

REPORT ON

RELIEF

Prepared For The

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Of The

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

By The

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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37% received relief during a quarter when earnings were \$200 or more, suggesting high earnings during some part of the quarter with unemployment Compensation and immediate destitution before or after high earnings, or chiseling, or faulty work on the part of the case investigator.

20% received relief prior to unemployment compensation when eligible for the latter, suggesting that the unemployment compensation waiting period is too long, or that the Department of Public Assistance functions more rapidly than the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

50% received unemployment compensation during two benefit years and were granted relief during the interim.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY

The relationship between the Federal Government and the State permits the Social Security Board, which controls the distribution of Federal funds for categories, to influence to a considerable degree the thinking and the actions of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance. Consideration should be given to ways in which to preserve the autonomy of the State and to forestall any further centralization.

CO-ORDINATION OF STATE BUREAUS

The studies by the Committee also have indicated a woeful need for an exchange of information between departments and bureaus in the State government dealing with various phases of the relief problem, such as the Department of Public Assistance, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Office. Frequently, information required by one office as a prerequisite to its operations, such as payroll information, is not shared with others, so that chiseling and abuse which thus might become prima facie is left to chance discovery.

MILK ORDERS

The cost of the milk program should also be considered by the Legislature.

Under the existing law and regulations which require that every child under 16 for which State aid is provided receive a pint of milk per day, the State's monthly milk bill amounts to approximately \$375,000.

There are other factors that also should be considered. Members of County Boards complain that in some cases the granting of milk has become nothing

more than a "milk grab" by some companies. It was also shown that many recipients of milk trade or sell the milk for other commodities or money. However, in thousands of cases the result of the operation of this law has been to build healthier children.

This is an important factor as the Federal government pays no part of the cost of milk grants, whereas similar grants in cash would be borne by both the State and the Federal government on all A.D.C. cases, thereby reducing in some measure Pennsylvania's over-all cost for relief.

PIERSON WORK RELIEF ACT*

Considerable evidence has been presented to the Committee which shows that the tangible results obtained through the Pierson Work Relief Act have been very valuable.

It has been especially effective in keeping track of recipients who might otherwise be working and report their employment.

Less than 1% of the number of assignees called upon to report for work under the Act failed to report, and more than 150,000 persons have been called since the law went into effect. (August 1939).

While some Boards are having difficulty in finding enough projects for the personnel, other Boards have more projects than available employables.

One of the deterrents to the program as a whole was for a time the workmen's compensation rates charged for the work. This situation has since been adjusted to some extent by a substantial cut in the rates.

The program in effect under the Act is beneficial because:

1. It keeps relief recipients in the habit of work.
2. It is an indirect method of checking on the recipients who might otherwise be employed.

* See page 148, Appendix

GENERAL COMMENT

In reviewing the facts in this report, it is important that we look at both sides of the situation which confronts Pennsylvania.

Since human welfare obviously should not be a political or a prejudicial question, the area of fairness to all concerned should be thoroughly explored. This area is bounded on one side by fairness to those who pay the taxes and upon the other by the human necessities of the situation.

It is obvious that the problem has gotten out of bounds in recent years. It has reached the proportions where the taxpayers are contributing an excessive amount for the benefit accomplished and those upon relief are being frozen into an uneconomical and un-American status.

It is obvious that the relief problem has grown until today it is far greater and far more serious in its many ramifications than anyone could imagine in the beginning. This, unquestionably, is due to the pressure of the situation from year to year, necessitating concentration upon ways and means of obtaining the money to keep the machinery running.

No Legislature has had a similar opportunity to take a constructive, practical view of the situation that has developed in the State since 1932.

We have the opportunity today of removing our thoughts from the money-raising problem and centering them on administrative factors. The relief rolls are at a new low. More and more unemployed are marching back to work in private industry. The emphasis upon the emotional side is less than at any previous time. The way is open for practical adjustments.

However, there is a danger in the new situation. The danger is that the people of the State and the members of the Legislature will fall into

the false belief that the relief problem has been solved by present re-employment under the Defense program. Such a conclusion would be a tragic mistake. What is going to happen when the Defense program is completed? Unless met constructively now, when we have the opportunity the relief problem may be back on our doorstep in a month, a year, or some other indefinite time. And it may be larger than it ever has been if we are remiss now.

In any approach to constructive action it is necessary to separate the so-called relief problem into its two component parts. One phase has to do with the blind, dependent children, and aged. These have been accepted as permanent types of relief. In size and scope this phase is little different than it has been in the past. The difference is that now it is being dealt with on a State basis whereas formerly it was taken care of locally.

We must recognize that there is little latitude for change in this field, except only as administrative functions may be improved. Under the present arrangement whereby the Federal government shares in determining policy and returns tax money to the State treasury the control is practically frozen.

The second phase relates to the problem of unemployment. This is entirely a State controlled, State financed and State operated function. Remember that this is practically a brand new function of the State, within the last nine or ten years. In this phase of the broad problem considerable improvement can be brought about, where savings to taxpayers can be effected and where administration can be made more efficient and more in keeping with the intentions of the people as expressed through the Legislature.

It is here that the Legislature can concentrate most of its attention with the brightest prospects of measurable and important accomplishments.

Almost from the beginning of the administration of relief in Pennsylvania, legislative investigating committees and other investigating committees have pointed out the need for a complete change of emphasis in the administration of unemployment relief. This Commission has been no exception. Those who are en-

titled to assistance should receive it and those who are not entitled to assistance should not receive it.

To secure the proper expenditure of assistance funds, real investigation of applicants and real reinvestigation of cases are needed. To secure this, real investigators are needed. In investigation, all viewpoints must be subordinated to the basic questions of whether there is need, under the meaning of the law, and whether the applicant for assistance, or the person receiving assistance, has presented the full story of his resources or employment. There is much chiseling, as this report has shown. There are cases receiving assistance in which low standards of morality have been found to be actually encouraged by the manner in which assistance has been granted, as this report has shown. There are many cases in which the unemployed have lived too long upon the bounty of the State, when other means of livelihood were open had they desired to use them, as this report has shown. However, all these conditions, and many others, are but by-products of one basic condition. Investigation in the Department of Public Assistance is not investigation but visiting. Most of the problems relating to the administration of assistance in Pennsylvania will be solved if investigation becomes real.

The criticisms which the Commission has made of the administration of relief in Pennsylvania should not be allowed to obscure one important fact that is on the credit side of the ledger, which cannot be underestimated in importance. That is the complete absence of politics in the administration of relief. That this condition exists was borne out in many discussions with scores of persons throughout the State. It is to be hoped that this condition will continue. It is important to every person within the Commonwealth.

A P P E N D I X

RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA

AND

TEN OTHER STATES

With Supplement

on

RELIEF IN THREE SOUTHERN STATES

Prepared by

THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

of the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

With the Assistance of

THE PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE

RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA
AND
TEN OTHER STATES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY	1
Comparison of Pennsylvania with Other States	2
Other States Studied	4
Treatment of Relief Statistics	5
PART I	
RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA	8
Relief Expenditure in Pennsylvania	9
Cases Receiving Relief in Pennsylvania	11
Persons on Relief in Pennsylvania	13
PART II	
MONTHLY COMPARISON OF CASES AND GRANTS ON THREE MAJOR RELIEF PROGRAMS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND TEN OTHER STATES	16
All Types of Relief Cases per Thousand Population	16
General Assistance	19
Federal Work Programs	22
Per Cent of Cases on Federal Work Programs	24
Special Categories	25
General Assistance Grants	26
Federal Work Program Earnings	27
Special Category Grants	27
PART III	
COMPARISON OF ANNUAL STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA AND TEN OTHER STATES	29
State and Local Expenditures for All Forms of Relief	29
State and Local Expenditures for Direct Relief	30
Per Cent of State and Local Expenditures for Direct Relief from State Funds	32
Expenditure for Direct Relief from State, Local and Federal Funds	33
Per Cent of Expenditure from State, Local and Federal Funds Made from State and Local Funds	34
PART IV	
RELIEF EXPENDITURES IN RELATION TO TAX COLLECTIONS	36
Per Cent of State and Local Taxes Used for Direct Relief, Special Categories and W.P.A. Sponsorship	36
Per Cent of State and Local Taxes Used for Direct Relief	38

LIST OF CHARTS

<u>CHART</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>FOLLOWING PAGE</u>
1	Pennsylvania - Relief in Dollars to Recipients by Categories	9
2	" Average Number of Cases on Relief by Categories	11
3	" Average Number of Persons on Relief by Categories	13
4	All Types of Relief - Cases per Thousand Population	16
5	General Assistance - Cases per Thousand Population	19
6	Federal Work Programs - Cases per Thousand Population	22
7	Per Cent of Cases on Federal Works Program	24
8	Special Types of Relief - Cases per Thousand Population	25
9	General Assistance Grant per Case	26
10	Federal Work Programs Earnings per Case	27
11	Special Types of Relief Grant per Case	27
12	State and Local Expenditures Per Capita for All Forms of Relief	29
13	Per Capita State and Local Expenditures for Direct Relief	30
14	Per Cent of State and Local Expenditure for Direct Relief from State Funds	32
15	Per Capita Expenditure for Direct Relief from State, Local and Federal Funds	33
16	Per Cent of Expenditure for Direct Relief from State, Local and Federal Funds Made from State and Local Funds	34
17	Per Cent of State and Local Taxes Used for Direct Relief, Special Categories and W.P.A.	36
18	Per Cent of State and Local Taxes Used for Direct Relief	38

LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX I

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
I	Pennsylvania Relief in Dollars to Recipients by Categories
II	" Average Number of Cases on Relief by Categories
III	" " " " Persons on Relief by Categories
IV	All Types of Relief Cases - Per Thousand Population
V	General Assistance Cases - Per Thousand Population
VI	Federal Work Programs - Cases Per Thousand Population
VII	" " " Cases As a Per Cent of Total Cases Receiving Relief by States
VIII	Special Categories - Cases per Thousand Population
IX	General Assistance - Grant per Case
X	Federal Works Programs - Earnings per Case
XI	Special Categories - Grant per Case
XII	Illinois- Relief to Recipients
XIII	Indiana " " "
XIV	Maryland " " "
XV	Massachusetts " " "
XVI	Michigan " " "
XVII	New Jersey " " "
XVIII	New York " " "
XIX	Ohio " " "
XX	Pennsylvania " " "
XXI	West Virginia " " "
XXII	Wisconsin " " "
XXIII	Illinois - Cases Receiving Relief

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
XXIV	Indiana - Cases Receiving Relief
XXV	Maryland " " "
XXVI	Massachusetts " " "
XXVII	Michigan " " "
XXVIII	New Jersey " " "
XXIX	New York " " "
XXX	Ohio " " "
XXXI	Pennsylvania " " "
XXXII	West Virginia " " "
XXXIII	Wisconsin " " "
XXXIV	State and Local Expenditures Per Capita for All Forms of Relief
XXXV	State and Local Expenditures for Direct Relief
XXXVI	State, Local and Federal Expenditures for Direct Relief
XXXVII	Relief Expenditures in Relation to Estimated Tax Collection

APPENDIX II - Sources of Data

SUPPLEMENT

RELIEF IN THREE SOUTHERN STATES

COMPARED WITH PENNSYLVANIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
All Types of Relief - Cases per Thousand Population	40
General Assistance - Cases Per Thousand Population	41
Federal Work Programs	42
Per Cent of Cases on Federal Work Programs	43
Special Categories - Cases per Thousand Population	43
General Assistance Grants	44
Federal Work Program Earnings	45
Special Category Grants	45
Summary	46
Relief Cases per Thousand Population, December 1939	47

Tables

- XXXVIII Alabama - Cases Receiving Relief
- XXXIX North Carolina - Cases Receiving Relief
- XL Texas - Cases Receiving Relief
- XLI Alabama - Relief in Dollars to Recipients
- XLII North Carolina - Relief in Dollars to Recipients
- XLIII Texas - Relief in Dollars to Recipients

RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA AND
TEN OTHER STATES

INTRODUCTION AND
SUMMARY

Relief (in all its forms) is the largest single item of governmental expenditure in Pennsylvania. Few people realize its full magnitude. Looking at the expenditures of one relief agency it is easy to lose sight of the expenditures being made simultaneously by other agencies. The following brief tabulation will perhaps convey some idea of the gross size of relief costs:

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
State Funds	\$ 34,335,000	\$ 85,309,000	\$109,654,000	\$130,330,000
County Funds	5,746,000	7,842,000	-0-	-0-
Federal Funds/ <u>1</u>	131,998,000	205,371,000	208,312,000	157,056,000
Sponsor's Share of Fed. Work Pro- grams <u>2</u>	<u>5,643,000</u>	<u>12,204,000</u>	<u>32,809,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u> <u>3</u>
TOTAL	\$177,722,000	\$310,726,000	\$350,775,000	\$317,386,000 <u>3</u>

1 Includes only Federal share of special categories and earnings of relief employes on Federal Work programs -- does not include other costs such as administration, non-relief labor and materials and supplies on work projects.

2 There may be some slight duplication in this figure because some projects are sponsored by the state and their share is included under state funds but the main bulk of sponsor's share is provided by units of local government.

3 1939 sponsor's share not available. Judging from new W.P.A. regulations requiring sponsors to provide 25% of project cost, this item would probably approximate \$30,000,000.

In other words relief in Pennsylvania has cost more than \$25,000,000 a month in each of the last two years. In 1938 relief expenditures of \$350,775,000 amount to \$34.53 per capita and to \$41.26 for each of the 8,500,000 residents of Pennsylvania not receiving relief. This means that for each family of four persons not on relief approximately \$165.00 had to be given up for the support of the unemployed and unemployable.

Relief expenditures in 1938 in Pennsylvania amounted to 5.95% of the total income of residents of Pennsylvania in 1937, the latest year for which income figures are available.

Looking only at the state's share of the total relief expenditures, the picture is equally dark. In 1939 the state paid out over \$10,000,000 a month for relief and in the early months of 1940 has paid out only slightly less. If present indications materialize, relief will cost the state of Pennsylvania over \$240,000,000 in the current fiscal biennium (June 1939 - May 1941), or approximately sixty-five percent of the receipts of the general fund anticipated in the budget for this period.

Comparison of Pennsylvania With Other States

This study of relief in Pennsylvania and in ten other states was undertaken in order to determine whether the relief problem in Pennsylvania differs materially from that in other states and, if so, whether such differences give any clue as to how the staggering burden of relief in Pennsylvania can be reduced.

