



# COMMUNITY HEALTH *and* WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WARTIME

1942 *and* 1940 —  
30 URBAN AREAS

*by*

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## Foreword

The preparation of this Nation for war and its entrance into the war inevitably produced important changes in the scope and nature of the supporting community services. The general outlines of some of these changes are well known to persons connected with specific health and welfare programs. However, a panoramic view of changes in the broad health and welfare fields that have accompanied entrance into the war has not been available up to this time. The expressed need of officials responsible for the planning, organization, and maintenance of local community health and welfare services for a comprehensive and quantitative statement of the adjustment of health and welfare programs to the war situation motivated the undertaking of the present study.

Since 1930 the Children's Bureau has conducted the social-statistics project to assist urban communities in developing comparable statistical data on the operation of health and welfare agencies. As an integral part of this project, data were collected in 1936 (in cooperation with Community Chests and Councils, Inc.), in 1938, and in 1940 on expenditures of health and welfare agencies in urban areas. The councils of social agencies, community chests, and other central planning agencies in the large communities cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the social-statistics project urged the undertaking of the expenditure study for 1942 as a basis for community planning in the war emergency.

The social-statistics project has been from its inception an entirely voluntary and cooperative enterprise between the local communities and the Children's Bureau. For each community participating in the project a local planning agency, usually the council of social agencies, names a staff member as local supervisor to be responsible for collecting reports from operating agencies and for forwarding the data to the Children's Bureau. With the wartime necessity for maintaining only the most essential governmental activities, it has been necessary for the participating communities, through the supervisors, to assume an increasingly larger measure of responsibility for the project. For this report each supervisor not only collected statistical data from all local welfare and health agencies but also prepared summary tabulations for his area. The supervisors also submitted statements descriptive of conditions in their areas, and these statements form the basis for much of the interpretation given in this report. In addition the supervisors assisted in providing field supervision by establishing themselves in five regional organizations, with a supervisor in each region serving as regional secretary. The regional secretaries assisted in planning the study, arranged instructional meetings, and coordinated contacts between various local supervisors and the Children's Bureau.

The following agencies contributed the time of the regional secretaries, who not only conducted the study in their own communities but also assisted neighboring communities to meet the requirements of the study: Syracuse Community Chest and Council; Dayton Bureau of Community Service; Social Planning Council of St. Louis; Council of Social Agencies of Dallas; Council of Social Agencies of Los Angeles.

The names of the local supervisors, including the regional secretaries, are listed on page iv. In a very real sense this is their report. Acknowledgment is also made of consultation and assistance given by the technical subcommittee of the Children's Bureau Advisory Committee on Social Statistics.



The study was supervised by Edward E. Schwartz, Director of the Division of Statistical Research of the Children's Bureau; and the report was prepared by him and Eloise R. Sherman. Evelyn Davis had charge of the statistical editing and tabulation of the data.

In addition to the statistical product resulting from the study, the highly cooperative process through which it was conducted yielded positive values in demonstrating some of the possibilities of constructive relationships between a Federal governmental agency and local agencies, both public and private.

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, *Chief,*  
*Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor*

#### LOCAL SUPERVISORS IN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN STUDY

Ralph E. Pumphrey, Community Chest and Council, Syracuse, N. Y., *Regional Secretary.*

Rita E. Beuchert, Council of Social Agencies, Washington, D. C.

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Chester Fischer, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Reydonia Miller, Community Chest, Birmingham, Ala.

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Helen C. Dean, Council of Social Agencies, Los Angeles, Calif., *Regional Secretary.*

Frank M. Moncrief, Community Chest, San Francisco, Calif.



# Community Health and Welfare Expenditures in Wartime

## Setting of Health and Welfare Services, 1940-42

The transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy that took place in the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, set in motion pervasive social forces affecting virtually all the people of the country. As the fortunes of families changed, old needs disappeared and new ones emerged. Many people formerly in financial need became self-supporting; others became needy in ways new to them. Many people for the first time made a claim on the welfare and health services of the community.

Social forces characteristic of the times and important in shaping the needs for health and welfare services included the unprecedented increase in production, employment, and income; the rise in the cost of living; the surge of workers from country places to towns and cities; the phenomenal increase in marriages and in births; and the mobilization of youth, men, and women into the armed forces of the country.

### Rise in Employment and Earnings.

The upswing in economic activity that took place from 1940 to 1942 was as dramatic and as sweeping as the decline of a decade before. The boom-like conditions resulting from defense work melted labor reserves frozen in unemployment. According to Census Bureau estimates, unemployment in the Nation stood at about 8 million persons during the last half of 1940, which was less than one-half the number that were jobless during the worst years of the depression. The entry of the Nation into the war and the conversion of industry to all-out war production forced a continued and sharp decline in unemployment through 1941 and 1942; and by the end of 1942 unemployment in the Nation had reached a new low of 1,500,000 persons.

Unemployment among Negroes, as well as among white persons, declined rapidly during this period. The Census Bureau reports that in October 1940, when total unemployment was 7,400,000, 13 percent of the white and 21 percent of the nonwhite workers in the labor force were unemployed; 2 years later, unemployment had dropped to about 3 percent for white and about 5 percent for nonwhite workers.

Women and children were likewise drawn into the labor market in increased numbers. In December 1942, 4,300,000 more women were working than 2 years earlier. Children, too, were attracted to jobs, especially jobs in retail or wholesale mercantile establishments, such as delivery and errand work, waiting on customers, and working as "soda jerkers." Youthful workers, 16 and 17 years of age, found employment in increasing numbers in manufacturing industries, such as aircraft factories, shipyards, and textile mills. The number of employment certificates issued to children from 14 through 17 years of age in 1942 for regular and vacation employment was almost four times as great as in 1940 (appendix table III). The demand for child labor pressed against and sometimes broke through existing child-labor laws and standards.

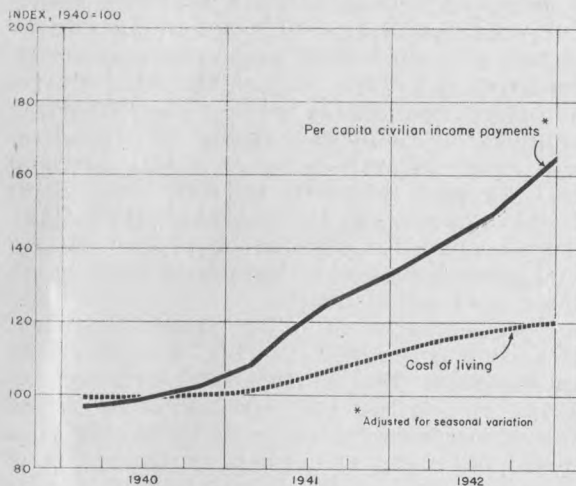
Total employment in the Nation advanced steadily between 1940 and 1942, from 46,000,000 in December 1940 to 52,000,000 in December 1942. In addition the personnel of the armed forces increased by about 6,000,000. In most metropolitan areas having concentrations of manufacturing industries the rate of increase in employment was greater than in the Nation as a whole.

The marked rise in employment in manufacturing industries was exceeded by the rise in pay rolls because of upgrading of positions, increases in wage scales, and extension of the workweek. In the manufacturing industries of the Nation the index of pay rolls reached new heights during 1942; in December 1942 indexes based on 1939 wages and employment stood at 288 for weekly wages and 165 for employment. With the increase in employment and wages and the shift in production from goods for civilian use to goods for war use, a rise in the cost of living followed. The imposition of Government price controls retarded the rise in the cost of living. The cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in large cities increased about 16 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Civilian incomes advanced more rapidly *on the average* from 1940 to 1942 than did the cost of living, as is shown in figure 1. Payments to wage earners and salaried workers increased

from 63 percent of all income payments to individuals in 1940 to 69 percent in 1942. The average annual compensation of employees, including wage earners and salaried workers in private nonagricultural industry, increased 31 percent between 1940 and 1942 (from \$1,327 to \$1,733). The increase in average earnings, combined with the rise in employment, meant that in spite of increased cost of living and increased taxation, many people were better able in 1942 than in 1940 to purchase the services as well as the commodities that they needed.

FIGURE 1.—INCOME PAYMENTS AND COST OF LIVING, 1940-42<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Based on chart from Survey of Current Business (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce), October 1943, by permission.

Not all families were better off in 1942 than in 1940. Millions of people whose livelihood depended upon fixed incomes, such as insurance benefits, pensions, dependency allotments, assistance grants, and rigid low wages, found their purchasing power seriously impaired and their standard of living lowered by the increased cost of living. Even with the increase in average income, two-fifths of all families and single consumers had incomes of less than \$1,500 in 1942; and the increase in the cost of living was of special import to this large sector of the population.

#### Population Changes in Urban Areas.

During the period 1940 to 1942, most urban areas experienced large-scale population shifts. The civilian population in the metropolitan areas of the country increased more than 1½ million. This increase, in spite of large with-

drawals of men and women into the armed forces, occurred principally because of the migration of workers from rural areas to the cities, drawn by the manpower demands of war production plants and supporting service industries. Adding to the population increase in urban areas was the rise in the birth rate which took place with the boom-like increase in employment and income and the concomitant rise in marriages. The birth rate rose from 17.9 per 1,000 population in 1940 to 21 in 1942. This 17-percent increase was the greatest reported for any period of equal length since the establishment of the birth registration area in 1915. In 1942 about 2,800,000 babies were born in the United States, almost 500,000 more than in 1940.

#### Changes in Community Organization for Health and Welfare Services.

As the country united for war, community concern about manpower and morale forced into the public consciousness basic needs long neglected in many communities. As the community moved to meet social needs it became apparent that many of the war-related factors, such as increased employment, that gave rise to these needs both aided and plagued efforts to administer needed services. The increasing availability of agency funds, particularly of private funds, was offset by problems of staff shortage, transportation, and rising prices, which were common to new programs as well as to programs established before the war.

Some new organizations were established to develop war-emergency programs. To a large extent, however, existing organizations and facilities were utilized. Many agencies whose programs were immediately affected by the war reoriented their programs to the new needs. Others were unable to adapt themselves to changed conditions. Moreover, not all changes occurring during the war were the result of war conditions; many developments occurred independently of or in spite of the war. Some welfare and health activities in communities not in the main stream of war preparation seemed to remain relatively unaffected during this period.

The response to the war of National, State-wide, and local agencies under public auspices and under private auspices is reflected in large part in their expenditures for service and operations. The configuration of health and welfare services provided to the people of 30 large urban communities in the first full year of the country's participation in the war is traced in this report.

## Measuring Changes in Health and Welfare Services

The Children's Bureau, through the social-statistics project, has received reports since 1930 on the volume of health and welfare services provided in selected urban communities. Beginning with 1936 annual reports also have been obtained in alternate years on expenditures for services provided. When the war came, the social-statistics project was immediately available for measuring the resulting changes in health and welfare programs. These changes are measured in this report by comparing expenditures for 1942 with similar data for 1940. Of the 45 areas that have been able to meet the requirements of the project for reporting the volume of service, 30 have also been able to obtain, in 1940 and in 1942, the financial information required for analysis of expenditures.

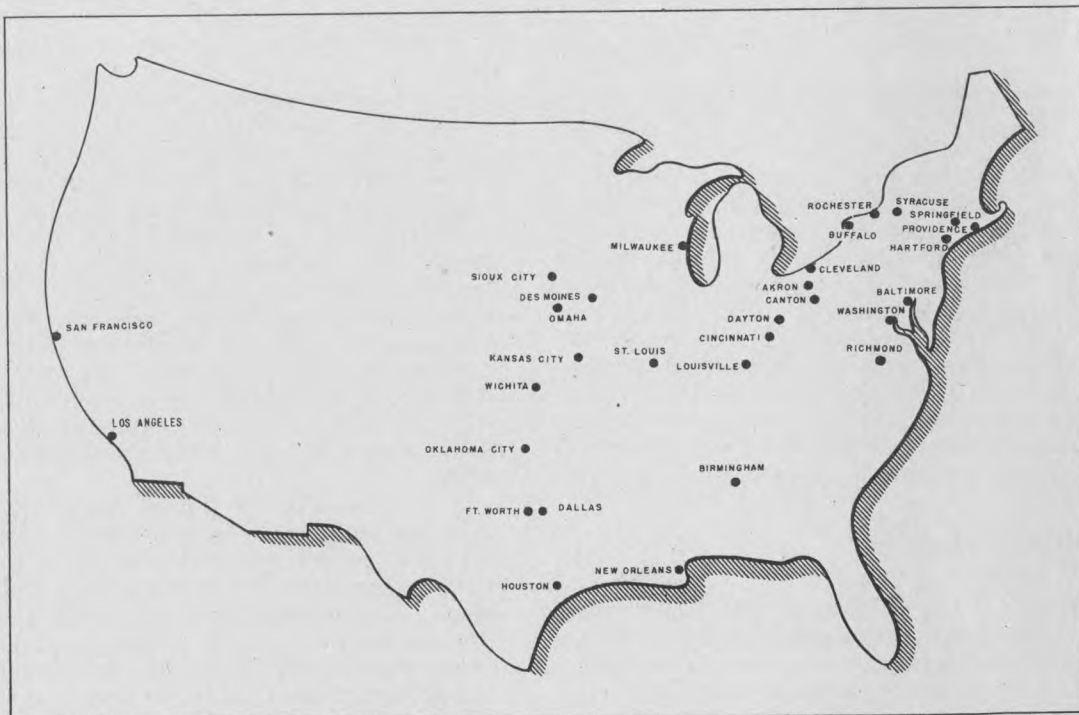
### Areas and Services Included.

As is shown in figure 2, the 30 areas included in this report are distributed widely over the country. Though administrative rather than

statistical considerations determined the selection of the areas, the 30 areas included represent a substantial portion of the large urban communities in the Nation. The combined civilian population of the 30 areas in 1942 was estimated at 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the total population of the metropolitan areas in the country. Conclusions based on the data reported by the 30 areas are believed to have significance, in general, for urban health and welfare programs in the United States.

All the major programs of a health or welfare nature in these communities are covered in this report. Family relief, foster-home care, nonprofit hospital service, community-center activities, public-work programs—these and many others are included. The types of services reported vary widely, ranging from the provision of food and shelter to the intensive study and treatment of personality and behavior problems. Although the services included are community facilities, they should not be thought of as exclusively charitable programs, for they are frequently available to

FIGURE 2.—LOCATION OF THE 30 URBAN AREAS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY





all economic groups. However, organizations operated for profit are excluded. Strictly educational or penal institutions and social-insurance programs likewise are not considered within the scope of this report.

Expenditures reported relate to those health and welfare services provided to the population of the reporting areas. Many communities make available hospital, child-welfare, and other services to nonresidents. Expenditures for services to nonresidents are excluded from this report, except those services to persons for whom the communities customarily have assumed responsibility; for example, services to transients and travelers, nonresident unmarried mothers, and, in 1942, persons in the armed forces.

#### **Expenditures as a Measuring Rod.**

Expenditure data offer the best single yardstick that can be applied to the variety of health and welfare programs in most American communities. Other measurements, such as the number of hospital patient-days or the number of families given assistance by a relief agency, might be applied to a specific program or group of programs, but the nature of the services provided by the various agencies in a community differ so widely that it is not mean-

ingful to count them together. The dollar is a common denominator of all programs.

Variation in the purchasing power of the dollar, which was especially significant between 1940 and 1942, affected the extent to which changes in expenditures reflect changes in the provision of health and welfare services. Data on the volume of service provided, although not yet available for publication, have been used to determine whether increased expenditures indicate increased costs of service or increased volume of service.

#### **Use of Descriptive Reports From the Areas.**

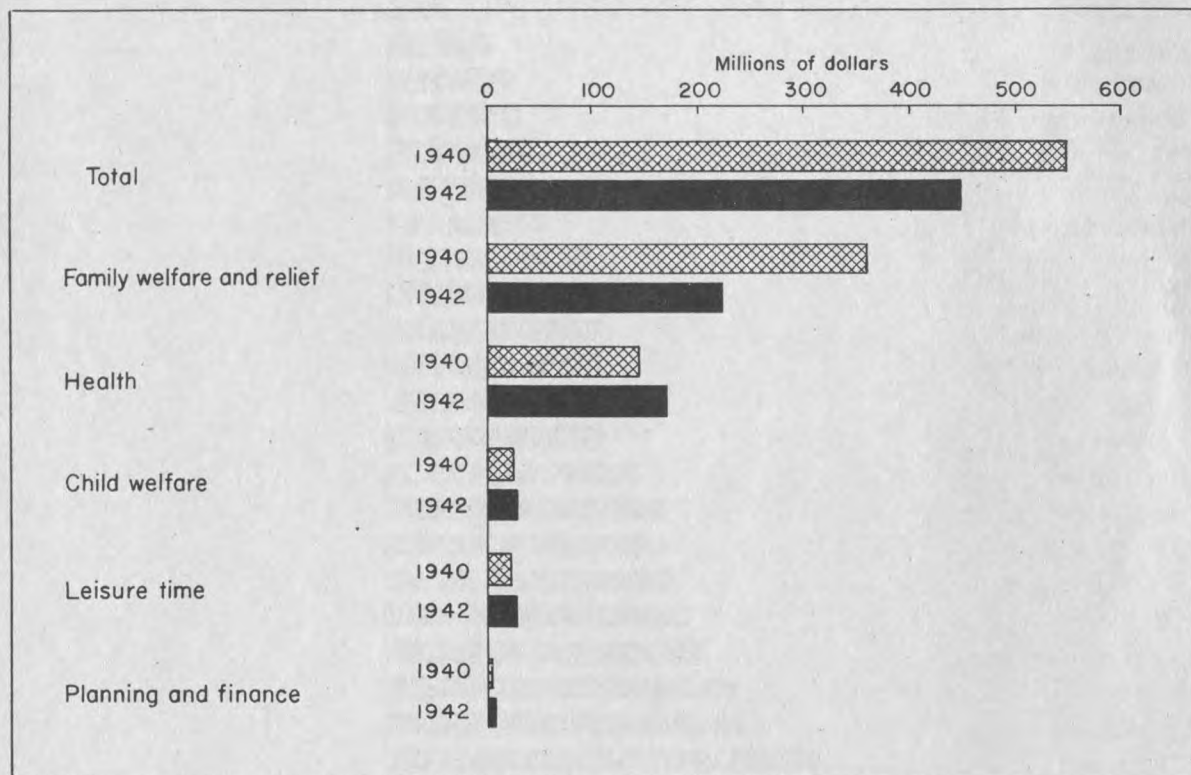
Comments on National, State, and local developments relating to changes in expenditures, which were supplied by the areas along with statistical reports on expenditures in 1940 and 1942, were used in generalizing on factors connected with changes. Although direct and quantitative relationships could not be established between changes in expenditures and the factors to which the changes were thought to be related, the comments from a number of areas taken together represent informed opinion as to the ways in which the war and other social forces have influenced expenditures for health and welfare services.

## Changes in the First War Year—In Brief

Expenditures for all health and welfare services in 30 large urban areas were somewhat under half a billion dollars in 1942—down one-fifth from 1940. This decrease in expenditures was largely the result of a reduction of nearly two-fifths in relief and family-welfare expenditures, which, in 1940, were greater than expenditures for all other health and welfare services combined (fig. 3).

seven areas that spent more in 1942—Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, and Oklahoma City—were the only areas that reported an increase in expenditures for family welfare and relief. The recent establishment and the rapid growth of the old-age-assistance and aid-to-dependent-children programs in Texas and Oklahoma go far in explaining the variation of the four southwestern communities from the general

FIGURE 3.—TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942—MAJOR FIELDS OF SERVICE



Expenditures other than those for relief and family welfare increased as follows:

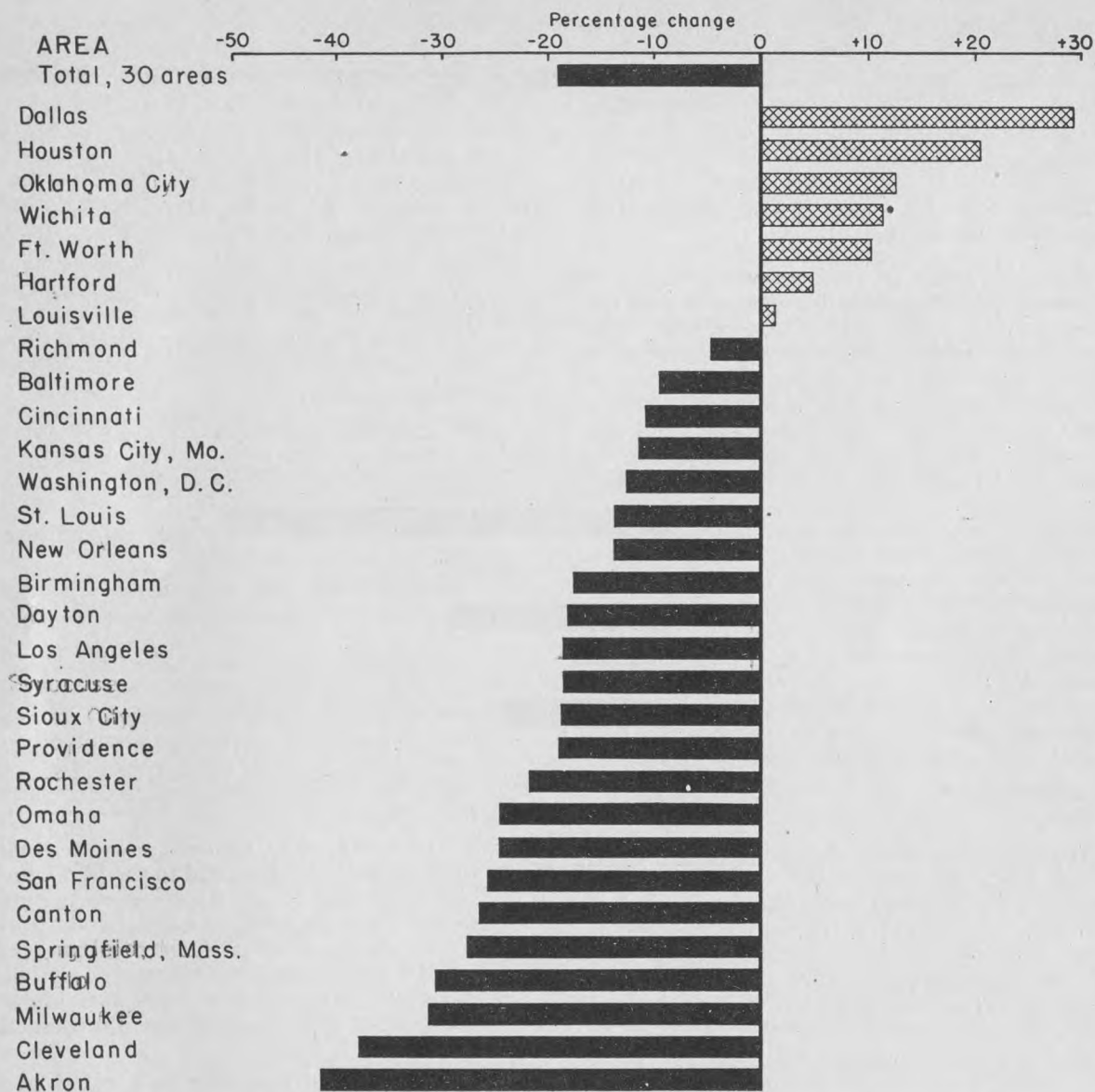
Health services.....	20 percent
Group-work and leisure-time activities.....	18 percent
Child-welfare services.....	9 percent
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	8 percent

Twenty-three of the thirty areas spent less in 1942 than in 1940 for health and welfare services, as is shown in figure 4. Four of the

pattern of change. The range from an increase of 29 percent in Dallas to a decrease of 41 percent in Akron points up the differences in local changes and in the effects of the war on the various areas.

The rise in the cost of providing service, affecting the expenditures of all the areas for all types of health and welfare programs, was a most pervasive factor in the war changes; even the sharp decline in relief expenditures was somewhat retarded by increases in family budgets because of the rise in the cost of living.

FIGURE 4.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



Institutions with large fixed costs spent more money in 1942, although the amount of service provided by some remained stable or even declined from the 1940 level.

Improved economic conditions and the induction of men and women into the armed forces were powerful influences in reshaping health and welfare programs. Expenditures for those programs which are designed to meet economic distress and which are provided chiefly by public agencies declined, while ex-

pensitures increased for those programs whose purpose was to provide service for men in the armed forces and their families.

#### Changes in Financing.

*Public-agency expenditures, which were more than three times as great as private-agency expenditures in 1940, were little more than twice those of private agencies in 1942. The decrease in the expenditures of public agencies*



and the increase in those of private agencies are shown by the following data:

Auspices	1940		1942	
	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent	Expenditures (in thousands)	Percent
All agencies.....	\$550,665	100.0	\$446,313	100.0
Public.....	430,257	78.1	298,729	66.9
Private.....	120,408	21.9	147,584	33.1

The proportion of public funds in the total amounts spent for every major health and welfare service was less in 1942 than in 1940. Federal funds dropped from 36 to 24 percent of total expenditures, as is shown in figure 5. The proportion of local public and State funds in total expenditures changed little, but the amounts spent from these sources as well as those from Federal funds dropped markedly.

Income from persons receiving service constituted almost twice as great a proportion of the total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940, and was the chief factor in the increased importance of private funds. All other types of private funds combined—including contributions through community chests and other channels and income from investments and earnings—also increased in relation to total health and welfare expenditures.

**Changes in Programs.**

Behind the over-all changes in most of the major fields of service were offsetting shifts in individual programs. For example, although total family-welfare expenditures decreased, more money was spent for some types of family welfare, notably the home-service program of the American Red Cross, sheltered workshops, and service for the handicapped. The important changes in individual programs are listed here and described in more detail in subsequent sections of the report.

*Child welfare.*—The programs absorbing most child-welfare funds—foster-home care, protective services, and care of dependent children in institutions—were less affected by the war and showed less change in expenditures than did:

*Day-nursery care for children of working mothers,* for which expenditures increased more than one-fifth; or

*Services for delinquent children,* for which expenditures increased markedly in response to growing interest in behavior problems. Expenditures for institutional care for delinquent children rose 14 percent and those for probation and other services for delinquent children increased 10 percent.

*Family welfare and relief.*—Programs whose expenditures changed as employment and family incomes increased were:

*General relief,* for which expenditures declined 57 percent; and

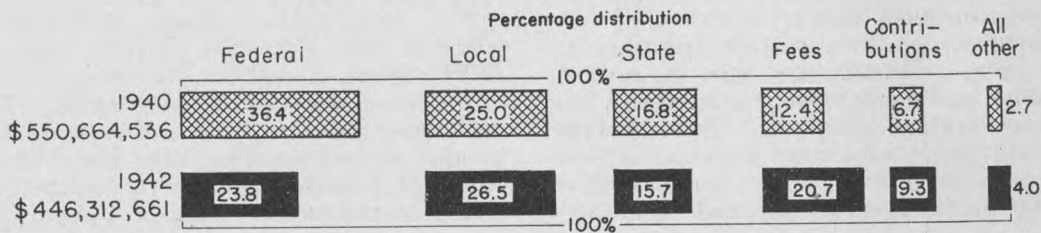
*WPA,* for which expenditures in 1942 were less than one-third of those in 1940; and

*Sheltered employment and vocational-training programs for the handicapped,* for which expenditures increased 51 percent, as sheltered workshops accepted contracts for processing military supplies, expanded their facilities, and so increased their budgets.

*Special types of public assistance.*—Aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and especially, aid to the aged—were less affected by improved economic conditions than were some other family-welfare and relief services, and expenditures for these social-security programs were at a higher level in the first year of the war than in 1940.

Among the family-welfare and relief programs showing the sharpest increases in ex-

FIGURE 5.—SOURCES OF FUNDS USED TO FINANCE TOTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN 30 URBAN AREAS, 1940 AND 1942



penditures were those designed to meet the needs of servicemen and their families and those that could be adapted to war services, such as:

*The home-service program of the American Red Cross*, whose 1942 expenditures were more than three times as great as in 1940, and, in some areas, rose to five and even to eight times the 1940 level; and

*The new USO programs* and the extension of *Travelers Aid* services, which resulted in a 15-percent increase in expenditures for travel services.

**Health services.**—All the 30 areas showed increases in total expenditures for all health services combined. *Health was the only major field of service in which increases occurred in every area.*

The demand for *hospital care* increased with the ability of people to pay for service, with the rising birth rate, and with the increase in population in the urban areas. These factors, combined with higher maintenance, material, and staff costs, were largely responsible for a 23-percent increase in expenditures for hospital care. This increase is particularly significant because hospital expenditures constituted more than four-fifths of the total expenditures for health services.

*Health services other than hospital care*, including such programs as public-health nursing and school hygiene, showed in-

creased expenditures because of rising operating costs, in spite of decreased ability in many instances to supply services because of shortages of doctors and nurses.

