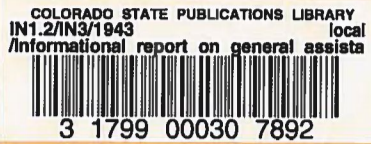


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# INFORMATIONAL REPORT ON GENERAL ASSISTANCE IN COLORADO

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FOREWORD

As war activities in Colorado gained momentum during 1942, resultant economic changes operated, sometimes in opposite directions, to modify the circumstances of some groups of individuals and families whose subsistence or medical needs often are met, at least in part, from General Assistance funds. In the latter part of the year, therefore, the Colorado County Welfare Directors Association and the State Department of Public Welfare undertook a comprehensive survey of the General Assistance situation.

Reports regularly prepared by the county departments of public welfare were used in studying the General Assistance program as a whole. A detailed schedule was filled by the county departments on the characteristics of each family and single individual in two main General Assistance groups in October, and on the amount and types of income and assistance received by them in that month. Useful background information on war industries, employment opportunities, medical personnel and facilities, and other conditions related to public assistance problems was obtained from questionnaires prepared by the county departments.

Outstanding facts and general conclusions based on the several parts of the survey are presented in Part I of this report. Part II relates to standard minimum subsistence budgets for various types of families. Information and conclusions derived from statistical studies of the unemployable and employable cases that received assistance in October are stated in more detail in Parts III and IV, and Part V is a full report on the study of conditions related to public assistance needs in the counties.

The State Department of Public Welfare prepared Parts I, II, III, and IV. A special committee of the County Welfare Directors Association compiled the information for Part V, and wrote the text pertaining to this section of the survey.

The Denver Council of Social Agencies made an appreciated contribution to the completion of the study by sharing in the publication expenses.

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Part I

GENERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES IN 1942 AND THE NATURE  
AND AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE TO THE  
MAIN TYPES OF CASES

General Assistance funds in Colorado are used for the purpose of:

- Providing subsistence, hospitalization, and medical care to needy persons and families receiving no other public aid;
- Supplementing the payments of families receiving Aid to Dependent Children;
- Giving hospitalization and medical care to cases receiving Old Age Pension and Aid to the Blind monthly payments;
- Aiding needy members in families of recipients under the Old Age Pension and Aid to the Blind programs.

In the main, the needs met under the program continue in times of increased economic activity and rising wages, such as the current war period, because a large percentage of the cases granted General Assistance either have no employable members or include workers of only limited employability. In addition, the increased cost of living that usually accompanies improved economic conditions operates to increase relief requirements of the cases that remain on the General Assistance rolls, and may also force some families on the borderline between self-support and partial dependency to seek aid more frequently.

INCREASED SUBSISTENCE COSTS

According to United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, there was a 20 per cent rise in the over-all cost of living and a 40 per cent advance in the cost of food in Denver from August 15, 1939, to November 15, 1942. These estimates for Denver, although differing somewhat from those for other areas of the state, make it clear that a greater monetary expenditure is essential in order to meet the same quantitative General Assistance needs of cases whose basic subsistence requirements have not changed.

Large amounts of free food and clothing have been distributed to certified cases through the Surplus Commodities program in recent years, but, in all likelihood, the supply of these necessities available for distribution will be reduced in the future. The food stamp program will terminate in counties other than Denver on January 31, 1943, and in Denver County on February 28, 1943. In 1942, \$1,201,751 worth of food was distributed to needy cases through free blue food stamps, and surplus foods with an estimated wholesale value of \$707,856 were provided by direct distribution to needy cases and to schools conducting community school lunch programs. The estimated wholesale value of the free clothing and household articles distributed to individuals and families through the Surplus Commodities program totaled \$749,652.

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NEW CAUSES FOR GENERAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

Reports from the county departments of public welfare for the latter part of 1942 show that increased employment opportunities resulting from war production had developed in less than one-half of the counties of Colorado, and that only certain classes of workers were benefitted. Meanwhile, induction of earners into the armed services placed numbers of families on a lowered income level - at least temporarily; and in some instances created need for public aid for a period.

Families with unchanged incomes from salaries, pensions, or monthly payments under special public assistance programs find their resources less adequate when the cost of living rises. Some previously self-supporting households, therefore, may be forced to seek assistance, and cases already in the special assistance categories doubtless will experience a growing need for supplemental aid through General Assistance.

In the future, some individuals and families that have been self-supporting through employment on WPA projects may become General Assistance cases if, with the termination of the WPA program in Colorado in January, 1943, certain types of workers with limited employability cannot be absorbed into war production or private employment.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES  
IN 1942

In the year 1942, the county departments of public welfare expended \$3,989,049 for General Assistance purposes. County funds were used to pay a little more than one-half of the total costs, and the other expenditures were made from state funds allotted to the county departments to help meet relief needs.

Table 1. Expenditures for General Assistance  
Calendar Year 1942

Purpose	Expenditure	
	Amount	Per Cent
Total.....	\$3,989,049	100
Hospitalization and other medical services....	1,869,895	47
Cash assistance.....	1,735,525	43
Assistance in kind.....	241,048	6
County farms.....	115,165	3
Burials.....	27,416	1

Almost one-half of the expenditures were for hospitalization and medical services. Forty-seven per cent, or \$1,869,895, of the total General Assistance expenditures in 1942 were made in connection with hospitalization and other medical services. Included in this item were: (1) medical supplies; (2) doctors' fees; (3) salaries of county physicians, contract doctors, and county nurses; (4) payments made in behalf of needy persons hospitalized in the Colorado General Hospital and in private hospitals located throughout the state; (5) the cost of operating and maintaining county-owned hospitals; and (6) county participation in health unit and clinic services through General Assistance expenditures.

Cash payments to recipients were the predominant form of aid for subsistence purposes. Direct cash payments to recipients aggregated \$1,735,525 and represented 43 per cent of the total expenditures. Assistance in kind, that is, orders to vendors, landlords, and others in behalf of recipients accounted for 6 per cent of the total expenditures; and the operation and maintenance of the 12 county farms in the state accounted for 3 per cent of the total.

CASES AIDED AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED  
IN OCTOBER, 1942 \*

By the fall of 1942 war activities likely to reduce the number of employable cases receiving General Assistance had been operative for about a year. October, therefore, was considered a suitable study month, in so far as the types of cases composing the total group aided were concerned.

Ninety-four in every 100 cases receiving General Assistance in October, 1942, had no employable members. Obviously, the state of the labor market can cause little reduction in a case load composed almost entirely of households whose heads are unable to work because of age, chronic illness, or other disabilities. Furthermore, there are always some employable persons who, because of temporary unemployment, illness, or unusually heavy burdens, cannot meet all the subsistence and medical care demands on their resources. Families and individuals on the borderline of partial dependency form a permanent although constantly changing General Assistance load the size of which fluctuates with economic and seasonal conditions.

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\* The obligations referred to in this section represent the cost of General Assistance in October, exclusive of services by county physicians, contract doctors, county nurses, and county hospitals.

