 per cent; only the father was present in one per cent. The mother was the payee in 1,074 of the 1,140 families in which the female parent was present. The father was the payee in 79 families; grandparents, in 103 families; other relatives, in 71 families.

Although 54 per cent of the families had received one or more types of assistance from public or voluntary agencies within 30 days prior to investigation of application, only 27 per cent, or 359 families, were to receive such assistance simultaneously with the newly approved Aid to Dependent Children. The leading type of simultaneous aid, General Assistance, was to be received by 214 of the 359 families. There were Old Age Pensioners in 90 of the families.

The children granted Aid to Dependent Children averaged 2.3 per family. More than one-third of the families, 36 per cent, had only one aided dependent child; 30 per cent had 2; 16 per cent, 3; 8 per cent, 4; and 10 per cent, 5 or more. As shown by Text Table 5, the percentage of families granted the maximum monthly payment allowable for the number of dependent children was much lower among the groups with numerous dependent children than among the groups with only one or two. Two-thirds of the total 1,327 families were granted the maximum payment.

**Table 4.**

**REASON FOR DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN IN NEW AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN FAMILIES**

**Year Ended June 30, 1942**

Reason for Dependency of the Children for Whom Aid Was Granted	Families	
	Number	Per Cent
Total families .....	<b>1,327</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Father <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>1,062</b>	<b>80.0</b>
Continually absent from home.....	543	40.9
Physically incapacitated .....	296	22.3
Dead .....	203	15.3
Mentally incapacitated.....	20	1.5
Both parents <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>254</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Father continually absent, other reasons for mother.....	81	6.1
Both continually absent.....	48	3.6
Both physically incapacitated.....	37	2.8
Both dead.....	35	2.7
Father dead, other reasons for mother .....	31	2.3
Father physically or mentally incapacitated, other reasons for mother .....	20	1.5
Other .....	2	.2
Mother <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>.8</b>
Continually absent from home .....	5	.4
Dead .....	5	.4
Physically incapacitated .....	1	*

<sup>1</sup>Parent referred to is the latest parent, natural, step, or adoptive.

\*Less than .1 per cent.

Table 5.

**NEW AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN FAMILIES  
GRANTED MAXIMUM PAYMENT**

**Year Ended June 30, 1942**

Number of Dependent Children in Family	Families			Per Cent Granted Maximum
	Total	Granted Maximum	Granted Less Than Maximum	
Total families	1,327	866	461	65.3
1 child	478	397	81	83.0
2 children	396	283	113	71.5
3 children	218	117	101	53.6
4 children	110	46	64	41.8
5 children	68	17	51	25.0
6 children	33	5	28	15.2
7 children	19	1	18	5.3
8 children	1	.....	1	.....
9 children	3	.....	3	.....
10 or more children	1	.....	1	.....

**RECIPIENTS OF MONTHLY AID TO THE BLIND  
PAYMENTS**

In the 12-month period ended June 30, 1942, monthly payments under the Aid to the Blind program were approved for 101 individuals never previously granted this type of aid. One of the new recipients was a child one year of age, 3 others were children under 10 years, 3 were between 16 and 19, and all others were 21 or older. One-fourth of the 94 adults were 70 or older, almost one-fourth were between 60 and 70; about one-fourth were between 45 and 60; and the other one-fourth were under 45. Males somewhat outnumbered females; that is, there were 4 boys and 53 men 21 or older, as compared with 3 girls and 41 women.

The total group included 98 white persons and 3 Negroes. Eighty-four individuals were natives of the United States, 14 were born in Europe, and 3 were from Mexico. Only 25 of the natives of the United

States were born in Colorado. Ten of the foreign-born persons were aliens.

Analysis of the data on types of assistance received within 30 days prior to investigation of application revealed that 10 of the new recipients of Aid to the Blind formerly were Old Age Pensioners, and that 3 had been receiving Aid to Dependent Children. Twenty-five of the new recipients had received General Assistance prior to applying for Aid to the Blind; 10 were granted General Assistance pending approval of Aid to the Blind; one had been employed on a WPA project. Three persons had been in public or private institutions. In 11 instances other members of the households in which the blind persons lived had received some type of public aid.

At the time of acceptance, 34 of the new recipients of monthly payments under the Aid to the Blind program had one source of income other than public or private assistance, but none had more than one source. The types of income that were to be received simultaneously with Aid to the Blind were as follows: regular contributions from relatives or friends, 13 persons; earnings, 9 persons; income from real property, 2 individuals; sale of farm produce, 2 individuals; veteran's pension, one person; miscellaneous types of income, 7 persons.

The data on marital status revealed some variations between the sex groups. Of the men, one-half were married; one-fourth were widowers, divorced, or separated; and one-fourth were single. Of the women, however, only two-fifths were married; about two-fifths were widowed, divorced, or separated; and one-fifth were single.

At the time of the first Aid to the Blind payment, 43 of the total 101 new recipients were living with their spouses, with or without other relatives; 33 were living in household groups without spouses; 17 were living alone; and 8 were staying in voluntary or private institutions. Almost two-fifths lived in Denver; slightly less than two-fifths lived in other towns and cities with 2,500 inhabitants or more; and the other one-fifth resided in small towns in rural areas or on farms.

## **Community Co-operation in Improving the Boulder County Hospital and the Medical Services for the Needy Sick**

The opening of the Boulder County Hospital to the general public on June 12, 1942, for inspection of remodeled parts and new furnishings and equipment marked an important stage in an efficiently executed plan of community co-operation in improving the county hospital facilities, medical services for the needy ill, and housing arrangements for destitute persons.

During the years prior to 1942, when both the county hospital and a home for the inmates of the county farm were housed in the same building, the Board of County Commissioners was repeatedly faced with difficulties arising from the operation of two types of institutions under one roof but separate managements. Prominent among the difficulties was the inadequacy of the space and facilities for sick persons hospitalized by the county. The hospital, which needed room for twenty-five to forty patients, was housed in about one-third of the building; whereas the county home, with about twenty inmates, occupied two-thirds of the space and also shared some of the facilities used by the hospital.