**Group-work and leisure-time activities.**—The need for providing *recreation and leisure-time facilities to soldiers away from home* was the primary force behind the expansion of leisure-time activities and expenditures in the first year of the war. While expenditures for all types of leisure-time programs increased, the 28-percent rise for group work, including the USO, was most important.

**Planning, financing, and coordinating services.**—The only type of central service for which less money was spent in 1942 than in 1940 was the *social-service exchange*, whose work is closely related to the volume of health and welfare services provided to individuals. A 15-percent decrease in expenditures of social-service exchanges was reported.

*Civilian-defense councils*, organized to provide civilian protective services and to coordinate emergency health and welfare services, entered the community-planning field in 1942. The amounts expended in that year by civilian-defense councils were relatively small only because councils of social agencies and other established community organizations made their facilities available for the planning of wartime health and welfare services.

## Child Welfare

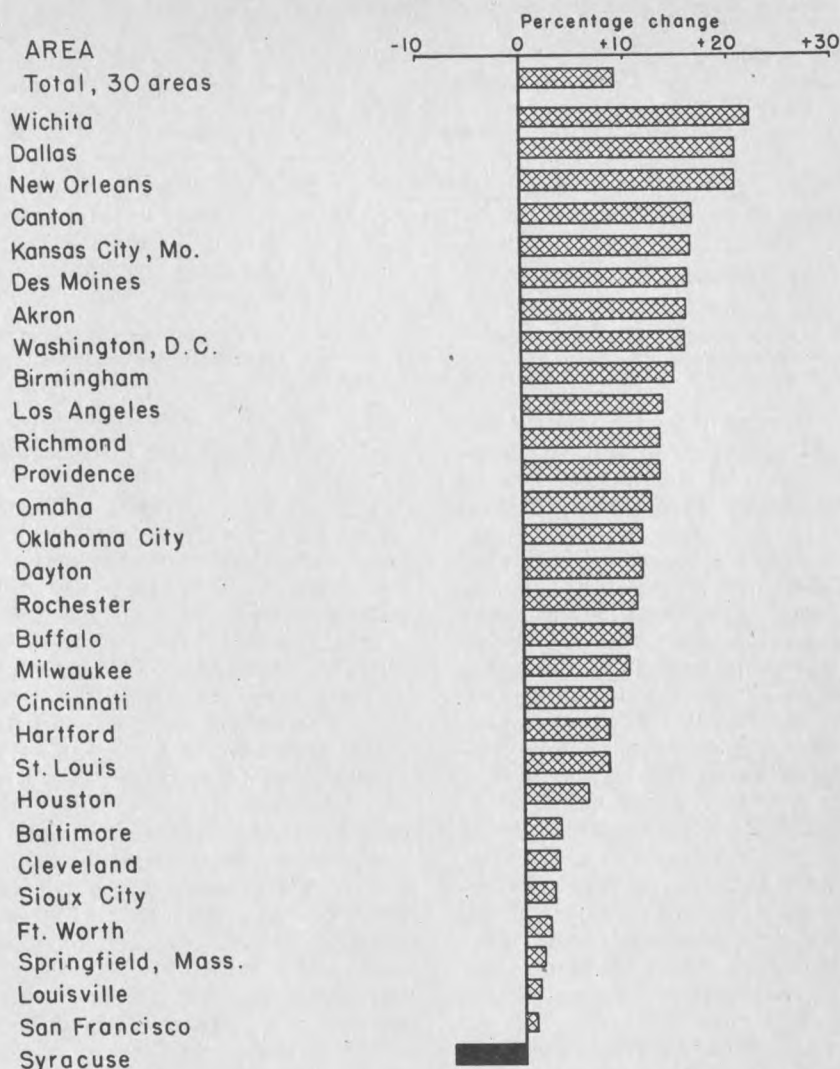
Community welfare services to children in peacetime and in wartime make available to children the resources of the community that aid in their protection, growth, and full development. The provision of financial assistance to parents of children through general relief and aid to dependent children, of child-health services in clinics, hospitals, and schools, and of recreational and leisure-time facilities are reviewed elsewhere in this report. Child-welfare services discussed in this section are protective services to children in their own homes and in foster homes, institutional care, day care, serv-

ices for delinquent children, and maternity-home care.

### Changes in Expenditures for Child Welfare.

For child welfare almost \$26,000,000 was spent in 1942 in 30 urban areas. Increases in child-welfare expenditures were reported by 29 areas, and decreases by only 1 (fig. 6). The individual changes in expenditures of the 30 areas clustered closely around the over-all increase of 9 percent; almost half reported increased expenditures of 5 to 15 percent.

FIGURE 6.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR CHILD WELFARE—30 URBAN AREAS



#### Effects of the War on Child-Welfare Expenditures.

The effects of the war on child-welfare services were chiefly on the side of difficulties in administering the services rather than on changes in the kinds or volume of service supplied. The general rise in the cost of living was accompanied by an increase in expenditures for all types of child-welfare services (table 1). Upward adjustments in salaries of child-welfare workers were made in line with increased living costs and also as a result of the competition for trained workers from the expanded and newly created war-service programs, and to some extent from private industry. Expendi-

tures for institutional care of dependent and neglected children, which in both 1940 and 1942 constituted almost one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures, increased 8 percent, and 21 of the 30 areas shared in this increase. This increase in expenditures did not result from an increase in service. A substantial portion of the cost of institutional programs is for fixed overhead, which does not vary directly with the number of children under care. Increases in expenditures were reported not only for institutional care of children but also for some of the other child-welfare programs in spite of decreases in the number of children given care.



Table 1.—Expenditures for child-welfare services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$23, 842	\$25, 987	+9. 0	\$11, 529	\$12, 844	+11. 4	\$12, 312	\$13, 143	+6. 7
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	8, 311	8, 743	+5. 2	4, 002	4, 466	+11. 6	4, 310	4, 277	-0. 8
Institutions for dependent children.....	7, 406	8, 023	+8. 3	1, 549	1, 724	+11. 3	5, 857	6, 299	+7. 5
Day nurseries.....	774	940	+21. 5	123	86	-30. 1	650	854	+31. 3
Maternity homes.....	762	857	+12. 5	3	3	+10. 0	759	854	+12. 5
Services to children with behavior problems.....	2, 956	3, 261	+10. 3	2, 932	3, 230	+10. 2	23	31	+31. 0
Institutions for delinquent children.....	3, 629	4, 148	+14. 3	2, 921	3, 332	+14. 1	708	815	+15. 1
Other child-welfare services.....	5	15	+218. 2		2		5	13	+178. 6

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

Maternity-home service likewise was subject to the pressure of rising costs felt by other types of institutions, and an increase of 13 percent in expenditures was reported for this program.

Protective and foster-home care accounted for more than one-third of the total child-welfare expenditures. Combined expenditures of the 30 areas for this service rose 5 percent. The full force of rising costs was modified in some of the areas by restrictions in ability to provide service, especially by difficulties in finding foster homes. Reports from many of the areas indicated that as a result of large-scale in-migration and the accompanying housing shortage, child-welfare agencies had great difficulty in obtaining foster homes. The disruption of "normal" families of the kind required for acceptable placement of children, because housewives were entering gainful employment and husbands were entering the armed forces, also reduced the number of potential foster-family homes.

Not all the increases in expenditures for child welfare were the result of the increased cost of providing service. Heightened community interest in the perennial problem of juvenile delinquency<sup>1</sup> and pressing need for day care for children of working mothers were responsible for increases in expenditures for these services. Institutional care and other services for delinquent children accounted for more than one-fourth of the total child-welfare expenditures. Expenditures for institutional care of delinquent children for the 30 areas increased 14 percent, and increases were reported in 25

areas. Expenditures for services to delinquent children exclusive of institutional care rose 10 percent.

Day care of children of working mothers showed a proportionately larger increase in expenditures than any other major type of child-welfare service. The general tightening of the labor market in 1941 and 1942 was quickly felt in the demand for day care. The large-scale entrance of women into employment created unprecedented demands for the care of children while their mothers were at work. Thousands of women working in service and other low-salaried occupations, who had heavy financial responsibilities, were not able to provide care for their children through domestic help, nor to place them in commercial nursery schools, nor to make other plans for them. Various methods were used in the 30 communities to attempt to meet the need for community facilities in this field. For example, the hours that day nurseries and nursery schools were open were extended to accommodate more children or to care for children of mothers who were working at night. Facilities were expanded to house more children, and new day nurseries were established. Expenditures for day-nursery care more than doubled in 4 critical defense areas, and increased significantly in 21 of the 28 areas reporting this type of service.

The over-all increase in expenditures for day care of children of working mothers is represented only partly in the figures included in this report. These data show an increase of 22 percent, but cover only nurseries established primarily to provide day care. Not included are expenditures for counseling service and foster-day-care programs provided by general family-welfare and child-welfare agencies, nor WPA expenditures for nursery schools. Many

<sup>1</sup> Changes from 1940 to 1942 in the volume of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by the courts included in the Children's Bureau juvenile-court series are reported in *Juvenile-Court Statistics, 1940-42*, Social Statistics Supplement to *The Child*, December 1943.

nursery schools changed their emphasis from education to day care and became an important part of the day-care program of many communities. For example, in 16 areas for which 1942 data for WPA nursery schools are available, but not included in this study, expenditures in 1942 amounted to more than \$400,000, as compared with \$273,700 spent in these areas for day nurseries under public and private auspices.<sup>2</sup> Although the increase in expenditures for day nurseries seems substantial, nevertheless at the end of 1942 many communities still faced a growing unmet need for community facilities to care for the children of working mothers.

#### Auspices of Agencies Providing Child-Welfare Services.

Child-welfare as well as other health and welfare expenditures are classified in this report according to auspices on the basis of whether the authority under which the agencies operated was publicly or privately controlled. The main sources of income are frequently the same as the auspices—for example, tax funds are usually spent by a public agency. However, in this report, auspices are classified not by the source of funds but by the nature of the governing body responsible for policies and administration of the agency's program. Agencies under public auspices are those that represent local, State, or Federal government, and agencies under private auspices represent nonprofit associations and other voluntary groups. Public and private agencies spent about the same proportions of total expenditures in 1942 as in 1940. While expenditures for child welfare under both public and private auspices increased, the percentage increase in expenditures of all public agencies was 11 percent as compared with 7 percent for all private agencies (table 1). If WPA funds for nursery schools are included, the growth in importance of public child care appears even more striking. Important in the increase in total expenditures for child welfare under public auspices were the rises in the amounts spent for institutional care of delinquent children (14 percent); other services for delinquent children (10 percent); and protective and foster-home care of dependent children (12 percent).

The treatment of delinquency is primarily a function of public agencies, such as probation

and public-welfare departments; consequently amounts expended by private agencies were relatively small in both 1940 and 1942. However, private agencies reported an increase of 31 percent in expenditures for service to delinquent children. Another notable increase in expenditures of private agencies (31 percent) was that for day nurseries. The only decrease in private-agency expenditures was for protective and foster-home care, in contrast to the increase in expenditures of public agencies in this field.

#### Changes in Financing Child-Welfare Services.

In the child-welfare field, private agencies expend important sums of public money transferred to them for care of children who are public charges. In 1942 only 49 percent of the total child-welfare expenditures were spent by public agencies, although 56 percent of the total expenditures were from public funds. The use of public funds by private agencies was particularly prevalent in financing institutional and foster-home care of dependent children.

The largest single source of child-welfare money in both 1940 and 1942 was local tax funds. However, a shift in emphasis in public financing of child welfare from the use of local to State funds is noticeable from the data presented in table 2. This shift was particularly pronounced in financing institutional care for delinquent children.

More public than private funds were used in both 1940 and 1942. Private funds assumed slightly greater importance in financing child-welfare expenditures in 1942 than they had in 1940, primarily because of the increase in amounts paid as fees by beneficiaries of the services.

Increased reliance on fees was characteristic of the financing of day care and of maternity-home care. Fees were, in fact, the only source of funds which increased from 1940 to 1942, in relation to total expenditures, in all the child-welfare fields.

The pattern of change in sources of funds used for all child-welfare services followed closely changes in financing the protective and foster-care programs, for which one-third of all child-welfare expenditures were made. The increased use of fees and State funds, the decrease in the use of local funds, and the relatively fixed proportion of community-chest funds are all seen in expenditures for protective and foster-home care.

<sup>2</sup> With the liquidation of the WPA at the end of 1942, the WPA nursery program was transferred to the Public Works Administration, to be financed from Lanham Act funds.

Table 2.—Percentage distribution of child-welfare expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total child-welfare service		Protective and foster-home care of dependent children		Institutions for dependent children		Day nurseries		Maternity homes		Services to children with behavior problems		Institutions for delinquent children		Other child-welfare services	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$23,842	\$25,987	\$8,311	\$8,743	\$7,406	\$8,023	\$774	\$940	\$762	\$857	\$2,956	\$3,261	\$3,629	\$4,148	\$5	\$15
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>																
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:																
Local.....	46.8	44.2	49.7	46.2	28.9	28.4	14.4	8.7	7.4	5.9	96.2	95.4	51.6	46.2	-----	-----
State.....	10.8	11.6	9.8	10.1	6.0	5.4	.2	.3	.5	.8	2.9	3.1	33.7	38.1	-----	17.8
Federal.....	.1	.2	.1	.2	(?)	(?)	-----	(?)	-----	-----	.1	(?)	.6	.5	-----	1.8
Private funds:																
Community Chest.....	20.5	19.6	27.2	26.8	23.3	21.6	48.5	46.0	43.0	41.8	.1	.1	5.1	4.9	89.8	77.0
Other contributions.....	8.4	8.4	4.5	3.7	16.7	17.5	14.0	16.4	23.2	23.8	.7	.8	2.2	2.1	-----	-----
Income from investments.....	5.5	5.2	1.8	1.8	13.4	12.8	8.0	7.9	11.7	8.0	-----	(?)	.3	.6	10.2	3.4
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	5.8	8.0	6.2	9.7	8.8	10.6	12.6	19.4	12.4	17.2	(?)	.6	.9	1.1	-----	-----
All other.....	2.1	2.8	.7	1.5	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	(?)	-----	5.6	6.5	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

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

A relatively small change from 1940 to 1942 in the percentage distribution of a given source of funds, as shown in table 2, may represent an appreciable change in the amount of money spent. For example, the increase in fees as a source of funds from 6 to 8 percent of total expenditures represents an actual increase of

\$694,109, or 50 percent more than 1940 expenditures from this source. Likewise, the increase in the proportion of State funds in the total—from 11 to 12 percent—meant an increase from 1940 to 1942 of \$442,966, or 17 percent in expenditures of State money.

## Family Welfare and Relief

Expenditures for family welfare and relief discussed in this section include not only money used for assistance to persons in need because of unemployment and other economic difficulties but also funds used for providing services to families and individuals. Travelers frequently become stranded and need assistance in returning to their homes, or need information on community facilities to assist them in becoming established in a community new to them; handicapped persons—the blind, deaf, and crippled—require vocational training to enable them to work in the open labor market; many aged persons, especially the very infirm, cannot be cared for in their own or relatives'

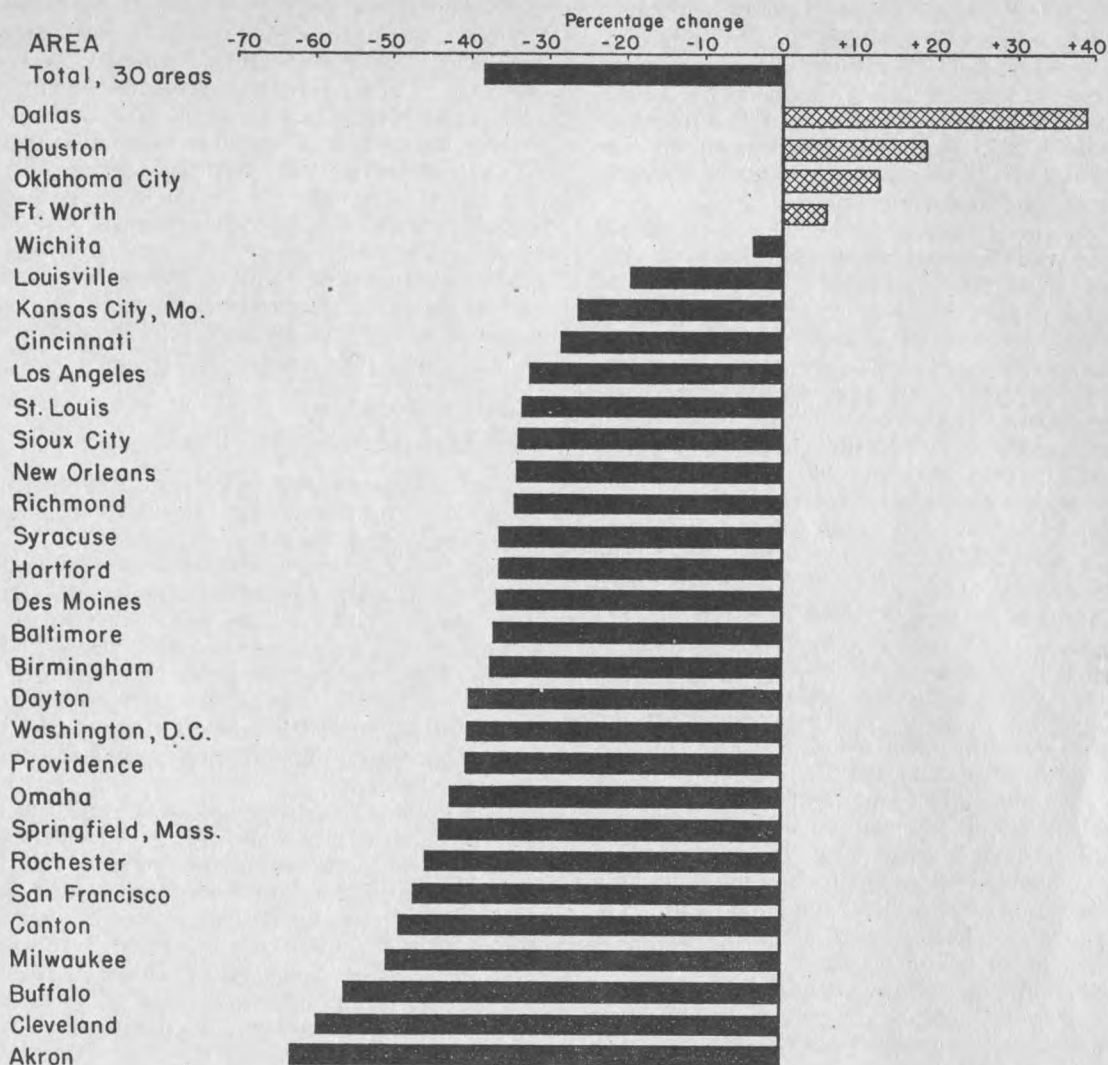
homes and must be taken care of in institutions; free legal advice is required by some persons who cannot afford the services of an attorney.

### Changes in Expenditures for Family Welfare and Relief.

The pattern of change in family-welfare and relief expenditures in the 30 urban areas was a fairly consistent and sizeable decrease. Decreases were reported by 26 of the 30 areas, and in all but 1, the drop was 20 percent or more (fig. 7). Expenditures for the 30 areas combined dropped from \$360,000,000 in 1940 to \$221,000,000 in 1942, a decrease of 39 percent.



FIGURE 7.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY WELFARE AND RELIEF—30 URBAN AREAS



**Effects of the War on Public Financial Assistance.**

The return of thousands of people to work and the general increase in income resulted in large reductions in expenditures for family welfare and relief, while all other types of health and welfare expenditures increased in the first year of the war.

Aggregate expenditures in the 30 areas for State and local public general-relief programs fell two-thirds from the 1940 level. Relief programs were drastically curtailed as recipients found jobs or were expected to find jobs. Relief recipients included in industrially disadvan-

tagged groups, such as unskilled workers, Negroes, and elderly persons, who are usually over-represented on relief rolls in relation to their numbers in the population, found employment and were no longer eligible for relief. The proportion of persons remaining on the rolls because of illness and physical handicaps increased. As the need for workers became urgent, industrial standards of employment were lowered, and relief agencies sometimes found that persons classified as "unemployable" had become employed.

The precipitous drop in the general-relief program and the virtual liquidation of all the Federal emergency relief and work programs,

which were established during the depression years of 1932-35, characterized the change from 1940 to 1942 in health and welfare expenditures. In 1942 Congress terminated the Civilian Conservation Corps, the President issued an executive order at the request of the agency liquidating the WPA, the Farm Security Administration tapered off its subsistence program, and the Department of Agriculture announced the suspension of the food-stamp plan.<sup>3</sup>

Federal-aid programs other than the special types of public assistance showed lower expenditures in 1942 than in 1940. Expenditures of WPA programs in the 30 areas, which in 1940 constituted 44 percent of the total family-welfare expenditures (and 29 percent of the expenditures for all health and welfare services) dropped 64 percent. Expenditures of the CCC program in the entire Nation in 1942 were only one-sixth of the \$216,000,000 spent in 1940. Nation-wide expenditures for the NYA out-of-school and student-aid programs in 1942 were more than \$43,000,000—less than half the amount spent in 1940. The NYA out-of-school program, which in 1940 was a program for the financial assistance of youth, was converted in 1942 to a program for training youth for war industry. The amounts spent for the CCC and the NYA programs in the 30 areas are not shown in this study because these data were not available for 1940 and 1942 by area.

The distribution of surplus foods, which sustained the relief program in many areas, also was affected by the general improvement in economic conditions. The money value of food distributed directly and through food stamps in 1942 was about half that in 1940, not only because needs for relief were less in 1942 but also because of changes in the general food situation resulting from increased consumer demands, as well as from the increased needs for men in the armed forces and for lend-lease shipments. In the 30 areas the estimated value of foods distributed in 1942 amounted to about \$14 million (appendix table II).

Expenditures for the special-assistance programs provided under the Social Security Act increased from 1940 to 1942 for reasons less directly related to the war than those affecting other financial-assistance programs. The coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and eligibility requirements were liberalized in some States. Increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were reported in 28 of the 30 areas,

and for aid to the blind in 20 of the 26 areas in which the program was in operation in 1940. An over-all increase of 7 percent in expenditures for aid to the blind was influenced largely by the establishment of a new program in Texas in 1941. The increases in expenditures for aid to the aged were in some areas the result of increases in grants to individuals in recognition of the rise in the cost of living. Expenditures for aid to dependent children increased only slightly (3 percent) because women and older children formerly dependent were able in 1942 to find employment, and relatives were better able to help. Fifteen areas reported increased expenditures, thirteen reported decreases, and two had new programs in 1942.

#### Effects of the War on Services to Adults and Families.

Despite improved economic and employment conditions and diminishing needs for relief, the participation of the Nation in the war increased demands for service from some family-welfare agencies, with the result that the agencies placed even more emphasis on service activities, as opposed to relief programs, than they had in 1940. The change in expenditures for general family-welfare service under private auspices between 1940 and 1942 was an increase of 7 percent. Increased expenditures were reported in 19 of the 30 areas.

The outstanding increase in expenditures in this field of service was for the American Red Cross. The home-service program of the Red Cross assisted the families of servicemen with communications and with inquiries in regard to the welfare of men in the armed forces, and assisted military and naval authorities in making investigations on questions of discharge, furlough, and clemency. Expenditures of the home-service program of the Red Cross more than trebled in all the areas combined, and increased in all but 1 of the 29 areas reporting this service. The 1942 Red Cross expenditure in 26 of the 28 areas was from two to eight times as great as the 1940 expenditure.

Private family-welfare agencies were also called upon by selective-service boards to assist them in settling questions of dependency and to help rejected selectees to secure medical treatment and other needed services. Although expenditures of the Red Cross and some other family-welfare agencies increased, the expenditures for general relief and family welfare of all private agencies, exclusive of the Red Cross, were 6 percent less in 1942 than in 1940. Decreases in expenditures for this service were

<sup>3</sup> The direct distribution of commodities was practically stopped by the Department of Agriculture in 1943. Thus the 1943 Congressional order to terminate the NYA liquidated the last of the emergency Federal work and relief programs.

reported by 23 of the 30 areas, and increases by only 7.

The data presented in table 3 do not include expenditures in the 30 areas of two national agencies organized for relief to servicemen—Army Emergency Relief and the Navy Relief Society. Together, these agencies paid out in the Nation more than 2¼ million dollars in 1942 for loans and assistance to servicemen and their families.

Assistance was provided under the Social Security Board civilian war-assistance program to enemy aliens and other persons removed from West Coast areas that were designated as prohibited by the Department of Justice or that were restricted by Army orders. State public-assistance agencies, acting as agents of the Board, provided assistance and services to enemy aliens and other persons in need because of restrictive action of the Federal Government. Total assistance payments under these two programs during 1942 amounted to about \$100,000, but data are not available by urban area. Temporary assistance for persons evacuated voluntarily from Alaska, Hawaii and other Pacific islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for Americans repatriated from Europe, and for volunteer civilian-defense workers injured in the course of their

official duty was also provided in 1942 by State public-assistance agencies acting as agents of the Board. In three of the reporting areas included in the study—Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco—assistance payments amounted to about \$6,000 during 1942. Expenditures were made by the War Relocation Authority in 1942 for direct services to the Japanese in Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as in other west coast communities, but the amounts spent in these two areas were negligible.

The large volume of travel by servicemen in 1942—on leave and on the move from one military post to another—and the movement of their families, as well as the influx of war workers to urban areas, increased the need for various kinds of family-welfare service. Under the sponsorship of the United Service Organizations and their constituent agencies and other local organizations, facilities for overnight care of servicemen were established in many communities. Facilities that formerly had been used for the transient jobless were converted to provide temporary housing for job seekers. Lounges for servicemen were established in bus and railway terminals. Travelers Aid societies and other agencies aiding persons in transit experienced heavy de-

Table 3.—Expenditures for family welfare and relief, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$360, 155	\$221, 460	-38. 5	\$341, 881	\$199, 659	-41. 6	\$18, 274	\$21, 801	+19. 3
Work Projects Administration.....	158, 922	57, 165	-64. 0	158, 922	57, 165	-64. 0			
Farm Security Administration.....	71	18	-74. 7	71	18	-74. 7			
General relief and family welfare.....	92, 516	39, 604	-57. 2	85, 833	32, 455	-62. 2	6, 683	7, 150	+7. 0
American Red Cross.....	399	1, 271	+218. 5				399	1, 271	+218. 5
All other.....	92, 117	38, 334	-58. 4	85, 833	32, 455	-62. 2	6, 284	5, 879	-6. 4
Aid to dependent children.....	16, 340	16, 849	+3. 1	16, 340	16, 849	+3. 1			
Aid to the aged.....	69, 407	81, 403	+17. 3	69, 407	81, 403	+17. 3			
Aid to the blind.....	3, 681	3, 935	+6. 9	3, 681	3, 935	+6. 9			
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	478	550	+15. 1	178	87	-50. 9	299	462	+54. 4
Special service to travelers.....		126						126	
All other.....	478	423	-11. 3	178	87	-50. 9	299	336	+12. 2
Overnight care and shelters for transients.....	2, 085	1, 834	-12. 0	930	545	-41. 4	1, 154	1, 288	+11. 6
Special overnight care.....		211						211	
All other.....	2, 085	1, 622	-22. 2	930	545	-41. 4	1, 154	1, 077	-6. 7
Legal aid.....	213	224	+5. 3	57	59	+3. 9	156	165	+5. 7
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	9, 155	10, 025	+9. 5	4, 564	4, 946	+8. 4	4, 591	5, 079	+10. 6
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	4, 768	7, 185	+50. 7	417	687	+64. 9	4, 351	6, 498	+49. 3
Other service to the handicapped.....	152	243	+59. 3	17	17	+2. 6	136	225	+66. 3
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	1, 056	1, 104	+4. 5	1, 021	1, 060	+4. 7	35	35	-1. 6
Other relief and service to adults.....	1, 312	1, 321	+0. 7	443	423	-4. 7	869	899	+3. 4

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.



mands for travel service—from both civilians and men in uniform.

The separation of expenditures for travel services and overnight care into those for the established service programs and those for the new war-emergency programs was only partly achieved in reports from the areas. Nevertheless, the data obtained indicate that the development of special programs for men in the armed forces was one of the most important factors in the 54-percent increase in expenditures of private agencies for service to travelers. Excluding expenditures of new war agencies, such as the USO, expenditures of private agencies increased only 12 percent. Likewise, expenditures for overnight care of servicemen were largely responsible for an increase in expenditures of private agencies for shelters and overnight care. Excluding the special war programs, the expenditures of private agencies decreased 7 percent.