In relation to its population, Pennsylvania is not out of line with the other states in the over-all number of cases receiving relief, never ranking higher than third nor lower than seventh. Since the spring of 1938, Pennsylvania has had relatively more general assistance cases than any of the other ten states and its general assistance case load grew throughout 1938 and the first nine months of 1939, while the general trend among the other states was slightly downward. Throughout 1936 and 1937 Pennsylvania was high in relation to population in number of W.P.A.

cases, but in the early months of 1938 fell behind most of the other states. Since the middle of 1938 Pennsylvania has had a relatively low number of W.P.A. cases -- accounting in part for the relatively high number of general assistance cases. The other factor accounting for the high number of general assistance cases, while the over-all case load is relatively not high, is that Pennsylvania had a relatively low number of cases receiving special types of assistance under the special categories, namely, old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind.

Grants per case on general assistance and the special categories and earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs are all relatively high in Pennsylvania, but not excessively so, being generally less than in Massachusetts and New York and only slightly more than in most of the other comparable states.

Pennsylvania varies between second and third place among the states compared in per-capita expenditures for direct relief and in per-capita state and local expenditures for all forms of relief. In percent of state and local taxes used for direct relief and for all forms of relief Pennsylvania holds a still higher rank, reaching first place in both 1936 and 1938 (the last year for which complete figures are available.)

Pennsylvania is the only one of the states studied in which the state, as contrasted to local government, has assumed the whole burden of both direct relief and the special categories. There appears, however, to be little or no correlation between per-capita costs and the degree of state participation in the cost in the other states.

The sponsorship of Federal work projects is an important part of the total relief expenditures of state and local governments, ranging in 1938 from 21% to 50% of the total. In West Virginia it is such an important factor that the state and local governments pay in sponsor's share of W.P.A. projects more per case employed than they pay per case in general assistance grants.

Viewed solely as a relief program and without any consideration of the

values produced W.P.A. provides an extremely expensive form of relief, in the cost of which the state and local governments participate substantially. Pennsylvania provided \$32,809,000 as sponsors share of W.P.A. projects in 1938 and the Federal government paid \$180,238,000 to project employes. These two items together amounted to \$72.50 per month for the average of 244,894 W.P.A. employes as compared with an average general assistance grant of less than \$30.00 per case per month. Had the same number of cases been carried on general assistance at \$30.00 a month per case, it would have cost \$88,162,000, or \$124,885,000 less than it did to support them on W.P.A. With this great disparity in cost, it might be well to reconsider the efficacy of W.P.A. as a relief program and to consider other possible forms of Federal participation in relief.

Other States Studied

The ten states used for comparison with Pennsylvania were selected for one of two reasons; first, that they were in some degree similar to Pennsylvania in industrial development or secondly, that they were physically contiguous to Pennsylvania. The states used are:

Illinois	Massachusetts	Ohio
Indiana	Michigan	West Virginia
Maryland	New Jersey	Wisconsin
	New York	

Five of these states border on Pennsylvania and only one state, Delaware, which borders on Pennsylvania is omitted. Of the remaining five states, three, Illinois, Massachusetts and Michigan, are highly industrialized; while two, Indiana and Wisconsin are not so highly industrialized but are included here largely because they were included in a recent study of state tax systems made for the Joint State Government Commission.

This group of ten states, however, includes eight of the first twelve states in order of population (excluding Pennsylvania). Among the first twelve,

the four states excluded are California, Texas, Missouri and North Carolina. These four states are not as nearly comparable to Pennsylvania as those used here both because of physical remoteness and because of the different nature of their economic resources which cause them to compete less with Pennsylvania than the states used. The two states included in this study, which are not among the first twelve in population, Maryland and West Virginia, are contiguous to Pennsylvania and Maryland is fairly comparable in percent of urban population.

Six of the ten states used had as great or greater percentage of urban population than Pennsylvania as shown in the following tabulation:

STATE	% URBAN(1930 Census)	STATE	% URBAN(1930 Census)
Massachusetts	90.2	Pennsylvania	67.8
New York	83.6	Maryland	59.8
New Jersey	82.6	Indiana	55.5
Illinois	73.9	Wisconsin	52.9
Michigan	68.2	West Virginia	28.4
Ohio	67.8		

Treatment of Relief Statistics

In the past there has been considerable loose thinking and loose talk about relief in one state as compared with another, frequently based on arbitrary spot comparisons of isolated factors. Here for the first time an attempt is made to make interstate comparisons over a longer period of time and with all three major factors in the relief setup^a considered together as well as separately.

Various state and federal agencies treat different relief factors differently in their statistics. For instance, in its charts and tables the Social Security Board includes in the following order:

1. Special types of public assistance (OAA, ADC & AB)

^a The three major factors in relief are: General Assistance, Federal Work programs (C.W.A. and W.P.A.), and special categories (Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and aid to the blind).

2. General Relief.
3. Relief under Special Programs of F. E. R. A.
4. Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration.
5. Civilian Conservation Corps.
6. National Youth Administration - Student Aid.
7. National Youth Administration - Work Projects.
8. Work Projects Administration - Projects operated by W. P. A.
9. Work Projects Administration - Projects operated by other Federal agencies.
10. Other Federal Work and Construction Projects.
11. Civil Works Administration.

The Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance drops out of its figures some of the items included by the Social Security Board. Items 3, 4, 6 and 10 are dropped by D.P.A. since eligibility for aid under them is not determined on the basis of need in the same sense that eligibility for general relief (general assistance) is determined. Items 8 and 9 are combined by D.P.A. but under the combined headings D.P.A. includes only wages paid to persons certified as in need of relief, whereas the Social Security Board includes non-relief wages. Under item 11 D.P.A. includes only one-third of the amount reported by the Social Security Board since sample studies indicated that only one-third of the Civil Works employes were taken from relief rolls.

In making interstate comparisons in this study, in addition to the items omitted by D.P.A., Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration expenditures and case aided have been omitted, except in charts 1, 2, and 3, because of the difficulty of getting comparable figures by states. This report, therefore, deals with only the three primary factors in relief - General Assistance (including local and F.E.R.A. work programs), Federal Work Programs (C.W.A. and W.P.A.), and

Special Categories (O.A.A., A.D.C. and A.B.)^{/a} The omission from this study of certain kinds of relief and of some non-relief programs closely related to relief does not materially affect the relief picture since the omissions are relatively small in amount.

^{/a} For a detailed statement of sources of data used, see Appendix II.

PART I.

RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA

In the first three charts the history of relief in Pennsylvania is presented from the beginning of 1933 through 1939.

Relief expenditures in Pennsylvania rose from six and one-half million dollars per month in the first quarter of 1933 to almost twenty-seven million in the last quarter of 1938, the latter expenditure being more than four times the former. During this same period the number of cases rose from 395,746 to 615,704, an increase of only 55%. Both increases were more or less gradual and continuous. Persons relieved, on the other hand, rose only 44,403 - from 1,814,700 to 1,859,103 - and the rise was neither gradual nor continuous; the total mounted to 2,017,683 in the second quarter of 1933, declined to a low of 1,241,118 in the third quarter of 1937 and finally advanced rapidly to 1,888,084 in the first quarter of 1939.

The rapid rise in expenditures in relation to cases and persons in Pennsylvania can be attributed only partially to the increased general assistance grants. To a much greater extent the rise is due to the advent of W.P.A. which paid more than twice as much per case as general assistance even after general assistance grants had been increased. A third factor in the rising costs in relation to persons has been the inauguration and continuous expansion of old age assistance and blind pensions where the grant for single person cases is only slightly less than the average grant for general assistance cases which average 2.92 persons per case.

The fourth factor in the increase of relief payments in relation to cases has been the steady reduction in the size of cases. At the beginning of the relief program in Pennsylvania there was a considerable doubling up of families and a proportionate increase in the number of younger members who, finding no work, stayed at home. As the result of these tendencies the average size of case was 4.6 persons in the first quarter of 1933. As the relief grant was increased to include rent and

other items in addition to food, the tendency toward unnatural doubling up of families was reversed; also older members appeared as single persons on old age assistance, so that the average size of case has steadily shrunk until it reached 3.29 persons in the last quarter of 1939 (including both general assistance and W.P.A. cases). This trend toward smaller cases causes an increase in relief payments because it costs more per person to support single persons or groups of two or three than it does to support larger groups living in one household.

Similar influences were at work in the other states so that in a rough way the composite picture of relief in Pennsylvania presented in these three charts would serve as a picture of the trends and of the relative importance of the various kinds of relief in most of the other states.

RELIEF EXPENDITURES IN PENNSYLVANIA (Chart 1 - Table I)

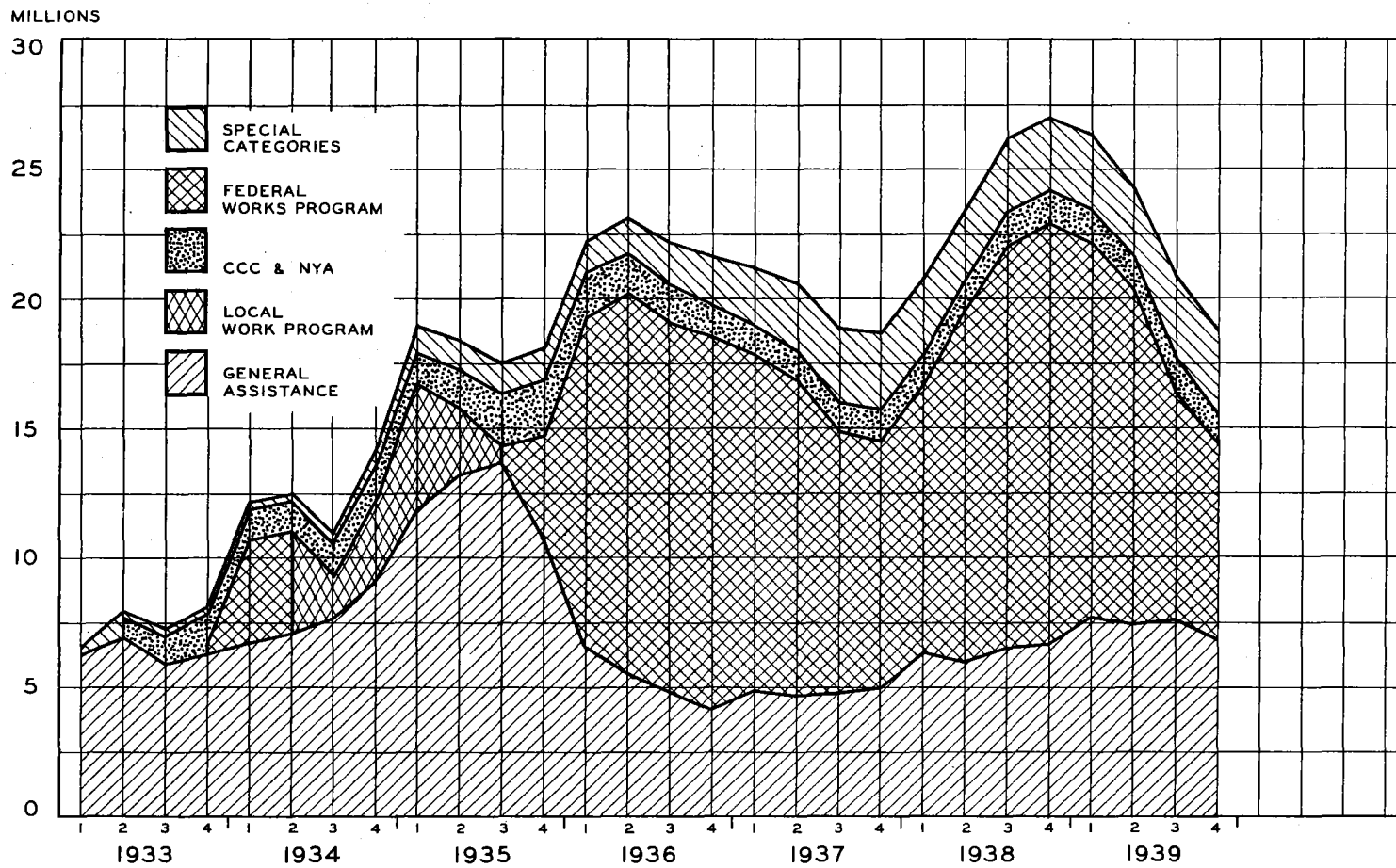
Relief expenditures in Pennsylvania as shown in this chart divide themselves readily into five periods: the first includes 1933, 1934 and the first three quarters of 1935 and covers what might be called the "emergency relief period"; the second includes the last quarter of 1935 and the first two quarters of 1936 which is a transitional period marked by the introduction and rapid expansion of W.P.A.; the third includes the third quarter of 1936 through the fourth quarter of 1937 and might be called the "recovery period"; the fourth, which might be called the "recession period" coincides with the year 1938; and the fifth or "post-recession recovery period" coincides with the year 1939.

Starting at approximately \$6,500,000 a month in the first quarter of 1933 relief in dollars to recipients^a in Pennsylvania rose to almost \$19,000,000 a month in the first quarter of 1935 when the work program of the State Emergency Board was at its height. As the work program was curtailed in the second and third quarters of 1935, general assistance continued to rise, reaching its all time high

^a Excludes cost of administration, special programs, non-relief labor and materials.

PENNSYLVANIA

RELIEF IN DOLLARS TO RECIPIENTS BY CATEGORIES (MONTHLY AVERAGE)



SOURCE OF DATA:
FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
BUREAU OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE
GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE
AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

of \$13,752,000 a month in the third quarter of 1935. At the same time, however, the overall relief payments had been reduced \$1,500,000 a month and stood at \$17,506,000 a month in the third quarter of 1935.

The fourth quarter of 1935 marks the entrance of W.P.A. into the relief scene, pushing the total relief payments over \$18,000,000 a month but at the same time reducing general assistance by \$2,800,000. In the first and second quarters of 1936 W.P.A. expanded rapidly, reducing general assistance by \$5,500,000 a month but pushing up the overall relief payments by \$5,000,000 and absorbing a \$500,000 shrinkage in C.C.C. and N.Y.A.

Starting with the third quarter of 1936 and continuing through 1937, there was a constant reduction in overall relief payments which dropped from \$23,093,000 a month in the second quarter of 1936 to \$18,680,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 1937. General assistance, however, reached its low point of \$4,206,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 1936 and then ran through 1937, varying between \$4,677,000 and \$4,996,000 a month. W.P.A. dropped from \$14,705,000 in the second quarter of 1936 to \$9,457,000 a month in the fourth quarter of 1937. C.C.C. and N.Y.A. payments were also reduced in this period by some \$300,000, leaving the special categories as the only relief programs which were not curtailed in this eighteen months period. Special categories moved against the general trend and more than doubled from the second quarter of 1936 at \$1,380,000 a month to \$2,987,000 in the fourth quarter of 1937.