Unemployable cases receiving no other public assistance represented 67 per cent of the cases aided under the General Assistance program. The 4,755 unemployable cases receiving no aid from public sources other than General Assistance funds equalled 67 per cent of the total 7,101 cases aided under the program in October, 1942. The \$113,184 in obligations incurred for the assistance provided these unemployable cases represented 71 per cent of the total General Assistance in that month.\*

An additional 27 per cent of the cases receiving General Assistance were unemployable persons and families, chiefly cases receiving payments under other public assistance programs but requiring supplemental aid. This second main group of unemployable persons and families granted General Assistance in October, 1942, included 1,934 cases. For the most part, they were families receiving Aid to Dependent Children who required assistance in addition to their monthly payments, Old Age Pension and Aid to the Blind cases who received hospitalization or medical care, and needy members in families of Old Age Pension and Aid to the Blind recipients. Also included in the group of cases were children in foster homes and private child-caring institutions for whose care General Assistance funds were used.

Approximately one-third of the supplemental aid to cases in special categories of public assistance was in the form of hospitalization and medical care. The obligations incurred for the General Assistance received in October by the 1,934 cases referred to in the preceding paragraph totaled \$36,544 and represented 23 per cent of the aggregate cost of General Assistance to all types of cases in the study month.\* About one-third of the obligations incurred for supplemental aid were for medical services.

The employable cases represented only 6 per cent of the total cases assisted. Only 412 of the total 7,101 cases were employable individuals or families with employable members, and the \$9,138 in obligations incurred for their assistance represented only 6 per cent of the total General Assistance in October, 1942.\* The major portion of the 20 per cent decrease in the total General Assistance cases from October, 1941, was due to the decline in the number of employable cases on the rolls.

A sharp rise in the number of cases receiving General Assistance is to be expected in the winter season. Records covering a period of several years show that weather conditions and other factors, such as seasonal unemployment, tend to increase both medical care and subsistence needs greatly during December and the first 2 or 3 months of the calendar year. February was the peak month of 1942.

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\* The obligations referred to in this section represent the cost of General Assistance in October, exclusive of services by county physicians, contract doctors, county nurses, and county hospitals.

OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS AND GENERAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS  
OF UNEMPLOYABLE CASES AIDED IN OCTOBER, 1942

The stability of the General Assistance case load composed of unemployable individuals and families receiving no other public aid was clearly shown in a detailed study of the cases assisted in October, 1942. Principal facts and conclusions based on the study are summarized below, and tables and amplifying statements are presented in Part III.

Almost one-half of the unemployable cases assisted in October, 1942, had been known to the county departments of public welfare for 6 years or longer. Forty-eight per cent, or 2,260, of the 4,755 cases had been in circumstances which brought them to the attention of the county departments at least 6 years before the study month. Only 20 per cent had been known to the departments less than 3 years.

Approximately one-half of the cases had no members eligible for assistance under the Old Age Pension, Aid to Dependent Children, or Aid to the Blind programs. Approximately 50 per cent of the cases included no persons of pension age, no children under 18, and no blind individuals. They, therefore, could not be considered for Old Age Pensions or monthly payments under the Aid to Dependent Children or Aid to the Blind programs.

Persons beyond vigorous working age were predominant among the single-member cases and also among the family heads. Two-fifths of the 3,068 single-member cases and 1,687 family heads were 60 years of age or older.

Age, chronic diseases, and permanent disabilities were primary reasons for the unemployability of 9 in every 10 single individuals and family heads. It was found that 65 per cent of the single individuals and family heads aided in October, 1942, were unable to work because of specific diseases and disabilities of a chronic nature; another 13 per cent, because of age and a combination of related physical conditions; 9 per cent, because of permanent crippling conditions resulting from accidental, congenital, or disease causes; and 3 per cent, because of serious visual or auditory deficiencies.

Home duties were the chief reason for unemployability of family heads other than age and physical condition. About 9 per cent of the cases were classified as unemployable for reasons not connected with disabilities of the household heads. In most of the instances, the mother was unable to take employment because she was needed at home to care for her children.

In comparison with the very large proportion of sick and disabled single individuals, family heads, and family members, the percentage of the cases provided medical services was small. Thirty-two per cent of the total 4,755 cases assisted in October, 1942, received medical services at public expense in that month, as compared with the 90 per cent of the single individuals and family heads with chronic diseases or other physical disabilities, plus other family members with illnesses.



Only a small percentage of the cases had incomes, and in those cases the amounts were very low per case member. Ten per cent, or 315, of the 3,068 single-member cases had money incomes in October, and the incomes of the 315 individuals averaged only \$9.50 per person. Twenty-six per cent, or 444, of the 1,687 family cases had money incomes that averaged about \$8.00 per person in the 2-member families and ranged down to \$3.25 per person in a 12-member family.

Nine-tenths of the cases received assistance for subsistence purposes. The assistance in cash and kind received in October, 1942, by 1,149 families with no incomes in that month ranged from about \$13.00 per member in the 2-person households down to \$2.00 per person in the largest families. For 2,391 single-member cases without incomes, the assistance for subsistence purposes was somewhat higher, or approximately \$18.50 per person, a greater amount of aid being necessary because per capita living costs of single individuals usually run higher than those of persons living with family groups.\* Assistance in cash and kind to cases with money incomes showed a similar inverse relationship between the amount of per capita assistance and case size, but the per capita averages were smaller than for cases with incomes.

In more than one-half of the family cases, the well-being of children was involved in the adequacy of the assistance granted. Children under 18 were present in 56 per cent of the family cases. The average size of the families with children was 4 persons, but the number of children per family ranged from one to 8. Boys and girls of school age were predominant among the total 1,394 children, whose age distribution was as follows: 18 per cent, 16 or 17 years old; 47 per cent, between 6 and 16; and 35 per cent, under 6.

Almost one-third of the unemployable cases received medical services in October. The 1,521 cases receiving hospitalization or medical care, or a combination of these services, represented 32 per cent of the 4,755 unemployable cases aided.

A large proportion of the cases received surplus commodities. Two-fifths of the single-member cases and one-half of the family cases received surplus foods free through blue food stamps or direct distribution in October. On an average, the retail value of the food was \$5.00 per single-member case supplied, and \$7.50 per family case.\*\* Free garments were received under the Surplus Commodities program by about the same number of cases as received surplus foods. The estimated retail value of the clothing averaged approximately \$5.00 per single individual supplied and \$12.00 per family.

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\* Minimum standard budgets for a single person and for a family of 2 adults and 2 school children are presented on pages 11 - 12.

\*\* Inclusive of some cases whose certification of eligibility to receive surplus foods included boarders and other non-family members in the household.

The large majority of the cases had to meet rent expenses. Sixty-two per cent of the total 4,755 cases occupied quarters for which they were charged a monthly rental; and the 20 per cent that owned their homes, of course, had to meet upkeep and other property expenses.

PRINCIPAL FACTS CONCERNING EMPLOYABLE CASES AIDED  
IN OCTOBER, 1942

The following statements and supporting facts derived from the statistical studies of employable cases for which tables are presented in Part IV summarize the outstanding characteristics and needs of representative employable individuals and families granted General Assistance in October, 1942.