Not all the increases in expenditures for family-welfare service resulted from the needs of servicemen. The insistent demand for labor in war industries increased the need for training programs for handicapped workers. Government contracts awarded to sheltered workshops for the processing of military supplies enabled numbers of blind and deaf persons who heretofore could not compete in the labor market to be trained and employed, and were an important factor in the 51-percent increase in expenditures of training programs for the handicapped. Furthermore, wartime publicity on the importance of salvage materials provided increased income and employment opportunities for handicapped workers in salvage industries. Increased expenditures were reported for sheltered employment in all the areas, and for personal-adjustment service for the handicapped in all but one of the 13 areas in which such programs were in operation in 1940 and 1942. The universal increase in the employment of handicapped persons in industry and in sheltered workshops, due to the manpower shortage in wartime, provided a demonstration of their employability that has significance for discussion of full employment in the post-war period.

#### Changes in Financing

##### Family Welfare and Relief.

In contrast to the financing of child-welfare services, in which important amounts of public funds are spent by private agencies, public funds were spent almost entirely by public agencies, and private funds by private agencies, in the family-welfare field.

In 1942, as in 1940, the great preponderance of all family-welfare and relief expenditures came from public treasuries, although the amount and proportion of public funds declined markedly in the 2-year period. As the WPA and other federally administered programs were curtailed, the importance of Federal funds diminished; nevertheless, in 1942 they constituted almost half the total outlay for all family welfare and relief.

Because of the large drop in Federal expenditures in 1942, local and State funds assumed somewhat more importance in the financing of family welfare and relief (table 4). However, the increase in the proportion of local and, especially, of State funds in total family-welfare and relief expenditures was small, and the amounts of money expended from these sources actually declined, as is shown by the following data:

Public funds	Expenditures (in thousands)		Percent change
	1940	1942	
Total.....	\$341, 476	\$199, 014	-42
Local funds.....	68, 801	46, 702	-32
State funds.....	72, 930	47, 425	-35
Federal funds.....	199, 745	104, 887	-48

With the exception of WPA, the largest of the family-welfare and relief programs in 1940 was the public general-relief program. A decided drop in expenditures of State tax money—from 45 to 27 percent of the total spent for general relief—was caused chiefly by the closing of the California State relief program for employables; more than two-thirds of the \$31,000,000 decrease in the 30 areas was in the two California cities included in the study—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Whereas in 1940, State and local funds were used almost equally in the financing of general-relief programs in the 30 areas, in 1942 local funds were twice as important as State funds.

As the use of public funds for financing relief and family-welfare service declined, private funds became more important. The proportion of private funds from all sources in total family-welfare and relief expenditures increased in 1942.

The increased use of contributions, other than those made through community chests, was an outstanding change in financing general family-welfare programs, reflecting in part the increase in funds raised by the Red Cross. Programs of service to transients and travelers also

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of family-welfare and relief expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total family welfare and relief		General relief and family welfare		Aid to dependent children		Aid to the aged		Aid to the blind	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$360,155	\$221,460	\$92,516	\$39,604	\$16,340	\$16,849	\$69,407	\$81,403	\$3,681	\$3,935
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	19.1	21.1	47.3	54.0	29.5	24.6	18.1	16.5	28.7	26.0
State.....	20.2	21.4	45.2	27.2	32.7	37.8	34.1	34.7	34.6	34.4
Federal.....	55.5	47.4		( <sup>2</sup> )	36.8	36.9	47.7	-48.6	36.7	39.6
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	1.8	2.7	5.0	10.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )		
Other contributions.....	1.1	2.2	1.7	5.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )				( <sup>2</sup> )
Income from investments.....	.5	.9	.4	1.0						
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	.6	1.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.7	.1	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
All other.....	1.2	3.0	.1	.2						
			Service and relief to transients and travelers	Overnight care and shelters for transients	Legal aid		Institutions for aged, dependent adults		Sheltered employment for the handicapped	
			1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$478	\$550	\$2,085	\$1,834	\$213	\$224	\$9,155	\$10,025	\$4,768	\$7,185
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	20.5	9.7	33.9	21.8	34.5	33.8	47.8	47.8	.6	.6
State.....	16.1	5.7	16.4	12.3		.1	1.5	.7	4.0	4.0
Federal.....	.3	.3		.2				.2	5.1	4.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	53.2	57.0	11.1	11.7	59.7	61.6	5.5	5.4	7.3	3.8
Other contributions.....	3.1	20.9	13.3	16.6	3.3	2.0	15.4	16.7	2.5	1.1
Income from investments.....	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.3	.1	.1	15.1	14.3	.7	.4
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	4.5	3.8	11.9	29.7	2.4	2.4	12.6	14.1	1.5	.3
All other.....	.1	.9	11.5	6.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	1.8	78.3	85.8
			Other services to the handicapped	Domestic-relations and probation service	Other relief and service to adults		Work Projects Administration		Farm Security Administration	
			1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands)....	\$152	\$243	\$1,056	\$1,104	\$1,312	\$1,321	\$158,922	\$57,165	\$71	\$18
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	6.0	3.7	88.5	89.6	31.3	28.4				
State.....	6.1	4.1	2.3	3.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1				
Federal.....			2.3	2.2	.1	.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	34.5	38.5	2.4	1.7	28.0	26.4				
Other contributions.....	27.9	27.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	28.5	35.4				
Income from investments.....	12.0	12.0		( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	1.3				
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	2.7	2.5	4.5	3.3	3.7	5.4				
All other.....	10.8	11.7			6.2	2.7				

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

relied much more heavily on income from contributions in 1942 than in 1940, because of funds made available to the United Service Organizations for new services to men in the armed forces.

Fees, such as those charged for institutional care, and repayments of relief or loans by clients, although small in relation to total pri-

private funds, became more important in expenditures for family welfare and relief in 1942. In fact, in the financing of programs of overnight care and shelters for transients and homeless, fees became in 1942 the largest single source of funds, accounting for more than one-fourth of the total. This change clearly points up the change in the nature of overnight-care pro-

grams—from provision of shelter to the transient jobless and the local homeless in 1940 to the provision in 1942 of accommodations for servicemen and workers coming into communities for war jobs, many of whom paid for their use of community facilities.

The rise in funds derived from earnings, which bulk large in the category of "all other" income, is reflected clearly through the expenditures for programs of sheltered employment for the handicapped. Nearly nine-tenths of the total expenditures for sheltered employment programs was derived from "all other" income,

chiefly earnings; and this was the only field in which this source of funds was appreciable.

The financing of some family-welfare and relief programs, such as the special types of assistance—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—changed little from 1940 to 1942. The method of financing these programs was stabilized by the underlying Federal legislation specifying the proportions of the Federal grant to the States. The long-range, nonemergency aspect of these programs also tended to stabilize the relationship of State to local funds.

## Health Services

To promote good health as well as to treat illness, the programs of many health agencies are directed to all the people living in a community. Private nonprofit hospitals, although supported largely by fees from patients, are community facilities in that they usually provide some free and part-pay care for persons with limited incomes. Tax-supported hospitals, sometimes called "charity" hospitals, provide a more extensive program of free care, but they may also accept patients who pay for care.

In addition to the community services furnished by hospitals, varied programs for the prevention and treatment of illness are provided in local communities by health agencies. Specialized clinics furnish diagnosis and treatment of some communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and venereal disease, and treatment of other conditions not usually provided by hospital out-patient departments. Other clinics provide a more generalized medical service. Nursing service and medical care in the homes of patients are offered by public-health departments, nursing agencies, and other organizations. All health agencies are interested in the prevention of illness; some are organized around this function. To illustrate, health units of public-school systems and local public-health departments conduct school hygiene programs, in which school children are encouraged to secure early treatment of illness; mental-hygiene clinics assist children and adults with emotional and psychological problems in order to promote good health and to prevent mental breakdown; well-baby clinics and child-health conferences give immuniza-

tions and provide health supervision to infants and preschool children as preventive measures.

Expenditures for community health services—preventive and curative—are presented in this section of the report.

### Changes in Expenditures for Health Services.

In 1942 expenditures for all health services in the 30 areas combined amounted to almost \$170 million. Only family-welfare and relief expenditures accounted for a larger portion of the total outlay for all health and welfare services.

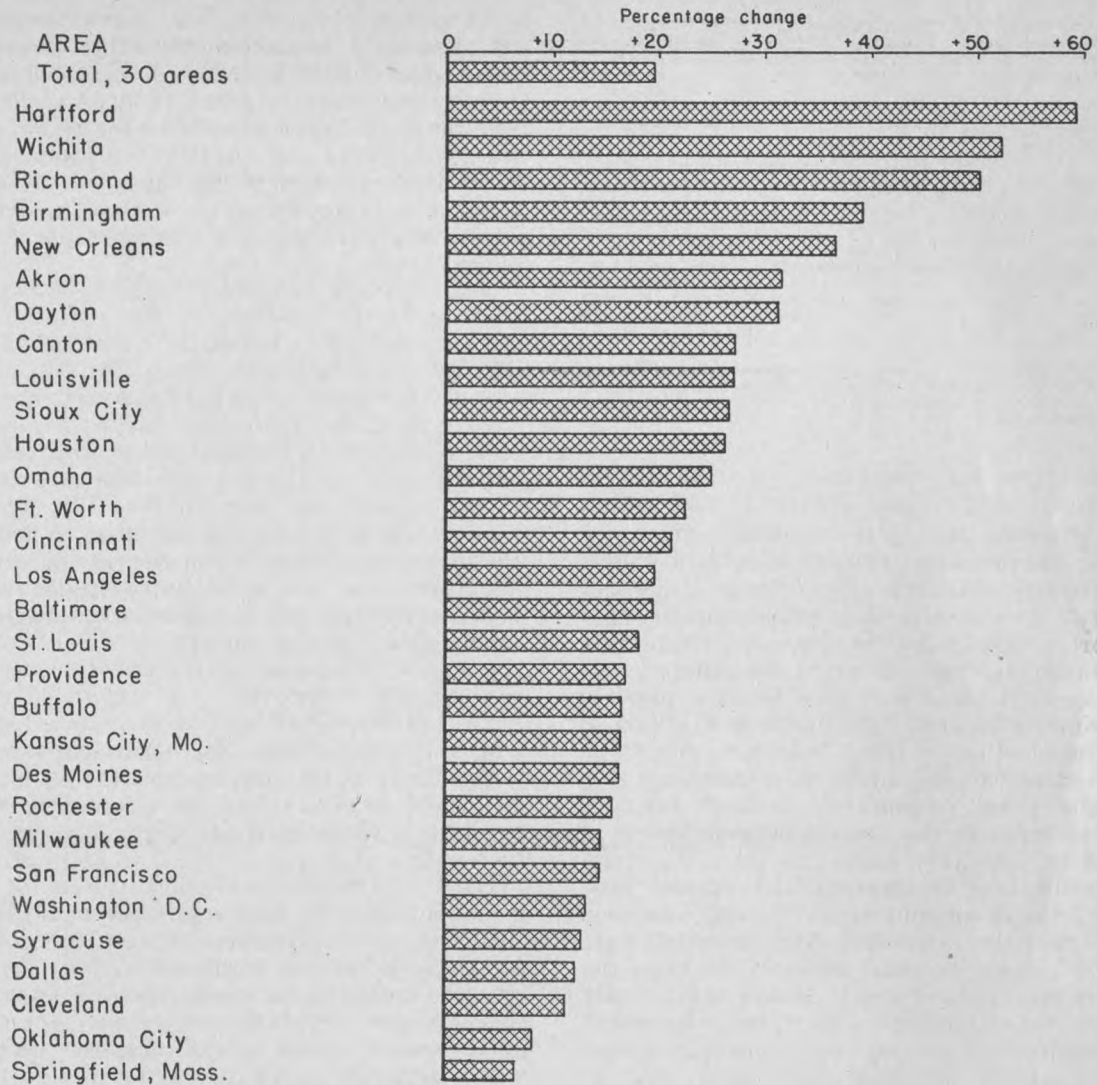
Expenditures for health services were higher in 1942 than in 1940 in every area (fig. 8). This was the only type of health and welfare service in which every area reported an increase in expenditures. Increases of 20 percent or more were reported by 14 of the 30 areas; and increases of less than 10 percent in only 2 of the areas. The over-all change was an increase of 20 percent, the largest percentage increase reported among the major fields of health and welfare expenditures from 1940 to 1942.

### Effects of the War on Expenditures for Health Services.

Forces set in motion by the war resulted in important changes in expenditures for health services. Growth in the population of the areas increased the number of persons potentially in need of health services, and the general improvement in economic conditions meant an increase in the ability of persons to pay for services. Moreover rising costs forced an in-



FIGURE 8.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



crease in the cost of providing all kinds of health services. These factors more than offset the restrictions in service occasioned by the loss of doctors and nurses to the armed forces.

#### Hospital Care.

Increased ability of patients to pay for service affected significantly the volume of hospitalization and, hence, the expenditures of hospitals. In 1942 hospital expenditures comprised 84 percent of the total expenditures for health services. Including fees from patients, total hospital expenditures advanced 23 percent between 1940 and 1942. Expenditures ex-

cluding fees increased only 8 percent (table 5). In 1942 many people were able to pay for hospitalization either through direct payment or through hospital-insurance plans. More than 10 million persons in the Nation were participating in some type of hospital prepayment insurance plan at the end of 1942, compared with about 6 million at the end of 1940. Because of hospital insurance and increased earnings, many people could afford to obtain medical treatment promptly, whereas, in prior years, their hospitalization had to be postponed or was not received at all.

Table 5.—Total expenditures, and expenditures exclusive of fees from patients, for hospitals in 30 urban areas, by type of hospital, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Type of hospital	Total expenditures			Expenditures exclusive of fees from patients		
	1940	1942	Per- cent change	1940	1942	Per- cent change
Total.....	\$115,728	\$142,030	+22.7	\$59,357	\$63,844	+7.6
General and special.....	85,379	107,428	+25.8	31,314	32,209	+2.9
Chronic and tuberculous..	9,001	11,061	+22.9	8,323	10,212	+22.7
Nervous and mental.....	21,349	23,541	+10.3	19,720	21,422	+8.6

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

The increase in population in urban communities and increased ability to pay, rather than increased morbidity, resulted in more applications for care than hospitals had experienced in many years. Some hospitals, which previously had been only partly occupied, were filled to capacity and beyond, so that private rooms had to be converted to semiprivate; wards sometimes were used to accommodate private patients, and new wings were added to existing facilities. The rise in the number of births resulted in increased admissions for maternity care in hospitals, both in tax-supported hospitals and in those supported largely by fees.

Expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent between 1940 and 1942 in all the areas combined, and increases were reported by every area. In 24 of the areas the increase was 20 percent or more, and in only 2 areas was it less than 15 percent. Increased expenditures for chronic and tuberculosis hospital in-patient service were reported in 29 of the 30 areas, and, in 15, the increase was 20 percent or more. Expenditures of hospitals for the mentally ill also were greater in 1942 than in 1940 in 26 of the 30 areas, and the aggregate change was an increase of 10 percent.

The increase in fees was important in the changes in expenditures for all types of hospitals, but its effect was most pronounced in expenditures of those giving general and special care. In this group there are many private hospitals in which fees from patients are an important source of revenue. Although expenditures of general and special hospitals rose 26 percent, the increase is only 3 percent, if expenditures derived from fees are excluded.

## Health Services

### Other Than Hospital Care.

The rising costs of medical and nursing supplies, salary adjustments necessary to meet the rise in the cost of living, and increases in the general maintenance costs of health agencies were largely responsible for all the increases reported from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for health services other than hospital care (table 6). The over-all change in the 30 areas for these health services was an increase of 7 percent.

Expenditures in 1942 for clinic service including health conferences for children and adults provided by out-patient departments of hospitals, public-health departments, or separately organized health agencies accounted for one-third of the total expenditures for health service other than hospital care. Decreases in expenditures for this service were reported in 17 areas, and increases in 13. The over-all change was a decrease of less than 1 percent. Because of increased costs, the decline in expenditures was less than the decrease in the volume of clinic service. However, many areas reported that the amount of service in certain types of clinics, especially those for venereal diseases and tuberculosis, increased. The rejection of large numbers of men by selective-service boards because of venereal diseases and tuberculosis gave new emphasis to the programs of local, State, and Federal agencies working in the field of social hygiene and public health.

Expenditures for public-health-nursing programs increased 8 percent between 1940 and 1942; increased expenditures were reported in 23 of the areas and decreases in only 7. Increased expenditures were reported by 22 of the 29 areas providing services for promoting good health among school children through school hygiene nursing programs. The pressure of rising living costs forced upward the cost of providing nursing services as well as of medical service in the schools. Expenditures for medical service in schools increased 5 percent between 1940 and 1942.

Increased costs were also a factor in the slight increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene clinics. Nine areas out of twenty-three in which such a program was in operation in 1940 reported increases, and decreases were reported in fourteen. The increase in expenditures for mental-hygiene programs was attributed in part by some areas to the increasing acceptance and utilization of these services by the community. Where expenditures declined,

Table 6.—Expenditures for health services other than hospital care, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$25,965	\$27,731	+6.8	\$17,702	\$19,097	+7.9	\$8,263	\$8,634	+4.5
Clinic service.....	9,295	9,216	-0.8	4,819	5,027	+4.3	4,476	4,188	-6.4
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	600	603	+0.4	98	102	+3.3	502	501	-0.1
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	1,589	959	-39.7	1,544	921	-40.3	46	37	-18.5
Medical-social service.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,139	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	661	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	478	( <sup>2</sup> )
Public-health-nursing service.....	3,831	4,144	+8.2	1,814	2,126	+17.2	2,017	2,018	( <sup>2</sup> )
School hygiene medical service.....	1,362	1,433	+5.2	1,325	1,397	+5.5	37	36	-3.3
School hygiene nursing service.....	1,948	2,062	+5.8	1,940	2,048	+5.6	8	14	+65.3
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	82	166	+102.4		45		82	121	+47.9
Other health services.....	7,258	8,010	+10.4	6,162	6,770	+9.9	1,096	1,241	+13.2

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

<sup>2</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940 but were included in the various hospital and clinic-service fields.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

the chief reason given was that shortage of staff had reduced the ability of the agencies to supply mental-hygiene programs.

All health agencies, in fact, had increasing difficulty in supplying services in 1942. Large numbers of doctors who had volunteered their services to free clinics and other health agencies entered the armed forces, and replacements were difficult if not impossible to obtain. Often it became necessary for health agencies to modify their programs. Reports from some areas indicated that the shortage of personnel contributed to closing some clinics or to reducing the hours that they were open. Expenditures by agencies for medical service in the homes of patients and in doctors' offices, which is most costly in terms of physicians' time, dropped between 1940 and 1942 in 24 of the 29 areas in which such service was available, and increased in only 5. The aggregate change was a decrease of 40 percent.

#### Changes in Financing Health Services.

Payments from recipients of service were a more important source of funds in financing the health programs in the 30 areas than in financing any of the other major fields of service. Fees from patients received by health agencies under public auspices, as well as those under private auspices, have been classified in this report as funds from private sources. Excluding fees from patients, 83 percent of health expenditures in 1942 were from public funds, while only 79 percent were made by agencies under public auspices. This means that, in 1942, private agencies expended significant

sums of public funds for health services, and this was also true in 1940.

Private funds were more important in financing all health services in 1942 than in 1940, chiefly because of the rise in the importance of fees as a source of funds, as indicated by the increase in private funds from 52 to 57 percent of total expenditures when fees are included, as compared to 17 percent for both years when fees are excluded.

The proportion of expenditures from local treasuries, the largest single source of public funds for all health services combined, dropped from 36 percent in 1940 to 31 percent in 1942. State and Federal funds were used in about the same proportion in the 2 years (table 7).

Expenditures of special hospitals (for example, hospitals for children and for maternity, and orthopedic care) and of general hospitals constituted more than 60 percent of total health expenditures, and the change in financing these programs largely determined the pattern of change in the financing of all health services combined. The financing of general and special hospitals in 1942 was characterized by a decreased use of local tax funds and an increased reliance upon fees from patients.

Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients and for nervous and mental patients also relied less upon local tax funds in 1942 than in 1940; and fees were quite unimportant in financing these programs, in contrast to their extensive use in financing general and special hospitals. State funds, however, were the largest source of income in both 1940 and 1942 for hospitals for nervous and mental patients, and the second largest source for hospitals for





## Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities

Through participation in leisure-time activities, individuals, particularly young people, are given an opportunity for creative expression and the acquisition of skills and attitudes designed to promote full character and personality development. Diversity is emphasized in the leisure-time programs of most cities, and activities available for people in the community vary from participation in the programs of small, closely organized clubs in settlement houses and community centers to mass play activities sponsored by public recreation departments. In addition to group activities, many leisure-time agencies provide counseling service and facilities for individual recreation, such as libraries, swimming pools, golf courses, and game rooms.

In this report expenditures for leisure-time activities have been grouped largely according to the following types of agencies administering the programs: Private group-work agencies, such as YMCA's, YWCA's, community centers, and settlement houses; services of nationally organized programs for youths, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls; activities of public recreation departments; summer camps organized primarily for recreation purposes; and special programs for servicemen and war workers, including those established by the United Service Organizations and its constituent agencies.

### Changes in Expenditures for Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

An increase in expenditures for leisure-time services between 1940 and 1942 was reported in all but 1 of the 30 areas (fig. 9). In three-fourths of the areas the increase was more than

10 percent, and in 16 areas it was 20 percent or more. In general, the percentage increases for leisure-time expenditures were larger than those for child welfare but not so large as those for health services. The over-all change was an increase of 18 percent.

### Effects of the War on Group-Work and Leisure-Time Expenditures.

Before the actual participation of the Nation in the war, leisure-time agencies were made aware of the needs of men in uniform for recreational opportunities. In response to these new needs, the United Service Organizations, comprising six national agencies, was organized early in 1941 to provide, among other services, recreation programs for service men and women, not only at Army camps and Navy bases but also in urban areas near military establishments. With the country's entry into the war, the rapid expansion of the armed forces, and the speeding up of war production, leisure-time agencies were taxed to provide recreational opportunities for thousands of soldiers, sailors, and war workers who flocked to urban communities. The United Service Organizations integrated their services with those of regular leisure-time agencies in many communities; in others the USO established new programs and facilities for men and women in the service.

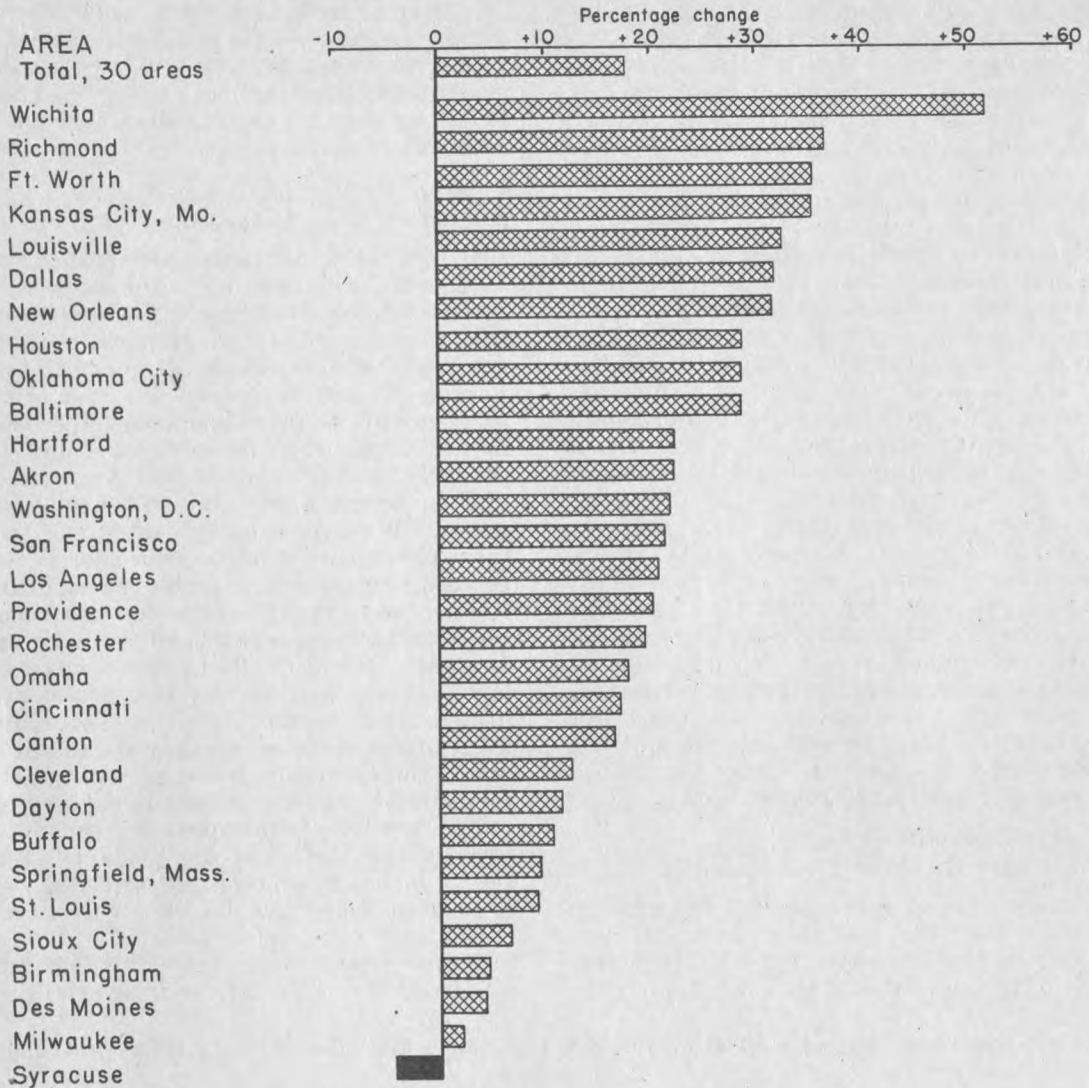
The creation of additional leisure-time activities by the USO and by "old line" agencies and an increase in the cost of providing services were most important factors in the increased expenditures reported for all the types of leisure-time service (table 8). Outstanding was the 28-percent increase in expenditures of

Table 8.—Expenditures for group-work and leisure-time activities, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$21,602	\$25,453	+17.8	\$8,608	\$9,335	+8.4	\$12,994	\$16,118	+24.0
Services of group-work agencies.....	9,515	12,140	+27.6	-----	-----	-----	9,515	12,140	+27.6
Special services.....	-----	1,573	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,573	-----
All other.....	9,515	10,567	+11.1	-----	-----	-----	9,515	10,567	+11.1
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	8,484	9,209	+8.5	8,484	9,209	+8.5	-----	-----	-----
Local groups under national programs.....	1,543	1,749	+13.3	-----	-----	-----	1,543	1,749	+13.3
Summer camps.....	2,059	2,356	+14.4	123	126	+2.2	1,936	2,230	+15.1

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

FIGURE 9.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR GROUP-WORK AND LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES—30 URBAN AREAS



private group-work agencies, including USO, which accounted for almost half of the total leisure-time expenditures. About 60-percent of this increase was due to the establishment of the new USO programs. Excluding new programs, the expenditures of previously established programs increased 11 percent, in part because of their expansion to accommodate men in the armed forces.

Expenditures for public recreation, usually provided by municipal recreation and park departments, constituted more than one-third of the total leisure-time expenditures in 1942. Expenditures for public recreation increased 9

percent; increases were reported by 23 areas, and decreases by only 7.

Wartime emphasis on the value of recreation and leisure-time activities in community programs for preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency was reported by some areas as a stimulus in developing leisure-time programs for children and as an important factor in the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services.

The martial spirit of 1942 greatly stimulated the programs of organizations with uniformed membership, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls. The programs of these



agencies were immediately directed to participation in salvage drives, defense-stamp sales, civilian-defense and other war-related activities. As the membership of scouting agencies expanded, expenditures for the service rose 13 percent from 1940 to 1942. Twenty-four areas reported increased expenditures, and only six reported decreased expenditures. Through civilian-defense activities, adult participation in such war-connected programs as home-nursing and first-aid classes was also greatly stimulated.

In the face of these increased demands for war-related leisure-time services, the agencies were handicapped by staff shortages in 1942. Staff members entered the armed forces or left leisure-time agencies for more remunerative jobs, and the agencies were unable to fill the vacancies. The curtailment of WPA funds for recreation workers, though not included in the reported expenditures of leisure-time agencies, caused gaps in recreation programs, except in those areas where additional appropriations from local funds were made to hire new workers.

The availability of volunteer leadership, on which many programs depended, dropped sharply as hundreds of men who formerly were scoutmasters or leaders of clubs and classes went into military service. Many areas attributed the increase of 14 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for summer camps partly to the fact that staff for these camps, formerly on a volunteer basis, had to be replaced by paid workers. The increase was 15 percent or more in 12 areas.