Overall relief payments rose rapidly throughout 1938. General assistance moved up to \$6,306,000 a month in the first quarter of 1938 and held approximately this level throughout the rest of 1938, ending at \$6,582,000 a month. At least a part of this increase is accounted for by the taking over of 11,000 outdoor relief cases of the poor boards by the Department of Public Assistance under legislation for this purpose effective January 1, 1938. W.P.A. expanded greatly during 1938 with relief wages rising from \$10,339,000 a month in the first quarter to \$16,228,000

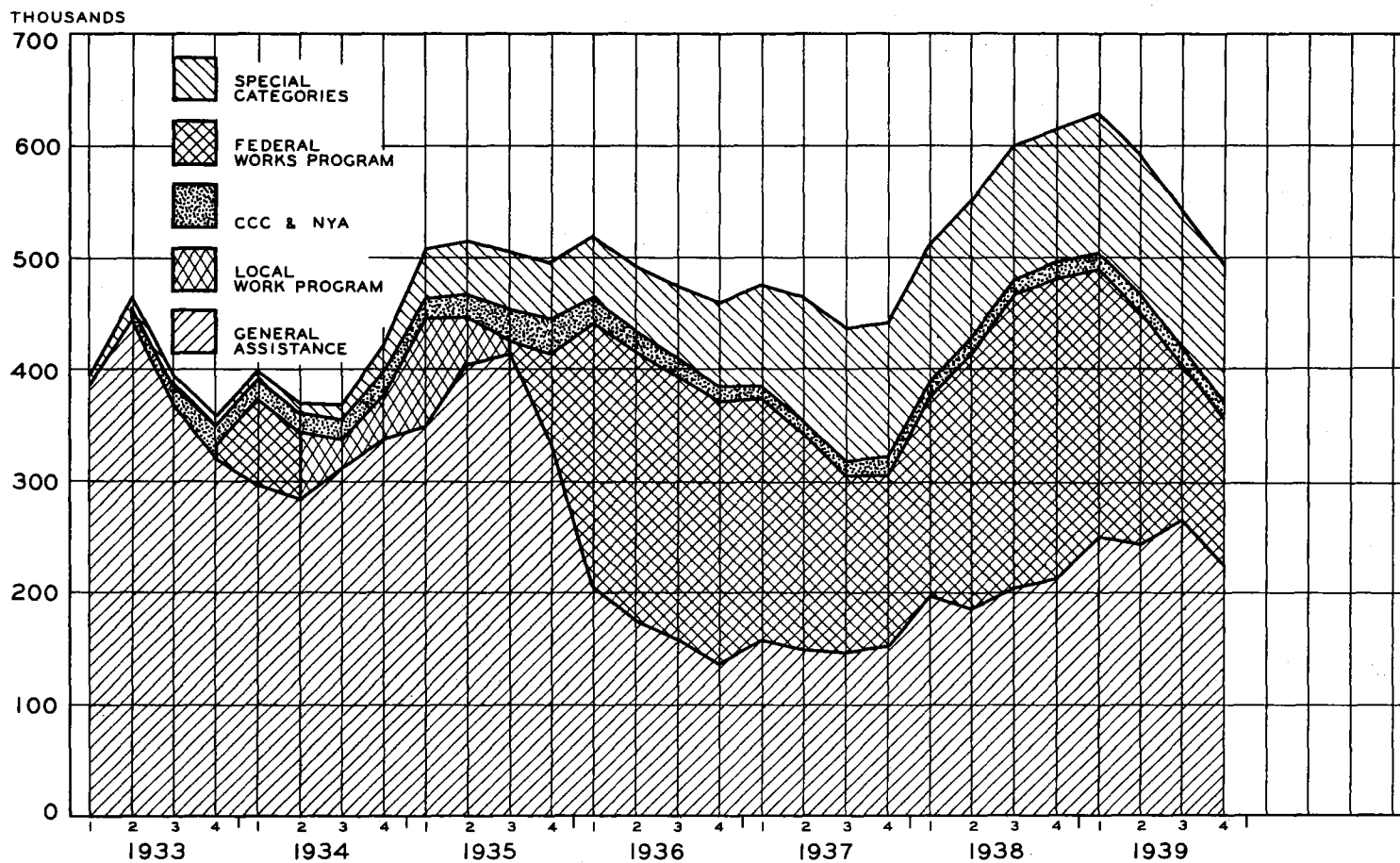
in the fourth quarter. C.C.C. and N.Y.A. increased their payments slightly. Conversely the special categories, which increased in 1937 when all other programs were receding, were slightly reduced in 1938 from \$2,999,000 a month in the first quarter to \$2,841,000 in the last quarter. The overall relief payments reached their all time high in the fourth quarter of 1938 at \$26,976,000 a month and both the second and third quarters produced monthly averages higher than in any quarter which preceded them.

In 1939 the decrease in overall relief payments was just as precipitate as the increase in 1938 and in the last quarter overall relief payments averaged \$18,664,000 a month - almost exactly the same figure as the low point in the second and third quarters of 1937 and the lowest since the inauguration of the W.P.A. program in 1935. In spite of the sharp decrease in overall payments, general assistance payments were higher in each quarter of 1939 than in any quarter of 1936, 1937 or 1938.

CASES RECEIVING RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA (Chart 2 - Table II)

The overall relief case load shows no such advance as the overall relief expenditures. After reaching an early peak of 465,000 in the second quarter of 1933, the overall case load fell below 400,000 where it stayed until the fourth quarter of 1934, when it turned sharply upward, reaching 515,000 in the second quarter of 1935. In the first quarter of 1936, after a slight drop, the case load reached 519,000 but it will be noted that relief payments per month rose from \$18,350,000 for 515,000 cases in the second quarter of 1935 to \$22,266,000 for 519,000 cases in the first quarter of 1936. In the second quarter of 1936, with only 492,000 cases, overall relief payments reached their pre-recession peak. (See Chart 1.) The over-all case load declined steadily from the first quarter of 1936 through the third quarter of 1937 and then turned very slightly upward in the fourth quarter of 1937, when there were 443,000 cases receiving some form of relief.

PENNSYLVANIA AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES ON RELIEF BY CATEGORIES



SOURCE OF DATA:
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It should be noted that the advent of W.P.A. in the fourth quarter of 1935 caused no such upsurge in cases as it did in relief payments. It should also be noted that W.P.A. does not carry nearly as large a proportion of the case load as it does of relief payments, because the average earnings of project employes is more than twice the average general assistance grant. Special Categories on the other hand comprise a much larger proportion of the case load than of payments or persons because of the large number of single person cases receiving old age assistance and blind pensions.

Like the over-all relief payments, the over-all number of cases increased rapidly during 1938. Unlike the relief payments, however, cases did not reach their all time high until the first quarter of 1939 when an average of 629,000 cases received relief. Also, unlike relief payments, the number of cases relieved- while it did decline - not only did not decline to the lowest point since 1935 but rather was higher in the last quarter of 1939 (493,000 cases) than in any quarter of 1937 and the last three quarters of 1936. In the last quarter of 1939 there were approximately one thousand more cases receiving relief than there were in the second quarter of 1936 when relief payments reached their pre-recession high of \$23,093,000 a month, despite the fact that relief payments in 1939 had fallen to \$18,664,000 a month. This peculiar circumstance - that approximately the same number of cases should receive almost \$4,500,000, or 19%, less in the last quarter of 1939 than in the second quarter of 1936 - is explained by the different internal composition of the case load which in percentages was:

	<u>2nd Quarter 1936</u>	<u>4th Quarter 1939</u>	<u>Change</u>
General Assistance	36.0	45.8	+ 9.8
W. P. A.	49.0	26.5	- 22.5
C.C.C. & N.Y.A.	3.8	3.0	- .8
Special Categories	<u>11.2</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>+ 13.5</u>
	100.0	100.0	.0

In other words, W.P.A., C.C.C. and N.Y.A., each of which pays a high amount per case, were sharply reduced, almost one fourth of the total case load having been moved from these programs to general assistance and special categories where the grant per case is approximately one-half to one-third as much.

General assistance cases were high in relation to general assistance relief payments in the early period since relief grants were small and almost the whole case load was on general assistance. After the third quarter of 1935, general assistance cases follow approximately the same curve as general assistance relief payments. Cases receiving general assistance drop sharply in 1936, reflecting the expansion of W.P.A., and reaching the lowest point in the seven year period covered, at 137,603 cases, in the fourth quarter of 1936. Throughout 1937 general assistance cases remained fairly constant, ranging from 147,000 to 158,000 and standing at 151,821 in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter of 1938 general assistance cases advanced sharply both because of the increased need due to the recession and because of the taking over of some 11,000 cases previously cared for by the local poor boards. During the rest of 1938 general assistance cases grew gradually to 212,000.

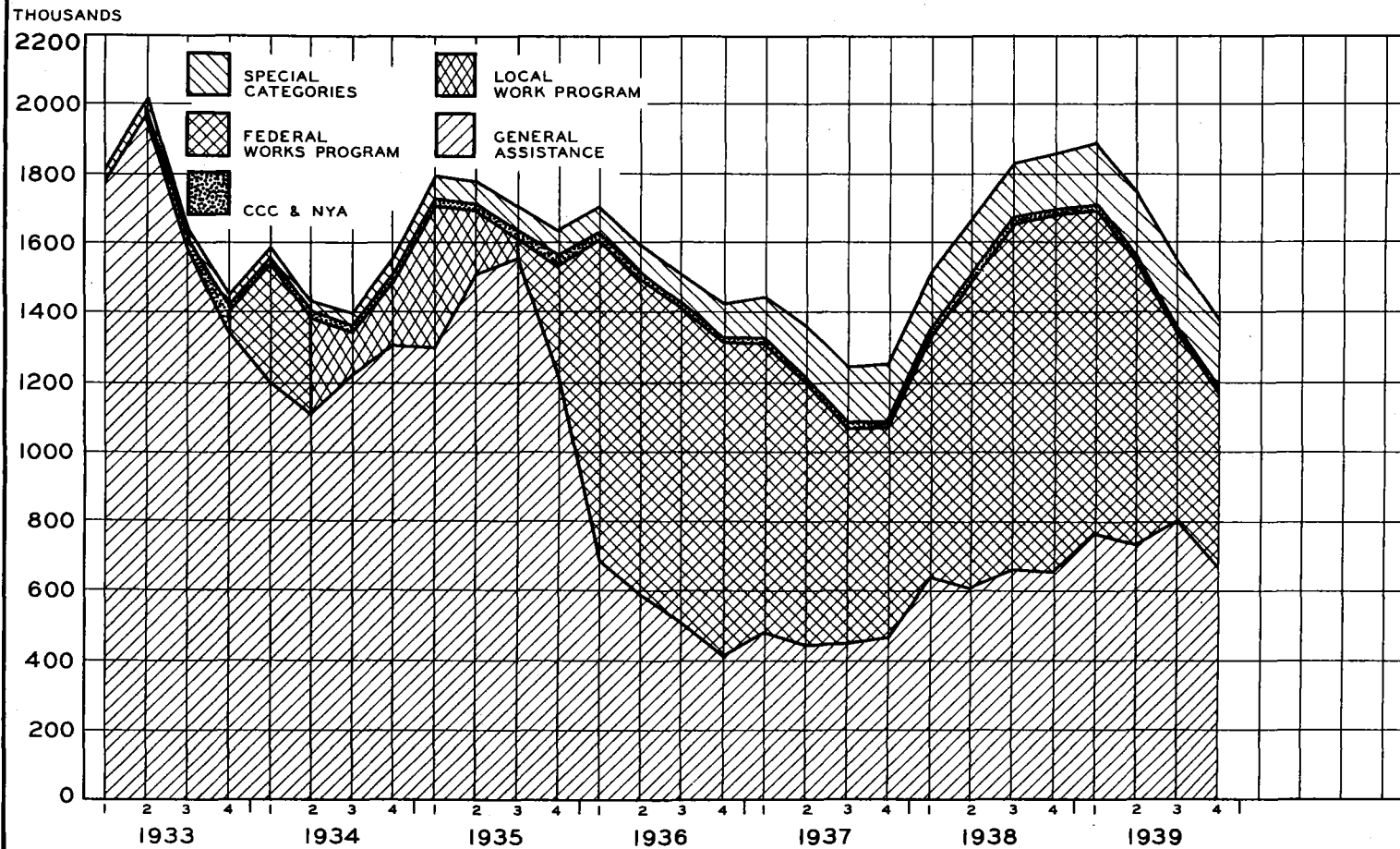
With the curtailment of W.P.A., which dropped from 269,000 cases in the fourth quarter of 1938 to 130,000 in the fourth quarter of 1939, general assistance cases turned sharply upward in the first quarter of 1939 and then dropped slightly in the second quarter. In the third quarter of 1939 general assistance cases reached the highest point since 1935 at 265,535 cases. Business recovery began to catch up with the W.P.A. lay-offs in the fourth quarter of 1939 and general assistance was able to drop an average of 40,000 cases in the fourth quarter to stand at 225,889 cases which is still higher than in any quarter of 1936, 1937 or 1938.

PERSONS ON RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA (Chart 3 - Table III)

The average number of persons supported by some form of public relief

PENNSYLVANIA

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON RELIEF BY CATEGORIES



SOURCE OF DATA:
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reached its all time high in the second quarter of 1933 when 2,017,683 persons were relieved or approximately 20% of the population. Like cases, the persons relieved fell off in the last two quarters of 1933 and then stayed fairly constant until the last quarter of 1934 when they began a sharp increase, which reached its peak at 1,797,000 persons in the first quarter of 1935. From the first quarter of 1935 through the third quarter of 1937 there was a constant decrease in the persons relieved - interrupted only momentarily by slight seasonal increases in the first quarters of 1936 and 1937 - which carried the number of persons relieved down to 1,241,000. From this low point persons relieved climbed rapidly reaching a high of 1,888,000 in the first quarter of 1939 and then falling off with equal rapidity to 1,380,000 in the fourth quarter of 1939.

Both W.P.A. and general assistance bulk relatively larger in persons relieved than in cases because they carry roughly 3.5 and 3.0 persons per case, respectively, whereas special categories and C.C.C. include for the most part single person cases.

The curve of persons receiving general assistance follows rather closely the pattern of cases receiving general assistance except that the early part of the persons curve is relatively higher because of the large size of cases (4.6 persons per case) during the early part of the program, which size has gradually diminished throughout the whole period covered here.

As was pointed out earlier the decreasing size of case, the advent of W.P.A. with its larger grant per case, the expansion of the special categories, particularly old age assistance and blind pensions with single person cases, and the increase in assistance grants per case to include rent allowances and to meet increasing food prices have all played a part in creating the anomalous situation in which the number of persons supported by public relief programs in the last quarter of 1939 (1,380,000 persons) is only 68.4% of the number supported at the peak in the second quarter of 1933 (2,017,000 persons) while the monthly relief

payments in the last quarter of 1939 (\$18,664,000) are 2.34 times as much as in the second quarter of 1933 (\$7,971,000). In other words relief payments per person have grown from \$3.95 a month in 1933 to \$13.52, or 3.42 times the 1933 figure.