The employable cases receiving General Assistance usually were large. Nine-tenths of the 412 employable cases aided in October, 1942, were family cases, and the 368 families averaged almost 5 persons per family. The group included 24 families with 10 members or more each, and children under 18 were present in 80 per cent of the families.

Sickness was a principal cause of need. Sickness was contributory to the public assistance needs of two-fifths of the cases: in 17 per cent of the cases, income was inadequate in the study month entirely or partly because of illness in the family; in another 7 per cent, the principal breadwinners were employed only intermittently in October because of ill health; and in another 15 per cent, the principal breadwinners were wholly unemployed because of illness.

Most of the employable persons who required General Assistance were workers in low-paid occupations, and many of them had had only intermittent employment. The work histories of 369 of the principal breadwinners showed that about 60 per cent were unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in their employments of longest duration in the first 10 months of 1942, and that about one-half of these workers were farm laborers. On an average, the chief earners' longest employments in the 43 weeks studied gave them work only one-half of the period.

Age probably contributed to low earning capacity of many of the principal breadwinners. Twenty per cent of the 294 men and 24 per cent of the 118 women were 55 or older.

Incomes were lacking or very small at the time General Assistance was received. One-third of the employable cases on the General Assistance rolls in October, 1942, had no money income in that month. The other two-thirds had small money incomes which ranged from about \$15 per person in the one-member and 2-member cases to about \$1 per person in the largest family.

About one-half of the aided employable cases received only medical care and hospitalization. Forty-seven per cent of the cases received only hospitalization and medical care; but all cases receiving medical services, with or without other aid, represented 60 per cent of the total 412. Obligations incurred for medical supplies and services amounted to \$6,069, or two-thirds of the total \$9,138 in obligations incurred for all General Assistance to employable cases in October, exclusive of services by county medical personnel and contract doctors and care in county hospitals.

Surplus commodities were received by a large proportion of the cases. Nearly two-fifths of the cases received free blue food stamps or surplus food commodities by direct distribution in October, and nearly one-half of the cases received garments free under the Surplus Commodities program. The estimated retail value of the food received free by the food stamp and direct distribution methods averaged about \$6 per case receiving the food;\* and the retail value of the clothing averaged about \$8 per case provided garments.

The amount of assistance in cash and kind per person varied with case size. For the 211 employable cases granted assistance in cash and kind in October, 1942, the averages ranged from about \$13 per person in the one-member and 2-member cases to less than 50 cents per person in the largest family. Seventy-two per cent of the total family cases granted assistance in cash and kind in the first 10 months of 1942 received less than \$5 per person in the months aided. More than 90 per cent of the families with 8 or more persons received less than \$5 per person per month. Of the single-member cases, 12 per cent received less than \$5 a month, and nearly 40 per cent received less than \$10 a month.\*\*

Aid in cash and kind was received only temporarily to carry cases through emergencies. Thirty-~~52~~<sup>52</sup> per cent of the total employable individuals and families with employable members that received General Assistance in the first 10 months of 1942 were aided in only one of the 10 months; ~~52~~<sup>52</sup> per cent, in not more than 2 months; and ~~84~~<sup>84</sup> per cent, in not more than 3 months.

\* Inclusive of some cases whose certifications of eligibility to receive surplus foods included boarders and other non-family members of the household.

\*\* Per capita living costs of single individuals usually are higher than those of persons living with families. Budgets for a single person and for a 4-person family are presented on pages 11-12.

SELECTED FINDINGS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS  
AFFECTING PUBLIC WELFARE IN THE COUNTIES

The study reported in Part V yielded the following findings.

War contracts and other war-connected activities operative in a limited number of counties have not completely solved the unemployment problem. A certain amount of labor is unable to move to war industry centers, for reasons such as home conditions; and less than one-half of the counties had other activities to absorb surplus local labor. Some persons who are only partially employable are working for the first time in years but still are not able to earn a living.

In most counties year-round employment on farms and ranches is not available. Very few counties can offer continuous agricultural employment, and in those counties (unless they have war contracts) there often is no other seasonal work to fill the slack farm season.

Relatively few counties had out-of-state Japanese who came because of conditions related to the war, exclusive of those in internment camps. Seventeen counties, principally agricultural, reported that out-of-state Japanese had moved or had been moved into the county as a result of the war. As of the end of October, 1942, no Japanese had applied for assistance.

Hospital and medical problems continue to be a major concern of the counties. Increasing scarcity of doctors and the inadequacy of hospital beds in the local communities make it necessary to send patients elsewhere and result in high costs of medical care for the needy. Lack of preventive health programs in many counties also tends to increase emergency medical care requirements. Congestion in war industry centers has created new medical problems and increased expenditures. On a state-wide basis, the present hospital and medical load shows no indication of an immediate appreciable decline.

Conditions directly or indirectly connected with the war enhance the importance of the Child Welfare program. Counties with war contracts or military centers are experiencing a marked increase in child problems, and other counties are noticing increases indirectly due to war conditions.

Very few evictions for non-payment of rent occurred in the first 10 months of 1942. The boom in employment is reflected in a decrease in rent evictions, once a constant source of worry to county departments of public welfare.

County departments of public welfare have assumed more and more responsibility for giving services to other agencies, to individuals, and to the local communities. Additional services have been assumed by each of the 63 county departments as the need has arisen. The more recent ones include dependency investigations for Selective Service Boards, investigations for the American Red Cross in behalf of men in service and their families, and investigations pertaining to voluntary and involuntary migration of Japanese. It is felt that requests for such services indicate recognition of the past accomplishments of the county departments and confidence in their ability to do a fair and efficient job.

Part II

STANDARD MINIMUM SUBSISTENCE BUDGETS

All assistance programs which are established to cope with problems of insecurity are based upon need. Need is the very essence of public assistance; it is the most characteristic aspect. Departments of public welfare must not only meet the problems of economic insecurity but also establish safeguards against newer kinds of insecurity.

The purpose of the public assistance program would be defeated unless a device were used to determine whether or not need existed and to insure a basis for the payment of adequate grants. Standard quantity budgets detailing the essentials of a healthful level of living for persons of specified sex, age, and activity are such a device.

A standard by which to calculate the amount of assistance necessary to maintain a family in health and decency is vital to the welfare of the Nation; and relief granted without such a measuring rod would be unfair to the individual and community, or a waste of public funds. Colorado public welfare agencies, therefore, have advised with nutritionists, home economists, and other specialists in developing standard minimum subsistence budgets designed to permit dependent families to maintain health, and to insure the best use of public funds in the administration of relief. The budgets have been compared with data from a nationwide survey of consumer incomes and expenditures conducted in 1935-1936 by the United States Bureau of Home Economics and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board.

PRIMARY PRINCIPLES IN BUDGETING

The minimum standard of normal living must furnish everything necessary for the physical, mental, and moral health and efficiency of adults; the full physical and mental growth and development of children; and the moral welfare of young people. The following primary principles serve as a guide to agencies in developing budgetary standards and practices.

An individual minimum budget should be planned for each family; the budget should be related to the needs of the individual family.