### Changes in Financing Group-Work and Leisure-Time Activities.

Public leisure-time agencies spent large sums of private money drawn primarily from income from fees, which are classified in this report as private funds. However, if funds used for leisure-time activities that were received from beneficiaries of the service are not included, the percentage of total funds from public treasuries corresponds closely with the percentage of total expenditures made by agencies under public auspices. In this field, as in the family-welfare and relief fields, and in contrast to the child-welfare and health fields, public funds are spent almost exclusively by public agencies.

Local taxes, fees, and community-chest money were the largest sources of funds used to finance total group-work and leisure-time expenditures in both 1940 and 1942 (table 9). However, if expenditures of the WPA for recreation workers were included, the use of public funds would assume greater importance.

In 1942 the proportion of "other contributions" in total leisure-time expenditures increased from 10 to 13 percent. This classification includes contributions received through channels other than community chests, and was the only source of funds which showed an increase in importance. The rise from 15 to 23 percent in expenditures derived from "other contributions" is almost entirely attributable to the increased use of such funds to finance private group-work agencies. The determining factor in this increase was contributions to the USO. In some communities

Table 9.—Percentage distribution of group-work and leisure-time expenditures of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total group-work and leisure-time activities		Services of group-work agencies		Public recreation other than summer camps		Local groups under national programs		Summer camps	
	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$21,602	\$25,453	\$9,515	\$12,140	\$8,484	\$9,209	\$1,543	\$1,749	\$2,059	\$2,356
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds:										
Local.....	31.4	29.3	.2	.1	79.3	80.4	(?)		1.5	1.4
State.....	.3	.1	(?)	(?)	.6	.3				.1
Federal.....	(?)	.2		.4	(?)	(?)				(?)
Private funds:										
Community Chest.....	24.8	24.3	43.4	39.1	.1	(?)	60.5	63.1	14.6	14.2
Other contributions.....	9.6	13.4	15.0	22.5	.1	.3	21.7	22.0	14.3	11.1
Income from investments.....	2.1	2.0	4.2	3.6	.2	.1	.8	.7	1.4	1.9
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	26.1	25.2	26.8	24.2	18.8	18.3	11.7	12.0	63.8	67.7
All other.....	5.7	5.5	10.4	10.1	.9	.6	5.3	2.2	4.4	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

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

USO funds were raised through separate campaigns, and the money collected was sent to the national USO for allocation in the Nationwide program. In other communities local USO organizations, unaffiliated with the financing of the national organization, raised funds for local use through separate campaigns. The allocations to the communities from the national USO and the funds raised locally in independent campaigns are classified in this report as "other contributions."

The proportion of total money spent by private group-work agencies drawn from income from fees dropped in the 2-year period,

inasmuch as "old line" agencies and the USO usually made no charge for service to men in the armed forces. On the other hand, the proportion of fees to total expenditures of summer camps rose from 64 to 68 percent, as more people could afford to pay for their children's vacations and as summer camps increased their charges in line with the continuing rise in the cost of living.

Public recreation programs, financed largely from local taxes, and scouting programs, supported chiefly by community-chest funds, showed little change from 1940 to 1942 in their methods of financing.

## Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services

The variety of social services required to meet the varying needs and complex problems of people in an urban environment demands central planning, financing, and coordinating activities to provide the most efficient community organization. Central planning and coordination of health and welfare services traditionally have been provided chiefly by councils of social agencies, and central financing of private agencies by such organizations as community chests and sectarian financial federations.

### Changes in Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1942 expenditures for all central services in the 30 areas amounted to \$3,652,000, which represents less than 1 percent of the total outlay for health and welfare services in the 30 communities. Increases in expenditures for central services in the first year of the war were reported by 24 areas, and decreases by 6 (fig. 10). The increase was 10 percent or more in 16 areas, and the over-all change in the 30 areas was an increase of 8 percent.

### Effects of the War on Expenditures for Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

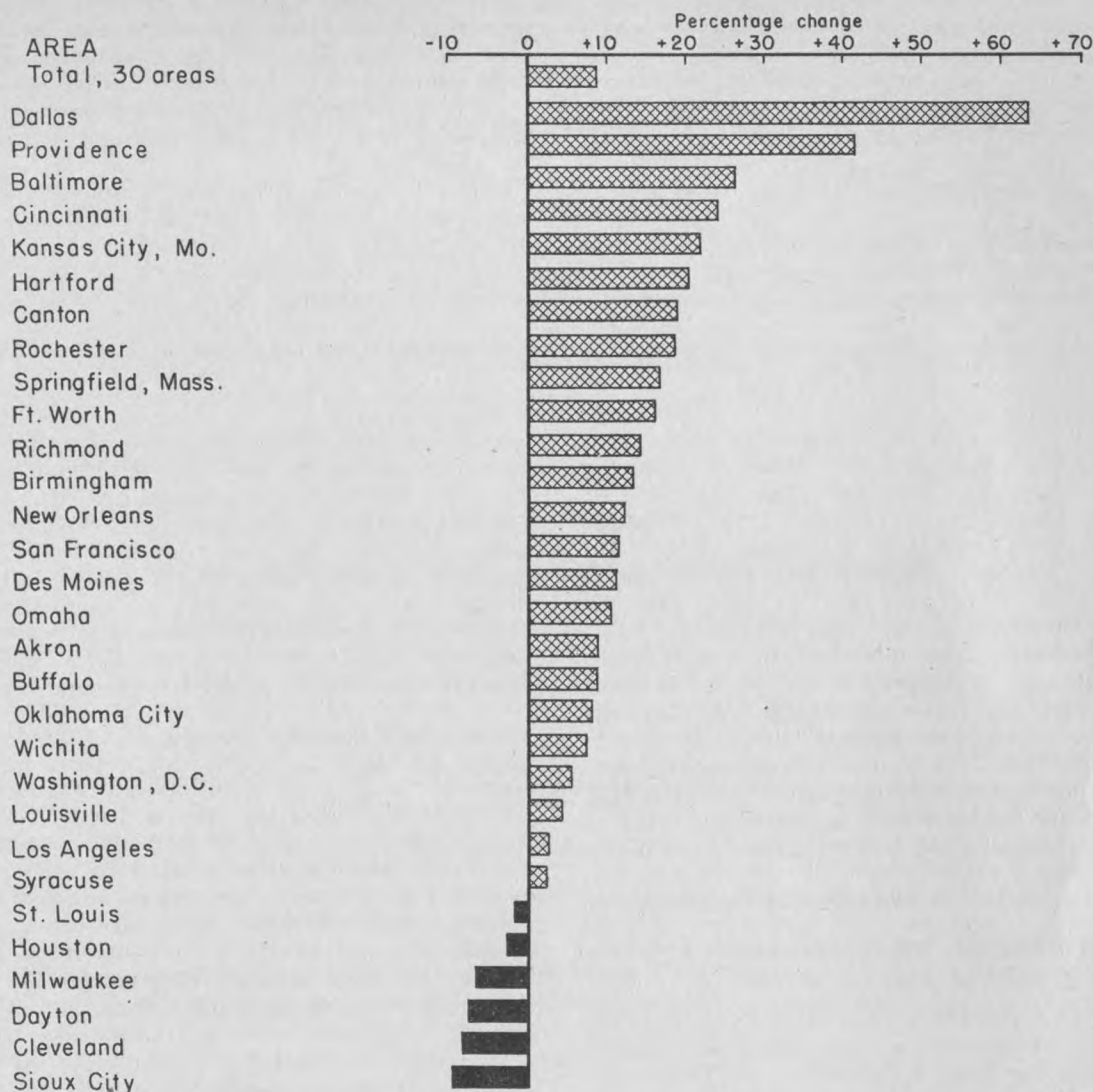
As expenditures for health and welfare services in 1942 were affected by the Nation's participation in the war, likewise outlay for central services showed the effect of war-related developments. Outstanding was the change in

expenditures of social-service exchanges, which provide clearance and coordination of health and welfare services to individuals.

The activity of social-service exchanges depends largely upon the volume of applications for service made to health and welfare agencies—especially public family-welfare and relief agencies. A marked decline between 1940 and 1942 in the number of persons requesting relief and other services related to economic need tended to reduce demands made upon exchanges. Expenditures for social-service exchanges did not drop in proportion to the volume of service, because fixed costs form an important element in expenditures for this service. Decreased expenditures for exchange service were reported by 17 of the 30 areas, and the change in total expenditures for exchanges was a decrease of 15 percent (table 10).

One development in planning and coordination, noteworthy in spite of the relatively small expenditure involved, was the organization of civilian-defense councils in most communities in 1942. Although the initial purpose of civilian-defense councils was to provide civilian protective services, they also assisted in focusing attention on the planning and coordination of emergency health and welfare services. In some areas the job of organizing these programs was carried by the existing agency, such as the council of social agencies, whereas in others, new organizations were set

FIGURE 10.—CHANGE FROM 1940 TO 1942 IN EXPENDITURES FOR PLANNING, FINANCING, AND COORDINATING SERVICES—30 URBAN AREAS



up—often financed by public funds and administered under public auspices, such as city or county governments. Prior to the war, community planning for welfare service was done almost exclusively by agencies under private auspices. Leadership of public agencies in this field in 1942 represents a new development directly attributable to the war, and may have implications for the place of public agencies in community-wide planning in the post-war period.

Information on expenditures of civilian-defense councils for planning of emergency health and welfare services, as distinguished from civil-

ian protective services (not included in this report—for example, air-raid wardens, first aid, block wardens) obtained from 8 of the 30 areas indicated that \$33,000 were spent in 1942 from public funds for planning emergency health and welfare services by agencies under public auspices, none of which were in existence in 1940. These expenditures were responsible in part for the 25-percent increase in expenditures of planning agencies other than councils of social agencies from 1940 to 1942.

The extension of the programs of councils of social agencies to include civilian-defense activities was also an important factor in the 17-



Table 10.—Expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services, by field of service and auspices, 1940 and 1942<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Field of service	Total			Public auspices			Private auspices		
	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change	Expenditures		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942		1940	1942	
Total, 30 areas.....	\$3,373	\$3,652	+8.3	\$63	\$69	+10.7	\$3,311	\$3,582	+8.2
Social-service exchange.....	306	260	-15.2	56	30	-45.2	251	230	-8.5
Community Chest.....	2,058	2,168	+5.4	-----	-----	-----	2,058	2,168	+5.4
Sectarian financial federations.....	159	204	+28.6	-----	-----	-----	159	204	+28.6
Council of social agencies.....	538	629	+16.9	-----	-----	-----	538	629	+16.9
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	312	390	+24.9	7	39	+449.5	305	351	+15.1

<sup>1</sup> Totals for expenditures represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts; percentage changes are computed from unrounded figures and may vary from percentage change in rounded amounts.

percent increase in expenditures of these community-planning agencies. Moreover, councils of social agencies were fairly new in a few of the communities in 1940, and they continued their growth and expansion through 1942. Increased expenditures for councils of social agencies were reported in 21 of the 27 areas in which they were in operation in 1940.

Inasmuch as economic conditions were better in 1942 and community chests in many communities raised funds for foreign relief and the USO, the 1942 campaigns of community chests throughout the Nation were more successful than they had been in years. An increase in the amount of money raised increased the costs of publicity, campaign, and collection, but equally

Table 11.—Percentage distribution of expenditures for planning, financing, and coordinating services of 30 urban areas in each field of service, by source of funds, 1940 and 1942

Source of funds	Total planning, financing, and coordinating services	
	1940	1942
Total expenditures (in thousands).....	\$3,373	\$3,652
Percentage distribution: <sup>1</sup>		
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Public funds:		
Local.....	3.2	2.7
State.....	1.3	.7
Federal.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1
Private funds:		
Community Chest.....	87.2	87.3
Other contributions.....	6.1	7.9
Income from investments.....	1.3	.9
Receipts from persons receiving service.....	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
All other.....	.8	.4

<sup>1</sup> Percentage distributions are computed from unrounded figures.

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

important were the rise in the cost of supplies—printing, stationery, and office equipment—and rises in salaries necessary to meet the increase in the cost of living. An increase in the expenditures of community chests from 1940 to 1942 was reported in two-thirds of the areas, and the change in the 30 areas was an increase of 5 percent. The same factors were largely responsible for the 29-percent increase in expenditures of sectarian financial federations.

#### Changes in Financing Planning, Financing, and Coordinating Services.

In 1940 and 1942 central services were provided largely by private agencies and were financed almost entirely by private funds. The proportion of community-chest money, the largest source of private funds used to finance central services, changed little from 1940 to 1942 (table 11). The amount of community-chest funds increased from \$2,943,000 in 1940 to \$3,187,000 in 1942.

Social-service exchanges in both 1940 and 1942 were financed largely by community-chest funds, and the proportion of such funds to total expenditures increased, as is shown by the following data on the distribution of expenditures of exchanges in 1940 and 1942, by source of funds:

Sources of funds	Percent of total	
	1940	1942
Total social-service-exchange expenditures.....	100.0	100.0
Local.....	21.6	17.2
State.....	14.0	10.2
Federal.....	.2	.5
Community Chest.....	63.0	70.6
All other private funds.....	1.2	1.5

Social-service exchanges, although financed largely by community-chest funds, receive payments in some areas from public and private non-chest agencies for clearing service. The

drop from 1940 to 1942 in public funds received by exchanges for clearing services reflected the decrease in clearings of relief cases by public agencies that paid for clearing service.

## Local Factors in Changes in Health and Welfare Expenditures

Nation-wide economic and social developments resulting from the war played an important part in the changes in expenditures for health and welfare services in the 30 urban areas between 1940 and 1942. However, these forces affected the areas with varying intensity, depending upon the extent to which communities were related to the war effort.

The rise in employment was more marked in areas where war industries such as aircraft factories and shipyards were built than in other areas. Employment increased in all the 30 areas between 1940 and 1942. It more than doubled in 3 of the areas (Los Angeles, New Orleans, and San Francisco), as is indicated by a comparison of the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for June 1942 with the corresponding month in 1940. In all the 27 areas included in the index except 3—Louisville, Richmond, and Oklahoma City—the increase was 25 percent or more, and in 16 of the areas, it amounted to more than 50 percent. In Washington, D. C., which is not included in the index for 1942, employment also rose steeply in 1942.

Urgent demands for workers in war centers and attractive wages paid by war industries drew thousands of people to the large urban areas where many of the war industries and Government operations were located. Increases in the population were experienced in 22 of the 30 areas, ranging from 24 percent in Washington and Wichita to 0.1 percent in Des Moines. In 3 of the areas the increase in population was more than 10 percent; in 9 of the areas it was between 5 and 10 percent; and in 10, less than 5 percent.

The changes in the number of births in the 30 areas were more consistent than were other changes that affected expenditures for health and welfare services. The number of births increased in all the areas from 1940 to 1942, and the rise was between 25 and 50 percent in 21. The estimated population increase in the same 21 areas was 4 percent.

All the areas experienced demands from servicemen on the move, but those communities that were near Army camps and Navy bases had particularly large problems to provide recreation and other services for the soldiers and sailors who flocked to the cities on weekend leave and on furlough. Seven of the areas had between 10 and 15 Army posts and Navy bases located in the vicinity. At the other extreme were three areas that had no near-by military establishments.

In addition to the variations among the 30 communities in the extent to which the Nation's participation in the war created changes in their economic and social picture, there was considerable difference in local changes in health and welfare programs, many of which were quite removed from the war. Programs like the special types of public assistance that were in an early developmental stage in certain States and local communities in 1940 continued their growth during the first year of the war. As a result of local studies, in a few areas agencies were reorganized and merged with others; services were extended and their quality improved.

The importance of peculiarly local factors and of variations in the impact of Nation-wide economic and social forces upon changes of expenditures for health and welfare services is suggested by descriptions of local developments provided by the reporting communities. The following summaries of statements from 12 areas are illustrative of the interrelationship in communities of local, State, and National developments.

*Baltimore.*—An increase in expenditures for child welfare (4 percent) reflects in part an improvement in the quality of programs of service and institutional care for delinquent children. A rapid rise in employment (78 percent between 1940 and 1942) in this community was an especially important factor in the decline in expenditures for family welfare and relief, inasmuch as relief is available for employable as well as unemployable persons. Likewise, be-



cause of diminishing need, two family-welfare agencies operated by volunteers closed during 1942. Enlarged State appropriations for tuberculosis hospitals, increased bed capacity in a private hospital, and expanded clinic facilities in a general hospital contributed to a rise in expenditures (19 percent) for health services. Because of long-standing needs, the scouting programs included in leisure-time expenditures were expanded.

*Birmingham.*—While a decline from 1940 to 1942 in expenditures for all family welfare and relief resulted in a decrease in total expenditures for health and welfare services, the coverage of special-assistance programs was extended, and several family-welfare programs were expanded. A relatively high increase (15 percent) in expenditures for child welfare was due partly to the development of a foster-home program and to the establishment of a day nursery for Negro children. The opening of a 250-bed general hospital in 1941 and the addition of a number of beds in private hospitals and in a tuberculosis sanatorium increased the facilities of the community for hospital care more than 15 percent; this accounts in large measure for a sizable increase (39 percent) in expenditures for health services. Expenditures for leisure-time services increased only 5 percent; an increase in funds raised by the community chest contributed to the increased expenditures for this type of service, as well as for other health and welfare services.

*Buffalo.*—Increased institutional care of children contributed in part to a rise (11 percent) in expenditures for child welfare. Expenditures for day-nursery care of children of working mothers were almost doubled because of the opening of two new centers, making a total of three. Exceptionally large decreases in expenditures of the WPA (85 percent) and in public general relief (67 percent) are related to the increase in employment opportunities in this area. The relief program provided assistance to employable persons as well as to unemployables, and during 1942 the number of persons leaving relief rolls because they had obtained employment outnumbered those going on relief because of unemployment by a ratio of 5 to 1. A 9-percent increase in hospital bed capacity and an expansion in nursing programs of the public-health services contributed to an increase (16 percent) in expenditures for health services.

*Dallas.*—An increase of 29 percent from 1940 to 1942 in total expenditures for health and welfare services reflects the growth of the special-assistance programs, increased income from community-chest funds for private agencies, and

the extension of some local public-agency programs. Late in 1941 the programs of aid to the blind and aid to dependent children were established in Texas under plans approved by the Social Security Board, and during the 2-year period, eligibility requirements for aid to the aged were liberalized, and coverage of the program was extended. These developments were important factors in an increase (39 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Moreover, in contrast to the situation in many other communities, the public general-relief program showed practically no change between the 2 years, inasmuch as relief was provided only to unemployable persons, who were less affected by increased employment opportunities than were employable persons.

Expansion of services in the juvenile probation department and an increase in community-chest funds for foster-home and institutional care of children contributed to a rise in expenditures for child welfare (21 percent). The availability of more funds from the community chest also contributed to the increase in expenditures of health and leisure-time agencies, many of which had been less adequately financed prior to 1942. The large increase in expenditures for planning and finance reflects the establishment early in 1941 of a new council of social agencies and the increased administrative costs in the fund-raising agency, necessitated by the inclusion of almost twice as many agencies in the community chest as had participated in 1940.

*Fort Worth.*—Expenditures for each of the major types of health and welfare service increased from 1940 to 1942 in this area, and total health and welfare expenditures rose 10 percent. Many changes occurred in the local health and welfare programs as agencies placed increased emphasis on review of their programs and coordination of their services. Important in the increase (5 percent) reported in expenditures for family welfare and relief was the extension of the special-assistance programs in Texas from 1940 to 1942. Although community-chest funds were made available for leisure-time programs, as well as for other health and welfare services, a large part of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time activities resulted from increased expenditures derived from fees paid by recipients of the service.

*Houston.*—Expenditures in 1942 were 21 percent higher than in 1940 for all health and welfare services combined, and increases were reported also for all the major types of service, except central planning and finance. The establishment in Texas in 1941 of programs for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind



and the expansion of the program for aid to the aged were largely responsible for an increase (18 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief. Many activities of the public-health agencies were expanded between 1940 and 1942—public-health nursing, school hygiene services, and clinic service—and this extension contributed to an increase (26 percent) in expenditures for health services. The greatest increase (29 percent) in the major fields of service was reported in expenditures for leisure-time activities. Important in this change was the expansion of the program of one large group-work agency, made possible through a substantial increase in facilities. Many private agencies were enabled to improve their programs because of additional community-chest funds.

*Kansas City.*—Two major developments affected practically all the aspects of the welfare program in this area: a community-wide survey of health and welfare services and increased interest by the local government in social services. Prior to 1940 many services in the health and welfare field were little developed or non-existent. During 1941, as a result of the recommendations of a community survey, personnel standards were improved; a family and a children's agency were merged, and case-work service was developed for institutions for children and for the aged; two children's institutions were closed; one maternity home was closed; one new camp was opened, and the capacity in others was expanded. Following a change in the city administration, many services were developed under public auspices, particularly in the leisure-time and health fields; this is reflected in the increase of 35 percent in expenditures in the leisure-time field and of 16 percent in the health field.

From a relatively small public recreation program in 1940, this community expanded the program in 1942 to include such services as supervised playground activities and day camps. The expansion of the public-health program emphasized the importance of health services and influenced the rise in expenditures for all kinds of public-health services—clinics, communicable-disease control, public-health and school nursing, industrial hygiene, and other special health services.

*Louisville.*—In contrast to the decrease in most of the other 29 areas, expenditures for all health and welfare services combined in this community increased slightly (1 percent) between 1940 and 1942. This increase was due in part to a decline of only 20 percent in expenditures for all relief and family-welfare services, compared with a decrease of 39 percent in all

the other areas combined. Inasmuch as relief allowances had been inadequate and additional appropriations were made to meet rising living costs, expenditures for general assistance in public agencies increased, even though the number of persons receiving relief dropped. Moreover, expenditures of the WPA were not cut so drastically in this community as in others; the 1942 expenditures declined less than 50 percent from those of 1940, whereas the decrease in all the other communities combined was 64 percent. In addition, expenditures for aid to dependent children increased 39 percent, because the local appropriation was increased during the latter half of 1940 and expansion of the program was continued into 1942. A marked increase in expenditures for leisure-time services (33 percent) reflects the rapid expansion of the community recreation program, as additional funds were made available for both public and private agencies. Neighborhood programs were established, and a new public agency was opened for servicemen, supported by both public and private funds.

*Milwaukee.*—As in many other areas, increase in employment effected very marked decreases in expenditures for WPA and public general relief. Without these two fields, total expenditures showed a 10-percent increase from 1940 to 1942.

Child-welfare expenditures increased 10 percent primarily because larger numbers of children were placed in boarding and work or wage homes, and because the cost of institutional care increased with the general increase in cost of living in 1942.

The increase of 15 percent in expenditures for health services centered mainly in increases in expenditures for private general and special hospital in-patient service (29 percent), and for public hospital services for nervous and mental patients (10 percent). Greatly increased occupancy (with consequent increased expenditures) of private general hospitals resulted mainly from four factors: (1) With increased employment persons formerly qualified for free public hospital care entered private hospitals as pay patients; (2) growth of hospital insurance in Milwaukee probably caused greater use of more expensive hospital accommodations; (3) war-production accidents increased the number of industrial cases hospitalized; and (4) population increased. Increase in cost of food, fuel, and equipment also affected the increase in expenditures of hospitals.

Greater use of facilities during wartime influenced the 11-percent increase in expenditures

for services of private group-work agencies. Increased costs of food and equipment resulted in increased camp expenditures.

*New Orleans.*—A decrease (34 percent) in expenditures for family welfare and relief was caused in part by the failure of the State legislature to appropriate funds for general relief during one quarter of the year. On the other hand, increased appropriations from community-chest and public funds enabled programs in other fields to expand. The program of protective and foster care for children under both public and private auspices was enlarged; programs of health education and school hygiene were extended; public recreation and summer-camping programs grew from 1940 to 1942. These developments, coupled with an increase in day-nursery, hospital, and group-work facilities, contributed to relatively large increases that were reported in all the major types of welfare service in this community, except family welfare and relief.

*Richmond.*—Expenditures for certain types of health and welfare services showed large increases between 1940 and 1942; health expenditures, for example, increased 50 percent, and leisure-time expenditures, 37 percent. The

building of a large hospital and the establishment of a new public-health department, with an improved and expanded program, were largely responsible for the change in expenditures for health services. An increase in the allocation of Federal funds for venereal-disease control also accounted for part of the increase in health expenditures. Some of the increase in expenditures for leisure-time services was due to the expansion of the public recreation program and the development of the program of one private agency.

*St. Louis.*—Local evaluative studies and increased local public funds led to expansion of services and improvement in the quality of services in some of the family-welfare and relief agencies as well as in child-welfare and leisure-time programs. Expenditures for the special-assistance programs—aid to dependent children, aid to the aged, and aid to the blind—increased as a result of the development and extended coverage of these programs since 1940, when the programs were still fairly new. An increase in the bed capacity of two general hospitals and of one tuberculosis hospital provided additional facilities in response to growing demands for health service.

## Methods and Procedures Used in This Study

Expenditures in this report are the total amounts spent by health and welfare agencies for service, relief, and local administrative costs (with the exception of the Federal work programs, for which supervisory costs were included but central administrative costs were excluded). Only expenses for current operating purposes are shown, and funds used for capital outlay are omitted.

Health and welfare services covered by the expenditure data are those services that are provided on a continuous basis by organized agencies for the promotion and protection of the health and welfare of the people of a community. Sporadic welfare services are provided in many communities, usually on special occasions only, such as Christmas or Thanksgiving, by churches, civic groups, and fraternal associations. It was not feasible to include expenditures for such activities in

this report. Important services that have been considered as outside the community health and welfare fields are: Educational and religious activities; services for the detection and punishment of adult criminals; Federal hospitals for veterans; social insurance; and WPA State-wide projects. Many agencies in the study are supported largely by fees from recipients of service, but only agencies organized on a nonprofit basis were included.

The procedure followed to obtain source of funds expended in 1942 was to apply the percentage distribution of 1942 income by source to total 1942 expenditures. Inasmuch as most health and welfare agencies spend funds in the year in which they are received, this method of computing the source of funds expended gives substantially accurate results.

Funds transferred from one agency to another were subtracted from the reports of the



paying agency and were added to the expenditures of the receiving agency. These transfers were distributed by source of funds in the report of the receiving agency on the basis of the percentage distribution of the income of the paying agency. To illustrate, if a family-welfare agency financed equally by local and State tax funds paid a community-chest agency \$300 during 1942 for care of a child in a foster home, the amount of \$300 was deducted by the local supervisor in the reporting area from the expenditures of the family-welfare agency, and \$150 was shown as an expenditure from local tax funds and \$150 as expenditures from State tax funds in the report of the private child-welfare agency.

#### Coverage of the Study.

In 1942, 45 urban areas were participating in the social-statistics project for the reporting of the volume of service provided by health and welfare agencies. Thirty of the 34 areas that were included in the 1940 expenditure

Table 12.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 and area included in each of the 30 urban areas

Principal city	Estimated civilian population in 1942 <sup>1</sup>	Area included
Total, 30 areas.....	16,570,000	
Akron, Ohio.....	357,000	Summit County.
Baltimore, Md.....	857,000	Baltimore City.
Birmingham, Ala.....	500,000	Jefferson County.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	800,000	Erie County.
Canton, Ohio.....	251,000	Stark County.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	666,000	Hamilton County.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,226,000	Cuyahoga County.
Dallas, Tex.....	480,000	Dallas County.
Dayton, Ohio.....	324,000	Montgomery County.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	196,000	Polk County.
Fort Worth, Tex.....	235,000	Tarrant County.
Hartford, Conn.....	272,000	City of Hartford, towns of Bloomfield, East Hartford, Newington, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor.
Houston, Tex.....	553,000	Harris County.
Kansas City, Mo.....	480,000	Jackson County.
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2,906,000	Los Angeles County.
Louisville, Ky.....	419,000	Jefferson County.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	853,000	Milwaukee County.
New Orleans, La.....	516,000	Orleans Parish.
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	216,000	Oklahoma County.
Omaha, Nebr.....	253,000	Douglas County.
Providence, R. I.....	252,000	Providence City.
Richmond, Va.....	272,000	Independent city of Richmond and Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.
Rochester, N. Y.....	422,000	Monroe County.
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,150,000	City and St. Louis County.
San Francisco, Calif.....	610,000	San Francisco County.
Sioux City, Iowa.....	96,000	Woodbury County.
Springfield, Mass.....	173,000	City of Springfield, towns of East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, and West Springfield.
Syracuse, N. Y.....	286,000	Onondaga County.
Washington, D. C.....	821,000	District of Columbia.
Wichita, Kans.....	178,000	Sedgwick County.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated by Children's Bureau on basis of data provided by Bureau of the Census.

study, and therefore were eligible for this study, were able to collect the financial data for the year 1942. The area included in each of the 30 urban areas and the estimated civilian population in 1942 are given in table 12.