PART II
MONTHLY COMPARISON OF CASES AND GRANTS
ON THREE MAJOR RELIEF PROGRAMS IN PENNSYLVANIA
AND TEN OTHER STATES

CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

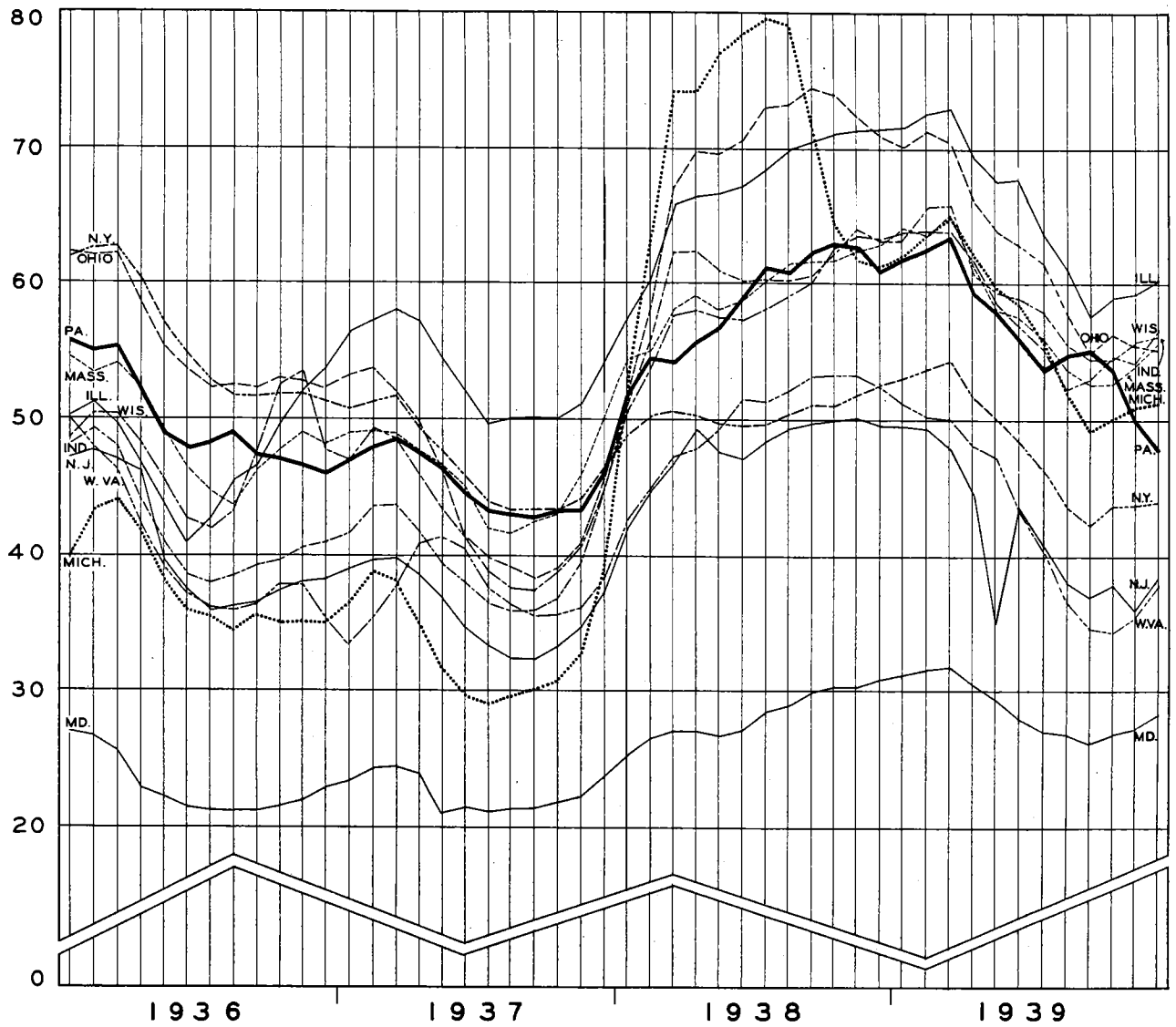
In order to facilitate comparison of case loads in states of different size, case figures have been reduced to the number of cases for each one thousand inhabitants. Both the cases per thousand population (Tables IV to VIII) and the actual case load for each state (Tables XXIII to XXXIII) by relief programs are presented in Appendix I and a statement of the sources of data used in the tables appears in Appendix II. The tables cover the period from July, 1933 through December, 1939, but in order to make the charts readable, it was necessary to present only the 1936-1939 data in the charts.

On the basis of the combined case load of general assistance, federal work programs and special categories (Chart 4), Pennsylvania has, since January, 1936, maintained an almost median position among the states - never ranking higher than third nor lower than seventh. The relief load in Pennsylvania has, however, been differently distributed among the major relief programs than in most of the other states - particularly during the last half of 1938 and all of 1939. In this eighteen month period Pennsylvania has been relatively high in cases per thousand population receiving general assistance and relatively low in cases per thousand population on the other two major programs, federal work programs and special categories.

ALL TYPES OF RELIEF (Chart 4 - Table IV)

Perhaps the most surprising, if not the most important, finding of this study is the high degree of conformity of the general trends in the over-all case load in Pennsylvania with most of the other states. This general pattern to which

ALL TYPES OF RELIEF CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION



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Pennsylvania conforms so closely during the years 1936 to 1939 breaks itself roughly into four periods.

The first period covers 1936 and the first ten months of 1937, during which the number of cases receiving relief decreased in every state except Illinois. The number of cases per thousand population in Pennsylvania fell from 55.76 to 43.20 or almost one-fourth. In rank Pennsylvania fell from third place 1.16 cases ahead of Massachusetts to fourth place, .18 cases behind New York. In this period Illinois started to follow the general pattern but in the months from July, 1936 through March, 1937 it moved up rapidly from sixth place to first place and then proceeded to follow the general pattern not only for the rest of this period but throughout 1938 and 1939 as well. Wisconsin had an upward surge in over-all cases which carried it from sixth place in August, 1936 to first place in November, but by December, 1936 it was back to fifth place.

The second period extends from November, 1937 through March, 1939 and covers the "recession" increase in relief. During the early months of this period relief cases increased very rapidly in almost every state. Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, although showing increases, did not increase at as rapid a rate as most of the other states, so that New York, which had been in first and second place in the preceding period, was in eighth place by January, 1938, and Pennsylvania, which had been in third and fourth place fell to seventh place by March, 1938. Pennsylvania and New York ended this period in seventh and eighth place, respectively, in March, 1939. Pennsylvania, however, was separated from third place by less than 2.5 cases per thousand population, having 63.42 cases per thousand, while Indiana had only 65.87 to gain third place in March, 1939. Michigan had a heavy increase in cases in the early part of this period, rising from tenth place in November, 1937 to first place by February and reaching a peak in July, 1938 with 79.51 cases per thousand, which was almost two and a half times the November 1937 number. Ohio also showed a disproportionate increase in this period, but Ohio

stayed high throughout the remainder of this and subsequent periods while Michigan, after reaching its peak in July 1938, fell back into a close group with Indiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. In both Ohio and Michigan the disproportionate rise in relief was apparently caused by reduced employment in the automobile, parts and accessories industries, which are located there.

Six of the eleven states, including Pennsylvania, reached their all time high^a in case load in March 1939. In only one state, New York, was the March 1939 case load less than the high point in 1936. Three other states, Michigan, New Jersey and Ohio, reached their highest case load in this period but prior to March 1939.

In the third period, from April through September 1939, the over-all case load declined in every state at a very rapid rate. There was very little change in the rank of the states in this period except for Pennsylvania, which in the last two months of the period had a slight rise in cases per thousand population, while all the other states continued to drop except Wisconsin, which had a slight rise in the last month of the period. Pennsylvania ended this period in second place instead of seventh where it started, but was only a fraction of a case ahead of Ohio and Indiana.

In the fourth period, comprising only the last three months of 1939, there was a general upward movement of cases per thousand population in all states, except Pennsylvania which experienced a sharp drop, thus returning it to seventh place among the states. This contra-seasonal drop in Pennsylvania was occasioned

^a In some states the case load in the early months of 1934 was higher because of large C.W.A. employment but, as was pointed out in the introduction, sample studies indicate that only one-third to one-half of C.W.A. employees were taken from relief rolls so that for practical purposes the full number of C.W.A. cases should not be included in the case load.

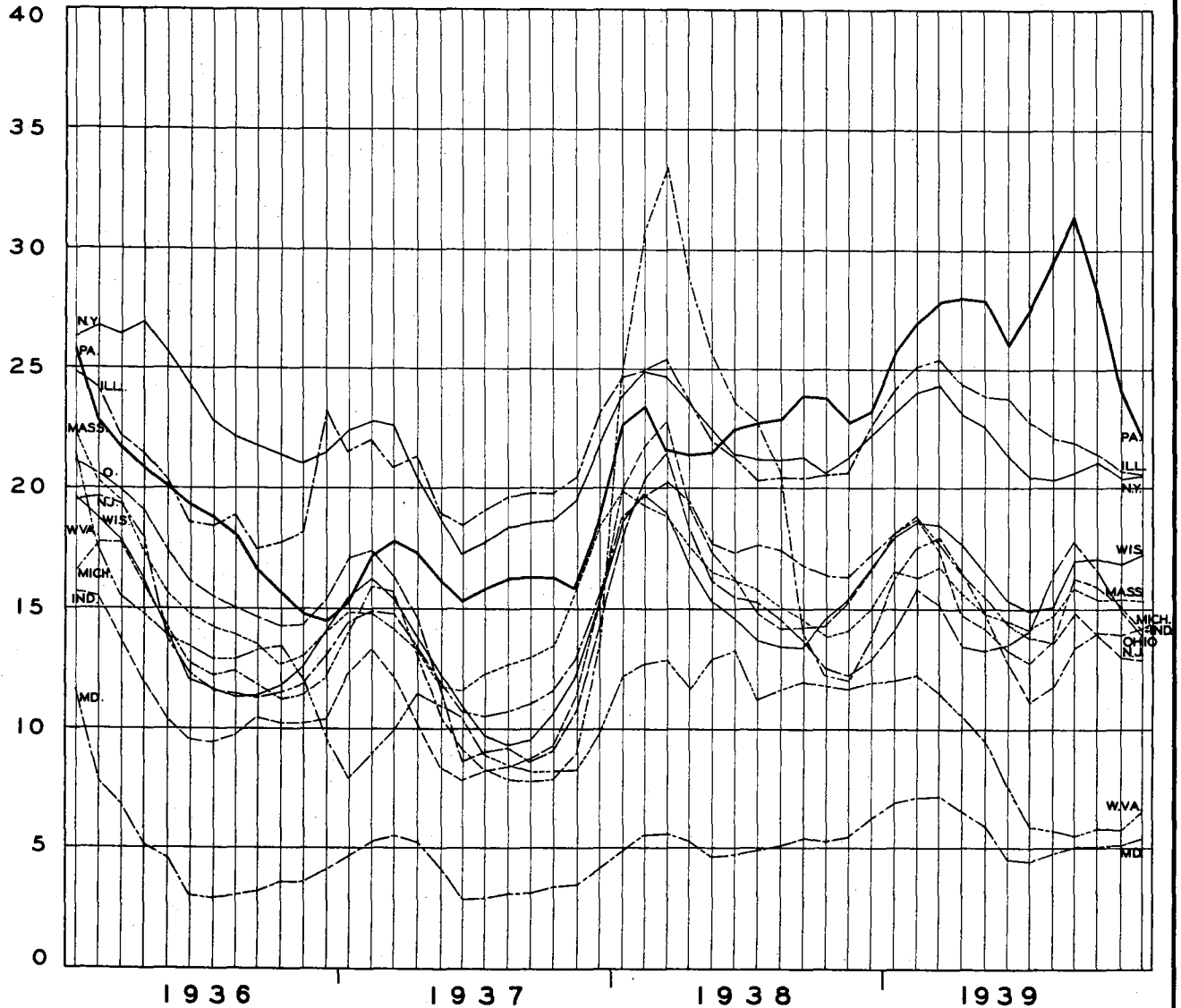
in part by the large pickup of employment in the heavy industries coincident with the current war in Europe and in part must be considered a delayed realization of the drop in relief cases experienced in other states in the last two months of the preceding period. Though not included in this study, the case load in Pennsylvania is known to have increased in the early months of 1940 which further supports the contention that the contrary action of the Pennsylvania case load from August to December 1939 results from a slight difference of timing and that over a longer period the Pennsylvania case load will be found much more nearly in conformity with the general pattern.

Attention should be called to the case load in Maryland, which, while it conforms to the general pattern insofar as trends are concerned, is one half as large in relation to population as is the Pennsylvania case load. Explanations for this striking difference, include the recent great industrial growth near Baltimore and a slightly different basic approach to relief problems. However, any adequate explanation of the differences between one state and another in case load, or for that matter any adequate justification of the striking similarity between the states would involve a study of the detailed history of the social and economic environment of the inhabitants of each state of such proportions as to be practically impossible. Explanations of differences between states in this study have, therefore, been confined for the most part to the interaction of relief programs, known differences in eligibility requirements, or similar definite factors.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE (Chart 5 - Table V)

The general assistance case load in relation to population which is shown in Chart 5 is subject to two major influences: first, the extent of unemployment; and second, the extent to which other forms of relief carried the load. The general downward trend of general assistance cases in all states during 1936 represents both an improvement in general employment, and a fairly constant employment on W.P.A. which commenced in August 1935 and continued to expand into March

GENERAL ASSISTANCE CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION



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1936 and then, after a dropping off in April and May, held fairly constant throughout the rest of 1936. The levelling off of general assistance cases from July through October 1937 represents improving employment offset by a reduction in the W.P.A. case load through September 1937. When the "recession" set in, unemployment started going up at a faster rate than W.P.A. expanded, so that general assistance cases increased sharply from November 1937 through March 1938. By March 1938 W.P.A. had gained momentum and general assistance cases dropped in most states, except in Pennsylvania, until October 1938. W.P.A. continued to increase its rolls reaching a peak in different states from August to November with the majority in November 1938. With the downward turn of W.P.A. in the fall of 1938 general assistance cases rose until February or March 1939 and then started down again. The downward movement continued through July 1939 when general assistance cases started upward to an unseasonal peak in September which coincides with the low point in W.P.A. cases. In the last three months of 1939, general assistance cases fell back to about the July 1939 level as W.P.A. cases went up again to about their July level.