Items included in the budget should be those considered essential for the preservation and maintenance of normal living and good health.

Standards established for each item should be adequate, as determined by scientific studies and by careful analysis of the consumption experience of low-income groups.

Monetary amounts used in budget schedules should be based upon current and local minimum costs of the commodities included in each budgetary item.

Cost budgets should be revised as changes in the costs of the commodities necessitate. Income from all sources, both cash and kind, should be considered in estimating a family's budget.

EXAMPLE MINIMUM COST BUDGETS

The following example budgets give the monthly costs of the standard subsistence requirements of two types of cases at December, 1942, prices.\* Such budgets are used to estimate the amount of assistance required by needy families and individuals, if a decent minimum standard of living is to be maintained.

The example cost budgets apply to cases with no income whatsoever. When income from any source is available, in cash or kind (free rent, garden produce, odd jobs, and so forth), such income is deducted from the total needs established by the standard minimum budget in order to determine the amount of assistance needed.

Requirements of a family of 4 composed of a physically disabled father, the mother, a boy 10 in grade school, and a girl 14 in junior high school:

Food.....	\$38.20
Clothing.....	11.68
Shelter.....	15.00
Fuel.....	7.50
Utilities - gas \$1.00, electricity \$1.00.....	2.00
Household equipment.....	2.70
Incidentals.....	2.70
Recreation.....	1.95
Education.....	.85
Total needs.....	\$82.58

Requirements of a single unemployable woman 55:

Food.....	\$12.06
Clothing.....	3.98
Shelter (housekeeping room).....	10.00
Utilities - gas \$1.00, electricity \$1.00.....	2.00
Household equipment.....	1.70
Incidentals.....	1.25
Recreation.....	.50
Total needs.....	\$31.49

\* The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported the percentage increase in living costs in Denver from August 15, 1939, to November 15, 1942, as follows: food 40.1; clothing 24.0; rent 2.5; fuel, electricity, and ice 1.8; house furnishings 20.4; miscellaneous 12.1; all items 20.2.

The costs of the items in the budgets prepared for each assistance case are determined as follows:

Food. - The United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Home Economics, has studied the amounts and kinds of food that persons of various ages need to maintain health, and food budgets based on these studies have been adapted to Colorado with the cooperation of the Colorado General Hospital. Each county department of public welfare ascertains the unit costs of the necessary foods at local prices, as reported by several stores. The costs of the individual and total food articles are then computed, and percentage additions and deductions are determined scientifically according to purchasing power.

Clothing. - Clothing costs are estimated by the county departments in the same way as the food costs. The clothing necessary has been the subject of research, and the research findings have been compared with data from the consumer purchases study mentioned on page 10.

Shelter, fuel, and utilities. - The cost of suitable shelter varies with locality, as do the costs of fuel and utilities. The rent figures shown in the example budgets are based on the average amount of rent paid by a group of 4-person families and by persons living in single housekeeping rooms. The fuel required for the family was estimated as a ton of coal a month. The utilities costs are based on the average minimum rates in Colorado.

Household equipment. - The expenditure required for items such as soap, cleaning materials, and medicine cabinet supplies and for the replacement of sheets, towels, and so forth is based on average minimum family needs, figured on a yearly basis and reduced to a monthly amount.

Incidentals. - Each family member has expenses incidental to personal needs (razor blades, tooth paste, sanitary supplies, and so forth) which are essential to maintain minimum standards of living. The costs of such items are estimated on a yearly basis, and a monthly average is computed.

Recreation and education. - A minimum is allowed for self-development activities and supplies, such as reading materials not available from other sources. The average minimum cost of supplies needed by school children and not provided by the school district or other agencies is estimated on a yearly basis and reduced to a monthly figure.

Special health care. - Special health and individual emergency needs are not included in the costs shown in the example budgets.

Obviously, if departments of public welfare cannot meet the total minimum needs of families, it is necessary to apply a percentage reduction to all cases. Rehabilitation of the families then is impossible; children are deprived of normal growth and their health is impaired; more medical care is required; and delinquency problems increase.

Part III

STATISTICAL REPORT ON UNEMPLOYABLE CASES AIDED  
IN OCTOBER, 1942

In view of the fact that unemployable cases receiving no other public aid compose the large part of the General Assistance case load, careful study was made of the continuing nature of the cases and the reasons they were not eligible for aid under special public assistance programs; also of the characteristics and assistance needs of the cases.

STABILITY OF THE CASE LOAD AND INELIGIBILITY OF THE CASES  
FOR OTHER TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

As shown by Table 2, approximately four-fifths of the 4,755 unemployable cases aided in October, 1942, had been known to the county departments of public welfare for at least 3 years; and somewhat more than three-fifths had been known to the departments for 5 years or more.

Table 2. Unemployable Cases: Number of Years Known  
to County Welfare Department

(4,755 Cases That Received General Assistance in October, 1942)

Years Known to Department	Cases	
	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	4,755	100.0
6 years or over.....	2,260	47.5
5 but under 6.....	640	13.5
4 but under 5.....	471	9.9
3 but under 4.....	353	7.4
2 but under 3.....	307	6.5
1 but under 2.....	300	6.3
Under 1.....	397	8.3
Not reported.....	27	.6

Forty-seven per cent, or 2,244, of the cases were, chiefly, households with no persons in the age groups eligible for Old Age Pensions or Aid to Dependent Children, and no blind members who could be considered for monthly payments under the Aid to the Blind program. Another group of 2,355 cases might have been absorbed by these programs, however, had they been able to meet certain requirements pertaining to the special categories.

In the group of 2,355 cases, there were 1,829 with one or more persons 60 years of age or older, and for 1,546 of these aged persons information as to ineligibility for Old Age Pensions was completely reported in the October



survey. Fifty per cent failed to meet residence requirements; 38 per cent were aliens; 9 per cent were unable to verify their age; and miscellaneous reasons such as need of institutional care and not being a registered voter in the last general election (a requirement applicable only to pensioners between 60 and 65) accounted for the other 3 per cent. Most of the 756 persons who failed to meet residence requirements were under 65 years of age. As most of the 589 aliens were in the high age brackets, it is not likely that many of them will become citizens and, thereby, eligible for pensions.

Among the reasons for ineligibility reported for the 489 cases with children in the Aid to Dependent Children age groups, the most frequent were those pertaining to the continued absence or incapacity of a parent, residence, family relationship, and children 16 or 17 not attending school.

In 29 of the 37 cases of visual disability, the loss of sight was not sufficiently great to qualify the individuals for monthly payments under the Aid to the Blind program.

Applications for special types of public assistance had been filed by 156 cases, and it can be assumed that a number of them will be transferred from the General Assistance rolls when eligibility is verified.

#### REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYABILITY

The high proportion of aged persons among the 3,068 single individuals and 1,687 family heads granted General Assistance in October, 1942, is shown by Table 3, and the reasons for the unemployability of the 4,755 heads of cases (single-member or family cases) are detailed in Table 4.