This situation, one far from conducive to efficient hospital service, was further complicated by recurrent problems in providing the services of a county physician to persons who required public medical assistance. Under a policy of employing a local doctor with a private practice as the county physician, it was found difficult to keep the position filled because appointees, on finding it impossible to perform their official duties and also to serve their private patients, resigned. When in the fall of 1941 the resignation of the county physician was received, the urgent need for reorganization of the county medical and hospital services had become manifest not only to the Board of County Commissioners but also to public-spirited citizens, civic organizations, and the medical profession. The Boulder Co-ordinating Council, composed of various organizations in Boulder, therefore, offered to make a study of the situation in order to submit recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners; and the Board, welcoming the assistance of so representative a group, appreciatively accepted the offer.

The Council promptly invited representatives of Boulder organizations interested in public health and welfare problems to a meeting, held September 30, 1941, at which it was decided to form a special study committee. This special committee, composed of

twenty-seven members who represented thirteen Boulder organizations and three communities of the county other than Boulder, was divided into sub-committees to investigate: (1) the physical condition of the county hospital and home; (2) methods of operating county hospitals in other counties; (3) the minimum physical and personnel needs of the Boulder County Hospital; (4) the total funds available for the hospital and the care of the needy sick; and (5) broad aspects of the county health situation in relation to the advisability of establishing a health unit.

The committee members worked with great energy and thoroughness, and by the end of two months the special reports had been reviewed, organized into a final report and set of recommendations, and submitted to the Board of County Commissioners. On December 9, 1941, the Board adopted the report as a working policy for the future operation of the county hospital, the provision of other housing for the inmates of the county home, and the solution of the county physician problem. Six specific steps recommended in the approved report were: (1) the closing of the county home and care of the inmates through private contracts, or in the various available convalescent homes; (2) the repair and remodeling of the hospital and home building into a modern hospital under a master plan drawn up by a qualified architect; (3) the creation of a county-wide hospital advisory board composed of nine lay members appointed by the Board of County Commissioners and three physicians selected by the County Medical Association; (4) development of a well-organized medical staff for the hospital; (5) the appointment of a county physician with specified duties; and (6) the selection of a qualified nursing staff for the hospital.

Immediately upon approving the plan the Board proceeded to put it into effect. The county home was abandoned and other provisions were made for the inmates, an architect was engaged, plans for the remodeling of the hospital were drawn, and the work was started without delay. With the active co-operation of the County Medical Association, good progress also was made in improving the professional services for the needy sick of the county. A county hospital advisory board, of the type recommended in the Boulder Co-ordinating Council's report, was appointed; a physician from elsewhere who had no local practice was appointed county physician and

assistant county physicians were designated in various towns of the county; and an adequate staff of qualified nurses was selected for the hospital by the county physician.

The county physician, for whom a home is provided in the county hospital building, acts as superintendent and admission officer of the hospital and also has charge of the staff of two registered nurses, one graduate nurse, three undergraduate nurses, six practical nurses, and nine other employees. His professional services are available to persons certified to be eligible for county medical care by the County Department of Public Welfare and to emergency cases. On the recommendation of the County Council and the approval of the recommendation by the Board of County Commissioners, the determination of the economic eligibility of persons applying for medical or hospital care was made the responsibility of the County Department of Public Welfare. In determining economic eligibility the Department follows a uniform schedule established by the Council and Board.

In addition to having a close working relationship with the County Department of Public Welfare, the county physician has experienced a very high degree of co-operation on the part of the County Medical Association. Working with the Association, the physician was able to organize a hospital medical staff composed of volunteers from the Association; and, despite the fact that many doctors have left the county to serve the armed forces, this type of co-operation continues. Although the original rotation plan could not be put into operation, the doctors remaining in the county have been so helpful in giving their services, when requested to do so by the county physician, that no serious difficulties in maintaining an adequate staff for the hospital have been encountered.

The remodeling of the hospital moved forward steadily in the first half of 1942 and by June 12th, when five hundred visitors had opportunity to observe the progress made, one section of the building had been completely remodeled and furnished. At the present time an entire unit has been finished, including the doctor's home, nurses' dormitory, doctor's office and consultation room, laboratory, children's ward, a large ward for men patients, a ward for women, and several smaller wards and individual rooms.

As parts of the building have been completed and furnishings and equipment have become neces-

sary, the community spirit of the citizens of Boulder County has been demonstrated in generous individual and group donations and in energetic work and gift collection programs conducted by a variety of organizations and the churches and schools of the county. An organization of women in all parts of the county, known as the Hospital Auxiliary, was formed to keep interest in the hospital lively; annual membership fees of one dollar were collected; and a publicity campaign by the group brought an excellent response from all parts of the county. Churches, clubs, social groups, business houses, schools, children's groups, and individuals made contributions ranging from small gifts such as napkins to the equipping of an up-to-date laboratory. The Women's Faculty Club of the University contributed \$400 for remodeling and furnishing a four-bed ward to be known as the Norlin Memorial Room in memory of Mrs. George Norlin, wife of the former president of the University; the Fortnightly Club of Boulder furnished and equipped a room; and a small group of Boulder citizens gave \$500 for equipping a laboratory. The communities of Longmont, Lyons, Lafayette, and Allenspark made donations, and a Louisville unit of the Hospital Auxiliary furnished and equipped a room. To date, a total of about forty beds and bedside cabinets have been given by various organizations and individuals, and a constant flow of bedding, towels, and other linens keeps pouring into the hospital through the efforts of the Auxiliary.

Work programs also have constituted an important part of the contributions. A group of high school students, under the direction of faculty members, undertook the landscaping of the hospital grounds, a project to which the local nurseries contributed trees and shrubs. Rag rugs for the floors of the lounge in the nurses' quarters were made by a group of girls, and painting bees were held by the Hospital Auxiliary for the purpose of renovating and redecorating old furniture. The Artists' Guild of Boulder, which has given water color and oil paintings, is making plans, in co-operation with the architect, for painting murals in the hospital.

Inasmuch as the complete remodeling of the hospital will require two or three years, much remains to be done, but the public-spirited co-operation that has brought the reorganization of the county medical and hospital services and the improvement of the facilities to the present gratifying stage assures the successful completion of the plan.