In population, the 30 areas ranged from about 100,000 (Sioux City) to about 3,000,000 (Los Angeles), according to 1942 estimates of civilian population. Twelve of the areas had populations of 500,000 or more; 12 had from 250,000 to 500,000; and 6 had less than 250,000. The population of the 30 areas combined was approximately 16,570,000, or about one-fourth of the population of all metropolitan areas of 100,000 population and more in the Nation. The estimated civilian population of the reporting areas in 1942 in comparison with the total estimated population of metropolitan areas in each geographic division is shown in table 13.

Table 13.—Estimated civilian population in 1942 of metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more, and of registration areas, by geographic division

Geographic division	1942 estimated civilian population		
	Metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more <sup>1</sup>	Registration areas included in study	
		Population <sup>2</sup>	Percent of metropolitan areas
Total, all divisions.....	67,511,394	16,570,000	24.5
New England.....	6,549,699	697,000	10.6
Middle Atlantic.....	21,414,454	1,508,000	7.0
East North Central.....	15,651,311	3,677,000	23.5
West North Central.....	3,819,643	2,353,000	61.6
South Atlantic.....	6,183,177	1,950,000	31.5
East South Central.....	2,637,694	919,000	34.8
West South Central.....	3,535,397	1,950,000	55.2
Mountain.....	800,416		
Pacific.....	6,919,603	3,516,000	50.8

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *Estimates of the Civilian Population by Counties, May 1, 1942*. Series P-3, No.33, February 25, 1943.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by Division of Statistical Research, Children's Bureau. (See table 12.)

The boundaries of each of the reporting areas have been determined locally in relation to administrative and planning needs of the communities, and the area usually comprises the county in which the city is located (table 12). The expenditures cover services provided to the population of these areas and do not include the cost of service for nonresidents, except those for whom communities frequently have assumed responsibility, such as relief and service to transients and travelers, maternity care for nonresident girls and women, and, in



1942, programs for persons in the armed forces. Included are expenditures of State-wide agencies located outside the areas for direct service to persons from the reporting areas.

#### Use of Estimates.

Estimates prepared for this report by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Work Projects Administration on expenditures for that Federal work program in the 30 urban areas covered the last 6 months of 1942, as actual expenditure data were available by urban area for the period January-June 1942. The method of estimate for the July-December 1942 expenditures was to apply the amount of adjusted average monthly earnings for the first 6 months to available employment data for the last 6 months. The rapid decline of WPA during the last half of 1942 greatly reduced the amount of money involved in the WPA estimates.

Uniform instructions and procedures were provided to the local supervisors in the reporting areas for separating expenditures of local agencies that provided more than one type of service. The instructions provided that joint costs be distributed on the basis of the distribution of factors bearing a direct relationship to expenditures. For example, the salary of an employee giving two or more kinds of service was distributed on the basis of the employee's total working time spent in each type of service, or on the number of contacts, or on case load; the amount of rent was allocated by the number of square feet of space used for each type of service. Each source of income was distributed among the types of services that the agency provided on the same basis as the total allocated expenditures, except funds that were earmarked for specified services.

The proportion of service provided to persons from outside the reporting area to the total service provided by the agencies was used as a basis for excluding expenditures for service to nonresidents. To illustrate, if one-fourth of the total days' care provided by an institution during 1942 was given to nonresidents, the reporting agency deducted one-fourth of the total expenditures from its report.

Inasmuch as the study depended on the participation of thousands of agencies, it was necessary to use the financial records as they were set up—on a cash or accrual basis. If the fiscal year of an agency differed from the calendar year, the report covering the fiscal

year ending in 1942 was used as an estimate of expenditures during the calendar year.

#### Comparability of 1942 and 1940 Data.

The methods and procedures used in the 1942 study were similar to those used in the 1940 study. Changes in instructions for reporting expenditures for certain types of services chiefly represented refinements of the 1940 procedures and definitions. In accordance with the acceptance by local supervisors of increasing responsibility for the social-statistics project, new procedures were developed for their uniform processing and summarizing of the data.

The one difference between the 1940 and the 1942 definitions of agency expenditures related to those for sheltered workshops and salvage industries. In 1942 reports from these agencies were based on gross expenditures, including those for processing salvage materials, and receipts from sale of merchandise were also given, whereas in 1940 their receipts were limited to net expenditures, after the cost of processing materials had been deducted.

Several new fields of service were established in 1942 to point up services that in 1940 were included in other fields, and to accommodate new services that were developed since the war. To illustrate, expenditures for sheltered employment and training for the handicapped are shown in a separate field in this study, whereas, in 1940, they were reported in the field of "other relief and family welfare"; recreation programs especially for servicemen are shown in a separate field in 1942, and no similar programs were in operation during 1940. Expenditures for medical-social service were reported separately in 1942, whereas in 1940 they were included in the hospital and clinic fields.

In making comparisons of 1940 and 1942 expenditures, the local supervisors revised the 1940 data wherever corrections were made after the publication of the 1940 report. The revisions have improved the accuracy of the 1940 data and, therefore, their comparability with 1942 expenditures.

#### Computation of Aggregate Change.

Changes in expenditures from 1940 to 1942 and the distribution of expenditures by source of funds were computed from the aggregate expenditures of all areas for the 2 years. This computation does not adjust for differences in volume of expenditures in the areas. An average (such as the geometric mean) of the changes

in expenditures in the different areas, would do this, but it cannot be computed for all the small fields of service, because in many communities some programs, such as USO, day care, and mental hygiene, were not in operation in 1940. The geometric mean can be computed for the major fields of service, and a comparison with the change in aggregate expenditures follows:

Field of service	Change in aggregate expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42	Average change in expenditures of 30 areas 1940-42
All fields-----	-19	-14
Child welfare-----	+9	+10
Family welfare and relief..	-39	-34
Health-----	+20	+23
Leisure-time activities----	+18	+20
Planning and finance-----	+8	+11

### Further Uses of the Data

Analysis of the expenditure data has been limited in this report to a comparison of the 1942 expenditures with those in 1940. However, the data may be used for many other purposes in community and Nation-wide planning. The expenditure data may be analyzed to determine the health and welfare programs that are financed from specific types of funds. Interest is often attached to the use to which community-chest funds or tax funds are put, and data on the source of funds used in the 30 areas afford an opportunity for such analysis with respect to health and welfare programs. For example, expenditures from local tax funds may be analyzed to determine the proportion of such funds that are spent for various family welfare programs or for health programs in relation to total local tax funds. By dividing expenditures for a program by the number of cases served or by some other approximate measure of service average unit costs may be obtained.

#### Uses of Per Capita Data.

Frequently expenditure data are converted to a per capita basis, thus holding constant the factor of population. By holding constant the factor of population, comparisons may be made of expenditures in the same community in different time periods or of expenditures of different communities of varying size. Per capita data have the further advantage of reducing mass expenditure data to small and easily comprehended figures.

Two important uses of per capita data on health and welfare expenditures are, first, to show the average cost to each person in a community of providing a given service and, second, to indicate the average expenditure for each potential beneficiary of a given service. To compute properly *per capita cost to a community* the expenditures must be limited to those funds derived from the population of the com-

munity. Per capita costs may be computed for various communities on the total expenditures for the public recreation field, for example, as this service is usually financed entirely from municipal tax funds and other local sources. Expenditures for programs financed largely by State and Federal funds cannot so meaningfully be converted to per capita costs based on the population of local areas.

#### Considerations of the Population at Risk.

When used to indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service, per capita data may serve as a starting point in the establishment and expression of standards of expenditures for health and welfare services. The fact that per capita expenditures are computed on the basis of the population as of one date, whereas expenditures as now reported relate to an entire year's operations, tends to affect the accuracy of the resulting per capita figure. The population of any community may change considerably within a year, both in size and in composition. This was especially significant in 1942, when urban population shifts were known to have been unusually large.

Many health and welfare programs are directed to specific groups in the population. Child-welfare services are given to children and families with children. Clearly delimited, also, is the group receiving aid to the aged. However, the age distribution of the population in different communities varies widely throughout the country. To illustrate, in the Birmingham, Ala., metropolitan area in 1940, the population under 16 years of age represented 28 percent of the total population and the population over 65 years of age was 4 percent of the total. In the San Francisco metropolitan area, the proportion of the total population under 16 years of age was 16 percent, and the



proportion over 65 years of age was 8 percent. To be most useful in planning, per capita expenditures for health and welfare services should be computed on the basis of the population at risk—that is, the population possibly eligible for the services. Estimates of the age distribution of the population by counties or metropolitan areas are not available for 1942. A distribution of the estimated 1942 total population on the basis of the 1940 age distribution would be subject to serious error, because one of the characteristics of population change from 1940 to 1942 is believed to be differential mobility in age groups.

#### An Illustration of Analysis of Per Capita Expenditures for Potential Recipients of Service.

Inasmuch as the only population data available for 1942 are estimates of the total civilian population, per capita expenditures that will indicate the average amount spent for each potential beneficiary of a given service can be properly computed only for a service which is intended for the entire civilian community. General public-health services are directed largely to the entire civilian population, and data from this field may be used to illustrate per capita analysis. Per capita expenditures in this field roughly indicate the relative amounts spent by different areas for public health at a given time, and more exactly, changes from time to time in provision of service in the same area.

Expenditures for general health service, reported in this study as "other health services", include the amounts spent by public-health departments and other public-health agencies for the improvement of health conditions in the community, as distinguished from the provision of services to individuals, as in the hospital and clinic fields. The content of the general public-health program varies from community to community, but the services which communities usually provide for the protection of their citizens are: Laboratory services, including the purchase and free distribution of biologicals; communicable-disease control; collection of vital statistics; sanitary inspection and investigations, including those of milk and water supply and sewage-disposal facilities; inspection of food-handling establishments.

In 1942 per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service ranged from \$0.46 in Syracuse,

which also ranked highest in 1940, to \$0.13 in Canton, as is indicated in table 14, which shows the per capita expenditures for general public-health services in 1940 and 1942 in 16 urban areas for which reasonably satisfactory population estimates are available. The median per capita expenditure for the areas was \$0.29 in 1942, compared with \$0.30 in 1940. Changes in per capita expenditures between 1940 and 1942 were reported in 15 of the 16 areas, and the median change was \$0.02.

Table 14.—Per capita expenditures for general public-health services to all potential recipients of the service, 1940 and 1942, for 16 urban areas, ranked according to population change from 1940 to 1942

Urban area	Percent change in population 1940-42	Per capita expenditures	
		1940 <sup>1</sup>	1942 <sup>2</sup>
Median per capita.....		\$0.30	\$0.29
Wichita.....	+24.2	.29	.32
Milwaukee.....	+11.2	.29	.28
Dayton.....	+9.7	.34	.29
Birmingham.....	+8.7	.34	.35
Dallas.....	+7.9	.30	.29
Canton.....	+6.9	.15	.13
Akron.....	+5.2	.33	.25
Houston.....	+4.5	.19	.19
Fort Worth.....	+4.2	.35	.24
Richmond.....	+2.2	.29	.34
Cleveland.....	+0.7	.33	.36
Des Moines.....	+0.1	.22	.21
Syracuse.....	-3.1	.44	.46
Rochester.....	-3.7	.20	.21
Sioux City.....	-7.4	.30	.44
Oklahoma City.....	-11.5	.25	.26

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1940 census of population.

<sup>2</sup> Based on estimates of civilian population in 1942.

Changes in per capita expenditures indicate that in the areas in which population increased from 1940 to 1942, the per capita expenditures for general public-health services decreased or were constant. The notable exceptions to this generalization were Birmingham and Wichita, where slight increases in per capita expenditures occurred along with sizable increases in population. Richmond and Cleveland, with small increases in population, also showed increases in per capita expenditures.

On the other hand, in the four areas which experienced decreases in population from 1940 to 1942, per capita expenditures were greater in 1942. The greatest difference in per capita expenditures between the 2 years was in Sioux City, where the population decreased 7.4 percent



and the per capita expenditure increased from \$0.30 in 1940 to \$0.44 in 1942.

#### Development of Per Capita Analysis in Communities.

Although general observations for a number of areas concerning the relationship of population changes to changes in expenditures are obviously facilitated by per capita computations, more effective use of this type of analysis can be made by local research and planning groups that are at a vantage point to evaluate programs in their own communities. The relating of expenditure data in the various fields of health and welfare service to specific age and racial groups and to the population in the geographic subdivisions of the community can provide considerable insight on the coverage of programs. Before the full value of per capita expenditures can be realized in community planning, per capita expenditures of a repre-

sentative group of areas must be brought together, evaluated, and developed into standards of expenditures.

#### Establishment of Standards of Expenditures.

Per capita data, which reflect the experience of a number of areas in financing their health and welfare programs, can be used as a point of departure for developing standards of expenditures for specific types of health and welfare services. To establish standards, the spending experience of communities must be evaluated field by field, in terms of the coverage and the effectiveness of services provided and the differing needs in varying communities. Standards established on the basis of evaluated experience would be of inestimable value to local communities for purposes of measuring the adequacy of their services and for planning the establishment and extension of programs.

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APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

TOTAL, 30 AREAS

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields.....</b>	<b>\$446,313</b>	<b>\$118,065</b>	<b>\$70,227</b>	<b>\$106,461</b>	<b>\$26,531</b>	<b>\$14,905</b>	<b>\$7,709</b>	<b>\$92,265</b>	<b>\$2,109</b>	<b>\$8,041</b>	<b>\$430,257</b>	<b>\$298,729</b>	<b>\$120,408</b>	<b>\$147,584</b>
<b>Child welfare, total.....</b>	<b>25,987</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>11,529</b>	<b>12,844</b>	<b>12,312</b>	<b>13,143</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	8,743	4,040	883	19	2,344	323	158	848	5	124	4,002	4,466	4,310	4,277
Institutions for dependent children.....	8,023	2,280	434	1	1,729	1,401	1,030	848	95	206	1,549	1,724	5,857	6,299
Day nurseries.....	940	82	3	(c)	432	154	74	182	6	6	123	86	650	854
Maternity homes.....	857	50	7		358	204	68	147	8	14	3	3	759	854
Services to children with behavior problems.....	3,261	3,112	99	(c)	4	26	(c)	20			2,932	3,230	23	31
Institutions for delinquent children.....	4,148	1,918	1,582	22	203	86	23	45	145	124	2,921	3,332	708	815
Other child-welfare services.....	15		3	(c)	12		1					2	5	13
<b>Family welfare and relief, total.....</b>	<b>221,460</b>	<b>46,702</b>	<b>47,425</b>	<b>104,887</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>341,881</b>	<b>199,659</b>	<b>18,274</b>	<b>21,801</b>
Work Projects Administration.....	57,165			57,165							158,922	57,165		
Farm Security Administration.....	18			18							71	18		
General relief and family welfare.....	39,604	21,380	10,772	2	4,153	2,354	403	458	28	55	85,833	32,455	6,683	7,150
Aid to dependent children.....	16,849	4,138	6,364	6,222	1	1		124			16,340	16,849		
Aid to the aged.....	81,403	13,425	28,276	39,585	2			115			69,407	81,403		
Aid to the blind.....	3,935	1,023	1,355	1,556		(c)		1			3,681	3,935		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	423	53	31	1	289	17	9	18	(c)	4	178	87	299	336
Special service to travelers.....	126				25	98		3	(c)	1				126
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	1,622	399	226	4	214	246	22	395	51	65	930	545	1,154	1,077
Special overnight care.....	211				57	1		150	2					211
Legal aid.....	224	76	(c)		138	5	(c)	5	(c)		57	59	156	165
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	10,025	4,790	69	16	542	1,573	1,438	1,415	44	137	4,564	4,946	4,591	5,079
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	7,185	44	287	289	273	81	24	21	18	6,148	687	4,351	6,498	
Other services to the handicapped.....	243	9	10		93	67	29	6	14	14	17	17	136	225
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	1,104	989	34	25	18	1	(c)	36			1,021	1,069	35	35
Other relief and service to adults.....	1,321	376	1	3	348	468	17	71	23	13	443	423	869	899
<b>Health services, total.....</b>	<b>169,761</b>	<b>52,337</b>	<b>19,731</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>80,934</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>68,176</b>	<b>76,822</b>	<b>73,517</b>	<b>92,939</b>
General and special hospitals.....	107,428	21,379	2,876	214	2,305	2,276	2,542	75,219	154	462	22,368	25,664	63,011	81,764
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	11,061	7,354	1,842	55	281	368	230	850	28	55	7,553	9,381	1,448	1,681
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	23,541	7,345	13,763		10	20	155	2,118	14	115	20,554	22,680	795	861
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	166	35		18	38	(c)		64		12	(d)	45	82	121
Clinic service.....	9,216	3,734	633	497	1,280	460	624	1,729	216	44	4,819	5,027	4,476	4,188
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	603	137	12	(c)	337	70	27	8	(c)	12	98	102	502	501
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	959	799	113	4	6	24	2	8	5	6	1,544	921	46	37
Medical-social service.....	1,139	559	61	72	180	74	122	26	30	14	(e)	661	(e)	478
Public-health-nursing service.....	4,144	1,937	71	198	1,192	95	100	522	15	13	1,814	2,126	2,017	2,018
School hygiene medical service.....	1,433	1,359	31	4	13	5		20		(c)	1,325	1,397	37	36
School hygiene nursing service.....	2,062	1,993	45	17	4	(c)	(c)	1	(c)		1,940	2,048	8	14
Other health services.....	8,010	5,715	284	398	335	655	66	371	114	74	d 6,162	6,770	1,096	1,241
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....</b>	<b>25,453</b>	<b>7,446</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>8,608</b>	<b>9,335</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>16,118</b>
Services of group-work agencies.....	10,567	9	1	36	4,668	1,418	433	2,900	915	188			9,515	10,567
Special services of group-work agencies.....	1,573	4		13	77	1,315	4	36	79	45				1,573
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	9,209	7,401	33	1	3	25	13	1,681	24	28	8,484	9,209		
Local groups under national programs.....	1,749				1,104	385	12	209	22	17			1,543	1,749
Summer camps.....	2,356	32	1	(c)	335	263	45	1,595	53	32	123	126	1,936	2,230
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>3,582</b>
Social-service exchange.....	260	45	26	1	184	4		(c)			56	30	251	230
Community Chest.....	2,168				2,159	(c)	6		(c)	3			2,058	2,168
Sectarian financial federations.....	204				1	203	(c)			(c)			159	204
Council of social agencies.....	629	10	(c)		576	30	10	(c)	(c)	2			538	629
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	390	44		2	267	51	17	1		8	7	39	305	351

<sup>a</sup>Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup>Includes \$1,787,489 from sectarian financial federations. <sup>c</sup>Less than \$500.  
<sup>d</sup>Expenditures of one hospital admitting and certifying bureau in Washington, D. C., are included in "other health services" field in 1940. <sup>e</sup>Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

AKRON AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$7,509	\$1,385	\$1,269	\$2,015	\$447	\$110	\$24	\$2,116	\$79	\$65	\$10,461	\$4,493	\$2,313	\$3,016
Child welfare, total.....	288	140	52	(b)	76	1	1	18		(b)	163	190	86	99
Protective, foster care of dependent children...	87	22	(b)	(b)	52	1		12			23	22	53	65
Institutions for dependent children.....	130	92	14		18	(b)	1	4		(b)	97	104	26	26
Day nurseries.....											3			
Maternity homes.....	8				5			2		(b)			7	8
Services to children with behavior problems.....	27	27									16	27		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	37		37								24	37		
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,674	562	955	1,993	82	43	2	14		24	9,591	3,474	209	200
Work Projects Administration.....	1,300			1,300							6,796	1,300		
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)			(b)							1	(b)		
General relief and family welfare.....	687	334	284		55	8		6		(b)	1,410	618	78	69
Aid to dependent children.....	195	66	57	72							201	195		
Aid to the aged.....	1,214		607	607							1,054	1,214		
Aid to the blind.....	29	11	4	14							24	29		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....														
Special service to travelers.....														
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	50	37			6			8					60	50
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	146	113			4	27	2			(b)	106	118	24	28
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	35		1		9	(b)		(b)		24	(c)	(c)	30	35
Other services to the handicapped.....														
Domestic-relations and probation service.....														
Other relief and service to adults.....	18	1	1		8	7							18	18
Health services, total.....	3,095	642	262	22	135	32	11	1,955	25	11	687	789	1,665	2,307
General and special hospitals.....	2,197	91	91	1	75	13	11	1,904	1	11			1,581	2,197
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	323	303				(b)		19			245	323		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	222	36	159					28			196	222		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	11				11								8	11
Clinic service.....	107	39		5	40						14	39	59	68
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	15	(b)			9	4		1	24				5	15
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	24	12	12								51	24		
Medical-social service.....														
Public-health-nursing service.....	53	32		5		14		3			33	37	12	17
School hygiene medical service.....	21	21									11	21		
School hygiene nursing service.....	31	28		3							27	31		
Other health services.....	91	81	1	8		1					111	91		
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	423	40			126	34	11	129	54	29	20	40	327	382
Services of group-work agencies.....	266				85	12	10	77	53	29			241	266
Special services of group-work agencies.....	6					6								6
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	40	40									20	40		
Local groups under national programs.....	65				39	16	1	10					39	65
Summer camps.....	46				2	1		43	1				47	46
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	29				29								27	29
Social-service exchange.....	2				2								3	2
Community Chest.....	26				26								24	26
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....														
Other social-welfare planning councils.....														

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Data not available.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

BALTIMORE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,814	\$4,359	\$3,417	\$2,452	\$915	<sup>b</sup> \$1,244	\$898	\$5,702	\$80	\$747	\$13,820	\$10,220	\$8,061	\$9,594
Child welfare, total.....	1,449	438	349	(c)	131	178	130	128	16	81	330	491	1,070	958
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	432	115	112	.....	79	22	22	42	.....	40	.....	145	489	288
Institutions for dependent children.....	432	55	43	(c)	35	121	97	71	3	7	.....	.....	384	432
Day nurseries.....	43	.....	3	.....	17	10	.....	11	2	1	.....	.....	30	43
Maternity homes.....	19	5	3	.....	(c)	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	19
Services to children with behavior problems...	104	89	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	87	89	11	15
Institutions for delinquent children.....	418	174	188	.....	.....	10	2	2	11	32	242	258	129	160
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,922	1,375	1,796	2,433	219	242	136	116	7	596	9,914	5,602	1,052	1,319
Work Projects Administration.....	925	.....	.....	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,364	925	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	140	21	4	.....	.....	2,227	1,376	377	290
General relief and family welfare.....	1,665	658	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,788	1,045	.....	.....
Aid to dependent children.....	1,045	120	402	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,043	1,843	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	1,843	310	620	913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	106	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	106	37	16	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	22	27
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	31	5	.....	.....	20	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	48
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	48	2	1	.....	12	2	1	24	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Legal aid.....	19	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	385	103	8	.....	10	88	107	56	2	11	183	105	262	280
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	654	1	25	13	17	7	3	2	.....	585	20	27	302	627
Other services to the handicapped.....	8	.....	.....	.....	7	(c)	(c)	1	.....	(c)	.....	.....	5	8
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	83	58	7	6	12	.....	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	74	68	19	15
Other relief and service to adults.....	108	81	.....	.....	.....	2	3	23	.....	.....	93	104	4	5
Health services, total.....	9,941	2,162	1,271	19	219	501	610	5,092	27	41	3,099	3,647	5,243	6,294
General and special hospitals.....	5,759	855	177	.....	74	181	247	4,201	9	15	1,125	1,105	3,654	4,654
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	865	21	432	.....	38	140	97	101	16	19	168	379	421	486
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,642	550	597	.....	(c)	9	115	367	(c)	3	1,126	1,225	398	417
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	143	185	530	432
Clinic service.....	617	116	63	.....	11	45	101	282	.....	(c)	.....	.....	38	26
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	26	.....	.....	.....	14	7	1	3	.....	.....	20	19	7	(c)
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices...	19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)	85
Medical-social service.....	85	5	.....	.....	11	43	24	2	1	.....	156	174	126	117
Public-health-nursing service.....	291	176	.....	.....	59	2	13	40	1	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....
School hygiene medical service.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	29	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	(c)	265	456	69
Other health services.....	533	326	2	19	10	73	12	90	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	77
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,236	374	1	.....	195	219	23	367	30	29	476	479	485	757
Services of group-work agencies.....	473	.....	1	.....	138	86	18	207	23	.....	.....	.....	318	473
Special services of group-work agencies.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	479	374	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	68	.....	27	476	479	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	46	.....	.....	.....	34	3	(c)	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	147
Summer camps.....	147	.....	.....	.....	23	29	4	82	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	266	10	.....	.....	152	105	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	1	211	266
Social service exchange.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	16
Community Chest.....	111	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	111
Sectarian financial federations.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	99
Council of social agencies.....	20	9	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	20
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	21	1	.....	.....	20	(c)	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	1	16	20

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$535,391 from sectarian financial federations.

<sup>c</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

BIRMINGHAM AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,360	\$1,057	\$652	\$2,647	\$395	\$171	\$2	\$1,209	\$6	\$223	\$6,511	\$4,883	\$1,192	\$1,477
Child welfare, total.....	308	75	63	(b)	116	27	(b)	20	.....	7	124	138	145	170
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	66	16	13	(b)	28	.....	.....	8	.....	(b)	24	30	36	37
Institutions for dependent children.....	86	3	7	.....	47	25	(b)	3	.....	(b)	4	3	70	84
Day nurseries.....	26	.....	.....	.....	23	(b)	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	20	26
Maternity homes.....	24	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	24
Services to children with behavior problems.....	51	47	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	55	9	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	47	51	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	55	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,370	298	230	2,546	43	95	(b)	13	.....	144	5,291	3,127	131	242
Work Projects Administration.....	2,250	.....	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,435	2,250	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	159	62	46	2	13	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	109	19	50
Aid to dependent children.....	292	80	78	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	292	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	298	85	83	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	298	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	13	4	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	9	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9
Special service to travelers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	14	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	1	.....	(b)	.....	.....	10	14
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	59	52	.....	.....	3	(b)	.....	4	.....	.....	51	52	7	7
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	186	.....	13	13	11	6	(b)	(b)	.....	144	25	25	89	161
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	38	16	7	8	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	32	38	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	48	.....	.....	2	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	48	.....	.....
Health services, total.....	2,289	597	358	101	68	18	1	1,075	.....	72	992	1,513	651	777
General and special hospitals.....	1,417	308	4	17	27	4	(b)	1,051	.....	6	375	669	625	748
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	80	30	9	.....	31	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	66	80	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	395	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	235	396	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	131	45	(b)	54	7	11	.....	12	.....	(b)	110	110	19	20
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	9	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	9	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	65	37	.....	22	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	40	59	5	6
School hygiene medical service.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Other health services.....	187	170	13	2	.....	1	(b)	.....	.....	1	160	185	2	2
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	336	86	.....	.....	114	30	.....	100	6	(b)	105	104	216	232
Services of group-work agencies.....	134	.....	.....	.....	80	9	.....	40	6	(b)	.....	.....	140	134
Special services of group-work agencies.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	104	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	105	104	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	27	.....	.....	.....	22	(b)	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
Summer camps.....	57	.....	.....	.....	12	7	.....	38	.....	(b)	.....	.....	49	57
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	57	1	.....	(b)	54	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	56
Social-service exchange.....	9	.....	.....	(b)	8	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9
Community Chest.....	47	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	47
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts, separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>  
BUFFALO AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,911	\$7,191	\$3,895	\$1,683	\$695	\$949	\$186	\$4,914	\$105	\$293	\$22,521	\$12,490	\$6,122	\$7,421
Child welfare, total.....	1,790	982	221		122	273	38	139	14	1	829	860	791	931
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	801	454	87		90	59	12	99		(c)	564	596	211	205
Institutions for dependent children.....	590	343	18		3	170	24	22	9	1			458	590
Day nurseries.....	15					10		5					5	15
Maternity homes.....	76	13			26	24	1	12			186	175	83	76
Services to children with behavior problems.....	175	148	27											
Institutions for delinquent children.....	129	24	89			10		1	5	(c)	79	89	30	40
Other child-welfare services.....	5				4		1						5	5
Family welfare and relief, total.....	8,049	3,310	2,056	1,672	234	267	59	194	(c)	256	17,407	7,059	901	990
Work Projects Administration.....	710			710							4,791	710		
Farm Security Administration.....	(c)			(c)							2	(c)		
General relief and family welfare.....	3,474	1,772	1,336		164	165	2	34		2	9,636	3,139	352	335
Aid to dependent children.....	695	333	149	212				1			833	695		
Aid to the aged.....	1,729	479	521	716				13			1,396	1,729		
Aid to the blind.....	53	14	15	24				(c)			42	53		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	5	2			3								4	5
Special service to travelers.....	13				3	11								13
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	156	112	26					19			205	138	18	19
Special overnight care.....									1	(c)				29
Legal aid.....	31	16			13									31
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	710	416			29	87	52	123		4	351	416	261	295
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	302		10	10	22	5	5	(c)		250	(d)	20	228	282
Other services to the handicapped.....														
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	123	123									113	123		
Other relief and service to adults.....	48	44									39	38	8	10
Health services, total.....	8,732	2,455	1,599	10	92	143	64	4,314	21	33	3,803	4,063	3,702	4,669
General and special hospitals.....	5,304	1,123	65	10		50	6	4,032		19	927	1,036	3,303	4,268
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	442	427						10		5	421	442		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,619	18	1,424				1			5	1,504	1,597	25	22
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	325	180	14		7	25	30	45	21	2	217	189	165	136
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	43	14			10	13	7	(c)	(c)	(c)	8	9	35	35
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	60	42	17								94	60		
Medical-social service.....	33	13				7	12	1			(e)	13	(e)	20
Public-health-nursing service.....	228	98	17		68	1	4	40			87	113	109	115
School hygiene medical service.....	129	114	15								123	129		
School hygiene nursing service.....	144	130	14								138	144		
Other health services.....	405	297	32		7	47	4	15	(c)	1	283	332	65	73
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,211	433	19	1	195	205	20	267	69	2	483	508	608	702
Services of group-work agencies.....	486	1			120	163	20	115	67	1			430	486
Special services of group-work agencies.....	13					13								13
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	508	431	19	1				56	(c)	(c)	483	508		
Local groups under national programs.....	119				67	28		23	(c)	1			110	119
Summer camps.....	84				8	1	(c)	72	2	(c)			68	84
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	129	10	(c)		52	61	5		(c)	1			119	129
Social-service exchange.....	14	10			2	2							13	14
Community Chest.....	42				41				(c)	1			43	42
Sectarian financial federations.....	50					50							43	50
Council of social agencies.....	17	(c)	(c)		9	8							15	17
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	5				1	5							4	5

<sup>a</sup>Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$435,623 from sectarian financial federations.