Table 3. Unemployable Cases: Age and Sex of Household Heads

(4,755 Cases That Received General Assistance in October, 1942) <sup>1/</sup>

Age	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	4,755	100.0	2,502	100.0	2,253	100.0
Under 25.....	126	2.6	17	.7	109	4.9
25 - 34.....	289	6.1	102	4.1	187	8.3
35 - 44.....	531	11.2	268	10.7	263	11.7
45 - 54.....	986	20.7	481	19.2	505	22.4
55 - 64.....	2,007	42.2	1,087	43.4	920	40.8
65 - 74.....	534	11.2	353	14.1	181	8.0
75 and older.....	274	5.8	189	7.6	85	3.8
Unknown.....	8	.2	5	.2	3	.1

<sup>1/</sup> 3,068 single-member cases and 1,687 family cases.

Table 4. Unemployable Cases: Primary Reasons for Unemployability of Household Heads

(4,755 Cases That Received General Assistance in October, 1942)

Primary Reason for Unemployability	Household Heads <sup>1/</sup>	
	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	4,755	100.0
Chronic disease and disabilities.....	<u>3,069</u>	<u>64.5</u>
Rheumatism(chiefly arthritis).....	509	10.7
Mental and nervous conditions.....	492	10.3
Heart disease.....	381	8.0
High blood pressure and paralytic stroke.....	272	5.7
Tuberculosis.....	228	4.8
Diseases of the digestive system.....	204	4.3
Respiratory diseases (except tuberculosis)....	176	3.7
Venereal disease (diagnosed as such).....	143	3.0
Hernia.....	<sup>2/</sup> 126	2.7
Cancers and other tumors.....	102	2.1
Diabetes.....	84	1.8
Kidney diseases.....	84	1.8
Varicose veins.....	59	1.2
Anemia and malnutrition.....	47	1.0
Genital diseases(except diagnosed venereal)...	44	.9
Skin diseases.....	23	.5
Goiter.....	22	.5
Obesity.....	15	.3
Infections from teeth and other sources.....	15	.3
Miscellaneous diseases and conditions not clearly defined.....	43	.9
Age and related physical conditions.....	630	13.2
Permanent crippling conditions resulting from con- genital, accidental, and disease causes other than rheumatism and paralytic stroke.....	415	8.7
Defective eyesight.....	95	2.0
Illnesses and disabilities of relatively long dura- tion but probably not of a permanent character..	74	1.6
Deafness and deaf-mutism.....	52	1.1
Reasons other than physical condition and age.....	<u>420</u>	<u>8.9</u>
Home duties.....	302	6.4
Social maladjustments, little education, lack of skills, English language deficiencies, and so forth.....	106	2.2
Miscellaneous other reasons.....	12	.3

<sup>1/</sup> 3,068 single-member cases and 1,687 family cases.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 64 diagnosed cancers.

In four-fifths of the instances in which chronic diseases were considered the primary causes of unemployability, diagnoses or statements had been made by persons licensed to practice medicine or by county nurses. In addition, eye examinations had been made by professional persons in nine-tenths of the 95 visual disability cases.

The medical statements revealed that many of the individuals had from one to 4 diseases in addition to the condition considered the principal reason for unemployability. Illnesses and disabilities of family members other than the heads were also reported for many cases; and numbers of women who were heads of families were unable to take employment because care of invalids and children required their presence in the home.

#### TYPES OF AID RECEIVED

Table 5 shows the proportion of the 4,755 cases that received the various types of aid provided under the General Assistance program, exclusive of services by county physicians, contract doctors, and county nurses and care in county hospitals.

##### Medical Care and Hospitalization

In addition to the 746 cases provided medical care and hospitalization, as detailed in Table 5, there were 755 that received care only by county medical personnel, contract doctors, or county hospitals. In all, therefore, 1,521 cases received medical services, or 32 per cent of the total 4,755 cases.

##### Aid in Cash and Kind

As stated in Part I, the amount of the assistance in cash and kind for cases without incomes in October ranged from \$18.50 per single individual down to \$2.00 per person in the largest family. For cases with small incomes the averages were approximately \$14.00 per single individual, \$9.00 per person in 2-member families, and \$1.50 per person in the largest family.

##### Receipt of Surplus Commodities

Thirty-two per cent of the 3,068 single-member cases and 51 per cent of the family cases received surplus foods free through blue food stamps or direct distribution. Thirty-eight per cent of the single individuals and 57 per cent of the families received free garments through the Surplus Commodities program.

##### Needs of Children

In providing assistance to 938 of the 1,687 family cases, it was necessary to consider the requirements of children of school age and also of pre-school age. Of the total 1,394 children in the 938 families with members under 18 years of age, 246 were 16 or 17; 657 were between 6 and 16; and 491 were under 6.

Table 5. Unemployable Cases: Types of General Assistance Received  
(4,755 Cases That Received Assistance in October, 1942)

Type of General Assistance	Cases	
	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	4,755	100.0
Cash, kind, and board and room - with or without medical care and hospitalization. <sup>1/</sup> .....	2/ <u>4,381</u>	<u>92.1</u>
Cash and/or kind only.....	3,927	82.6
Cash and/or kind and medical care.....	312	6.5
Board and room only.....	68	1.4
Cash and/or kind plus hospitalization includ- ing convalescent home care.....	46	1.0
Cash and/or kind plus hospitalization and medical care.....	20	.4
Board and room and medical care.....	8	.2
Medical care and/or hospitalization, including con- valescent home care, without cash, kind, or room and board. <sup>1/</sup> .....	3/ <u>360</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Hospitalization and convalescent care.....	243	5.1
Medical care.....	60	1.3
Medical care and hospitalization, including convalescent home care.....	57	1.2
Burial only.....	13	.3
Unknown.....	1	.0

- <sup>1/</sup> Exclusive of medical services by county physicians, contract doctors, county nurses, and county hospitals.
- <sup>2/</sup> Includes 3 that received burial also.
- <sup>3/</sup> Includes one that received burial also.

Shelter

The great majority of the 4,755 cases had to meet expenses for shelter. Sixty-two per cent lived in houses, apartments, or lodgings for which they were charged a monthly rental; another 20 per cent owned homes for which they had property expenses; and 3 per cent rendered services in return for shelter. Only 10 per cent lived with relatives or occupied quarters for which relatives or friends paid the rent. Five per cent were in hospitals and convalescent homes in October.

Part IV

STATISTICAL REPORT ON EMPLOYABLE CASES AIDED IN OCTOBER, 1942  
AND SUPPLEMENTARY FACTS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS  
OF THE YEAR

Although the 412 cases with employable members represented only a very small percentage of the total cases receiving General Assistance in October, 1942, they were studied fully because they were representative of the many individuals and families who in the course of a year are forced to apply for public aid because of loss of employment, sickness, or other unusual burdens. In addition, facts on the number of months in which aid was received for subsistence purposes and on the amount of cash and kind provided per month were obtained from tabulations covering all of the employable cases that received assistance in cash or kind in the first 10 months of 1942. The findings are presented in the following tables and supplementary statements.

AID FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES IN THE FIRST  
 TEN MONTHS OF 1942

Table 6 gives the figures on the number of months in which individual cases received cash or kind.