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

BALANCE JULY 1, 1942.....		\$1,759,997.96
RECEIPTS:		
Sales Tax.....	\$2,193,550.00	
Liquor Taxes.....	860,700.00	
Use Tax.....	78,850.00	
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	12,893.83	
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	96.45	
Recoveries—Old Age Pensions.....	4,555.05	
License Fees—Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	25,601.09	
Appropriation—General Relief.....	270,950.00	
Appropriation—Tuberculosis Fund.....	25,000.00	
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	2,890,148.21	
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	1,290.74	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		6,363,635.37
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....		\$8,123,633.33
EXPENDITURES:		
Old Age Pensions (including burials).....	\$4,570,973.45	
Aid to Dependent Children.....	385,756.24	
Aid to the Blind (including burial and treatment).....	51,954.30	
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	7,296.52	
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense.....	4,399.99	
Allotments for General Relief.....	270,950.00	
Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	13,376.82	
Sponsorship of WPA Projects.....	22,253.92	
Tuberculosis Expense.....	22,669.70	
State Administrative Expense.....	58,216.19	
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	157,239.20	
Miscellaneous Expenditures.....	.45	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....		5,565,086.78
BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1942.....		<u>\$2,558,546.55</u>

<sup>1</sup>Includes \$1,729,345.33 in Old Age Pension Fund.

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

County	Unemploy- able Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Wel- fare Admin- istration	Tuberculosis Assistance	Total
Adams	\$ 6,800.00	\$ 65,640.63	\$ 598.87	\$ 5,676.68	\$ 2,430.98	\$ 227.08	\$ 81,374.24
Alamosa	2,656.86	28,180.63	285.00	3,027.75	899.61	21.70	35,071.55
Arapahoe	9,566.89	123,530.61	1,188.75	13,950.07	4,883.56	144.43	153,264.31
Archuleta	1,328.43	17,505.93	.....	780.60	648.24	.....	20,263.20
Baca	2,800.00	32,497.45	.....	1,771.79	1,356.04	.....	38,425.28
Bent	1,750.00	32,985.90	135.15	1,263.37	2,165.44	23.87	38,323.73
Boulder	12,900.00	158,865.20	1,846.30	10,340.70	4,916.81	2,658.49	191,527.50
Chaffee	4,085.28	41,782.48	645.00	3,100.50	1,081.65	.....	50,694.91
Cheyenne	1,275.58	18,252.00	180.00	1,248.18	472.81	.....	21,428.57
Clear Creek	1,428.43	12,458.27	382.50	1,503.00	393.26	.....	16,165.46
Conejos	2,424.75	53,052.70	570.00	2,355.99	1,826.08	43.05	60,272.57
Costilla	5,100.00	34,119.98	471.69	1,093.44	1,847.44	114.46	42,747.01
Crowley	2,250.00	22,142.40	35.33	1,382.48	954.45	281.66	27,046.32
Custer	817.06	12,990.26	315.00	661.50	624.16	.....	15,407.98
Delta	3,056.86	89,694.99	518.28	6,000.34	2,588.16	235.70	102,094.33
Denver	156,000.00	1,241,459.17	14,942.32	121,990.26	44,642.23	4,063.90	1,583,097.88
Dolores	561.37	6,354.58	7.50	573.70	570.10	.....	8,067.30
Douglas	946.32	10,807.70	225.00	1,689.38	538.76	107.78	14,314.94
Eagle	1,786.96	15,052.22	.....	1,730.25	850.61	.....	19,420.04
Elbert	1,353.43	19,951.06	67.50	1,220.62	704.61	.....	23,297.22
El Paso	12,000.00	255,759.35	2,875.84	18,063.83	7,202.42	1,543.66	297,445.10
Fremont	6,700.00	119,743.37	1,504.50	7,837.65	1,904.14	93.65	137,783.31
Garfield	3,121.07	53,740.91	618.75	4,312.51	2,065.58	144.95	64,003.77
Gilpin	1,974.75	6,833.00	.....	648.00	337.81	102.57	9,896.13
Grand	1,275.58	8,442.56	.....	463.50	426.53	.....	10,608.17
Gunnison	2,856.86	15,419.75	.....	1,466.25	846.95	.....	20,589.81
Hinsdale	152.84	1,333.13	.....	36.00	138.45	.....	1,660.42
Huerfano	6,100.00	86,011.95	1,201.05	4,879.98	4,054.77	646.23	102,893.98
Jackson	379.26	4,244.48	.....	423.00	144.76	.....	5,191.50
Jefferson	11,027.42	110,686.78	1,122.75	10,192.02	4,189.85	293.50	137,512.32
Kiowa	1,300.00	15,501.86	291.62	999.00	1,002.26	.....	19,094.74
Kit Carson	3,521.07	51,208.73	344.63	3,467.25	1,328.97	.....	59,870.65
Lake	1,128.43	13,574.36	105.60	1,523.73	608.68	87.67	17,028.47
La Plata	4,585.28	67,791.64	630.00	6,322.46	1,820.18	245.92	81,395.48
Larimer	14,500.00	175,346.47	1,338.73	12,081.56	5,509.86	953.53	209,730.15
Las Animas	13,600.00	166,312.22	3,079.17	14,235.00	5,951.33	1,403.59	204,581.31
Lincoln	1,742.64	30,007.02	318.00	2,339.25	1,232.48	74.64	35,714.03
Logan	3,950.00	60,908.35	717.00	4,517.25	1,795.76	386.31	72,274.67
Mesa	3,821.07	134,043.68	1,287.95	6,724.65	4,383.41	552.76	150,813.52
Mineral	102.84	2,304.20	.....	243.75	123.75	.....	2,774.54
Moffat	1,328.43	18,225.09	157.50	953.25	549.05	.....	21,213.32
Montezuma	2,424.75	43,145.58	414.06	4,471.50	995.24	116.79	51,567.92
Montrose	3,821.07	74,391.80	634.96	3,035.25	1,793.02	141.90	83,818.00
Morgan	2,871.07	69,995.17	283.13	6,858.00	2,405.69	166.08	82,579.14
Otero	5,500.00	97,346.91	594.02	11,015.25	3,960.32	1,096.55	119,513.05
Ouray	1,375.58	10,240.43	292.50	758.25	288.95	.....	12,955.71
Park	1,275.58	10,245.00	64.84	697.05	529.56	.....	12,812.03
Phillips	1,071.32	24,721.26	90.00	1,500.75	522.68	.....	27,906.01
Pitkin	2,050.00	11,645.55	169.50	605.25	601.15	.....	15,071.45
Prowers	6,200.00	62,421.69	570.00	7,114.87	2,226.34	270.39	78,803.29
Pueblo	24,000.00	243,273.11	5,909.05	19,830.36	9,108.51	2,154.57	304,275.60
Rio Blanco	1,122.74	12,696.89	.....	810.00	599.18	.....	15,228.81
Rio Grande	1,892.64	41,897.75	432.75	2,679.75	1,367.35	.....	48,270.24
Routt	3,721.07	31,951.83	275.36	3,365.25	1,265.65	11.05	40,590.21
Saguache	1,350.00	25,018.95	195.00	1,338.75	735.20	.....	28,637.90
San Juan	1,146.32	5,214.55	.....	207.00	275.49	.....	6,843.36
San Miguel	661.37	10,297.84	258.75	564.00	379.12	.....	12,161.08
Sedgwick	425.00	15,647.66	88.13	1,116.00	545.13	221.18	18,043.10
Summit	1,250.58	8,029.07	.....	157.50	560.19	.....	9,997.34
Teller	2,192.64	23,811.65	551.25	1,253.25	527.19	78.00	28,413.98
Washington	2,688.96	35,581.86	94.88	3,995.36	1,059.93	.....	43,420.99
Weld	30,000.00	223,988.27	2,692.27	36,529.69	6,449.69	3,070.73	302,730.65
Yuma	3,800.00	48,403.46	581.25	4,742.25	1,754.57	82.54	59,364.07
Totals	\$ 414,896.45	\$ 4,564,729.34	\$ 52,198.98	\$ 395,735.87	\$ 157,962.14	\$ 21,860.88	\$ 5,607,383.66