It is interesting to note that there was a very definite winter peak in general assistance cases occurring in every state in each of the three winters of 1936-37; 1937-38 and 1938-39, save only West Virginia, which showed a decided dip in general assistance cases in the winter months of 1936-37. Looking back at the chart of over-all case loads (Chart 4) there is an indication of such a winter peak in the winter of 1935-36, and the increases in the number of cases in the last two or three months of 1939 have set the stage for a similar peak in the winter of 1939-40. On the chart of general assistance case loads these latter two peaks - those of 35-36 and 39-40 are obscured by the sudden upward movement of W.P.A. cases in both periods which absorbed a large number of general assistance cases.

Pennsylvania held roughly to third place among the states in general

assistance cases per thousand population, running behind New York and Illinois from January 1936 to March 1938. During this period general assistance cases in Pennsylvania followed rather closely the general trend in the other states.

After March 1938, however, Pennsylvania departed from the general trend of the other states and moved rapidly into first place in general assistance cases per thousand population - a position which it had not relinquished through December 1939. In the six month period from April through October 1938, general assistance cases were reduced in every state except Pennsylvania, largely as a result of increased W.P.A. activity. In Pennsylvania, however, general assistance cases continued to increase in this six month period.

Most of the other states, starting from October 1938, had a seasonal increase in general assistance cases, reaching its peak in February or March 1939 and then falling off again to approximately the October 1938 level by June or July 1939. Pennsylvania experienced a similar seasonal increase in general assistance cases which reached its peak in March 1939 but unlike the other states it did not fall back to the October 1938 level. After a slight drop in April, May and June, general assistance cases in Pennsylvania increased rapidly to a peak of 31.35 cases per thousand population in September 1939. This peak was approximately 50% higher than the 21.34 cases per thousand in April 1938, when Pennsylvania's general assistance case load first departed from the general trend in other states. A number of the other states experienced an unseasonal rise in general assistance cases from July to September 1939, as pointed out earlier, which resulted from the very rapid reduction of W.P.A. cases in these months. In the other states, however, the unseasonal peak in September 1939 is substantially below the April 1938 level.

In the last three months of 1939 the number of general assistance cases in Pennsylvania dropped rapidly and at a much faster rate than in any other state some few of which even had slight increases. This reduction in general assistance

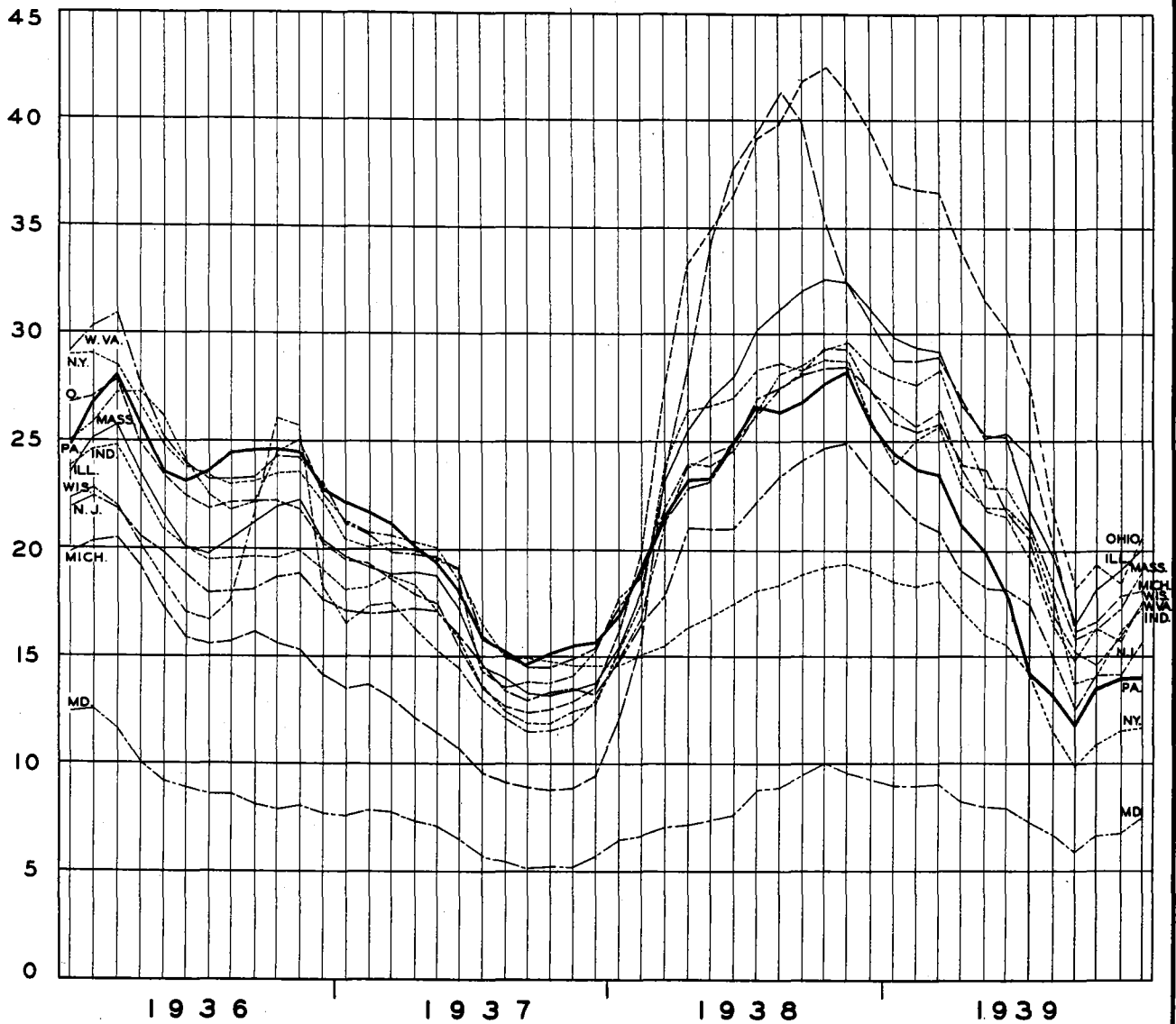
cases results in part from the increased employment in Pennsylvania's heavy industries coincident with the European war and in part from increased W.P.A. employment in the 50 months. In Pennsylvania W.P.A. employment returned to the July 1939 level while in no other state was this the case (see Table V).

While the high position of Pennsylvania in general assistance cases can be laid, in part, to its low position in W.P.A. cases after the spring of 1938, one additional factor contributed to that position - namely, the relatively low position of Pennsylvania in cases per thousand population on the special categories, resulting chiefly from the relatively high eligibility age (70 years) for old age assistance then in effect. Had Pennsylvania expanded its old age assistance as did many of the other states - to the point where the cases per thousand population on special categories would have been twenty or more, instead of eleven to twelve - there would have been a substantial reduction in general assistance cases. A reduction of only three or four cases per thousand population on general assistance would have served to bring Pennsylvania below both New York and Illinois in general assistance cases per thousand population throughout most of the period after the spring of 1938. In other words, Pennsylvania would have maintained through 1938 and 1939 the same relative position in general assistance cases that it held throughout 1936 and 1937, despite its relatively low position in W.P.A. cases per thousand population. Since the federal government pays one-half of old age assistance grants this change would have probably save some money for the state.

FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS (Chart 6 - Table VI)

In number of federal work program cases per thousand population, Pennsylvania, starting in a median position, moved rapidly into a leading position but still not far ahead of the other states and held this position through December 1937. With the general sharp upward movement of W.P.A. employment starting at that time, Pennsylvania began to fall behind and by August 1938 had fallen into a relatively low position which it has held since that time. Only three states have

FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION



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been relatively lower than Pennsylvania in W.P.A. employment since August 1938, namely: Maryland, which is low throughout all four years; New York, which had until late in 1937 vied with Pennsylvania for a leading position; and New Jersey which had been in a low position, ninth of eleven states, for almost the entire four year period.

The most startling fact shown up by this chart is that all of the eleven states follow so uniform a pattern in cases per thousand population throughout 1936 and 1937 with nine of the states rather closely bunched - the lowest of the nine being not more than 20% below the highest. While still following a similar general trend throughout 1938 and 1939 these same nine states show a variation of over 50% (from 19.23 cases per thousand in New York to 42.52 cases per thousand in Ohio) in October 1938 and a variation of over 40% in December 1939 (from 11.64 cases per thousand in New York to 20.62 cases per thousand in Ohio).

It should be noted that the change in the relative position of Pennsylvania on W.P.A. cases per thousand population, which takes place with the rapid expansion of W.P.A. employment in the early months of 1938, is the reverse of the change of position in Pennsylvania general assistance cases per thousand which took place at this same time - Pennsylvania having moved into first place in general assistance cases and from first to eighth place in W.P.A. cases despite its very substantial increase in W.P.A. cases.

Pennsylvania, which had more W.P.A. cases per thousand population in October-December 1937 than any other state compared here, had fewer in December 1939 than all save Maryland and New York. This shift appears to be more important when it is noted that Ohio, which received more than twice the W.P.A. aid received by New York from April 1938 through 1939, had only 60 odd per cent as many general assistance cases per thousand population as New York in the same period. The Michigan curve represents another peculiar situation, in that Michigan received relatively less W.P.A. aid than other states save Maryland through January 1938

and by April 1938 had moved to second place and thence to first place for June, July and August 1938 thereafter varying between second and third place with Illinois. It should be noted, however, that on general assistance case per thousand Michigan moved from tenth place in October 1937 to first place in January 1938, which it continued to hold until July, thence falling rapidly to tenth place again in October and November 1938. This extreme movement in both Ohio and Michigan no doubt results from the unsettled condition of the automobile and parts business and in the case of Michigan the large W.P.A. case load is perhaps justified by the high general assistance case load but in the case of Ohio, which never rose above sixth place in general assistance cases, there is less apparent justification for the high W.P.A. case load.

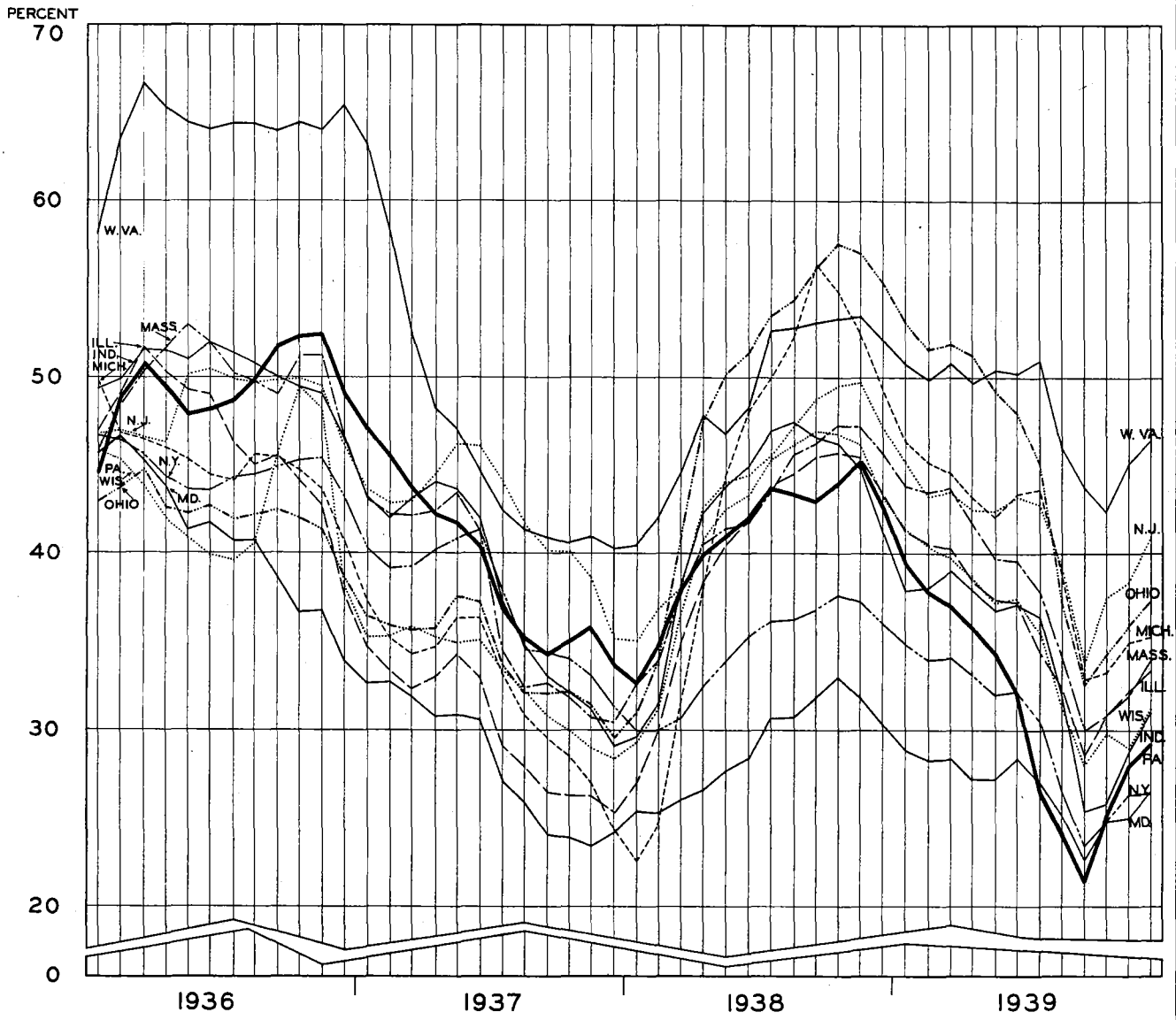
PER CENT OF CASES ON FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS (Chart 7 - Table VII)

In percent of the over-all case load carried on federal work programs the story for Pennsylvania is, with minor changes, the same as that in federal work program cases per thousand. Pennsylvania holds a relatively high place in percent of federal work programs cases through 1936 and 1937, slips back in the early months of 1938 and thereafter holds a relatively low position, falling into eleventh or bottom place in July, August and September 1939 but regaining seventh place in December 1939.

With the exception of West Virginia and New Jersey, which hold a considerably higher rank in percent of cases on federal work programs than on federal work programs cases per thousand, the states vary very little in either rank or trend on this chart from that shown in the federal work program cases per thousand.

In the period following November 1938 the percent of cases on federal work programs dropped more rapidly in Pennsylvania than in any other state by a small margin and then recovered more rapidly in the last three months of 1939.