<sup>c</sup>Less than \$500.

<sup>d</sup>Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation and clinic service fields.

<sup>e</sup>Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital

APPENDIX TABLE 1.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

CANTON AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$4,695	\$677	\$935	\$1,090	\$377	\$110	\$14	\$1,355	\$35	\$101	\$4,967	\$2,924	\$1,417	\$1,772
Child welfare, total.....	267	125	27	1	48	10	2	45	3	8	107	175	122	92
Protective, foster care of dependent children...	159	54		1	48	10	2	45		(b)	19	67	115	92
Institutions for dependent children.....	49	39					(b)		3	8	40	49	2	
Day nurseries.....														
Maternity homes.....													4	
Services to children with behavior problems.....	28	28									28	28		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	31	4	27								20	31		
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,262	251	775	1,087	25	31	5	7	7	75	4,325	2,122	102	141
Work Projects Administration.....	375			375							2,340	375		
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)			(b)							1	(b)		
General relief and family welfare.....	218	106	85		5	19	1	1		(b)	577	191	17	26
Aid to dependent children.....	173	60	50	62							168	173		
Aid to the aged.....	1,272		636	636							1,134	1,272		
Aid to the blind.....	27	10	4	13							26	27		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	5				4			(b)					4	5
Special service to travelers.....														
Shelters for transient and homeless.....														
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	80	62			2	1	4	5	5	(b)	66	71	7	9
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	81				4	2				75	(c)	(c)	56	81
Other services to the handicapped.....														
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	13	13									13	13		
Other relief and service to adults.....	20				9	8		1	2	(b)			17	20
Health services, total.....	1,776	267	133	2	106	45	1	1,206	(b)	15	501	591	895	1,184
General and special hospitals.....	1,251	2			60	40	1	1,142		6	81	133	838	1,118
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	176	141						35			153	176		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	182	30	129					22			171	182		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	19				10					9			9	19
Clinic service.....	8	2			6			(b)			1	2	7	6
Mental-hygiene clinics.....														
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	9	9									7	9		
Medical-social service.....														
Public-health-nursing service.....	61	20	1		29	4	(b)	6	(b)		18	21	38	40
School hygiene medical service.....	3	3									4	d 3	(b)	(d)
School hygiene nursing service.....	24	21	(b)		1	(b)		(b)	(b)		20	d 22	1	d 2
Other health services.....	43	38	3	2							46	43	1	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	344	34			153	25	5	98	26	3	35	35	260	309
Services of group-work agencies.....	255				132	15	5	74	26	3			214	255
Special services of group-work agencies.....														
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	35	34						1			35	35		
Local groups under national programs.....	32				20	9		3		(b)			27	32
Summer camps.....	22				1	1		19	(b)	(b)			20	22
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	47				45		2						39	47
Social-service exchange.....	2				2								2	2
Community Chest.....	45				43		2						37	45
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....														
Other social-welfare planning councils.....														

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup> Data not available. <sup>d</sup> Expenditures of one agency providing school hygiene medical service included in school hygiene nursing field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

CINCINNATI AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$20,099	\$5,058	\$3,285	\$4,411	\$1,796	\$725	\$392	\$3,954	\$81	\$396	\$16,558	\$12,738	\$5,973	\$7,362
Child welfare, total.....	1,242	491	111		335	85	56	83	5	76	310	479	832	763
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	376	157			123	25	29	29	12	9	116	362	260	
Institutions for dependent children.....	398	84	38		133	26	25	37	55	36	38	338	361	
Day nurseries.....	46				22	17	1	5	(b)			42	46	
Maternity homes.....	42				22	14		5		2		38	42	
Services to children with behavior problems....	186	159	27								149	186		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	193	91	46		35	2		7	5	7	115	138	53	54
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	10,160	1,883	2,526	4,373	501	290	118	237		232	12,979	8,778	1,208	1,382
Work Projects Administration.....	2,600			2,600							6,015	2,600		
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)			(b)							1	(b)		
General relief and family welfare.....	2,610	1,390	769		364	73	8	5		1	3,375	2,156	430	454
Aid to dependent children.....	479	161	145	173							511	479		
Aid to the aged.....	3,116		1,558	1,558							2,559	3,116		
Aid to the blind.....	74	26	11	37							66	74		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	11				11								9	11
Special service to travelers.....														
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	119	37	37		6		(b)	39		(b)	186	73	30	46
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....	11				10			1					11	11
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	822	242			33	207	104	185		52	229	241	528	581
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	200		5	5	10	6	(b)			173	11	10	118	189
Other services to the handicapped.....	42				26	4	5	2		5			34	42
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	28	28									26	28		
Other relief and service to adults.....	47				41	1		4		(b)			48	47
Health services, total.....	7,405	2,522	649	37	439	284	158	3,236	22	57	3,006	3,195	3,102	4,211
General and special hospitals.....	4,791	1,165	137	6	183	170	117	2,952	21	42	1,138	1,172	2,592	3,619
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	1,015	731	6		31	68	27	139		13	670	752	193	262
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	679	94	494					90			653	679		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	320	128	5	24	84	29	12	36	(b)	1	176	184	147	136
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	40	10			20	10	(b)	(b)		(b)			42	40
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices...	33	32	(b)		1	(b)	(b)			(b)	34	32	1	1
Medical-social service.....	20	13			3	2	2			(b)	(c)	13	(c)	7
Public-health-nursing service.....	119	51	(b)		47	3	(b)	17		1	51	51	50	69
School hygiene medical service.....	76	68	(b)		8					(b)	69	69	8	8
School hygiene nursing service.....	52	49	1		3	(b)					49	49	2	3
Other health services.....	261	181	5	7	61	3	(b)	1	1	1	166	194	66	66
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	1,099	162			329	67	59	398	54	31	263	286	676	813
Services of group-work agencies.....	638				257	45	51	209	52	23			529	638
Special services of group-work agencies.....														
Public recreation other than summer camps....	286	162						125			263	286		
Local groups under national programs.....	66				49	9		3		5			51	66
Summer camps.....	109				23	13	8	60	2	3			95	109
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	193				192		1			(b)			156	193
Social-service exchange.....	8				8								9	8
Community Chest.....	102				102					(b)			90	102
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....	55				55					(b)			36	55
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	29				28		1			(b)			21	29

<sup>a</sup>Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup>Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup>Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

CLEVELAND AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$33,173	\$7,479	\$5,684	\$6,458	\$3,031	\$565	\$1,480	\$7,636	\$142	\$698	\$41,391	\$20,227	\$11,722	\$12,946
Child welfare, total.....	2,599	1,214	84	.....	790	127	156	202	18	6	1,347	1,306	1,169	1,292
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	1,210	714	.....	.....	396	7	5	85	.....	2	851	725	472	485
Institutions for dependent children.....	620	68	8	.....	245	91	112	79	16	2	62	73	494	546
Day nurseries.....	134	.....	.....	.....	67	10	34	21	1	(b)	.....	.....	99	134
Maternity homes.....	83	6	1	.....	52	12	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	83
Services to children with behavior problems....	241	239	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	241	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	311	187	75	.....	30	5	3	6	2	2	211	267	35	44
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	14,641	1,991	4,461	6,415	606	198	325	89	5	551	34,683	12,854	1,538	1,787
Work Projects Administration.....	4,250	.....	.....	4,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,780	4,250	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	4,185	1,129	2,223	.....	452	126	243	11	.....	(b)	8,671	3,352	780	833
Aid to dependent children.....	1,195	442	351	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,362	1,195	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	3,386	.....	1,693	1,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,087	3,386	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	114	41	17	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	114	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	80	31	30	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	59	22	20
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	250	116	116	.....	2	(b)	.....	16	.....	.....	239	232	16	18
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	22	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	340	99	7	.....	53	57	68	52	1	2	89	102	234	238
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	595	3	17	13	15	1	.....	.....	.....	546	(c)	26	425	568
Other services to the handicapped.....	69	7	7	.....	25	11	14	1	4	(b)	15	14	8	55
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	113	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	113	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	43	10	.....	.....	19	3	.....	8	.....	2	65	10	30	33
Health services, total.....	13,736	3,929	1,127	43	634	159	930	6,746	57	111	4,904	5,537	7,450	8,199
General and special hospitals.....	9,588	2,020	143	.....	136	108	745	6,399	.....	37	2,176	2,431	6,459	7,157
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	491	481	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	322	491	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,265	210	959	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	1,174	1,265	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	749	233	1	27	253	1	61	165	8	1	220	286	518	463
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	60	19	.....	.....	40	.....	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	19	19	43	41
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices...	97	94	1	.....	.....	.....	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	97	96	2	1
Medical-social service.....	100	32	.....	.....	21	1	42	(b)	(b)	(b)	97	96	2	1
Public-health-nursing service.....	382	179	1	10	98	.....	37	57	.....	5	(d)	32	(d)	68
School hygiene medical service.....	138	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	187	209	195
School hygiene nursing service.....	141	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	138	.....	.....
Other health services.....	710	382	14	6	71	49	45	27	49	67	416	452	204	258
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	1,837	333	.....	.....	689	67	58	599	62	30	403	505	1,227	1,332
Services of group-work agencies.....	1,036	.....	.....	.....	565	24	48	317	58	24	.....	.....	1,014	1,036
Special services of group-work agencies.....	19	.....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	498	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	(b)	395	498	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	93	.....	.....	.....	78	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	93
Summer camps.....	192	6	.....	.....	43	15	9	111	4	4	7	7	149	185
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	361	12	12	.....	312	13	10	.....	.....	1	56	25	338	336
Social-service exchange.....	45	12	12	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	25	24	20
Community Chest.....	178	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	178
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	91	.....	.....	.....	77	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	91
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	47	.....	.....	.....	38	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	47

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation. <sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields. <sup>e</sup> Expenditure of one agency providing school hygiene nursing service included in public-health-nursing field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

DALLAS AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private Funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$9,281	\$1,033	\$1,923	\$3,465	\$560	\$343	\$46	\$1,554	\$137	\$220	\$5,099	\$6,517	\$2,087	\$2,764
Child welfare, total.....	339	108	45	(b)	87	74	.....	18	5	3	109	155	172	184
Protective, foster care of dependent children...	79	51	.....	.....	26	(b)	.....	2	.....	(b)	24	51	23	28
Institutions for dependent children.....	159	16	14	(b)	42	72	.....	8	5	2	27	31	120	128
Day nurseries.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	(b)	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	14	20
Maternity homes.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	(b)	.....	.....	15	9
Services to children with behavior problems.....	25	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	25	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	48	18	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46	48	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	5,675	247	1,624	3,375	127	73	1	14	2	211	3,878	5,249	216	426
Work Projects Administration.....	1,750	.....	.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,558	1,750	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	359	235	.....	.....	71	51	(b)	1	.....	(b)	242	235	85	123
Aid to dependent children.....	216	2	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	216	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	2,936	.....	1,468	1,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046	2,936	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	88	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Special service to travelers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	2
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	21	.....	.....	.....	18	4	.....	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	.....	16	21
Special overnight care.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Legal aid.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	231	.....	5	5	18	3	.....	(b)	.....	200	11	11	52	220
Other services to the handicapped.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	6	.....	.....	6	8
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	37	6	.....	.....	17	7	1	(b)	.....	6	6	8	43	29
Health services, total.....	2,609	580	253	90	121	107	41	1,341	70	5	974	937	1,353	1,672
General and special hospitals.....	1,856	295	51	47	48	71	35	1,303	6	(b)	370	391	1,120	1,465
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients..	76	45	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	65	76	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	163	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	254	163	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	209	50	.....	26	22	16	6	33	56	(b)	63	80	174	129
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Medical-social service.....	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	75	30	1	9	28	5	.....	1	4	(b)	(c)	13	.....	.....
School hygiene medical service.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	28	41	26	34
School hygiene nursing service.....	30	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....
Other health service.....	154	118	5	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	14	23
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	559	97	.....	.....	133	85	3	181	60	1	138	173	286	386
Services of group-work agencies.....	238	.....	.....	.....	66	49	3	63	57	(b)	.....	.....	173	238
Special services of group-work agencies.....	20	.....	.....	.....	9	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	173	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1	.....	138	173	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	55	.....	.....	.....	36	13	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	55
Summer camps.....	73	(b)	.....	.....	23	12	(b)	37	2	.....	.....	.....	58	73
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	100	3	(b)	(b)	92	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	61	97	.....
Social-service exchange.....	7	.....	(b)	(b)	6	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Community Chest.....	69	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	69
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	16	.....	.....	.....	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	16
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	8	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

DAYTON AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$8,124	\$1,160	\$1,530	\$2,091	\$506	\$212	\$57	\$2,218	\$9	\$341	\$7,093	\$4,504	\$2,810	\$3,620
Child welfare, total.....	384	202	40	(b)	84	10	1	37		10	220	238	124	145
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	143	42		(b)	61	6		33		(b)	41	40	90	103
Institutions for dependent children.....	152	87	33	(b)	17	4	1	1		10	111	119	32	34
Day nurseries.....	9	1			6	(b)		2		(b)			2	9
Maternity homes.....	3	3						(b)			3	3		
Services to children with behavior problems...	29	29				(b)					33	29		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	47	41	7								32	47		
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,932	306	1,295	2,039	71	22	11	12	1	176	6,334	3,631	220	301
Work Projects Administration.....	1,000			1,000							2,893	1,000		
Farm Security Administration.....											1			
General relief and family welfare.....	474	102	291		54	17	3	3		4	1,480	397	71	78
Aid to dependent children.....	226	73	65	87		1					204	226		
Aid to the aged.....	1,866		933	933							1,622	1,866		
Aid to the blind.....	38	14	5	19							31	38		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.														
Special service to travelers.....	1					1								1
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	9	1				(b)		8		(b)			5	9
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....	3	3									3	3		
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	89	78					7	1		3	75	78	15	11
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	175		(b)		4	3				169			110	175
Other services to the handicapped.....	8		(b)		7	(b)	(b)		1				4	8
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	38	31			6	1					18	19	15	19
Other relief and service to adults.....	4	4						(b)			8	4		
Health services, total.....	3,111	614	196	16	124	104	11	1,938	1	108	438	534	1,931	2,578
General and special hospitals.....	2,440	259	24	2	85	73	10	1,889	(b)	97	(b)	(b)	1,805	2,440
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	120	104						13		4	32	120		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	224	47	147					31			211	224		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	12	8			2	(b)				2			16	12
Clinic service.....	31	11	8		1	4	(b)	3	(b)	3	17	21	3	10
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	11				11	(b)							13	11
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices...	25	13	12							(b)	53	25		
Medical-social service.....														
Public-health-nursing service.....	79	40		4	24	5	1	3	(b)	2	9	10	72	69
School hygiene medical service.....	9	9									6	9		
School hygiene nursing service.....	16	16									8	8	4	9
Other health services.....	142	106	4	10		21				(b)	102	116	18	26
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	636	38		35	167	76	34	231	8	47	101	100	468	536
Services of group-work agencies.....	458			35	133	59	34	145	7	43			416	422
Special services of group-work agencies.....	11				10				1	(b)				11
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	100	38			3	(b)		60			101	100		
Local groups under national programs.....	47				28	4	(b)	15					35	47
Summer camps.....	20				3	2		11		4			17	20
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	61				61								66	61
Social-service exchange.....	5				5								7	5
Community Chest.....	43				43								45	43
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....	12				12								12	12
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	1				1								1	1

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

DES MOINES AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds					Expenditures under —				
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,295	\$1,418	\$731	\$2,639	\$313	\$71	\$12	\$1,064	\$2	\$44	\$7,097	\$4,839	\$1,208	\$1,456
Child welfare, total.....	302	154	61	(b)	46	17	8	15	.....	(b)	154	185	106	117
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	70	36	.....	.....	26	3	.....	5	.....	.....	10	15	48	55
Institutions for dependent children.....	110	55	24	.....	10	10	3	6	.....	(b)	71	73	33	37
Day nurseries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maternity homes.....	24	2	.....	.....	10	4	5	3	.....	(b)	.....	.....	24	24
Services to children with behavior problems.....	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	38	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	59	23	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	59	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	1	.....	1	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,973	631	610	2,623	29	18	3	16	1	42	6,193	3,863	81	110
Work Projects Administration.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,713	2,000	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	530	501	2	.....	11	12	2	2	.....	.....	1,114	504	23	27
Aid to dependent children.....	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	41	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	1,173	.....	587	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168	1,173	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	73	18	18	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	73	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	7	1	.....	.....	6	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	.....	6	7
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	(b)
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	75	63	.....	.....	3	2	1	5	1	.....	66	63	10	12
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	50	(b)	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6	.....	41	(c)	(c)	30	50
Other services to the handicapped.....	9	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	(b)	.....	1	2	3	2	6
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	9	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	3	.....	(b)	.....	.....	9	9
Health services, total.....	1,676	596	60	16	64	21	1	917	(b)	(b)	665	709	778	966
General and special hospitals.....	1,100	140	47	3	12	9	1	889	(b)	.....	187	220	693	880
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	75	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	65	75	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	224	219	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	224	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	74	46	9	.....	14	3	.....	3	(b)	(b)	62	54	21	20
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	11	(b)	.....	(b)	10	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	10	11
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	14	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	14	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	62	16	.....	6	28	(b)	.....	11	.....	(b)	19	15	46	46
School hygiene medical service.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	48	47	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	48	.....	.....
Other health services.....	53	41	.....	3	.....	9	.....	(b)	.....	.....	59	44	8	9
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	312	38	.....	.....	141	15	1	116	(b)	1	86	82	214	230
Services of group-work agencies.....	132	.....	.....	.....	102	2	1	27	.....	(b)	.....	.....	131	132
Special services of group-work agencies.....	15	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	82	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	(b)	86	82	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	40	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	10	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	40	40
Summer camps.....	43	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	34	.....	1	.....	.....	42	43
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	33	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	33
Social-service exchange.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Community Chest.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	24
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	8	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Data not available.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

FORT WORTH AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,100	\$635	\$1,247	\$2,828	\$235	\$75	\$21	\$937	\$36	\$86	\$4,582	\$4,774	\$961	\$1,327
Child welfare, total.....	157	57	26	(b)	45	17		6	6	1	64	79	88	78
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	4	3			1	(b)		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3	3	1
Institutions for dependent children.....	93	20	7	(b)	41	14		5	6		21	21	73	73
Day nurseries.....	9	7				1					10	9	5	
Maternity homes.....	4					1		(b)		(b)			8	4
Services to children with behavior problems....	27	27			3	1				(b)	15	27		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	19		19							(b)	18	19		
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	4,155	149	1,073	2,773	40	30	1	9	5	76	3,870	3,990	77	165
Work Projects Administration.....	1,700			1,700							2,818	1,700		
Farm Security Administration.....	2			2							3	2		
General relief and family welfare.....	174	119			27	24			3	(b)	246	119	27	55
Aid to dependent children.....	137		68	68								137		
Aid to the aged.....	1,957		978	978							755	1,957		
Aid to the blind.....	37		18	18								37		
Service and relief to transients and travelers..	4				4	(b)							4	4
Special service to travelers.....														
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	14				2	5		7		(b)			12	14
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	30	26				1	1	2			25	26	4	4
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	94		7	6	4					76	14	13	18	81
Other services to the handicapped.....	1					(b)								1
Domestic-relations and probation service....														
Other relief and service to adults.....	5	3			2						9		13	5
Health services, total.....	1,480	393	149	54	11	13	15	834	9	1	561	607	647	873
General and special hospitals.....	1,054	188	3	3	6	4	15	832	3	(b)	193	195	636	859
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients..	61	38	20	2				(b)	(b)	(b)	50	61		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	124	(b)	116					1	7	(b)	98	124		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	59	31		23	(b)	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	59	55	3	3
Mental-hygiene clinics.....														
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices....	11	9		2							7	11		
Medical-social service.....														
Public-health-nursing service.....	45	30		14							36	45		
School hygiene medical service.....	17	17									14	17		
School hygiene nursing service.....	28	28									24	28		
Other health services.....	81	50	10	10	5	5				(b)	79	70	8	11
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	256	32			91	15	5	88	16	8	86	94	103	162
Services of group-work agencies.....	108				68	4	(b)	23	13	1			61	108
Special services of group-work agencies.....	11				1	3			(b)	8				11
Public recreation other than summer camps....	94	32				5	5	52			86	94		
Local groups under national programs.....	22				15	2		2	2				20	22
Summer camps.....	21				7	1	(b)	11	1	(b)			21	21
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	53	4			48	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)			4	45	48
Social-service exchange.....	3				3								3	3
Community Chest.....	37				37		(b)						36	37
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....	7				7	(b)			(b)				6	7
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	6	4			2			(b)				4		2

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

HARTFORD AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$9,306	\$1,636	\$1,888	\$847	\$759	\$247	\$500	\$3,244	\$102	\$82	\$5,801	\$4,355	\$3,078	\$4,951
Child welfare, total.....	904	184	368	.....	139	20	105	87	.....	1	527	527	307	377
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	409	28	190	.....	106	1	25	57	.....	1	234	215	162	193
Institutions for dependent children.....	268	110	54	.....	10	.....	74	21	.....	.....	138	139	112	129
Day nurseries.....	24	.....	.....	.....	15	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	24
Maternity homes.....	24	.....	.....	.....	2	16	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	24
Services to children with behavior problems...	49	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	40	49	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	130	.....	124	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	124	6	6
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,783	692	738	839	220	114	84	60	33	2	3,886	2,293	502	490
Work Projects Administration.....	340	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,653	340	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	933	551	135	.....	194	21	12	17	.....	2	1,064	696	275	236
Aid to dependent children.....	198	59	80	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	198	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	899	.....	450	436	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	901	899	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	15	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	15	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	10	.....	.....	.....	8	(b)	1	1	(b)	.....	.....	.....	8	10
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	80	7	17	.....	6	12	1	14	24	.....	37	24	45	56
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	236	56	44	.....	.....	66	58	11	.....	.....	91	100	124	135
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	16	.....	2	.....	5	.....	(b)	.....	9	(b)	(c)	2	12	14
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	38	.....	.....	.....	6	14	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	38
Health services, total.....	4,937	691	782	8	142	52	221	2,968	6	66	1,342	1,469	1,757	3,468
General and special hospitals.....	3,583	271	100	.....	.....	32	192	2,924	.....	64	424	383	1,529	3,200
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	282	17	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	194	282	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	489	86	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432	489	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	138	66	15	1	30	.....	2	26	.....	.....	98	81	57	57
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	29	.....	(b)	(b)	28	(b)	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	25	29
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices...	12	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	28	8	.....	.....	3	.....	14	2	.....	2	.....	.....	(d)	28
Public-health-nursing service.....	128	20	.....	.....	75	(b)	14	14	6	.....	.....	.....	126	128
School hygiene medical service.....	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	45	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	54	.....	.....
Other health services.....	149	116	.....	7	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	123	21	26
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	618	69	.....	.....	198	57	89	128	64	12	45	65	460	553
Services of group-work agencies.....	359	4	.....	.....	140	18	79	65	47	7	.....	.....	364	359
Special services of group-work agencies.....	71	.....	.....	.....	13	34	4	9	8	4	.....	.....	.....	71
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	65	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	39	.....	.....	.....	37	1	(b)	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	43	39
Summer camps.....	84	.....	.....	.....	8	4	5	55	9	2	.....	.....	54	84
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	63	.....	.....	.....	60	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	63
Social-service exchange.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Community Chest.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	36
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	21
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	3

<sup>a</sup>Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup>Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup>Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation. <sup>d</sup>Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

HOUSTON AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$9,015	\$1,319	\$1,578	\$3,008	\$824	\$138	\$235	\$1,774	\$78	\$59	\$5,125	\$5,911	\$2,357	\$3,104
Child welfare, total.....	510	234	38	(b)	214	3	10	9	2	1	225	223	256	287
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	201	63			131	2		5			34	28	162	174
Institutions for dependent children.....	155	88	3	(b)	52	1	9	1	1		76	76	62	78
Day nurseries.....	15				12		1	1			10		12	15
Maternity homes.....	14				11			2		(b)			11	14
Services to children with behavior problems.....	48	45	3								47	48	(b)	
Institutions for delinquent children.....	77	38	32		6					1	58	71	7	7
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	4,731	238	1,261	2,946	215	7	(b)	12	(b)	52	3,787	4,447	218	283
Work Projects Administration.....	1,675			1,675							2,473	1,675		
Farm Security Administration.....	1			1							13	1		
General relief and family welfare.....	354	202			134	6	(b)	8	(b)	4	387	205	102	149
Aid to dependent children.....	164		82	82								164		
Aid to the aged.....	2,266		1,133	1,133							851	2,266		
Aid to the blind.....	71		36	36								71		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	25				23	(b)		2					23	25
Special service to travelers.....														
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	18	1			16			1			5	1	27	17
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	62	35			26	(b)		1			31	34	28	29
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	73		11	11	4					48	20	21	23	52
Other services to the handicapped.....														
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	8			8							6	8		
Other relief and service to adults.....	13				13								15	13
Health services, total.....	3,120	789	280	62	109	69	214	1,570	23	4	994	1,108	1,476	2,012
General and special hospitals.....	2,177	393	16	9	10	34	165	1,529	22		334	385	1,284	1,792
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	123	74	49					(b)		(b)	89	123		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	218	19	188					5	2	4	223	218		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	296	140	6	29	22	15	50	34			151	174	97	122
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	27				26	(b)		1					28	27
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	2	2									5	2		
Medical-social service.....	2									(c)		2		
Public-health-nursing service.....	90	19	3	15	50	1		1			23	37	46	53
School hygiene medical service.....	18	13	5								18	18		
School hygiene nursing service.....	41	28	9	3							36	41		
Other health services.....	126	98	4	6		18					115	108	21	18
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	577	58			209	60	11	183	53	3	120	133	328	444
Services of group-work agencies.....	274	1			154	4	11	52	48	2			244	274
Special services of group-work agencies.....	74				2	51		19	1					74
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	133	57				1		74	1		120	133		
Local groups under national programs.....	63				48	1		13	1	(b)			52	63
Summer camps.....	34				5	2		24	2	(b)			32	34
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	77				77								79	77
Social-service exchange.....	8				8									8
Community Chest.....	56				56									56
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....	14				14									14
Other social-welfare planning councils.....													13	

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. Separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

KANSAS CITY, MO., AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$13,882	\$2,240	\$2,757	\$4,297	\$913	\$494	\$151	\$2,658	\$12	\$358	\$11,874	\$9,469	\$3,767	\$4,413
Child welfare, total.....	635	271	28	(c)	205	34	65	28	2	2	213	284	331	351
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	153	64			71	8	(c)	9			(d)	63	51	90
Institutions for dependent children.....	244	61	(c)		86	18	65	12	(c)	1	62	51	207	193
Day nurseries.....	28				18	6	(c)	3	(c)	(c)	9		27	28
Maternity homes.....	22				20		(c)	2					28	22
Services to children with behavior problems.....	64	63		(c)				1			59	64		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	123	82	28		9	2		(c)	2	(c)	83	106	19	17
Other child-welfare services.....	1				1									1
Family welfare and relief, total.....	7,652	233	2,319	4,271	238	125	59	93	5	309	9,728	6,857	652	795
Work Projects Administration.....	2,800			2,800							5,717	2,800		
Farm Security Administration.....	4			4							5	4		
General relief and family welfare.....	835	3	663		125	38	1	2		1	1,179	668	176	166
Aid to dependent children.....	343	1	171	172	1						278	343		
Aid to the aged.....	2,639	2	1,349	1,285	2						2,160	2,639		
Aid to the blind.....	125		125								116	125		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	18				18	(c)				(c)			15	18
Special service to travelers.....													105	90
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	90		1		32	2	7	46	(c)	2				
Special overnight care.....											5	6		
Legal aid.....	6	6									191	194	126	136
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	330	193		10	14	61	46	15	(c)	305	18	20	171	331
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	351		10	10	20	1	5						1	4
Other services to the handicapped.....	4				3	1	(c)		(c)					
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	45	16						29			48	45		
Other relief and service to adults.....	61	11			23	21			5	(c)	10	11	58	49
Health services, total.....	4,761	1,581	410	25	231	107	25	2,350	1	31	1,831	2,138	2,261	2,623
General and special hospitals.....	3,353	909	8	(c)	44	57	21	2,302	(c)	11	843	988	2,020	2,365
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	248	165	83					(c)			208	248		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	478	142	314					19	1	2	496	478		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	150	40	(c)		62	21	3	14	(c)	8	50	58	80	92
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	13	2			11								11	13
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices.....	11	8								3	12	11		
Medical-social service.....	39	26			7			(c)		6	(e)	32	(e)	7
Public-health-nursing service.....	137	26	2	11	75	8	1	13			10	41	97	96
School hygiene medical service.....	6	3				2		1			7	6		
School hygiene nursing service.....	74	73	(c)	(c)			(c)				58	74		
Other health services.....	253	187	3	13	30	20				(c)	146	203	52	50
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	738	155			148	226	3	187	3	16	102	190	444	548
Services of group-work agencies.....	291				118	86	2	75		9			279	291
Special services of group-work agencies.....	61	4			14	43				1				61
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	190	151							35	3	102	190		
Local groups under national programs.....	100				2	76	(c)	17		5			76	100
Summer camps.....	97				14	21	(c)	61	(c)	2			90	97
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	96		1		92	3	(c)			(c)			79	96
Social-service exchange.....	6		1		5								5	6
Community Chest.....	56				56								46	56
Sectarian financial federations.....	4				1	3							4	4
Council of social agencies.....	23				23	(c)	(c)			(c)			16	23
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	8				7	(c)				(c)			8	8

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$63,011 from sectarian financial federations.