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

January 1, 1942, to September 30, 1942

\$ 1,756,041.09

BALANCE ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1942.

**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
July	630,576.75	195,616.88	22,246.63	3,074.11	38.66	8,309.42	859,862.45
August	568,439.63	256,219.75	22,246.63	4,174.96	18.52	14,373.17	865,472.66
September	572,275.25	243,178.62	19,178.12	5,000.07	34.44	2,918.50	842,585.00
	\$4,935,818.22	\$1,685,947.29	\$214,949.67	\$ 56,551.66	\$ 619.90	\$381,369.40	\$ 7,275,256.14
Recoveries and Adjustments							20,075.37
Federal Grants-in-Aid							5,823,187.62
Total Revenues							13,118,519.13

TOTAL BALANCE AND REVENUES

\$14,874,560.22

**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
July	1,406,100.85	9,185.00	1,415,285.85
August	1,571,180.11	7,573.78	1,578,753.89
September	1,569,563.71	7,370.00	1,576,933.71
	\$13,046,052.97	\$ 80,252.59	\$13,126,305.56

BALANCE ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1942.

\$ 1,748,254.66

This includes the sum of \$885,589.57 in federal funds to be used in matching state funds, and the balance represents the September, 1942, collections to be used in making the October, 1942, payments of Old Age Pensions and burials.

**PENSION PAYMENTS**

	State Funds	Federal Funds	Total Funds
Pensions Only	\$7,095,173.55	\$5,950,879.42	\$13,046,052.97
Per cent	54.39	45.61	100.00

**Table IV. CASES AIDED AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR ASSISTANCE TO CASES UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS BY PROGRAM AND MONTH**

**Quarter Ended September 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>\$5,171,617.68</b>	<b>\$5,142,383.44</b>	<b>\$ 24,354.33</b>	<b>\$ 2,994.45</b>	<b>\$ 1,885.46</b>	
July .....	1,618,479.47	1,606,934.29	9,590.00	1,326.05	629.13	
August .....	1,778,554.65	1,770,353.36	6,539.33	1,072.40	589.56	
September .....	1,774,583.56	1,765,095.79	8,225.00	596.00	666.77	
Old Age Pensions.....	<b>4,583,082.75</b>	<b>4,558,928.42</b>	<b>24,154.33</b>			
Class A .....	4,241,387.20	4,218,682.87	22,704.33			
Class B .....	341,695.55	340,245.55	1,450.00			
July .....	1,418,914.63	1,409,524.63	9,390.00			<sup>1</sup> 42,794
Class A .....	1,310,952.20	1,302,262.20	8,690.00			39,548
Class B .....	107,962.43	107,262.43	700.00			3,246
August .....	1,582,238.00	1,575,698.67	6,539.33			<sup>2</sup> 42,566
Class A .....	1,464,434.37	1,458,245.04	6,189.33			39,454
Class B .....	117,803.63	117,453.63	350.00			3,112
September .....	1,581,930.12	1,573,705.12	8,225.00			<sup>3</sup> 42,571
Class A .....	1,466,000.63	1,458,175.63	7,825.00			39,451
Class B .....	115,929.49	115,529.49	400.00			3,120
Aid to Dependent Children.....	<b>519,055.79</b>	<b>519,055.79</b>				
July .....	175,996.93	175,996.93				<sup>4</sup> 5,696
August .....	173,147.68	173,147.68				<sup>5</sup> 5,588
September .....	169,911.18	169,911.18				<sup>6</sup> 5,471
Aid to the Blind.....	<b>69,479.14</b>	<b>64,399.23</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>2,994.45</b>	<b>1,885.46</b>	
July .....	23,567.91	21,412.73	200.00	1,326.05	629.13	<sup>7</sup> 666
August .....	23,168.97	21,507.01		1,072.40	589.56	<sup>8</sup> 660
September .....	22,742.26	21,479.49		596.00	666.77	<sup>9</sup> 659

<sup>1</sup>Includes 89 Class A cases for which obligations were incurred only for burials.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 48 Class A and 2 Class B cases for which obligations were incurred only for burials.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 57 Class A and 2 Class B cases for which obligations were incurred only for burials.

<sup>4</sup>With 14,101 dependent children.

<sup>5</sup>With 13,799 dependent children.

<sup>6</sup>With 13,548 dependent children.