PERCENT OF CASES ON FEDERAL WORKS PROGRAM



SOURCES OF DATA:
 DIVISION OF STATISTICS - WPA
 DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
 RESEARCH: SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

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SPECIAL CATEGORIES (Chart 8 - Table VIII)

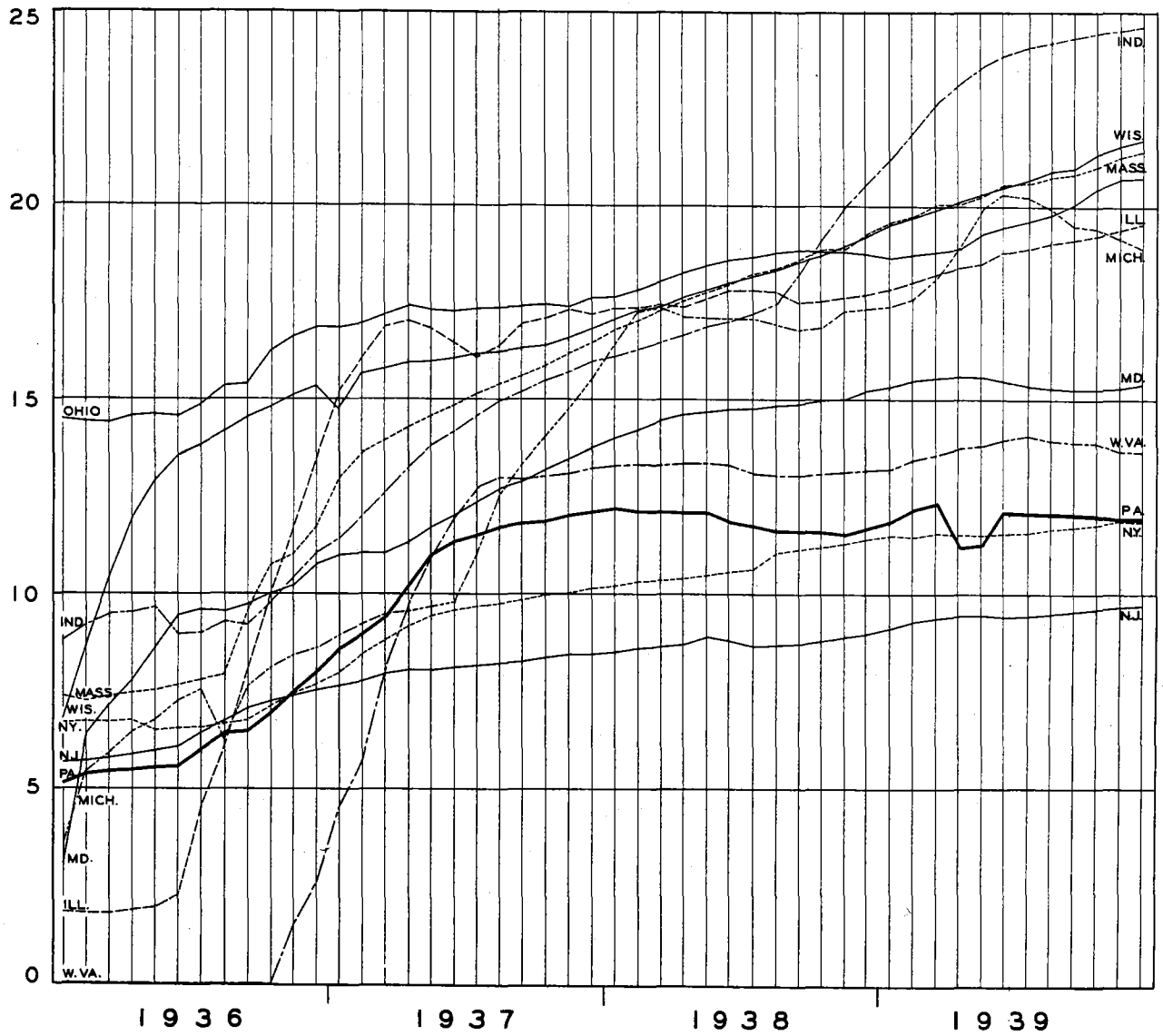
Special categories - old age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the blind - have on the whole increased rather markedly in the four years covered by Chart 8. In Pennsylvania the number of cases more than doubled in this period and at the close of the period are about one-half of the general assistance case load and two-thirds of the federal work case load. In spite of this, however, only three states had less actual increase in these forms of relief than Pennsylvania and of these three Ohio started with almost three times the relative case load of Pennsylvania. With the change in age limit for old age assistance, eligibility from 70 to 65 years and the broadened eligibility for aid to dependent children, which went into effect January 1, 1940 and September 1, 1938, respectively, the number of cases receiving special types of relief in Pennsylvania will rise rather sharply both from new cases taken on and from the transfer of some 25,000 cases from general assistance to one of the special types of relief. If the other states continue their present trend when the full adjustment in the Pennsylvania case load is made sometime in 1940, the Pennsylvania case load will approach that of Maryland and will occupy a median position among the states.

Since the Federal government pays one-half of old age assistance and aid to the blind^{/a} and one-third of aid to dependent children,^{/b} the practice in some states of carrying as many cases as possible on special categories and as few as possible on general assistance may have some merit from the point of view of holding down state costs. In Indiana for instance 41% of the total case load is on special categories and only 20% is on general assistance as compared with Pennsylvania with 21% on special categories and 47% on general assistance.

^{/a} In Pennsylvania aid to the blind is not given on a need basis and the federal government does not pay any share of the cost.

^{/b} Increased to one-half as of January 1, 1940.

SPECIAL TYPES OF RELIEF CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION



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GRANT PER CASE

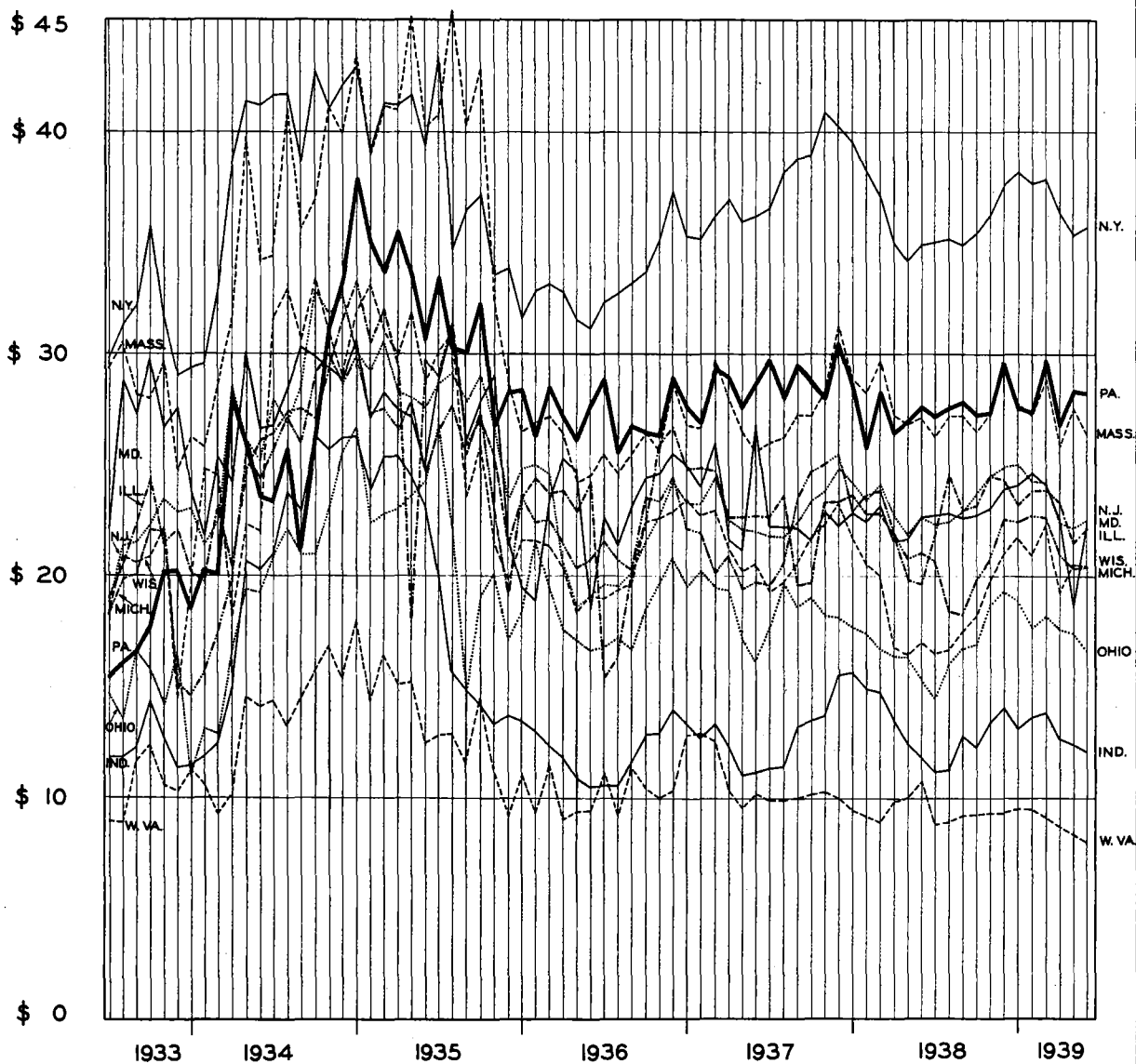
The grant per case figures shown in charts 9, 10, and 11 have been computed from the case and expenditure figures reported in tables XII to XXXIII. As explained in Appendix II the case count figures available are somewhat overstated and fluctuate with the rate of turnover of cases, particularly on the general assistance program which accounts for the oscillating nature of the lines in Chart 9. The grant per case charts and the tables from which they are plotted cannot, therefore, be used as an accurate determination of the grant per case, but rather as an indication of the relative grants from state to state and from time to time.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (Chart 9 - Table IX)

The trend of general assistance grants per case in these states, as shown in Chart 9, is upward in 1933 and 1934, slightly downward in 1935 and practically constant thereafter. Pennsylvania follows this general pattern but the upward movement in 1933 and 1934 is sharper than in most states. Pennsylvania moved from eighth place to third place by January 1935 and, since that time, has varied between second and third place with Massachusetts.

Starting with a food allowance only in 1932 relief grants in Pennsylvania were increased from time to time during 1933 and 1934 by the inclusion of allowances for shoes, clothing, fuel, rent and public utility services. In addition there was an increase resulting in two peaks, the first coinciding with the taking over of the federal C.W.A. work projects by the local works division of S.E.R.B., followed by a slight drop as the work program was curtailed, and the second coinciding with the starting of the work relief program of S.E.R.B. which entailed a twenty percent bonus over the ordinary relief grant for those who worked. With the advent of W.P.A. in the fall of 1935, local work relief stopped and the general assistance grant was stabilized at approximately its present level. At the end of 1939 New York was high in grant per case on general assistance at approximately \$36.00 a month per case, with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts well behind at from \$27.00 to \$28.00 a month

GENERAL ASSISTANCE GRANT PER CASE



SOURCE OF DATA:
FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY
DIVISION OF STATISTICS—WPA
DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH—
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE
GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE
AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

per case. Five states are closely bunched between \$20.00 and \$24.00 a month per case, while Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia are far behind.

Two items should be mentioned, which have had a share in increasing the general assistance grants in Pennsylvania and in many of the other states. First, rent has come to be recognized as a relief need and a rent allowance has been included in the relief grant, which was not included in the early months of 1933 in most states. Prior to the inclusion of rent allowances landlords to a large extent absorbed the rent loss and in a sense were thereby specially taxed for the support of relief clients. The second item contributing to the large increase in general assistance grant per case has been the expansion of old age assistance and aid to the blind which removed substantial numbers of single person cases from the general assistance rolls, leaving the larger and higher grant cases on general assistance.

FEDERAL WORK PROGRAM EARNINGS (Chart 10 - Table X)

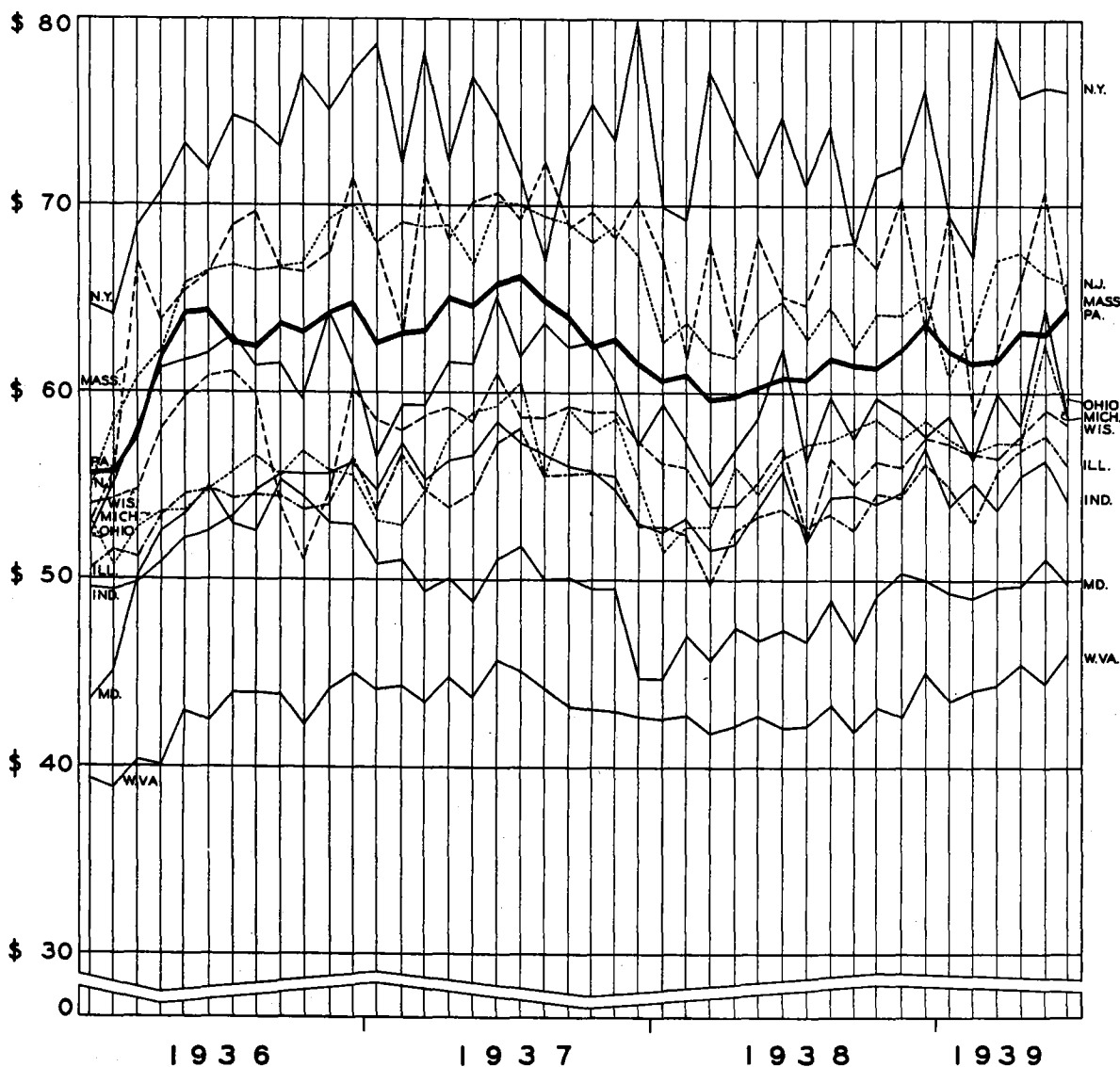
The earnings per case on federal work programs are of little interest except to show that the rank of the states is approximately the same as in general assistance grants and that the earnings are on the whole more than twice as much as the general assistance grant per case while the average size of case is only slightly greater. It should also be noted that federal work program earnings bear no relation to the size of case so that single persons receive just as much as five and six person cases on this relief program.