Table 6. Employable Cases: Receipt of Assistance in Cash or Kind  
 In the Ten-Month Period

January 1, 1942 - October 31, 1942

Number of Months Cash or Kind Was Received	Family Cases		Single-Member Cases	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	6,254	100.0	711	100.0
1 month.....	2,140	34.2	220	31.0
2 months.....	1,620	25.9	197	27.7
3 months.....	1,529	24.5	168	23.6
More than 3 months.....	965	15.4	126	17.7

Seventy-two per cent of the family cases were given less than \$5 per month per person in the months they received cash or kind; 23 per cent received \$5 but less than \$10 per person per month; and only 5 per cent were provided more than \$10 in assistance per member per month.

REASONS FOR NEED IN OCTOBER, 1942

Table 7 shows the reasons for need in the 412 employable cases aided in October, 1942, according to broad groupings of the causes.

Table 7. Employable Cases: Reasons for Need

(412 Cases That Received General Assistance in October, 1942)

Reason for Need in October, 1942	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	412	100.0	294	100.0	118	100.0
Principal breadwinner working, but income inadequate.....	269	65.3	208	70.7	61	51.7
Illness or accident of principal breadwinner..	77	18.7	55	18.7	22	18.7
Loss of employment by principal breadwinner..	30	7.3	10	3.4	20	16.9
Other reasons related to the status of the principal breadwinner <sup>1/</sup>	36	8.7	21	7.2	15	12.7

<sup>1/</sup> Including temporary incarceration, unknown whereabouts, induction into armed forces, recent decease, insufficient unemployment or retirement pension, and inability to work because of age.

Sickness and Unemployment

Although two-thirds of the principal breadwinners were employed, their incomes were insufficient either because of unusually heavy expenses or because of low earnings, as such. Twenty-six per cent of the 269 households with employed chief earners specified illness in the family as a reason aid was required, and 11 per cent of the employed breadwinners worked only intermittently because of illness. Fifteen per cent of the principal breadwinners were wholly unemployed in October because of illness, and 5 per cent were not working because of accidents. In a number of instances the need for assistance was ascribed to increased cost of living due to rising prices.

Low-paid Occupations

As indicated by Table 8, most of the 369 chief earners whose occupations were reported had low-paid types of work in their employments of longest duration in the first 10 months of 1942. The longest employments of 54, or 15 per cent, of the 369 individuals were WPA jobs. As one-fifth of the principal breadwinners were at least 55, age may have begun to decrease their earning ability. About one-half of the 294 men and also of the 118 women earners were 45 or older.

Table 8. Employable Cases: Occupations of Principal Breadwinners in Employments of Longest Duration in the Ten Months January 1, 1942 - October 31, 1942

(369 Recipients of General Assistance in October, 1942, for Whom Occupation in the Longest Employment Was Reported)

Occupation in Longest Employment	Principal Breadwinner	
	Number	Per Cent
Total.....	369	100.0
Agricultural occupations.....	<u>1</u> / <u>149</u>	<u>40.4</u>
Laborers.....	109	29.5
Owners and lessees.....	40	10.9
Non-farm labor and odd jobs.....	54	14.6
Domestic and personal services.....	<u>2</u> / <u>53</u>	<u>14.4</u>
In private homes.....	35	9.5
Other.....	18	4.9
Construction.....	<u>2</u> / <u>26</u>	7.0
Transportation.....	<u>2</u> / <u>22</u>	6.0
Office, sales, and kindred work.....	<u>2</u> / <u>15</u>	4.1
Coal and metal mining.....	10	2.7
Food, lumber, and metal products occupations.....	10	2.7
Sewing project employment.....	<u>2</u> / <u>10</u>	2.7
Protective and building services (guards, doormen, janitors, and so forth).....	9	2.4
Managerial occupations.....	6	1.6
Miscellaneous occupations.....	<u>3</u> / <u>5</u>	1.4

1/ Includes 15 temporary beet laborers and 17 other seasonal workers.

2/ The 369 persons reported in this table included 54 whose longest employments were in WPA jobs as follows: 30 on labor projects, 7 in domestic service occupations, 2 in construction jobs, 2 in transportation work, 3 in clerical work, and 10 on sewing projects.

3/ Includes one person in the armed forces.

The man-weeks of work in the longest employments of 346 chief earners for whom the facts were reported averaged 20 per person, or less than one-half of the 43-week period studied; and for the farm laborers, non-farm laborers, and domestic service workers, the averages were only 18, 16, and 14 weeks.

INCOME AND ASSISTANCE RECEIVED IN OCTOBER, 1942

As stated in Part I of this report, one-third of the 412 employable cases assisted in October, 1942, completely lacked money income in that month, and the other two-thirds had only very low incomes per family member. Nevertheless, only one-half of the cases received aid in cash or kind. Table 9 shows the proportion of the 412 cases that received the various types of aid provided under the General Assistance program.

Table 9. Employable Cases: Types of General Assistance Received  
(412 Cases That Received General Assistance in October, 1942)

Type of General Assistance	Cases	
	Number	Per Cent
Total cases.....	412	100.0
Cash and/or kind, with or without medical care or hospitalization.....	<u>2</u> / <u>211</u>	<u>51.2</u>
Cash and/or kind only.....	<u>2</u> / <u>193</u>	<u>46.8</u>
Cash and/or kind plus medical care or hospitalization.....	<u>2</u> / <u>18</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Medical care and/or hospitalization, without aid in cash or kind.....	<u>2</u> / <u>195</u>	<u>47.3</u>
Hospitalization.....	<u>2</u> / <u>97</u>	<u>23.5</u>
Medical care.....	<u>75</u>	<u>18.2</u>
Hospitalization and medical care.....	<u>23</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Burial only.....	<u>4</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Unknown.....	<u>2</u>	<u>.5</u>

1/ Exclusive of medical services by county physicians, contract doctors, county nurses, and county hospitals.

2/ Includes one that received burial also.

The assistance in cash and kind to the 102 cases without money incomes in October averaged about \$14.35 per single individual, \$6.65 per person in 2-member households, and 90 cents per member of the largest family. For the 109 cases with small incomes, the average per capita aid in cash and kind was \$9.65 per single individual, \$5.80 per person in 2-member families, and 45 cents per person in the largest household.

In addition to the 213 cases that received hospitalization and medical care, as shown in the table, 36 received care only by county medical personnel or in county hospitals.

Through the Surplus Commodities program free foods were distributed to 39 per cent of the 412 cases, and free garments to 48 per cent.