<sup>7</sup>Includes 27 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 22 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 22 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 September 30, 1942**

**Part I—Applications**

Pending—June 30, 1942.....	538
Received during the quarter.....	959
Total .....	<u>1,497</u>
Disposed of during the quarter.....	1,093
Assistance granted .....	869
Assistance not granted.....	224
Pending—September 30, 1942.....	<u>404</u>

**Part II—Cases Under Care**

Continued from June, 1942.....	43,730
Added during the quarter.....	869
Total .....	<u>44,599</u>
Closed during the quarter.....	990
Reason for closing:	
Death .....	659
Sufficient resources or income.....	93
Personal property in excess of \$250.....	73
Admitted to public institution.....	40
Moved to another state.....	29
Real property (not home) in excess of \$500.....	28
Aid from relatives .....	23
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	10
Personal property of spouse in excess of \$500.....	8
Transferred property .....	6
Real property (not home) of spouse in excess of \$1,000.....	5
Admitted to a voluntary (private) institution.....	4
Receipt of Aid to the Blind.....	4
Receipt of Survivors Benefits.....	3
Receipt of Unemployment Compensation.....	1
Miscellaneous .....	4
Continued to October, 1942.....	<u>43,609</u>

Table VI.

## AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN STATISTICS

Quarter Ended September 30, 1942

## Part I—Applications

	Families	Children
Pending—June 30, 1942.....	177	393
Received during the quarter.....	407	1,091
Total .....	584	1,484
Disposed of during the quarter.....	473	1,208
	Families	Children
Assistance granted .....	319	878
Assistance not granted.....	154	330
Pending—September 30, 1942.....	111	276

## Part II—Cases Under Care

Continued from June, 1942.....	6,036	14,868
Added during the quarter.....	319	878
Total .....	6,355	15,746
Closed during the quarter.....	648	1,638
Reason for closing:		
Increased resources of parents.....	1268	
Support by remarriage of parent.....	79	
Increased income of dependent child.....	47	
Increased support from relatives.....	147	
Child reached maximum age.....	40	
Moved to another state.....	40	
Absent parent returned .....	25	
Parent no longer incapacitated.....	25	
Change of payee.....	24	
Child admitted to institution.....	15	
No eligible payee available.....	10	
Moved to another county.....	4	
Receipt of National Service Life Insurance.....	3	
Subsequent information disproved eligibility previously established.....	2	
Receipt of Dependency Allotment.....	1	
Death of dependent child.....	1	
Miscellaneous .....	17	
Continued to October, 1942.....	5,707	14,108

<sup>1</sup>Also increased income of the dependent child in 2 cases.

Table VII.

**AID TO THE BLIND STATISTICS**  
**Quarter Ended September 30, 1942**  
**Part I—Applications**

Pending—June 30, 1942.....	48
Received during the quarter.....	72
Total .....	120
Disposed of during the quarter.....	77
Assistance granted .....	57
Assistance not granted.....	20
Pending—September 30, 1942.....	43

**Part II—Cases Under Care**

Continued from June, 1942.....	717
Added during the quarter.....	57
Total .....	774
Closed during the quarter.....	43
Reason for closing:	
Vision wholly or partially restored.....	29
Sufficient resources or income.....	6
Transferred to Old Age Pension.....	4
Death .....	3
Aid from relatives.....	1
Continued to October, 1942.....	731

Table VIII.

**GENERAL ASSISTANCE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR CASES**  
**BY TYPE OF CASE AND MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended September 30, 1942**

Month	A m o u n t					
	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 .....	\$532,921.72	\$398,490.00	\$ 53,350.33	\$ 53,374.90	\$ 27,029.82	\$ 676.67
July .....	187,708.39	136,397.35	21,743.57	19,936.70	9,358.46	272.31
August .....	177,355.00	134,548.81	17,025.00	16,590.00	9,011.84	179.35
September .....	167,858.33	127,543.84	14,581.76	16,848.20	8,659.52	225.01
	P e r C e n t					
Total .....	100.0	74.8	10.0	10.0	5.1	.1
July .....	100.0	72.7	11.6	10.6	5.0	.1
August .....	100.0	75.9	9.6	9.3	5.1	.1
September .....	100.0	76.0	8.7	10.0	5.2	.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 \$41,538.12 in obligations incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds.

**Table IX. GENERAL ASSISTANCE CASES BY TYPE OF CASE AND MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended September 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
July .....	38,389	5,870	863	1,252	392	12
August .....	47,945	5,768	611	1,179	375	12
September .....	57,530	5,438	568	1,157	346	21
	Per Cent					
July .....	100.0	70.0	10.3	14.9	4.7	.1
August .....	100.0	72.6	7.7	14.8	4.7	.2
September .....	100.0	72.2	7.5	15.4	4.6	.3

<sup>1</sup>Unduplicated count.

<sup>2</sup>Exclusive of cases included in last 3 columns.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 630 cases which received hospitalization and/or burial only.

<sup>4</sup>Includes 644 cases which received hospitalization and/or burial only.

<sup>5</sup>Includes 595 cases which received hospitalization and/or burial only.

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

Type of Case	Amount					
	Total	Cash	Assistance in Kind	Hospitalization	Medical Care	Burial
All types.....	\$532,921.72	\$342,002.62	\$ 29,830.98	\$124,819.67	\$ 31,367.87	\$ 4,900.58
Cases without employable members .....	398,490.00	293,171.87	20,480.54	66,150.21	15,706.83	2,980.55
Cases with employable members .....	53,350.33	11,961.02	5,614.24	28,212.25	6,417.79	1,145.03
Cases receiving Aid to Dependent Children.....	53,374.90	33,216.87	3,154.88	10,971.25	5,501.90	530.00
Cases receiving Old Age Pensions .....	27,029.82	3,441.37	548.34	19,205.17	3,589.94	245.00
Cases receiving Aid to the Blind .....	676.67	211.49	32.98	280.79	151.41	.....
	Per Cent					
All types .....	100.0	64.2	5.6	23.4	5.9	.9
Cases without employable members .....	100.0	73.6	5.1	16.6	3.9	.8
Cases with employable members .....	100.0	22.4	10.5	52.9	12.0	2.2
Cases receiving Aid to Dependent Children .....	100.0	62.2	5.9	20.6	10.3	1.0
Cases receiving Old Age Pensions .....	100.0	12.7	2.0	71.1	13.3	.9
Cases receiving Aid to the Blind .....	100.0	31.2	4.9	41.5	22.4	.....

<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 \$41,538.12 incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds as follows: hospitalization, \$35,132.60; medical care, \$6,137.52; burials, \$268.00.