<sup>c</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>d</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation and clinic service fields.

<sup>e</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

LOS ANGELES AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —				
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices		
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942	
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$89,857	\$29,564	\$12,425	\$25,292	\$2,947	<sup>b</sup> \$3,054	\$584	\$14,604	\$143	\$1,242	\$94,032	\$68,525	\$16,282	\$21,332	
Child welfare, total.....	3,836	1,994	525	3	511	291	139	339	15	18	2,083	2,376	1,291	1,461	
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	579	130	126	1	173	56	2	87	3	(c)	256	262	246	317	
Institutions for dependent children.....	929	96	48	1	234	197	130	201	8	15	45	49	823	880	
Day nurseries.....	164	71		(c)	56	13	1	23		1	55	70	78	94	
Maternity homes.....	67	5	1		21	22	1								
Services to children with behavior problems...	1,143	1,143						17	(c)	(c)				53	67
Institutions for delinquent children.....	953	550	350	1	27	3	5	11	4	2	1,005	1,143			
Other child-welfare services.....											722	852	91	102	
Family welfare and relief, total.....	53,634	15,314	9,318	25,097	709	1,150	190	680	28	1,149	76,747	50,058	3,106	3,576	
Work Projects Administration.....	8,400			8,400							20,273	8,400			
Farm Security Administration.....	(c)			(c)							13	(c)			
General relief and family welfare.....	5,869	4,454			482	693	(c)	231	6	3	22,270	4,624	1,125	1,244	
Aid to dependent children.....	3,589	784	1,560	1,123				122			3,097	3,589			
Aid to the aged.....	30,029	8,195	7,112	14,696				26			27,550	30,029			
Aid to the blind.....	2,006	631	565	809				1			2,060	2,006			
Service and relief to transients and travelers..	28	1			20	6		1	(c)					27	28
Special service to travelers.....	21					21									21
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	202	19	(c)		40	100	8	29	6	(c)	86		271	202	
Special overnight care.....	90					8		82							90
Legal aid.....	49	34			12	2		(c)			36	34	12	15	
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	1,510	886	(c)	16	42	184	181	179	13		974	953	496	557	
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	1,280		81	52	9	1				1,137	111	133	970	1,147	
Other services to the handicapped.....	1					1								1	
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	273	273									260	273			
Other relief and service to adults.....	288	36			104	134		9	4	1	17	17	205	271	
Health services, total.....	28,093	10,393	2,582	192	715	972	224	12,947	11	57	13,301	14,055	10,159	14,038	
General and special hospitals.....	17,476	4,110	54	42	425	535	53	12,204	5	48	4,606	4,875	8,790	12,602	
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients..	2,253	1,559	191	49	43	141	93	171	6	2	1,600	1,720	486	533	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	3,193	615	2,297		2	1	1	271		6	2,698	3,172	18	21	
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....															
Clinic service.....	1,787	1,112	14	35	167	128	72	259		1	1,362	1,199	642	588	
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	44	16			26			1			16	16	22	27	
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices...	196	181			15						588	181	15	15	
Medical-social service.....	378	344			26	4	3				(d)	344	(d)	34	
Public-health-nursing service.....	410	338			16	33	(c)	22			353	338	46	72	
School hygiene medical service.....	394	369			6	(c)		19			358	369	27	25	
School hygiene nursing service.....	518	518						(c)			478	518	(c)	(c)	
Other health services.....	1,444	1,230	27	66	4	115	3				1,242	1,323	113	121	
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	3,851	1,838			639	604	31	638	90	11	1,901	2,037	1,294	1,814	
Services of group-work agencies.....	905				438	151	31	201	78	6			808	905	
Special services of group-work agencies.....	365					365								365	
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	1,972	1,823				2		138	9	(c)	1,841	1,972			
Local groups under national programs.....	267				187	53	(c)	18	2	1			252	262	
Summer camps.....	342	15			14	33	1	281	(c)	4	59	65	234	282	
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	442	25	(c)	(c)	373	37	(c)	(c)		6			431	442	
Social-service exchange.....	17	4	(c)	(c)	12	(c)								24	17
Community Chest.....	275				275									268	275
Sectarian financial federations.....	23					23								17	23
Council of social agencies.....	56				55	1	(c)	(c)		(c)				48	56
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	71	21			31	13				6				74	71

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$303,332 from sectarian financial federations.

<sup>c</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

LOUISVILLE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$7,967	\$2,549	\$626	\$1,645	\$599	<sup>b</sup> \$425	\$120	\$1,815	\$73	\$114	\$5,498	\$5,014	\$2,368	\$2,954
Child welfare, total.....	781	483	21	21	71	72	43	38	31	(c)	559	552	210	229
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	203	140	3	.....	38	1	4	17	.....	.....	166	148	49	54
Institutions for dependent children.....	318	167	(c)	.....	7	69	36	13	26	(c)	153	182	128	137
Day nurseries.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	6	7
Maternity homes.....	24	.....	.....	.....	17	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	24
Services to children with behavior problems.....	115	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	127	115	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	113	61	18	21	5	.....	1	2	4	.....	108	107	8	6
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,160	762	331	1,529	140	168	64	50	16	101	3,465	2,620	468	540
Work Projects Administration.....	1,250	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,358	1,250	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	611	447	4	(c)	87	61	2	1	9	.....	401	452	140	160
Aid to dependent children.....	216	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	216	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	594	.....	322	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	594	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	15	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15
Special service to travelers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	25	1	.....	.....	5	2	1	15	.....	(c)	.....	.....	20	25
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	267	84	.....	.....	5	86	60	32	.....	.....	68	84	168	183
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	132	.....	5	6	18	1	(c)	1	.....	101	(d)	11	89	121
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	36	13	.....	1	(c)	14	(c)	(c)	7	(c)	6	13	27	23
Health services, total.....	3,429	1,239	274	95	129	92	10	1,560	17	12	1,352	1,703	1,347	1,726
General and special hospitals.....	2,162	554	5	5	51	44	7	1,471	15	11	416	582	1,212	1,579
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	418	387	.....	.....	22	1	3	3	2	1	347	391	21	27
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	259	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	259	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	239	138	1	56	1	13	(c)	29	1*	(c)	188	222	15	17
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	31	2	.....	.....	19	9	.....	(c)	.....	.....	3	5	23	26
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	9	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	18	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	155	86	.....	18	36	1	(c)	13	.....	1	61	105	49	50
School hygiene medical service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other health services.....	140	45	9	15	1	26	(c)	44	.....	.....	130	113	27	27
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	529	64	.....	(c)	195	89	3	167	9	1	122	138	277	391
Services of group-work agencies.....	237	.....	.....	.....	144	22	3	59	8	(c)	.....	.....	189	237
Special services of group-work agencies.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	138	64	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	73	.....	.....	122	138	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	41	.....	.....	.....	36	1	.....	5	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	38	41
Summer camps.....	49	.....	.....	(c)	16	1	(c)	30	1	(c)	.....	.....	50	49
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	68	2	.....	.....	63	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	68
Social-service exchange.....	4	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Community Chest.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	41
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	18	.....	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Includes \$1,425 from sectarian financial federations. <sup>c</sup> Less than \$500.  
<sup>d</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation. <sup>e</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

MILWAUKEE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$22,814	\$8,586	\$2,215	\$5,031	\$1,020	<sup>b</sup> \$573	\$173	\$4,547	\$163	\$506	\$28,072	\$16,513	\$5,180	\$6,301
Child welfare, total.....	1,346	677	124	.....	206	144	52	76	64	2	722	782	500	563
Protective, foster care of dependent children...	275	75	3	.....	116	31	7	43	(c)	.....	93	78	174	197
Institutions for dependent children.....	636	432	3	.....	64	79	35	19	2	2	389	421	209	215
Day nurseries.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	(c)	.....	.....	7	9
Maternity homes.....	44	3	.....	.....	14	10	1	10	7	.....	.....	.....	38	44
Services to children with behavior problems.....	93	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	93	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	287	74	116	.....	10	22	9	2	54	.....	147	188	72	99
Other child-welfare services.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)	2	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	11,420	3,866	1,332	5,006	266	250	57	142	7	493	22,129	10,348	925	1,073
Work Projects Administration.....	3,100	.....	.....	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,992	3,100	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	2,793	2,442	14	.....	141	153	11	13	4	15	6,586	2,456	335	337
Aid to dependent children.....	1,122	478	357	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,309	1,122	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	3,062	622	895	1,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,802	3,062	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	123	26	35	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	123	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	19	.....	.....	1	17	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	19
Special service to travelers.....	25	.....	.....	.....	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	69	6	.....	.....	25	(c)	.....	13	1	24	.....	.....	60	69
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	463	221	.....	.....	27	49	45	117	3	1	193	228	215	235
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	541	8	29	11	39	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	453	73	192	266	349
Other services to the handicapped.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	61	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	31	3	.....	.....	17	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	23	29
Health services, total.....	8,275	3,055	746	26	262	139	59	3,955	29	5	3,993	4,179	3,236	4,097
General and special hospitals.....	4,645	922	1	.....	145	69	38	3,465	(c)	4	1,056	1,031	2,793	3,614
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	683	375	196	.....	.....	4	5	103	.....	(c)	569	623	56	60
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,605	921	492	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	1,447	1,591	14	14
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	383	173	12	(c)	43	1	14	111	28	.....	255	200	159	183
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	32	.....	.....
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	27	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	242	110	.....	2	59	2	3	65	(c)	(c)	109	112	128	129
School hygiene medical service.....	96	93	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	95	2	2
School hygiene nursing service.....	159	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	159	.....	.....
Other health services.....	395	233	44	22	15	62	.....	19	.....	(c)	229	299	85	95
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,667	988	13	.....	199	22	4	373	62	5	1,229	1,204	406	464
Services of group-work agencies.....	307	.....	.....	.....	139	19	1	87	58	4	.....	.....	277	307
Special services of group-work agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	1,204	988	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	.....	.....	1,229	1,204	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	62	.....	.....	.....	41	1	3	15	2	(c)	.....	.....	47	62
Summer camps.....	94	.....	.....	.....	19	2	(c)	69	2	1	.....	.....	82	94
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	105	.....	.....	.....	88	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	105
Social-service exchange.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9
Community Chest.....	61	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	61
Sectarian financial federations.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17
Council of social agencies.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.  
<sup>d</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$174,200 from sectarian financial federations.

<sup>c</sup> Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

NEW ORLEANS AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields</b> .....	<b>\$15,141</b>	<b>\$972</b>	<b>\$4,789</b>	<b>\$5,182</b>	<b>\$641</b>	<b>\$564</b>	<b>\$273</b>	<b>\$2,389</b>	<b>\$61</b>	<b>\$269</b>	<b>\$14,265</b>	<b>\$11,011</b>	<b>\$3,302</b>	<b>\$4,130</b>
Child welfare, total.....	521	117	61		165	80	61	22	13	3	104	141	328	380
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	124	7	47		60	4	3	2	(b)	(b)	26	48	62	76
Institutions for dependent children.....	230	27			82	50	57	10	1	2	4	4	194	226
Day nurseries.....	23	1			14	5	1	3		(b)			18	23
Maternity homes.....	25	1			1	19	(b)	5					20	25
Services to children with behavior problems.....	20	20									21	20		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	98	61	14		8	2		2	11	1	53	68	34	30
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	8,135	61	2,159	5,098	163	310	49	45	(b)	250	11,778	7,313	587	822
Work Projects Administration.....	3,700			3,700							8,577	3,700		
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)			(b)								(b)		
General relief and family welfare.....	606		424		87	91	(b)	4		(b)	705	424	115	182
Aid to dependent children.....	1,727		993	733							1,373	1,727		
Aid to the aged.....	1,293		685	608							997	1,293		
Aid to the blind.....	103		52	51							73	103		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	21				19	(b)	(b)	1		(b)			14	21
Special service to travelers.....	6					6								6
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	29				15	7	1	6		(b)			29	29
Special overnight care.....	6							6						6
Legal aid.....	1				1	(b)								1
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	303	59			35	128	48	23	(b)	11	2	57	232	246
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	259		4	4	6	1		3		239		9	116	250
Other services to the handicapped.....	2	2						(b)					2	2
Domestic-relations and probation service.....														
Other relief and service to adults.....	78					77		(b)					78	78
Health services, total.....	5,796	599	2,564	84	129	35	150	2,193	26	16	2,143	3,276	2,091	2,520
General and special hospitals.....	3,676	15	1,520		13	7	74	2,019	17	12	1,181	1,545	1,696	2,131
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	163		159			(b)	(b)	1	2	1	3	163	23	
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	683	30	552			2	2	97	(b)		440	570	77	113
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	570	105	260	38	42	5	45	67	5	2	135	389	188	181
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	22					3	19						24	22
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	4	1			3	(b)	(b)	(b)		(b)	2	1	2	3
Medical-social service.....	86	8	53		12	1	9	(b)	2	(b)	(c)	54	(c)	32
Public-health-nursing service.....	106	55			46	(b)	(b)	5		(b)	85	103	64	3
School hygiene medical service.....	30	30									19	30		
School hygiene nursing service.....	27	27									27	27		
Other health services.....	428	329	19	46	13	17	(b)	3		(b)	252	394	17	35
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	598	192			110	132	12	130	22	(b)	241	278	214	320
Services of group-work agencies.....	163	1			94	15	4	28	20				157	163
Special services of group-work agencies.....	86					86								86
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	278	190			5		8	78	2		241	278		
Local groups under national programs.....	38				5	28		5					30	38
Summer camps.....	32	(b)			10	3	(b)	19	(b)	(b)			26	32
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	92	3	6		75	7	1			(b)		3	82	89
Social-service exchange.....	8	(b)	6		2	(b)							10	8
Community Chest.....	50				49	(b)	(b)						47	50
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....	20	(b)	(b)		17	3				(b)			15	20
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	13	3			6	4	(b)			(b)	3	10	10	10

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. Separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

OKLAHOMA CITY AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$4,909	\$457	\$1,261	\$2,499	\$281	\$136		\$217	\$14	\$44	\$3,837	\$4,205	\$524	\$704
Child welfare, total.....	190	57	64		50	14		4			92	104	79	87
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	31	4	5		20			2					24	31
Institutions for dependent children.....	73	29	23		15	6		1			44	42	32	31
Day nurseries.....	13				10	2		2			(b)		11	13
Maternity homes.....	12				6	6		(b)					11	12
Services to children with behavior problems.....	25	25									17	25		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	37		37								31	37		
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,930	220	1,007	2,496	60	78		26	(b)	44	3,366	3,722	132	208
Work Projects Administration.....	1,500			1,500							1,622	1,500		
Farm Security Administration.....	1			1							5	1		
General relief and family welfare.....	322	186	18		53	61		3	(b)		199	204	70	118
Aid to dependent children.....	327	1	163	163							253	327		
Aid to the aged.....	1,612	3	801	807							1,226	1,612		
Aid to the blind.....	46	(b)	23	23							33	46		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	1												2	1
Special service to travelers.....	(b)				(b)									(b)
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	23				2			22					17	23
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	32	28				4		1			25	28	4	5
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	46		1	1						44	(c)	2	16	44
Other services to the handicapped.....														
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	3	3									3	3		
Other relief and service to adults.....	17				4	13							22	17
Health services, total.....	498	156	190	3	26	12		111			350	355	110	142
General and special hospitals.....	207	11	85		1	1		108			90	101	87	105
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	36		36								40	36		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	38		38					1			34	38		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	60	20	24		7	7		2			42	44	15	16
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	11			(b)	8	3								11
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	37	37									38	37		
Medical-social service.....														
Public-health-nursing service.....	26	20	6								28	26		
School hygiene medical service.....	8	8									88	8		
School hygiene nursing service.....	6	6									7	6		
Other health services.....	69	54	2	3	9	2					62	59	8	10
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	258	24			112	31		76	14		28	24	172	234
Services of group-work agencies.....	130				74	1		44	11				114	130
Special services of group-work agencies.....	28				6	22								28
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	24	24									28	24		
Local groups under national programs.....	45				30	6		8	1				39	45
Summer camps.....	30				2	2		24	1				19	30
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	33				33								31	33
Social-service exchange.....	3				3								3	3
Community Chest.....	25				25								26	25
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....	5				5								2	5
Other social-welfare planning councils.....														

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

OMAHA AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$6,635	\$803	\$1,239	\$2,252	\$487	\$409	\$21	\$1,322	\$19	\$83	\$6,710	\$4,288	\$2,040	\$2,346
Child welfare, total.....	309	45	54	(b)	78	95	4	22	1	11	91	98	185	211
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	71	10	5	(b)	34	12	1	9	1	.....	18	15	50	57
Institutions for dependent children.....	127	12	3	.....	24	75	2	4	(b)	6	21	15	102	112
Day nurseries.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	2	(b)	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9
Maternity homes.....	27	.....	.....	.....	16	5	(b)	5	(b)	.....	.....	.....	21	27
Services to children with behavior problems....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	57	4	46	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	35	50	5	7
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,633	340	766	2,214	153	47	13	30	1	68	5,992	3,324	308	309
Work Projects Administration.....	1,450	.....	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,993	1,450	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	(b)	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	315	169	4	.....	125	9	2	2	.....	3	347	174	198	142
Aid to dependent children.....	432	61	185	185	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	489	432	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	1,142	31	554	554	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1,044	1,142	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	35	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	36	35	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	(b)	.....	.....	3	5
Special service to travelers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	8	(b)	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	8
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	119	67	.....	.....	17	5	11	17	1	(b)	59	67	49	52
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	78	3	6	6	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	64	(c)	14	24	64
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	1	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service....	10	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	19	33
Other relief and service to adults.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Health services, total.....	2,335	398	420	38	62	196	3	1,208	7	3	612	846	1,257	1,490
General and special hospitals.....	1,664	236	75	.....	13	136	(b)	1,203	.....	.....	276	314	1,102	1,350
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	22	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	282	.....	275	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	282	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	65	8	10	3	10	31	1	2	(b)	1	15	16	68	48
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices...	63	17	37	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	54	7	9
Medical-social service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	69	5	.....	12	40	.....	2	2	7	2	.....	.....	65	69
School hygiene medical service.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	36	.....	.....
Other health services.....	129	91	1	23	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	41	116	15	13
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	308	20	.....	.....	143	70	1	62	10	1	15	20	246	288
Services of group-work agencies.....	211	.....	.....	.....	107	60	1	38	5	(b)	.....	.....	179	211
Special services of group-work agencies.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Public recreation other than summer camps....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	49	.....	.....	.....	33	4	.....	10	2	1	.....	.....	44	49
Summer camps.....	20	.....	.....	.....	(b)	3	.....	14	2	(b)	.....	.....	23	20
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	49	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	49
Social-service exchange.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Community Chest.....	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	38
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup>Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup>Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup>Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

PROVIDENCE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$8,369	\$1,505	\$2,349	\$1,307	\$557	<sup>b</sup> \$457	\$432	\$1,657	\$21	\$85	\$7,542	\$5,072	\$2,795	\$3,297
Child welfare, total.....	566	72	244	.....	74	112	14	48	1	1	263	305	237	261
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	205	10	107	.....	45	24	5	13	.....	(c)	107	115	74	89
Institutions for dependent children.....	155	4	64	.....	14	47	8	18	(c)	(c)	45	60	118	95
Day nurseries.....	68	.....	.....	.....	10	40	1	16	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	33	68
Maternity homes.....	9	(c)	1	.....	5	2	1	1	.....	(c)	.....	.....	12	9
Services to children with behavior problems.....	71	57	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	71	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	59	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	59	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	3,872	713	1,382	1,289	158	77	133	33	13	75	6,024	3,396	473	475
Work Projects Administration.....	660	.....	.....	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,703	660	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	1,360	554	662	.....	118	17	5	3	1	.....	2,131	1,216	150	144
Aid to dependent children.....	358	39	183	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	358	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	989	.....	505	484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	989	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	13	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	10	.....	.....	7	9	(c)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	49	13	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	27	31	17	34	32
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	6	.....	(c)	.....	5	.....	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	288	59	2	6	56	127	21	12	4	.....	60	67	214	222
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	54	.....	3	3	4	(c)	(c)	(c)	43	.....	6	6	47	48
Other services to the handicapped.....	10	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	9	10
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	25	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	25	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	50	42	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	41	46	4	4
Health services, total.....	3,411	669	717	17	125	181	254	1,446	1	1	1,197	1,281	1,721	2,130
General and special hospitals.....	2,063	457	50	4	29	147	183	1,192	(c)	.....	409	370	1,303	1,693
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	256	(c)	216	4	15	11	1	8	.....	(c)	175	212	32	44
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	608	2	437	.....	.....	1	38	130	(c)	(c)	393	471	152	137
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	139	35	1	(c)	20	16	15	52	(c)	(c)	21	33	107	107
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	24	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	24	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	32	6	2	(c)	(c)	3	5	15	.....	.....	(d)	5	(d)	27
Public-health-nursing service.....	132	48	(c)	45	1	12	26	.....	(c)	.....	10	27	106	105
School hygiene medical service.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	30	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	32	.....	.....
Other health services.....	88	43	5	9	8	3	.....	21	.....	.....	78	77	11	11
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	435	51	1	.....	133	77	28	130	7	8	58	81	304	354
Services of group-work agencies.....	257	.....	.....	.....	121	39	21	67	6	3	.....	.....	228	257
Special services of group-work agencies.....	23	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	23
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	80	50	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	26	.....	.....	57	80	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	25	.....	.....	.....	7	10	5	3	.....	(c)	.....	.....	26	25
Summer camps.....	50	1	1	.....	5	7	2	33	1	1	2	1	50	49
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	85	1	6	.....	66	9	2	1	.....	1	.....	9	60	76
Social-service exchange.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....
Community Chest.....	46	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	43	46
Sectarian financial federations.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Council of social agencies.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	3	16
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	9	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	6

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Includes \$175,180 from sectarian financial federations. <sup>c</sup> Less than \$500.  
<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

RICHMOND AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$5,383	\$1,210	\$825	\$1,270	\$563	\$320	\$65	\$997	\$1	\$132	\$4,469	\$4,047	\$1,165	\$1,336
Child welfare, total.....	402	116	56	.....	79	97	15	21	.....	18	120	170	234	232
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	135	45	7	.....	58	13	(b)	8	.....	3	28	55	78	79
Institutions for dependent children.....	130	17	.....	.....	7	80	7	3	.....	15	8	12	129	118
Day nurseries.....	10	1	.....	.....	6	.....	2	2	.....	(b)	.....	.....	9	10
Maternity homes.....	24	(b)	.....	.....	8	3	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	24
Services to children with behavior problems....	56	36	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	56	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	47	16	29	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	1	47	47	.....	.....
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,206	416	243	1,222	162	73	39	9	.....	42	3,069	1,875	313	331
Work Projects Administration.....	975	.....	.....	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,307	975	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	362	162	72	.....	107	15	2	2	.....	3	327	236	135	127
Aid to dependent children.....	215	53	60	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	215	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	309	82	97	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	309	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	22	6	6	10	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	22	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers..	12	1	1	.....	7	(b)	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9	12
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	21	1	.....	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	10	(c)	1	16	20
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)	1
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	179	74	1	.....	9	57	37	2	.....	.....	48	72	99	107
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	38	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	(c)	12	25	26
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	23	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	50	15	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	3	.....	3	11	12	29	38
Health services, total.....	2,244	601	526	48	59	101	6	857	.....	47	1,218	1,927	277	318
General and special hospitals.....	1,234	206	107	18	.....	81	4	795	.....	22	452	1,003	194	230
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	182	132	31	.....	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	164	182	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	336	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	289	336	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic services.....	163	47	50	10	17	1	.....	27	.....	10	115	162	1	1
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	23	7	1	.....	14	(b)	.....	.....	.....	(b)	1	1	21	21
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	30	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e)	10	.....	.....
Public-health-nursing service.....	102	58	(b)	1	23	.....	2	16	.....	.....	50	55	44	47
School hygiene medical service.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	28	.....	.....
Other health services.....	127	80	13	15	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	95	109	17	18
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	428	76	(b)	.....	161	49	5	110	1	25	62	75	251	353
Services of group-work agencies.....	281	1	.....	.....	134	32	5	90	.....	20	.....	.....	197	281
Special services of group-work agencies.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	75	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	29	.....	.....	.....	25	(b)	.....	1	(b)	3	.....	.....	25	29
Summer camps.....	29	(b)	(b)	.....	2	3	.....	20	1	3	.....	.....	29	29
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	103	(b)	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	.....	90	103
Social-service exchange.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
Community Chest.....	63	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	63
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	19	(b)	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	.....	18	19
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	(b)	.....	(b)	.....	.....	16	17

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup> Data not available for 1940 for one agency then in operation. <sup>d</sup> Expenditures of one agency providing legal aid included in general-relief and family-welfare field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs. <sup>e</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