Part V

EMPLOYMENT AND NEED AND THE INFLUENCE OF WAR TIME CONDITIONS  
ON THE COUNTIES

By the Colorado County Welfare Directors Association

It is the object of Part V of the survey to present a comprehensive picture of facts pertaining to employment and need over the entire state, and of the influence of war-time conditions. In accomplishing this a list of 20 questions was sent to every county welfare department in the state. Returns revealed that in some instances war conditions have alleviated several problems, that in others new ones have arisen, while in still others old ones have been aggravated. The information was obtained in October, but the same factors will continue to influence and will produce the same results in varying degrees until the war is over. Unmentioned in the questions, but a large problem for all counties, is the increased cost of living with no increase in income for unemployable people wholly dependent on public help. It can be said Part V logically covers seven different topics as follows:

- Effect of war industries on the counties
- Agricultural and other seasonal work available
- The Japanese problem
- The hospital and medical situation
- Child welfare program
- Evictions for non-payment of rent
- Additional services assumed by the county departments

Any discrepancies between this report and others on the number of doctors and hospital beds in the state may be accounted for by the fact that this survey was made in October, and included physicians practicing as of that date, and hospital beds included both those in registered and unregistered institutions.

EFFECT OF WAR INDUSTRIES ON THE COUNTIES

War Contracts

Thirty-eight counties had no war contracts operating in October. The 25 counties that had from one to 9 each, including construction, manufacturing, lumbering, agricultural, mining and processing, were as follows:

Adams	Custer	Garfield	Otero
Arapahoe	Denver	Jackson	Prowers
Archuleta	Dolores	Jefferson	Pueblo
Boulder	Douglas	Lake	Rio Blanco
Chaffee	Eagle	Larimer	Routt
Crowley	El Paso	Las Animas	San Miguel
			Teller

Other War-connected Activities

Fifty-seven counties had no war activities other than those enumerated above. Denver reported a medical supply depot; El Paso, Morgan, and Otero, air bases; Pueblo, an air base and ordnance depot; and Routt, a signal corps school.

Labor-absorbing Civilian Activities

Twenty-six counties reported there were no activities (non-war) which could be expected to absorb employable persons; 36 reported activities; and one did not report. Counties with no activities were:

Adams	Conejos	Gunnison	Montezuma
Arapahoe	Costilla	Kiowa	Morgan
Archuleta	Crowley	La Plata	Pitkin
Baca	Custer	Larimer	Rio Grande
Chaffee	Fremont	Lincoln	Teller
Cheyenne	Grand	Mesa	Weld
		Moffat	Yuma

Activities listed by the 36 counties included seasonal agricultural work, some manufacturing, mining, construction, lumbering, railroading, processing, and miscellaneous localized employment.

Summary

War industries as such have not completely solved the local employment problem for every county, and many of them have insufficient continuous employment of another nature.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER SEASONAL WORK AVAILABLE

Continuous Agricultural Employment

Only 4 counties reported year-round agricultural work for all. Fifty-two stated such work was available to a limited number. Denver and 5 mountainous counties reported negatively, and one county did not reply.

Off Season Work for Farm Laborers

Thirty counties stated no off season work was available. Thirty-two replied affirmatively, but only 3 reported continuous employment available. One did not report. Counties reporting no off season work were:

Adams	Costilla	Elbert	Lincoln	Rio Blanco
Archuleta	Crowley	Gilpin	Mesa	Rio Grande
Chaffee	Delta	Grand	Montezuma	San Juan
Cheyenne	Denver	Gunnison	Montrose	Washington
Clear Creek	Douglas	Jackson	Phillips	Weld
Conejos	Eagle	Kiowa	Pitkin	Yuma

Seasonal Farm Workers

Other employment for seasonal farm workers was not available in 12 counties; 16 reported limited employment; El Paso and Otero stated there was work for all, and 31 found the question not applicable because of being a one occupation or industry county. Two counties failed to report.

Imported Agricultural Labor

It was revealed that 2266 families and 9092 singles were imported to care for 1942 Colorado crops. The counties represented a wide geographical distribution. Crops cared for included broom corn, wheat, hay, vegetables, fruit, and sugar beets.

Individual counties with the number of families and singles imported were as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Single</u>
Baca	200	1800	Larimer	300	100
Bent	50	30	Logan	108	114
Conejos	250	300	Mesa	400	50
Crowley	-	86	Morgan	425	300
Delta	14	-	Otero	150	250
Dolores	-	20	Park	-	200
Eagle	50	300	Phillips	-	40
El Paso	10	100	Prowers	-	200
Garfield	-	37	Pueblo	-	750
Grand	-	100	Saguache	50	20
Gunnison	9	225	Sedgwick	50	50
Jefferson	200	-	Weld	-	4000
			Yuma	-	20

Summary

Only 4 agricultural counties were able to offer year-round employment in various phases of this work. Most counties offered a limited amount of other seasonal work, but in many instances it would be necessary for laborers to move from county to county in order to keep fully occupied.

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

Importation and Evacuation

A total of 442 out-of-state Japanese families and 1419 singles came to the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Archuleta, Bent, Costilla, Crowley, Delta, Garfield, Larimer, Las Animas, Logan, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Pueblo, Sedgwick, and Weld in 1942. In most instances they were imported for seasonal farm work, but in a few others they were moved under the evacuation plan. The numbers given above exclude those in internment camps.

Applications for Assistance

No Japanese in the state had applied as of October 31.

Summary

Heavier relief expenditures had not resulted from the Japanese problem.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SITUATIONS OF THE COUNTIES

Number of Medical Doctors

Of 1,429 medical doctors in the state as of October, 1,117 were concentrated in Denver, El Paso, Pueblo, and Weld counties, with the balance of 312 distributed among 52 other counties. Dolores, Gilpin, Hinsdale, Mineral, and Saguache reported they had no doctors. Two counties did not report.

Number of Hospital Beds

Because of the extreme importance of the medical phase of the welfare program, complete information is given in Table 10 showing the number of public and private beds in each county and the minimum and maximum rates per day in private hospitals.

Number of Convalescent Homes

The 71 convalescent homes in the state were centralized in 15 counties, with Denver listing 38 of the total. Prices for care ranged from \$32 to \$120 per month, the most common rates being \$45 to \$60.

Other Health Services

Thirty counties had one or more public health nurses, 18 listed one or more clinics covering pre-natal care, venereal disease, dental work, tuberculosis, and crippled children. A total of 90 clinics were reported. Twenty-three counties had no preventive public health program. Three counties did not answer.

Number of Patients Hospitalized and Where

Because of the major importance of this problem, the answers are presented in detail in Table 11.

Tuberculosis Patients

Thirty counties reported that adequate budgets are provided for arrested tuberculous cases while 2 counties reported inability to do so. Twenty-nine counties had no cases, and 2 failed to answer.

Summary

Some counties have no doctor; several have no hospital beds; there is a much smaller number of doctors available due to many in military service; few counties own and operate a hospital, and several use the Colorado General entirely. The number of hospital and medical cases, and the amount of money spent for such purposes, have not declined in proportion to the total case loads of the departments. In some instances they have increased on a ratio basis.

## CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM

### Counties Carrying Program

Thirty-four counties were administering the phase of the child welfare program that provides for the care of homeless children in boarding homes. Two were unable to meet this expense, while 24 had no such cases. Two did not report.

### Summary

More than one-half of the counties have cases where homeless children are kept in homes as near normal as possible.

## EVICTIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT

### Counties Affected

Boulder, Huerfano, Kiowa, Las Animas, Logan, and Routt counties had a total of 27 evictions for inability to pay rent during the first 10 months of 1942. Twenty of these occurred in Las Animas County.