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

County	Total	Cash	Assistance in Kind	Hospitalization <sup>1</sup>	Medical Care <sup>1</sup>	Burial <sup>2</sup>
Total .....	\$532,921.72	\$342,002.62	\$ 29,830.98	\$124,819.67	\$ 31,367.87	\$ 4,900.58
Adams .....	9,668.63	2,941.55	386.87	4,567.25	1,722.96	50.00
Alamosa .....	3,152.22	1,385.65	233.92	913.07	469.58	150.00
Arapahoe .....	12,868.83	4,154.00	799.10	7,845.73	.....	70.00
Archuleta .....	1,376.29	1,188.00	110.49	.....	74.00	3.80
Baca .....	6,306.58	2,640.50	90.94	2,983.39	591.75	.....
Bent .....	2,500.88	998.35	14.18	937.00	351.35	200.00
Boulder .....	16,747.66	9,543.02	743.70	5,382.53	1,078.41	.....
Chaffee .....	4,169.57	3,444.00	218.50	386.07	121.00	.....
Cheyenne .....	1,692.70	579.00	67.87	730.45	315.38	.....
Clear Creek .....	1,974.85	618.00	307.92	751.71	117.22	180.00
Conejos .....	2,541.78	1,553.14	36.00	518.64	369.00	65.00
Costilla .....	4,383.02	127.24	1,935.78	1,729.75	349.25	241.00
Crowley .....	3,620.01	1,903.10	75.28	1,287.60	309.03	45.00
Custer .....	1,087.73	306.00	118.25	307.53	355.95	.....
Delta .....	7,221.10	2,509.26	596.22	1,906.01	2,204.61	5.00
Denver .....	184,012.75	173,521.25	470.83	6,564.00	3,456.67	.....
Dolores .....	713.26	215.00	328.38	120.28	49.60	.....
Douglas .....	1,046.74	212.00	77.28	573.00	184.46	.....
Eagle .....	3,038.04	1,382.00	312.84	879.35	423.85	40.00
Elbert .....	1,932.18	332.00	188.00	1,198.68	213.50	.....
El Paso .....	13,296.80	3,699.29	692.28	8,488.47	266.76	150.00
Fremont .....	7,266.06	5,504.00	259.70	1,096.10	256.26	150.00
Garfield .....	2,168.44	1,207.51	124.19	495.49	341.25	.....
Gilpin .....	1,276.78	726.50	4.69	500.54	45.05	.....
Grand .....	1,441.76	275.00	141.51	424.59	345.66	255.00
Gunnison .....	2,996.78	782.50	1,541.87	588.81	23.60	60.00
Hinsdale .....	126.00	120.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....
Huerfano .....	7,435.18	3,731.35	701.89	2,930.24	46.70	25.00
Jackson .....	857.89	.....	.....	501.50	356.39	.....
Jefferson .....	12,344.48	5,768.31	1,543.65	4,665.78	316.74	50.00
Kiowa .....	1,882.41	1,003.00	51.40	522.00	306.01	.....
Kit Carson .....	5,318.48	1,279.15	266.18	2,013.40	1,659.75	100.00
Lake .....	1,961.93	552.50	796.36	568.32	4.75	40.00
La Plata .....	5,536.57	4,067.96	460.31	832.60	33.35	142.35
Larimer .....	19,013.53	10,432.68	2,696.12	4,659.05	915.68	310.00
Las Animas .....	18,850.08	9,602.44	616.78	7,525.34	890.52	215.00
Lincoln .....	2,557.96	545.00	169.00	1,397.71	446.25	.....
Logan .....	6,917.83	1,654.25	1,455.45	2,959.50	798.63	50.00
Mesa .....	6,991.38	3,570.80	504.75	2,122.66	743.17	50.00
Mineral .....	121.59	.....	113.83	.....	7.76	.....
Moffat .....	1,921.39	593.00	166.21	1,087.95	74.23	.....
Montezuma .....	3,642.71	2,260.00	205.38	1,011.15	111.18	55.00
Montrose .....	4,587.70	1,722.71	1,295.02	1,318.05	201.92	50.00
Morgan .....	6,208.12	2,138.19	1,026.19	2,475.45	426.29	142.00
Otero .....	9,368.90	3,913.74	487.65	3,152.58	1,414.93	400.00
Ouray .....	2,089.66	606.00	221.48	751.83	435.35	75.00
Park .....	1,946.56	930.27	148.77	791.12	76.40	.....
Phillips .....	1,676.50	656.00	314.68	465.50	240.32	.....
Pitkin .....	3,269.45	771.00	319.15	2,145.30	34.00	.....
Prowers .....	9,448.51	4,659.82	1,108.21	1,864.99	1,665.49	150.00
Pueblo .....	34,183.70	24,751.38	194.67	7,172.31	1,495.34	570.00
Rio Blanco .....	1,185.47	723.00	4.80	264.75	192.92	.....
Rio Grande .....	2,975.83	1,312.50	586.29	463.44	610.92	2.68
Routt .....	5,977.28	1,933.50	1,501.95	2,275.54	206.29	60.00
Saguache .....	1,362.34	632.40	61.88	506.93	161.13	.....
San Juan .....	1,386.77	.....	549.25	767.52	.....	70.00
San Miguel .....	259.04	209.04	.....	50.00	.....	.....
Sedgwick .....	1,329.81	281.00	194.51	545.90	252.65	55.75
Summit .....	891.00	120.00	258.48	337.61	174.91	.....
Teller .....	1,551.69	1,103.00	134.18	305.71	8.80	.....
Washington .....	4,717.51	2,084.17	26.38	2,008.61	521.35	77.00
Weld .....	39,255.30	23,855.00	1,269.18	11,835.82	1,984.30	311.00
Yuma .....	5,269.73	2,671.60	504.36	1,347.47	511.30	235.00

<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 \$41,270.12 incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds as follows: hospitalization, \$35,132.60; medical care, \$6,137.52.

<sup>2</sup>Includes obligations of \$268.00 incurred against Tuberculosis Assistance funds.