Pennsylvania ranks roughly fourth in federal work program earnings per case as compared with second or third in general assistance grants and third in grant per case on the special categories.

SPECIAL CATEGORY GRANTS (Chart 11 - Table XI)

In average grant to cases on the three special categories Pennsylvania ranks third, behind New York and Massachusetts, but is not so far ahead of the states immediately below it on this score as it is ahead of these same states in general assistance grants. Only two states have an average grant of over \$25.00

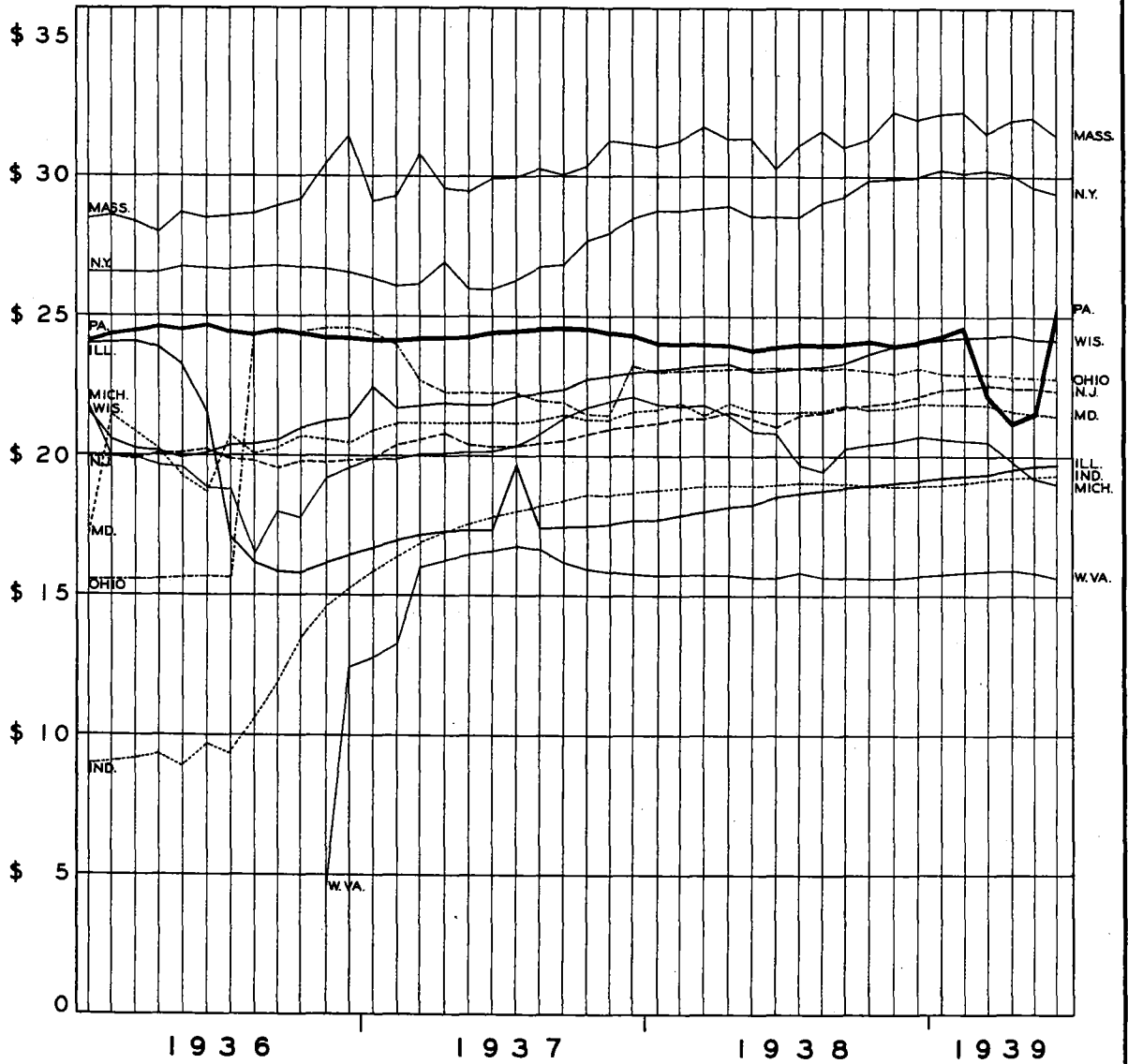
FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS EARNINGS PER CASE



SOURCE OF DATA:
FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY
DIVISION OF STATISTICS - WPA

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE
GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE
AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

SPECIAL TYPES OF RELIEF GRANT PER CASE



SOURCE OF DATA:
FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY
DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH—
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

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AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

a month per case on the special categories while six, including Pennsylvania, have an average grant between \$20.00 and \$25.00 per month. The decrease in Pennsylvania for a few months during 1939 was due to changes in the state's payment procedure made during those months and does not represent any real change in the amount of grants to individual cases.

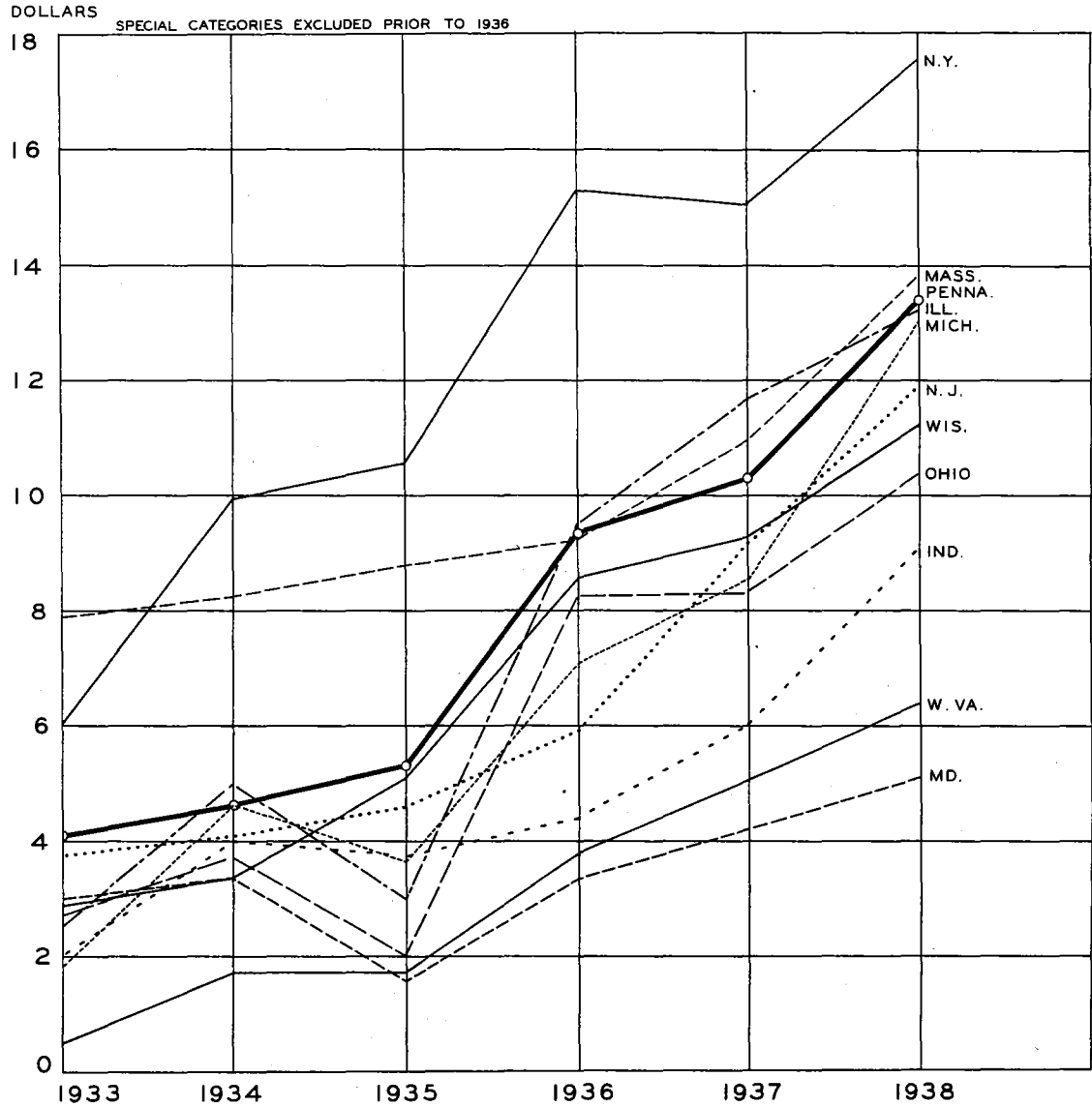
PART III
COMPARISON OF ANNUAL STATE AND LOCAL
EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA
AND TEN OTHER STATES

In the following charts an attempt has been made to compare the state and local expenditures for direct relief (including administration, special programs, materials and supplies, non-relief labor and other costs of the emergency relief program) for participation in the special categories and for federal work programs by years from 1933 through 1938. Comparable figures are unfortunately not yet available for 1939.

STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL FORMS OF RELIEF (Chart 12 - Table XXXIV)

State and local relief activities, including state and local share of expense for direct relief, special categories and sponsorship of federal work programs, cost \$4.09 for each man, woman and child in Pennsylvania in 1933. This cost has risen constantly since that time; it was \$4.62 in 1934; \$5.31 in 1935; \$9.35 in 1936; \$10.30 in 1937; and \$13.40 in 1938. In this calculation the cost of special categories has been excluded in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, since comparable data is not available for the other states, but even had it been included there would still have been a sharp increase throughout the period. High as this cost may appear - and rapid as has been the rise - Pennsylvania has never ranked higher than third among the eleven states compared in this report in per capita state and local expenditures for all forms of relief. New York has throughout the period had a per capita expenditure from two to six dollars per annum higher than Pennsylvania. Massachusetts had higher per capita expenditures in five of the six years shown and, over the whole period, averaged two dollars per capita more. Illinois has had higher per capita expenditures in three of the six years. In 1938 five states spent more than \$13.00 per capita, two being higher than

STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA FOR ALL FORMS OF RELIEF



SOURCE OF DATA:
 DIRECT RELIEF FIGURES FROM WPA
 SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FIGURES
 FROM SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
 SPONSORSHIP OF FEDERAL WORKS PROJECTS FROM WPA

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Pennsylvania and two, only slightly less. The sharp upward trend of the per-capita expense in Pennsylvania is followed rather closely by all but four states, one of which is Massachusetts, which began far above Pennsylvania, the other three being Maryland, West Virginia and Indiana - probably the three states least comparable to Pennsylvania in industrial development.

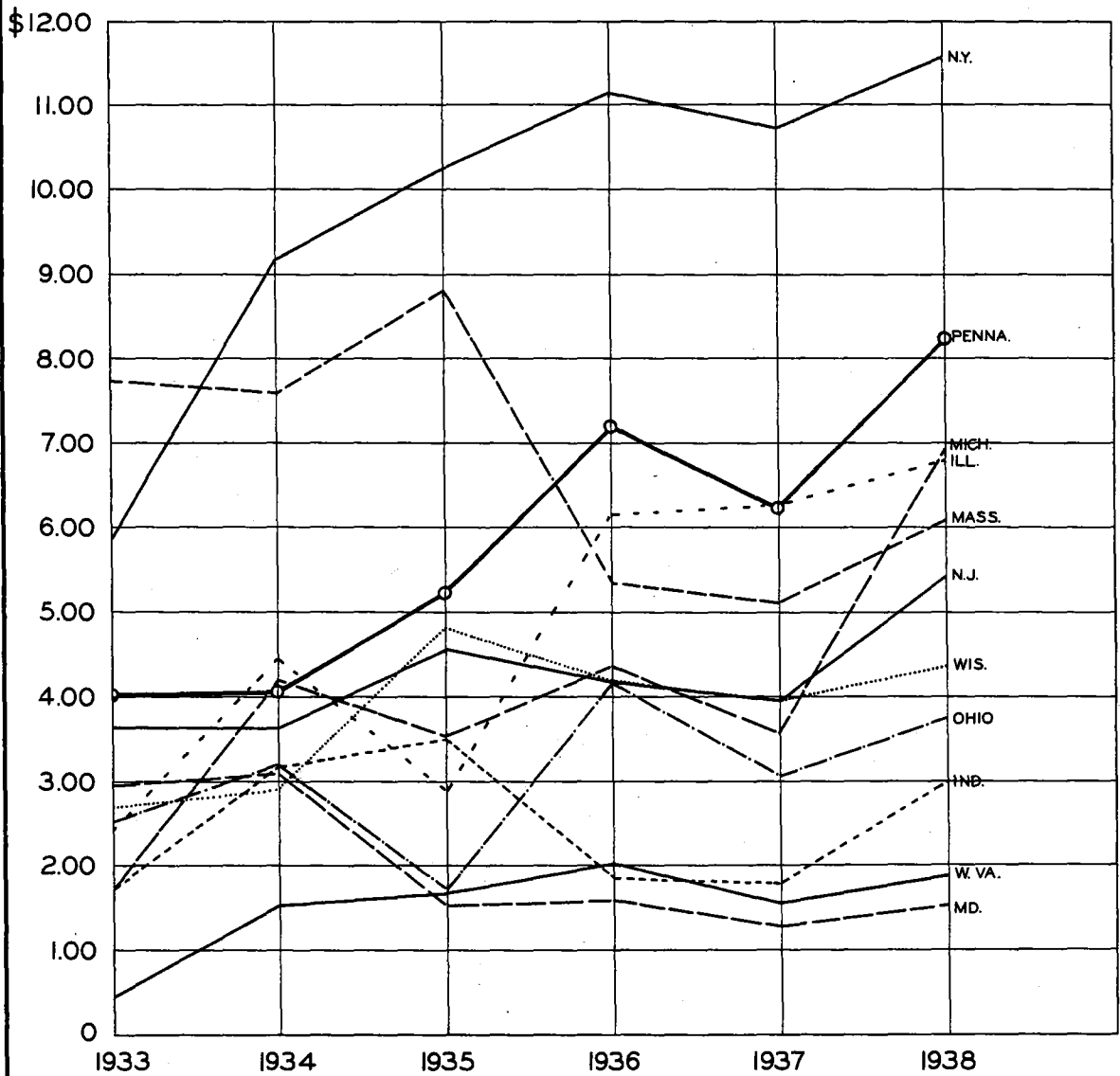
STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF (Chart 13 - Table XXXV)

In per-capita state and local expense for direct relief alone, Pennsylvania ranks relatively higher, indicating chiefly that the other states spent a relatively larger share of their total relief funds for special categories and sponsorship of federal work programs. This indication is also borne out by the earlier consideration of cases per thousand population on various types of relief. Pennsylvania never approaches New York in state and local direct relief expenditures per capita and was exceeded in three years by Massachusetts and in two years by Illinois.