### Arrangements Made

In 21 cases it was not learned what arrangements were made. In the other six the families were definitely known to have moved into households with others or to have secured different homes.

### Summary

There are now relatively few evictions for non-payment of rent, and they are centralized in a few counties.

## ADDITIONAL SERVICES ASSUMED BY COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENTS

### Meaning of Term

This means services other than those in connection with applicants and recipients which would require disbursement of welfare funds.

### Reasons

Sometimes a request is made by another governmental agency or by organizations in the local community. In all cases the assumption of continuing service is approved by the State Department and the county boards, whether caused by the war or peace-time activities.

COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT  
Public Welfare Library  
458 Capitol Annex  
Denver 2, Colorado

Varied Types of Additional Services

The smallest number of additional services assumed by any county department was 3, while the largest was 14. The various types of services with the number of counties rendering each are presented in the table below.

American Red Cross.....	33	Hot lunch program.....	51
Child protection program..	28	OCD services.....	24
Crippled children program.	52	Public health work.....	42
Evacuee and alien problem.	10	Selective Service.....	54
Family counseling.....	30	U.S. Employment Service.	44
Food Stamp Plan*.....	34	Other.....	14

\* This program is being discontinued

Summary

All 63 county departments have assumed the responsibility for a number of additional services ranging from 3 to 14.

Table 10. Number of Public and Private Hospital Beds and Minimum and Maximum Rates in Private Hospitals, October, 1942 \*

County	Number of Hospital Beds		Rate per Day in Private Hospitals	
	Public	Private	Minimum	Maximum
Total.....	1,037	3,992	--	--
Alamosa.....	--	47	\$3.50	\$6.00
Bent.....	--	4	2.50	4.00
Boulder.....	60	248	3.50	6.50
Chaffee.....	--	80	3.50	6.00
Cheyenne.....	--	20	3.50	6.00
Delta.....	--	30	3.00	4.00
Denver.....	700	1,809	3.50	10.00
Eagle.....	--	6	3.50	5.00
El Paso.....	--	349	3.00	12.00
Fremont.....	13	80	3.50	5.00
Garfield.....	29	17	4.00	5.00
Gunnison.....	--	20	**	**
Huerfano.....	--	20	4.30	6.45
Jackson.....	--	4	3.50	5.00
Kiowa.....	--	6	3.00	5.00
Kit Carson.....	--	24	2.50	6.00
Lake.....	--	45	2.50	3.50
Larimer.....	52	28	4.00	6.00
Las Animas.....	--	75	2.00	6.00
Logan.....	--	68	2.00	5.00
Mesa.....	--	77	2.00	6.00
Montezuma.....	--	14	3.00	3.50
Montrose.....	--	12	2.50	5.00
Morgan.....	--	49	2.50	**
Otero.....	--	60	4.00	6.00
Ouray.....	--	20	2.50	4.00
Park.....	--	14	3.50	6.00
Phillips.....	--	2	3.50	**
Pitkin.....	--	1	3.50	5.00
Prowers.....	--	40	4.50	6.00
Pueblo.....	--	539	1.50	2.25
Rio Blanco.....	--	3	2.00	3.00
Rio Grande.....	--	75	3.60	5.50
Routt.....	20	25	3.00	3.00
San Juan.....	--	17	2.50	3.00
San Miguel.....	--	10	3.50	5.00
Sedgwick.....	--	7	2.50	5.00
Summit.....	8	3	3.00	**
Teller.....	24	25	4.00	4.80
Weld.....	131	--	**	**
Yuma.....	--	19	2.50	4.00

\* Three counties did not report. Otherwise, if a county's name does not appear in the table, it means it had no hospital beds as of October, 1942.  
 \*\* Not reported.

Table 11. Number of Persons Hospitalized and Percentage Receiving Care in Specified Hospitals

January through October, 1942

County	Number of Persons Hospitalized	Percentage of Persons Receiving Care in:			
		County-Owned Hospitals	Private Hospitals in County	Colorado General Hospital	Private Hospitals in Other Counties
Adams.....	210	—	8	92	—
Alamosa.....	57	—	83	16	1
Arapahoe.....	272	—	—	97	3
Archuleta.....	1	—	100	—	—
Baca.....	116	—	47	13	40
Bent.....	120	*	*	*	*
Boulder.....	548	75	6	19	—
Chaffee.....	20	—	70	30	—
Cheyenne.....	36	—	33	58	9
Clear Creek..	67	—	—	100	—
Conejos.....	40	—	—	55	45
Costilla.....	18	—	—	83	17
Crowley.....	10	—	—	75	25
Custer.....	24	—	—	17	83
Delta.....	61	—	32	57	11
Denver.....	8,433	100	—	—	—
Dolores.....	6	—	—	33	67
Douglas.....	86	—	—	63	37
Eagle.....	45	—	22	36	42
Elbert.....	68	—	—	86	14
El Paso.....	200	—	95	4	1
Fremont.....	112	72	—	24	4
Garfield.....	39	67	—	26	7
Gilpin.....	41	—	—	97	3
Grand.....	22	—	—	100	—
Gunnison.....	44	—	52	48	—
Hinsdale.....	—	—	—	—	—
Huerfano.....	162	—	18	53	29
Jackson.....	3	—	—	33	67
Jefferson.....	200	—	2	98	2

(Continued on page 30.)



Table 11. Number of Persons Hospitalized and Percentage Receiving Care in Specified Hospitals (Continued)

January through October, 1942

County	Number of Persons Hospitalized	Percentage of Persons Receiving Care in:			
		County-Owned Hospitals	Private Hospitals in County	Colorado General Hospital	Private Hospitals in Other Counties
Kiowa.....	28	—	25	47	28
Kit Carson...	83	—	53	43	4
Lake.....	65	—	79	12	9
La Plata.....	*	*	*	*	*
Larimer.....	333	76	—	13	11
Las Animas...	300	—	75	25	—
Lincoln.....	66	—	—	100	—
Logan.....	138	—	65	30	5
Mesa.....	67	—	63	34	3
Mineral.....	4	—	—	50	50
Moffat.....	24	—	25	25	50
Montezuma....	50	—	20	75	5
Montrose.....	73	—	71	25	4
Morgan.....	110	—	65	35	—
Otero.....	75	—	82	17	1
Ouray.....	16	—	38	56	6
Park.....	34	—	10	80	10
Phillips.....	18	—	28	61	11
Pitkin.....	22	—	45	45	10
Prowers.....	74	—	60	20	20
Pueblo.....	332	—	94	5	1
Rio Blanco...	21	—	—	67	33
Rio Grande...	42	—	83	17	—
Routt.....	50	36	—	64	—
Saguache.....	20	—	—	20	80
San Juan.....	5	—	80	20	—
San Miguel...	14	—	10	90	—
Sedgwick.....	25	—	70	30	—
Summit.....	19	5	—	95	—
Teller.....	27	22	19	59	—
Washington...	61	—	—	67	33
Weld.....	1,045	90	—	10	—
Yuma.....	66	—	59	41	—

\* Not Reported.