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

County	Cases Certified as Eligible			Cases Served			Per Cent of Certified Cases Served		
	July	August	September	July	August	September	July	August	September
All counties.....	<b>23,267</b>	<b>22,190</b>	<b>21,005</b>	<b>11,384</b>	<b>11,105</b>	<b>10,856</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>51.7</b>
Counties other than Denver <sup>1</sup>	<b>10,649</b>	<b>10,384</b>	<b>9,893</b>	<b>5,732</b>	<b>5,687</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>54.6</b>
Adams .....	204	212	167	131	136	126	64.2	64.2	75.4
Arapahoe .....	843	777	778	457	459	435	54.2	59.1	55.9
Archuleta .....	126	134	117	41	55	37	32.5	41.0	31.6
Bent .....	163	158	137	90	88	77	55.2	55.7	56.2
Boulder .....	480	480	474	208	210	203	43.3	43.8	42.8
Cheyenne .....	52	55	55	38	39	38	73.1	70.9	69.1
Clear Creek.....	111	110	106	71	71	66	64.0	64.5	62.3
Crowley .....	56	50	53	39	37	36	69.6	74.0	67.9
Delta .....	207	211	212	108	114	107	52.2	54.0	50.5
Dolores .....	37	39	39	19	18	17	51.4	46.2	43.6
Douglas .....	108	85	83	74	71	72	68.5	83.5	86.7
Elbert .....	85	84	64	41	45	46	48.2	53.6	71.8
El Paso.....	920	942	785	691	652	628	75.1	69.2	80.0
Gilpin .....	49	52	53	31	35	34	63.3	67.3	64.2
Jackson .....	18	18	18	11	11	11	61.1	61.1	61.1
Jefferson .....	465	465	467	266	259	250	57.2	55.7	53.5
Kiowa .....	62	60	56	37	32	35	59.7	53.3	62.5
Kit Carson.....	220	230	175	143	143	138	65.0	62.2	78.9
La Plata.....	245	254	240	116	108	103	47.3	42.5	42.9
Larimer .....	722	709	691	419	422	398	58.0	59.5	57.6
Lincoln .....	241	237	188	131	128	126	54.4	54.0	67.0
Logan .....	242	234	236	122	120	120	50.4	51.3	50.8
Mesa .....	742	693	668	210	200	186	28.3	28.9	27.8
Montezuma .....	110	107	108	47	48	43	42.7	44.9	39.8
Montrose .....	249	250	250	70	75	69	28.1	30.0	27.6
Morgan .....	318	303	275	183	183	166	57.5	60.4	60.4
Otero .....	491	454	439	238	226	213	48.5	49.8	48.5
Ouray .....	45	41	40	19	18	15	42.2	43.9	37.5
Phillips .....	69	72	65	56	58	54	81.2	80.6	83.1
Prowers .....	273	257	256	133	133	120	48.7	51.8	46.9
Pueblo .....	1,089	1,056	1,028	613	599	564	56.3	56.7	54.9
San Miguel.....	94	93	88	15	14	14	16.0	15.1	15.9
Sedgwick .....	45	44	48	30	28	28	66.7	63.6	58.3
Washington .....	133	131	125	111	110	104	83.5	84.0	83.2
Weld .....	1,028	1,006	1,010	534	548	540	51.9	54.5	53.5
Yuma .....	307	281	299	189	194	185	61.6	69.0	61.9
Denver County <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>12,618</b>	<b>11,806</b>	<b>11,112</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>49.1</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 XIII. VALUE OF FOOD STAMPS DISBURSED BY MONTH AND KIND**  
**Quarter Ended September 30, 1942**

Month	Value		
	Total	Orange Stamps Purchased	Free Blue Stamps Issued
Total for the quarter.....	<b>\$837,034.00</b>	<b>\$565,031.00</b>	<b>\$272,003.00</b>
Counties other than Denver <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>416,750.00</b>	<b>279,756.00</b>	<b>136,994.00</b>
July .....	141,471.00	94,923.00	46,548.00
August .....	141,650.00	95,098.00	46,552.00
September .....	133,629.00	89,735.00	43,894.00
Denver County <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>420,284.00</b>	<b>285,275.00</b>	<b>135,009.00</b>
July .....	148,445.00	100,706.00	47,739.00
August .....	139,506.00	94,713.00	44,793.00
September .....	132,333.00	89,856.00	42,477.00

<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 XIV. DIRECT DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES: CASES CERTIFIED AND SCHOOLS SERVED BY MONTH**  
**Quarter Ended September 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
July .....	4,859	19,826	43	2,547
August .....	4,914	20,221	43	2,271
September .....	5,009	20,764	91	7,031

<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.

**Table XV. DIRECT DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES: QUANTITY AND ESTIMATED WHOLESALE VALUE OF DISTRIBUTED COMMODITIES BY AGENCY OR PROGRAM<sup>1</sup>**  
**Quarter Ended September 30, 1942**

Agency or Program	Food		Clothing		Household Goods	
	Pounds	Value	Garments	Value	Items	Value
All agencies and programs.....	1,090,807	\$ 90,308.25	96,331	\$135,107.70	2,568	\$10,254.75
Distribution to cases.....	902,869	71,040.97	90,001	133,679.55	2,565	10,245.75
Community School Lunch Program.....	157,244	16,146.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
WPA and NYA projects.....	27,764	2,910.22	6,330	1,428.15	3	9.00
Institutions <sup>2</sup> .....	2,930	210.30	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of raw materials with an estimated wholesale value of \$24,632.85 distributed to processors and WPA projects to be made into finished products and redistributed.

<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 September 30, 1942**

Type of Service	Children Served in Month		
	July	August	September
All types.....	1,385	1,428	1,277
Major services.....	748	765	710
Supervision and/or treatment in homes of parents and relatives.....	393	431	395
Supervision and/or treatment in foster homes.....	286	265	246
Children in boarding homes.....	235	219	203
Children in free homes.....	27	29	30
Children in work homes.....	24	17	13
Service to children in institutions.....	42	44	46
Housekeeper service to children in their own homes.....	21	20	20
Other .....	6	5	3
Minor services <sup>1</sup> .....	637	663	567

<sup>1</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 September 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
July .....	51	117	29	88	118	71	39	8
August .....	77	144	45	99	125	64	40	21
September ....	114	168	79	89	112	59	32	21

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

<sup>2</sup>In July and one week in August one of the 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 September 30, 1942**

**Part I—Applications**

Pending—June 30, 1942.....		16
Received during the quarter.....		39
New—never previously approved.....	34	
Readmissions—previously hospitalized.....	5	
Total .....		55
Disposed of during the quarter.....		46
Not placed under care.....	11	
Did not enter.....	8	
Died before approval of application.....	1	
Died before hospitalization after approval.....	1	
Application withdrawn by county.....	1	
Placed under care.....	35	
Pending—September 30, 1942.....		9