ROCHESTER AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$16,017	\$5,866	\$2,334	\$1,963	\$1,122	\$110	\$399	\$4,036	\$133	\$53	\$15,332	\$10,065	\$4,989	\$5,952
Child welfare, total.....	1,162	811	14	.....	153	2	41	119	.....	22	577	650	469	512
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	811	633	14	.....	60	1	15	87	.....	2	461	541	219	270
Institutions for dependent children.....	174	52	.....	.....	63	1	14	24	.....	19	.....	.....	191	174
Day nurseries.....	33	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	10	7	.....	1	.....	.....	25	33
Maternity homes.....	18	(b)	.....	.....	15	(b)	2	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	18
Services to children with behavior problems.....	109	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	109	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	17
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,658	2,685	1,398	1,963	223	39	93	217	9	30	11,705	6,107	520	551
Work Projects Administration.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,949	1,000	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	2,436	1,418	826	.....	132	10	5	45	.....	.....	5,912	2,289	160	147
Aid to dependent children.....	478	252	111	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	478	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	2,111	804	453	837	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	1,911	2,111	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	27	9	6	11	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	39	27	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Special service to travelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	59	1	.....	.....	2	15	2	29	9	.....	.....	.....	54	59
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	15	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	15
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	434	144	1	.....	60	13	82	126	.....	7	144	146	252	289
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	39	.....	.....	.....	11	1	4	(b)	.....	23	(c)	(c)	37	39
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	56	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)
Health services, total.....	6,890	1,874	923	.....	341	50	255	3,448	.....	1	2,575	2,783	3,379	4,107
General and special hospitals.....	4,484	980	3	.....	155	21	83	3,242	.....	.....	884	918	2,796	3,566
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	551	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	427	551	.....	.....
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	986	.....	893	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	942	986	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	395	86	3	.....	72	.....	171	62	.....	1	57	53	386	342
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	47	15	.....	.....	20	12	.....	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	47
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	17	.....	.....
Medical-social service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)	(d)
Public-health-nursing service.....	173	76	5	.....	55	5	.....	32	.....	.....	39	76	97	97
School hygiene medical service.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	78	.....	.....
Other health services.....	145	71	19	.....	38	12	.....	5	.....	.....	86	90	37	55
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,182	492	.....	.....	284	19	10	252	124	(b)	474	525	515	657
Services of group-work agencies.....	497	.....	.....	.....	213	11	9	139	123	(b)	.....	.....	399	497
Special services of group-work agencies.....	20	.....	.....	.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	525	492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	474	525	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	52	.....	.....	.....	51	(b)	.....	1	(b)	.....	.....	.....	48	52
Summer camps.....	89	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	78	1	.....	.....	.....	68	89
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	126	4	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	126
Social-service exchange.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8
Community Chest.....	91	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	91
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup> Data not available. <sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

ST. LOUIS AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$26,806	\$5,666	\$4,198	\$6,387	\$1,878	<sup>b</sup> \$1,445	\$550	\$5,977	\$235	\$471	\$22,309	\$16,440	\$8,759	\$10,366
Child welfare, total.....	1,641	651	19	3	392	234	132	137	54	20	625	659	890	982
Protective, foster care of dependent children...	581	336	(c)	3	158	29	13	37	1	3	324	331	242	250
Institutions for dependent children.....	479	5		(c)	173	135	108	45	4	11			425	479
Day nurseries.....	61				24	12	2	19	3	1			56	61
Maternity homes.....	100	(c)			6	50	9	30		5			64	100
Services to children with behavior problems.....	153	153									134	153		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	260	157	19		24	9	(c)	7	45	(c)	167	175	104	85
Other child-welfare services.....	7				7									7
Family welfare and relief, total.....	12,261	251	3,879	6,270	504	481	159	281	29	406	16,921	10,395	1,548	1,866
Work Projects Administration.....	4,200			4,200							10,957	4,200		
Farm Security Administration.....	1			1							2	1		
General relief and family welfare.....	1,925	3	1,302		384	193	32	3	2	7	1,846	1,305	520	620
Aid to dependent children.....	1,090	3	575	513							763	1,090		
Aid to the aged.....	3,328	11	1,766	1,551							2,862	3,328		
Aid to the blind.....	204		204								189	204		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	10					2	8				10	10		
Special service to travelers.....	17					17								17
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	73		26		4	5		38		(c)	57	10	46	62
Special overnight care.....											7	8		
Legal aid.....	8	8									119	135	482	540
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	675	135			47	137	110	234	6	7	14	11	323	450
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	461		6	6	21	27	(c)	4	7	391	14	11	56	72
Other services to the handicapped.....	72				5	47	8	1	9	2	36	35		
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	35	35									57	58	121	105
Other relief and service to adults.....	163	58			43	54		2	5	(c)				
Health services, total.....	11,117	4,470	298	113	554	171	238	5,102	132	39	4,345	4,982	5,075	6,134
General and special hospitals.....	7,034	1,820	12	12	161	124	213	4,635	49	8	1,504	1,837	4,289	5,196
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients..	669	475	35		91	3	2	55	1	7	379	510	129	159
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,508	1,172	198		7		(c)	116	3	11	1,360	1,370	113	138
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	679	284	13	50	106	31	22	149	16	8	331	341	358	338
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	22	12			9	(c)					12	12	10	10
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	12	10			1			1			12	10	4	2
Medical-social service.....	100	(c)	6		82	11		2		(c)	78	162	109	107
Public-health-nursing service.....	269	115	17	28	78	1		27		3	92	93		
School hygiene medical service.....	93	91		2							133	142		
School hygiene nursing service.....	142	138	2	2	19	(c)	1	117	63	1	443	506	64	84
Other health services.....	590	353	16	19										
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	1,520	293	(c)	(c)	169	556	19	456	21	6	418	402	975	1,118
Services of group-work agencies.....	703				116	283	19	274	5	5			709	703
Special services of group-work agencies.....	134					134								134
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	402	292						106	4		418	402		
Local groups under national programs.....	124				15	101		(c)	8				128	124
Summer camps.....	156	1	(c)	(c)	37	37	(c)	76	4	(c)			138	156
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	267	1	1	1	260	3	1			(c)		1	271	266
Social-service exchange.....	14	(c)	1	1	12								14	14
Community Chest.....	143				143								157	143
Sectarian financial federations.....	4					3	(c)			(c)			3	4
Council of social agencies.....	54				54					(c)			52	54
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	53	1			51	(c)	1			(c)		1	46	52

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Includes \$99,000 from sectarian financial federations. <sup>c</sup> Less than \$ 500.  
<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.



APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

SAN FRANCISCO AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$27,027	\$8,248	\$3,244	\$5,744	\$1,798	\$640	\$312	\$6,317	\$156	\$568	\$28,301	\$17,669	\$7,864	\$9,358
Child welfare, total.....	1,455	456	121	.....	423	38	95	213	7	100	281	302	1,159	1,153
Protective, foster care of dependent children...	556	198	66	.....	189	4	8	31	(b)	60	8	10	590	546
Institutions for dependent children.....	423	19	9	.....	125	23	73	138	7	28	.....	.....	435	423
Day nurseries.....	69	.....	.....	.....	34	4	9	23	(b)	.....	4	.....	56	69
Maternity homes.....	57	(b)	(b)	.....	43	2	2	3	(b)	6	.....	.....	48	57
Services to children with behavior problems.....	157	139	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	169	157	.....	.....
Institutions for delinquent children.....	192	100	42	.....	33	5	2	5	.....	6	101	135	29	58
Other child-welfare services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family welfare and relief, total.....	12,348	3,870	1,633	5,694	335	253	81	83	5	395	22,353	11,197	892	1,151
Work Projects Administration.....	2,700	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,141	2,700	.....	.....
Farm Security Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General relief and family welfare.....	1,760	1,349	(b)	.....	222	130	31	20	2	6	6,330	1,349	337	411
Aid to dependent children.....	529	149	209	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686	529	.....	.....
Aid to the aged.....	5,443	1,459	1,302	2,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,151	5,443	.....	.....
Aid to the blind.....	309	102	94	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	309	.....	.....
Service and relief to transients and travelers..	26	.....	.....	.....	19	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	21	26
Special service to travelers.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	31	21
Special overnight care.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal aid.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	1,055	785	.....	.....	70	101	49	50	.....	(b)	651	785	216	270
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	449	.....	28	28	6	(b)	(b)	.....	(b)	387	35	55	261	394
Other services to the handicapped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	26	.....	.....
Other relief and service to adults.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6
Health services, total.....	10,997	3,081	1,490	50	431	214	101	5,584	6	40	4,743	5,121	4,881	5,876
General and special hospitals.....	7,394	1,779	37	.....	212	166	98	5,075	6	21	1,915	2,045	4,393	5,349
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients..	312	204	.....	.....	9	(b)	2	97	.....	1	106	204	86	109
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	1,683	173	1,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	2	1,443	1,683	.....	.....
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinic service.....	784	187	110	50	181	36	1	213	(b)	5	421	449	325	335
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	23	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	(b)	.....	12	5	.....	18	23
Medical services: Homes and doctors' offices..	74	73	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	74	2	.....
Medical-social service.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	8
Public-health-nursing service.....	103	48	2	.....	18	2	(b)	32	.....	.....	50	50	58	53
School hygiene medical service.....	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	66	.....	.....
School hygiene nursing service.....	127	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	127	.....	.....
Other health services.....	424	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532	424	.....	.....
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	2,012	832	.....	.....	415	133	25	437	137	32	916	1,044	745	968
Services of group-work agencies.....	597	1	.....	.....	350	28	24	133	58	3	.....	.....	612	597
Special services of group-work agencies.....	211	.....	.....	.....	9	98	.....	7	70	27	.....	.....	.....	211
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	994	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	3	.....	867	994	.....	.....
Local groups under national programs.....	64	.....	.....	.....	52	1	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	60	64
Summer camps.....	146	6	.....	.....	4	5	1	124	4	2	50	50	73	96
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	216	8	.....	.....	193	2	11	.....	.....	1	7	6	186	210
Social-service exchange.....	13	2	.....	.....	11	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13
Community Chest.....	123	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	123
Sectarian financial federations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council of social agencies.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	34
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	46	6	.....	.....	26	2	11	.....	.....	1	7	6	33	40

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts, separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

SIoux CITY AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields.....</b>	<b>\$2,857</b>	<b>\$713</b>	<b>\$497</b>	<b>\$823</b>	<b>\$136</b>	<b>\$50</b>	<b>\$4</b>	<b>\$582</b>	<b>\$2</b>	<b>\$49</b>	<b>\$2,837</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$674</b>	<b>\$857</b>
<b>Child welfare, total.....</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	23	17			4	2		(b)			15	16	3	7
Institutions for dependent children.....	50	23	3		13	2	3	2	2	2	7	3	47	46
Day nurseries.....	10				6	2		3					10	10
Maternity homes.....	14	3			6	1	1	3					12	14
Services to children with behavior problems.....	11	11									10	11		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	15		15								14	15		
Other child-welfare services.....														
<b>Family welfare and relief, total.....</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>
Work Projects Administration.....	500			500							1,068	500		
Farm Security Administration.....	1			1							3	1		
General relief and family welfare.....	369	333	4		21	8		1	(b)	1	676	348	24	21
Aid to dependent children.....	49	49			(b)						59	49		
Aid to the aged.....	589		294	294							562	589		
Aid to the blind.....	23	6	6	11							22	23		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	3				2		(b)	1					3	3
Special service to travelers.....														
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	12	12			(b)						21	12		
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	48	48									35	48		
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	47				1	1		(b)		45			39	47
Other services to the handicapped.....											1	1		
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	1	1									9	19	1	1
Other relief and service to adults.....	21	19				1					1	19	1	1
<b>Health services, total.....</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>543</b>		<b>(b)</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>607</b>
General and special hospitals.....	617	25	23	12	1	14	(b)	541			28	28	423	588
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	41	20	20		(b)						34	41		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	129		129								107	129		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	57	51			4	3				(b)	60	54	4	3
Mental-hygiene clinics.....														
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	13	10			2						17	13		
Medical-social service.....														
Public-health-nursing service.....	16	6	1		6	1		2		(b)	2	2	12	13
School hygiene medical service.....														
School hygiene nursing service.....	12	11	1								12	12	2	2
Other health services.....	44	38		4		2					31	42		
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>32</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>84</b>
Services of group-work agencies.....	56			1	40	7	(b)	9	(b)	(b)			55	56
Special services of group-work agencies.....	4					4								4
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	46	32						14			43	46		
Local groups under national programs.....	17				14	(b)		3					16	17
Summer camps.....	6				(b)	3		2		1			7	6
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....</b>	<b>15</b>				<b>15</b>								<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
Social-service exchange.....	1				1								2	1
Community Chest.....	13				13								14	13
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....														
Other social-welfare planning councils.....														

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$5,171	\$1,226	\$851	\$1,134	\$278	\$198	\$215	\$1,103	\$16	\$151	\$5,310	\$3,192	\$1,799	\$1,979
Child welfare, total.....	336	46	111		45	19	31	40		43	180	164	150	171
Protective, foster care of dependent children.....	143	1	97		23	(b)	4	17		(b)	103	97	45	46
Institutions for dependent children.....	46				7	4	20	15					39	46
Day nurseries.....	21				7	(b)	7	7		(b)	20	8	12	13
Maternity homes.....														
Services to children with behavior problems.....	33	33									26	33		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	93	12	14		8	15	(b)			43	31	27	54	66
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,720	807	500	1,134	61	34	51	29	3	102	4,550	2,447	262	273
Work Projects Administration.....	460			460							1,906	460		
Farm Security Administration.....														
General relief and family welfare.....	501	398	25		43	21	12	2		1	1,030	429	75	72
Aid to dependent children.....	206	69	69	69							301	206		
Aid to the aged.....	1,193	199	398	596							1,167	1,193		
Aid to the blind.....	10		5	5							13	10		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.....	6				6	(b)				(b)			5	6
Special service to travelers.....	2					2								2
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	18				5	1		9	3	(b)			17	18
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....	8				7	(b)		(b)					7	8
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	189	126			6	39		18		(b)	114	126	65	63
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	112		4	4	3					101	8	8	93	104
Other services to the handicapped.....														
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	16	16									12	16		
Other relief and service to adults.....	1					1							1	1
Health services, total.....	1,630	288	240		47	40	113	900		2	470	467	1,057	1,162
General and special hospitals.....	1,159	126	32		13	19	96	872		1	95	120	942	1,038
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.....	28		28								25	28		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	152		152								154	152		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	56	21	11		4	1	7	13			26	25	34	31
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	12		10		2			(b)					14	12
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices.....	34	32	2											
Medical-social service.....	10				(b)	1	9						(c)	10
Public-health-nursing service.....	60	10	6		28	(b)	1	15		1	9	9	44	51
School hygiene medical service.....	37	37									32	37		
School hygiene nursing service.....	27	27									26	27		
Other health services.....	54					19	(b)	(b)		(b)	33	34	23	19
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	448	85			87	105	20	135	13	4	110	114	298	335
Services of group-work agencies.....	243				63	94	20	51	12	3			224	243
Special services of group-work agencies.....	7					7								7
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	111	92						29			105	111		
Local groups under national programs.....	28				23			5	(b)	(b)			23	28
Summer camps.....	59	3			1	3	(b)	50	1	1	5	3	51	56
Planning, financing, and coordinating services.....	38				38								32	38
Social-service exchange.....	1				1								2	1
Community Chest.....	27				27								25	27
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....	9				9								6	9
Other social-welfare planning councils.....														

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported



APPENDIX TABLE I.— Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued

(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

SYRACUSE AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
<b>TOTAL, all fields.....</b>	<b>\$9,686</b>	<b>\$3,459</b>	<b>\$2,017</b>	<b>\$1,261</b>	<b>\$519</b>	<b>\$121</b>	<b>\$87</b>	<b>\$2,039</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>\$162</b>	<b>\$8,995</b>	<b>\$6,431</b>	<b>\$2,897</b>	<b>\$3,255</b>
<b>Child welfare, total.....</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>55</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>332</b>
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	253	179			39	(b)	(b)	35		(b)	246	182	78	71
Institutions for dependent children.....	258	115	18		26	20	28	31	(b)	19	14	15	246	243
Day nurseries.....	6	1				1		3	1	(b)			6	6
Maternity homes.....	5				1	1		3		(b)			2	5
Services to children with behavior problems....	43	40			4	(b)	(b)				33	37	6	6
Institutions for delinquent children.....	48	12	37								28	48		
Other child-welfare services.....														
<b>Family welfare and relief, total.....</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>276</b>
Work Projects Administration.....	620			620							1,666	620		
Farm Security Administration.....	3			3								3		
General relief and family welfare.....	1,914	1,105	678		75	20	(b)	35	(b)	(b)	3,577	1,808	95	105
Aid to dependent children.....	221	110	30	80				1			263	221		
Aid to the aged.....	1,175	306	292	536				42			984	1,175		
Aid to the blind.....	18	5	4	9				(b)			16	18		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	4				3			1					3	4
Special service to travelers.....	3				2	1			(b)					3
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	24	5	3		8	3	(b)	5	(b)	(b)	31	8	20	16
Special overnight care.....	3							3						3
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	407	325	6		11	10	2	27		26	320	358	45	50
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	94				9	(b)	(b)	(b)		84	(c)	(c)	64	94
Other services to the handicapped.....														
Domestic-relations and probation service.....	12	12									11	12		
Other relief and service to adults.....	9	6						3			8	9		
<b>Health services, total.....</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>2,236</b>
General and special hospitals.....	2,123	299		13	42	13	26	1,702		28	57	54	1,739	2,069
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	360	348						11	(b)	1	263	360		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	877	2	875								851	877		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....														
Clinic service.....	118	94	3		7	(b)	4	6	4		47	45	97	72
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	7	7									7	7		
Medical service: homes and doctors' offices....	78	56	22					(b)			88	77	1	(b)
Medical-social service.....	28	13			4	(b)	1		10				(d)	28
Public-health-nursing service.....	95	47	8		20	1	4	15		(b)	39	54	42	41
School hygiene medical service.....	60	53	7					(b)			61	60		
School hygiene nursing service.....	57	50	7					(b)			59	57		
Other health services.....	173	98	28		1	24	(b)	22			141	148	28	25
<b>Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>168</b>			<b>196</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>328</b>
Services of group-work agencies.....	210	1			145	7	9	45	3	1			236	210
Special services of group-work agencies.....														
Public recreation other than summer camps....	179	167						10	1		183	179		
Local groups under national programs.....	47				35	2		10		(b)			36	47
Summer camps.....	70				16	9	11	30	3	1			72	70
<b>Planning, financing, and coordinating services....</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(b)</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>8</b>							<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>
Social-service exchange.....	9	4	(b)		4	(b)							10	9
Community Chest.....	48				48								49	48
Sectarian financial federations.....														
Council of social agencies.....	21	1			19	1							18	21
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	7					7							5	7

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>c</sup> Data not available.

<sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Continued  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

WASHINGTON, D. C., AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds						Expenditures under —			
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$19,789	\$9,516		\$3,401	\$1,749	\$883	\$452	\$3,348	\$135	\$305	\$16,744	\$12,928	\$5,916	\$6,861
Child welfare, total.....	1,384	821		12	256	80	120	79	(b)	17	696	831	498	553
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	534	428		12	69	(b)	1	24			314	449	75	85
Institutions for dependent children.....	465	148			127	55	94	40	(b)		74	144	301	320
Day nurseries.....	60				37	11	2	10	(b)				44	60
Maternity homes.....	61	7			23	5	22	4					55	61
Services to children with behavior problems....	102	93				9						93	5	9
Institutions for delinquent children.....	162	145								17	213	145	17	17
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	6,675	2,140		3,110	353	395	208	183	2	285	9,858	5,175	1,296	1,500
Work Projects Administration.....	2,150			2,150							7,001	2,150		
Farm Security Administration.....														
General relief and family welfare.....	1,242	849			259	127	4	2	1		883	847	369	396
Aid to dependent children.....	530	269		261							481	530		
Aid to the aged.....	1,184	615		569							1,115	1,184		
Aid to the blind.....	99	49		50							72	99		
Service and relief to transients and travelers.	56	13			39	4					17	13	38	43
Special service to travelers.....	15					15								15
Shelters for transient and homeless.....	115	25		4	4	50	(b)	32		1	25	25	140	90
Special overnight care.....	98					50	1	47	(b)					98
Legal aid.....	6				6									6
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	677	210		37	131	198		102			150	196	412	482
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	401	28		76		8	5	(b)		284	50	50	303	351
Other services to the handicapped.....	5				3	1	(b)	1		(b)			5	5
Domestic-relations and probation service....	59	59									47	59		
Other relief and service to adults.....	37	23			4	10	(b)				16	23	24	14
Health services, total.....	10,189	6,227		264	500	121	119	2,886	69	2	5,879	6,585	3,122	3,603
General and special hospitals.....	4,662	1,747		7	283	54	103	2,468			1,158	1,656	2,592	3,007
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	664	643						21			627	664		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	2,182	2,975						206			2,924	3,182		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus....	109	27		18				64		(b)	(c)	45	33	64
Clinic service.....	476	213		65	40	13	8	85	52		339	244	198	232
Mental-hygiene clinics.....	31				31			1					32	31
Mental service: Homes and doctors' offices....	16	16									17	16		
Medical-social service.....	128	44		64		1	(b)	3	17	(d)	106	(d)	22	22
Public-health-nursing service.....	351	133		34	133	3	* 7	39		2	155	168	182	184
School hygiene medical service.....	63	63									75	63		
School hygiene nursing service.....	36	29		7							33	36		
Other health services.....	470	338		69	13	50					* 550	407	85	64
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total....	1,203	319		13	325	276	5	201	64	(b)	311	319	678	883
Services of group-work agencies.....	537				277	69	4	124	62				515	537
Special services of group-work agencies.....	179			13		166								179
Public recreation other than summer camps....	319	319									311	319		
Local groups under national programs.....	31				26	4	(b)		(b)				32	31
Summer camps.....	136				21	37	1	76	1	(b)			131	136
Planning, financing, and coordinating services....	338	8		2	316	11	1			1		17	322	322
Social-service exchange.....	27	4		(b)	23								28	27
Community Chest.....	232				232								237	232
Sectarian financial federations.....						37				1			35	38
Council of social agencies.....	38					11						17	22	25
Other social-welfare planning councils.....	41	4		2	24	11	1							

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. <sup>b</sup> Less than \$500. <sup>c</sup> Expenditures of one hospital admitting and certifying bureau included in "other health services" field because of inability of agency to separate expenditures for the two programs. <sup>d</sup> Expenditures for medical-social service were not reported separately in 1940, but were included in the various hospital and clinic service fields.

APPENDIX TABLE I.—Expenditures for Health and Welfare Services, by Field of Service and Source of Funds, 1942, and by Auspices, 1940 and 1942—Concluded  
(In Thousands)<sup>a</sup>

WICHITA AREA

Field of service	Total expenditures 1942	Public funds			Private funds					Expenditures under —				
		Local	State	Federal	Contributions		Income from investments	Receipts from persons receiving service	Net profits from other activities	All other	Public auspices		Private auspices	
					Community Chest	Other sources					1940	1942	1940	1942
TOTAL, all fields.....	\$4,319	\$1,077	\$562	\$1,338	\$188	\$64	\$6	\$980	\$9	\$94	\$3,105	\$2,984	\$784	\$1,335
Child welfare, total.....	148	64	11		41	10	5	17	(b)		50	53	71	95
Protective, foster care of dependent children..	29	7			18	1	(b)	2	(b)		4	2	22	27
Institutions for dependent children.....	43	14	(h)		9	5	4	11					27	43
Day nurseries.....	8				6			2					5	8
Maternity homes.....	17	3			7	3	1	2			16	19	16	17
Services to children with behavior problems...	19	18									30	32		
Institutions for delinquent children.....	32	21	11			(b)								
Other child-welfare services.....														
Family welfare and relief, total.....	2,662	746	445	1,324	28	13	1	9	3	94	2,725	2,514	44	147
Work Projects Administration.....	825			825							1,063	825		
Farm Security Administration.....	(b)			(b)							3	(b)		
General relief and family welfare.....	559	344	184		22	6	1	2			864	529	23	30
Aid to dependent children.....	361	167	64	131							530	757		
Aid to the aged.....	757	222	184	352							25	34		
Aid to the blind.....	34	13	5	16										
Service and relief to transients and travelers.														
Special service to travelers.....														
Shelters for transient and homeless.....														
Special overnight care.....														
Legal aid.....														
Institutions for aged, dependent adults.....	6					2	(b)	4					6	6
Sheltered employment for the handicapped.....	112	1	7		5	1		3	2	94			13	105
Other services to the handicapped.....	(b)				(h)			(b)					(b)	(b)
Domestic-relations and probation service.....								(b)	1				2	5
Other relief and service to adults.....	5					5		(b)						
Health services, total.....	1,285	241	107	13	19	10		895		(b)	297	364	548	921
General and special hospitals.....	959	73	6	2				877			67	73	521	886
Hospitals for chronic and tuberculous patients.	49	38	10								32	49		
Hospitals for nervous and mental patients.....	94	1	82					10			85	94		
Hospital admitting and certifying bureaus.....											25	35		
Clinic service.....	35	35												
Mental-hygiene clinics.....											6	1		
Medical service: Homes and doctors' offices...	1	1												
Medical-social service.....											12	8	11	12
Public-health-nursing service.....	20	7	2	4	4			3			8	7	(b)	1
School hygiene medical service.....	9	6		1		1					17	17		
School hygiene nursing service.....	17	17								(b)	43	80	16	22
Other health services.....	102	61	6	6	15	9		5						
Group-work and leisure-time activities, total.....	197	25			76	30	(b)	59	7		33	52	96	144
Services of group-work agencies.....	85				54	1	(b)	23	7				62	85
Special services of group-work agencies.....	25					25								25
Public recreation other than summer camps.....	52	25				2		26			33	52		
Local groups under national programs.....	21				21								17	21
Summer camps.....	13				1	2		10	(b)				17	13
Planning, financing, and coordinating services...	27	1			26								25	27
Social-service exchange.....	2	1			1								3	2
Community Chest.....	22				22								19	22
Sectarian financial federations.....													3	3
Council of social agencies.....	3				3									
Other social-welfare planning councils.....														

<sup>a</sup> Totals represent sum of figures before rounding and may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Less than \$500.



APPENDIX TABLE II.—Estimated Value of Blue Stamps Distributed to Public-Assistance Cases in 30 Urban Areas, 1942<sup>a</sup>

Urban area	Blue stamps
TOTAL, 30 areas.....	\$13,412,357
Akron.....	316,653
Baltimore.....	265,217
Birmingham.....	415,102
Buffalo.....	865,714
Canton.....	54,091
Cincinnati.....	895,996
Cleveland.....	1,073,416
Dallas.....	285,721
Dayton.....	226,425
Des Moines.....	286,675
Fort Worth.....	405,738
Hartford.....	100,213
Houston.....	445,723
Kansas City, Mo.....	426,093
Los Angeles.....	2,139,148
Louisville.....	283,188
Milwaukee.....	197,549
New Orleans.....	774,546
Oklahoma City.....	307,389
Omaha.....	310,333
Providence.....	385,333
Richmond.....	157,310
Rochester.....	792,252
St. Louis.....	897,485
San Francisco.....	343,922
Sioux City.....	198,415
Springfield, Mass.....	211,208
Syracuse.....	.....
Washington, D. C.....	.....
Wichita.....	351,502

<sup>a</sup>In addition, surplus foods were distributed directly in Dallas, Des Moines, Fort Worth, Hartford, Houston, Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Richmond, Syracuse, and Washington. Estimates prepared by Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX TABLE III.—Number of Regular and Vacation and Outside-School-Hours Certificates Issued for Minors 14 Through 17 Years of Age in 19 Cities, 1940 and 1942<sup>a</sup>

City	Regular		Percent change	Vacation and outside-school-hours		Percent change
	1940	1942		1940	1942	
Baltimore.....	3,866	18,735	+384.6	1,361	3,553	+161.1
Birmingham.....	235	735	+212.8	114	362	+217.5
Buffalo.....	1,970	5,594	+184.0	1,885	5,617	+198.0
Cincinnati <sup>b</sup> .....	1,632	3,707	+127.1	1,080	3,037	+181.2
Cleveland.....	4,223	8,358	+97.9	1,348	10,123	+651.0
Dayton.....	480	1,185	+146.9	268	1,609	+500.4
Indianapolis.....	1,064	4,358	+309.6	222	1,299	+485.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	74	1,027	+1287.8	16	203	(c)
Louisville <sup>d</sup> .....	538	1,853	+244.4	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	1,057	6,081	+475.3	1,518	12,602	+730.2
Oklahoma City.....	63	169	+168.3	749	1,662	+121.9
Omaha.....	25	1,122	(c)	58	560	+865.5
Providence.....	740	2,585	+249.3	60	999	+1565.0
Richmond <sup>d</sup> .....	176	876	+397.7	.....	.....	.....
Rochester.....	865	5,180	+498.8	2,174	8,457	+289.0
St. Louis.....	336	4,794	+1326.8	45	326	(c)
Syracuse.....	757	2,439	+222.2	285	1,065	+273.7
Washington, D. C....	2,399	12,015	+400.8	219	2,796	+1176.7
Wichita.....	17	310	(c)	0	7	(c)

<sup>a</sup>A "regular" certificate is a certificate permitting a minor to leave school and go to work. A "vacation and outside-school-hours" certificate is one permitting a minor to work only during vacation or outside school hours during the school term. In some of the above cities a regular certificate is issued whether the child's employment is for full-time or part-time work. Therefore, the figures for regular certificates may include some certificates issued for work outside school hours. These data are available for 19 of the 30 cities included in the 30 registration areas.

<sup>b</sup>The figures for Cincinnati for 1942 are estimated.

<sup>c</sup>Percent not shown where number of employment certificates is less than 50.

<sup>d</sup>1940 figures include all outside-school-hours certificates with regular certificates. In order to make the 1942 figures comparable, the two types of certificates were combined.