**Part II—Cases Under Care**

Continued from June, 1942 (196 in sanatoria; 57 in out-patient departments).....		253
Placed under care during the quarter.....		35
New cases .....	28	
Readmitted cases .....	6	
Reopened cases—previously approved but did not enter.....	1	
Total .....		288
Care terminated during the period.....		35
Death .....	11	
Discharged .....	14	
Apparently arrested.....	12	
Improved .....	1	
Quiescent .....	1	
Left against advice.....	10	
Improved .....	7	
Unimproved .....	3	
Cases under care September 30, 1942 (191 in sanatoria; 62 in out-patient departments).....		253

**Table XIX PROPORTION OF HOME OWNERS AMONG NEW OLD AGE PENSIONERS  
AND NET RENTAL VALUE OF HOMES OWNED  
Six Months Ended June 30, 1942**

Group of Counties	Per Cent of County Population in Urban Areas <sup>1</sup>	Old Age Pensioners in Study			Net Rental Value of Homes Owned	
		Total	Home Owners	Per Cent Home Owners	Range	Median
61 counties <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	2,050	528	26	\$0.30-31.72	\$4.70
Specified counties with comparatively large populations at least one-fourth urban:						
Denver .....	100	561	108	19	\$1.25-31.72	\$6.70
65-80 per cent urban.....	.....	224	60	27	0.95-15.56	4.80
Pueblo .....	76	104	20	19	1.00- 8.00	.....
El Paso.....	68	120	40	33	0.95-15.56	.....
50-64 per cent urban.....	.....	153	57	37	0.71-22.64	5.15
Boulder .....	54	83	25	30	2.28-22.64	.....
Larimer .....	52	70	32	46	0.71- 8.75	.....
25-49 per cent urban: <sup>3</sup>						
Eastern plains counties.....	.....	217	64	29	0.96-15.00	4.80
Otero .....	45	34	9	.....	2.50-12.50	.....
Logan .....	40	30	6	.....	4.40- 7.00	.....
Prowers .....	36	26	8	.....	1.82- 8.00	.....
Arapahoe .....	34	46	15	.....	0.96-13.79	.....
Bent .....	34	15	8	.....	2.00-10.26	.....
Adams .....	28	36	10	.....	1.06-15.00	.....
Morgan .....	28	30	8	.....	2.49- 5.92	.....
South central and southwestern mountainous counties.....	.....	219	56	26	0.95-10.00	4.65
Alamosa .....	54	15	5	.....	3.00-10.00	.....
La Plata.....	38	20	4	.....	2.34- 7.83	.....
Mesa .....	37	72	21	29	0.95- 8.92	.....
Montrose .....	31	43	8	.....	3.50- 5.25	.....
Rio Grande.....	26	29	7	.....	1.91-10.00	.....
Delta .....	23	40	11	.....	1.20- 5.05	.....
Eastern slope coal mining and agricultural counties:						
Southern .....	.....	135	46	34	0.30-18.75	2.70
Fremont .....	47	43	19	.....	0.44-18.75	.....
Las Animas.....	41	68	18	.....	1.00- 3.00	.....
Huerfano .....	36	24	9	.....	0.30- 5.00	.....
Northern—Weld .....	25	115	52	45	0.33-14.83	3.95

(Continued on page 29.)

**Table XIX PROPORTION OF HOME OWNERS AMONG NEW OLD AGE PENSIONERS AND NET RENTAL VALUE OF HOMES OWNED—Continued**  
**Six Months Ended June 30, 1942**

Group of Counties	Per Cent of County Population in Urban Areas <sup>1</sup>	Old Age Pensioners in Study			Net Rental Value of Homes Owned	
		Total	Home Owners	Per Cent Home Owners	Range	Median
Central, northern, and northwestern mountainous counties .....		187	49	26	0.90- 9.80	4.75
Chaffee .....		13	4	....	0.90- 5.00	....
Clear Creek.....		9	4	....	5.00- 8.00	....
Eagle .....		4	1	....	2.50- .....	....
Garfield .....		23	3	....	1.36- 6.33	....
Grand .....		5	2	....	3.91- 5.15	....
Jackson .....		1	1	....	4.79- .....	....
Jefferson .....		45	11	....	1.95- 9.80	....
Moffat .....		13	3	....	1.72- 4.29	....
Montezuma .....		26	6	....	2.50- 5.00	....
Pitkin .....		8	3	....	6.50- 7.50	....
Rio Blanco.....		3	1	....	1.92- .....	....
Routt .....		23	4	....	2.66- 4.70	....
Teller .....		14	6	....	4.00- 5.00	....
Eastern plains counties.....		94	23	24	0.32-10.00	*
Baca .....		13	2	....	1.81-10.00	....
Cheyenne .....		5	1	....	1.11- .....	....
Crowley .....		9	2	....	1.75- 3.65	....
Elbert .....		11	2	....	2.15- 2.50	....
Kit Carson.....		14	4	....	0.40- 1.65	....
Phillips .....		11	6	....	2.54- 5.00	....
Sedgwick .....		9	2	....	2.10- 3.93	....
Yuma .....		22	4	....	0.32- 4.65	....
South central mountainous counties.....		70	13	19	1.57-12.25	*
Archuleta .....		10	1	....	1.57- .....	....
Conejos .....		24	7	....	3.00-12.25	....
Costilla .....		25	3	....	5.00- 7.00	....
Saguache .....		11	2	....	5.00- 5.16	....
14 counties with no home owners in the study <sup>2</sup> .....		75	0	0	.....	....

<sup>1</sup>As reported for 1940 by the United States Bureau of the Census in "Number of Inhabitants, Colorado," 16th Census of the United States, First Series, Table 3, pp. 2-3. "Urban" refers to places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

<sup>2</sup>Two counties, Hinsdale and Summit, had no newly accepted pensioners in the 6-month study period.

<sup>3</sup>Except Alamosa, which was 54 per cent urban in 1940.

<sup>4</sup>Except Jefferson, reported as 10 per cent urban in 1940; and Chaffee, reported as 61 per cent urban in 1940.

<sup>5</sup>Custer, Dolores, Douglas, Gilpin, Gunnison, Kiowa, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Ouray, Park, San Juan, San Miguel, Washington.

\*Median not computed for groups of counties with less than 46 home owners in study.





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