For all the states the increase in direct relief expenditures per capita has been at a much less rapid rate than the increase in state-local expenditures for all forms of relief. This result reflects the growing importance of the special categories (considered permanent) in the relief field and the growing proportion of state and local funds for relief which have gone into the sponsorship of federal works program.

Viewed solely as a relief program - and taking no account of the value of the work done - federal work relief is not the free gift to the states and municipalities which it is so often considered. Of the \$798,489,000 state-local expenditure for all forms of relief during 1938 in the eleven states covered by this report, \$230,462,000 or 28.8% was spent for the sponsorship of W.P.A. projects. The percentage of total state-local funds spent for W.P.A. sponsorship in the various states was:

PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF



SOURCE OF DATA:
 FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY
 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING
 WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE
 GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY THE
 PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE
 AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

Illinois	32.0	New Jersey	43.1
Indiana	42.8	New York	21.0
Maryland	28.1	Ohio	36.5
Massachusetts	27.1	West Virginia	50.4
Michigan	29.9	Wisconsin	34.9
	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>24.1</u>	

It cost either the state or local governments \$11.16 per month for each case receiving federal work relief in Pennsylvania during 1938 as compared with an average general assistance grant of approximately \$28.00 or roughly it cost the state or local governments forty cents for each dollar of general assistance saving effected by placing cases on federal work relief. In the states with considerably lower general assistance grants per case the situation becomes more and more apparent until the final absurdity is reached in West Virginia where the state and local governments pay \$10.89 per month for each W.P.A. case and give an average grant of only \$9.50 per month to cases on general assistance. With the eleven states covered by this report spending from 21 to 50% of the funds available for relief in the sponsorship of federal work relief, it seems that the time is ripe for a reconsideration of the efficacy of federal work relief as a relief program and that the state as an entity - as well as the federal government - has a vital interest in the conclusions reached. Such a reconsideration should include: (a) the social, economic or moral justification for giving those fortunate enough to get on the federal works programs from two to five times as much relief as is given to similar cases on general assistance; (b) a study of the value of physical assets produced by federal works programs to determine whether the value produced justifies the excess of cost over a reasonable general assistance program; and (c) even though the values produced justify the increased expenditures for work programs in the abstract, whether those values are present necessities or are luxuries that could be done without for the present in order to pay the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker. It should be made clear, however, that there is in this report no attempt at such a reconsideration nor has such data as appears in this report bearing on the subject been care-

fully analyzed in respect to any possible use in such a reconsideration. A subsequent memorandum on some of the financial aspects of a choice between general assistance and W.P.A. will be presented.

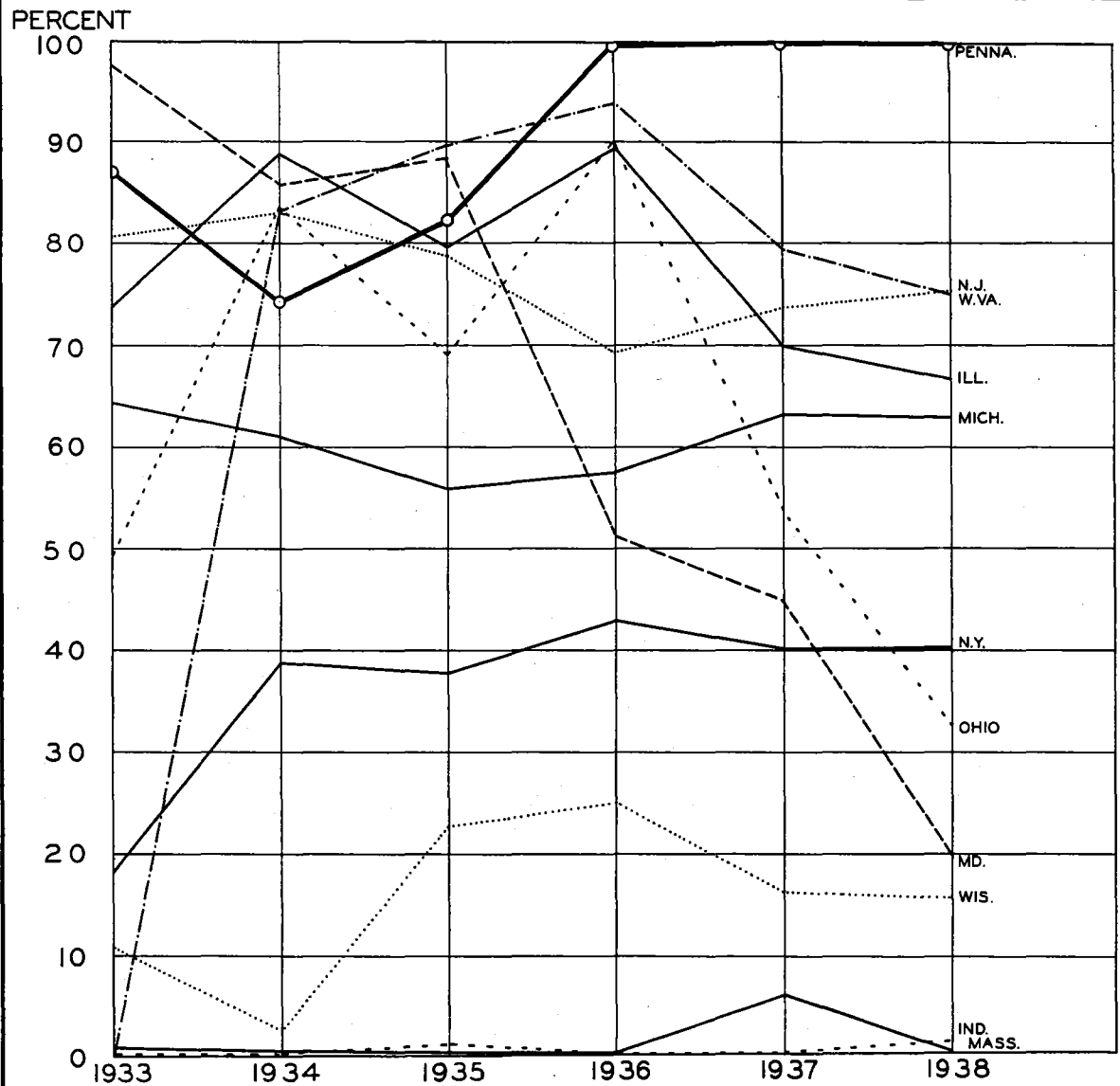
One further consideration, of particular importance in Pennsylvania where the state pays the whole cost of general assistance, is that the sponsor's share of federal works program is for the most part provided by units of local government. With 24% of the total state local relief expenditure going for sponsorship it is probable that the local units are through such sponsorship providing at least 20% of the total state-local relief expenditure rather than none as is widely believed.

PERCENT OF STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT RELIEF FROM STATE FUNDS
(Chart 14 - Table XXXV)

Pennsylvania is the only one of the states compared which has assumed the whole state and local cost of direct relief. It is not entirely safe, however, to attempt to draw accurate comparisons between the states as to the division of direct relief costs between state and local governments from the data available because of the effect on the data of relatively unimportant changes of policy from state to state and from time to time. For instance, Massachusetts, which appears on the chart to have placed the whole burden of relief on the municipalities, has in fact carried a large share of the burden through a state income tax, the proceeds of which are returned to the municipalities. Similarly in Ohio the state has reduced the proportion of direct relief paid from state subsidies but has at the same time greatly increased both the amount and proportion of state taxes which are returned to local governments.

This chart does not reflect the degree of state control of direct relief. In New York where the state pays roughly 40% of the cost, relief is locally administered but under very strict state supervision as to eligibility of recipients, amount of grant per case, et cetera, under pain of losing the state reimbursement. In Ohio, on the other hand, where the state has paid much more than 40% of the cost,

PERCENT OF STATE & LOCAL EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT RELIEF FROM STATE FUNDS



SOURCE OF DATA:
FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE
GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE
AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

the degree of state control over eligibility and grants appears to be negligible.

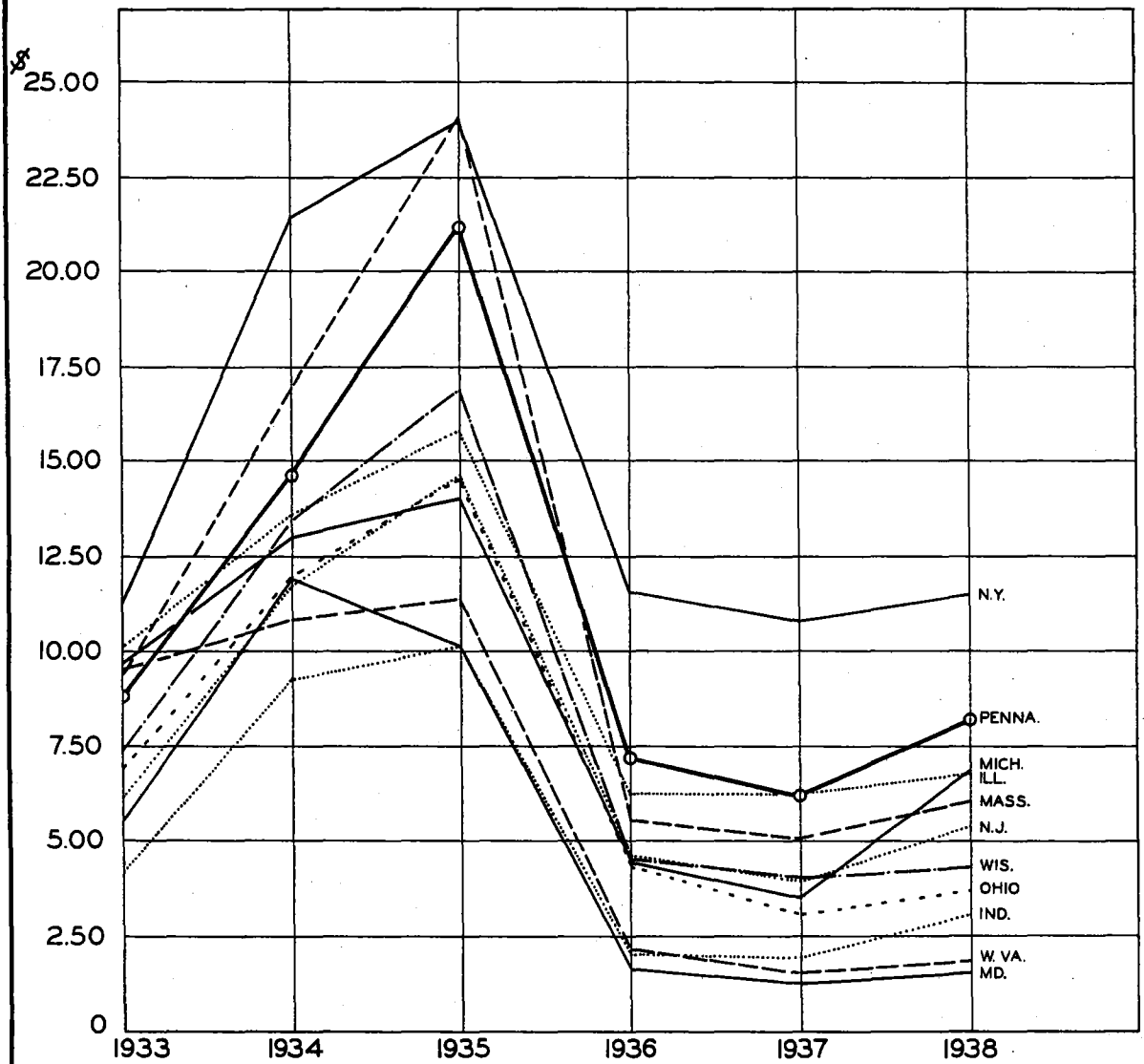
There is no apparent correlation between the state share and the per-capita state and local expenditure for direct relief. Never less than five, and during most of this period, seven states paid a greater share of state and local cost than did New York, which had the highest per-capita cost. Pennsylvania, however, which ranks high in state share, also ranks high in per capita, but Massachusetts, which on the whole has a higher per-capita expenditure than Pennsylvania, ranks very low in state share of expenditure.

EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT RELIEF FROM STATE, LOCAL AND FEDERAL FUNDS
(Chart 15 - Table XXXVI)

In chart 15, the per-capita expenditure for direct relief from state local and federal funds is shown. The sharp rise in direct relief expenditures from 1933 to 1935 reflects the entrance into the direct relief field of the federal government through F.E.R.A. and the sharp drop from 1935 to 1936 results from the withdrawal of the federal government from direct relief coincident with the inauguration of the present W.P.A. program late in 1935. During the years 1933-35 the disparity in per-capita state and local direct relief expenditures (Chart 13) between Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts is greatly reduced when federal funds are included, indicating that Pennsylvania in this period received a greater proportion of federal funds than the other two states. Likewise, when federal funds are included, Pennsylvania exceeds Illinois and Michigan in per-capita expenditures for direct relief in 1934 whereas on the basis of state and local funds Pennsylvania was below them in 1934.

In per-capita expenditures for direct relief from state, local and federal funds Pennsylvania starts in sixth place among the states in 1933, moves into third place for 1934 and 1935 and then into second place in 1936. It fell to a very close third in 1937 and then moved back into second place in 1938. For all the states 1936, 1937 and 1938, with only very slight variations, are the same on this chart as

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT RELIEF FROM STATE LOCAL & FEDERAL FUNDS



SOURCE OF DATA:
FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE
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PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE
AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

the 1936, 1937 and 1938 portion of Chart 13 - "Per Capita Expenditure from State and Local Funds."

The range between the states in per-capita expenditures for direct relief from state, local and federal funds is astonishing. In New York, ranking first, the expenditures were from two to eight times as much per capita as the state ranking eleventh in various years and in Pennsylvania expenditures were from one and a half to more than five times as much per capita as in the low state. At the high point in 1935, in three states, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, expenditures were more than twice as much per capita as in the two lowest states, Maryland and Indiana.

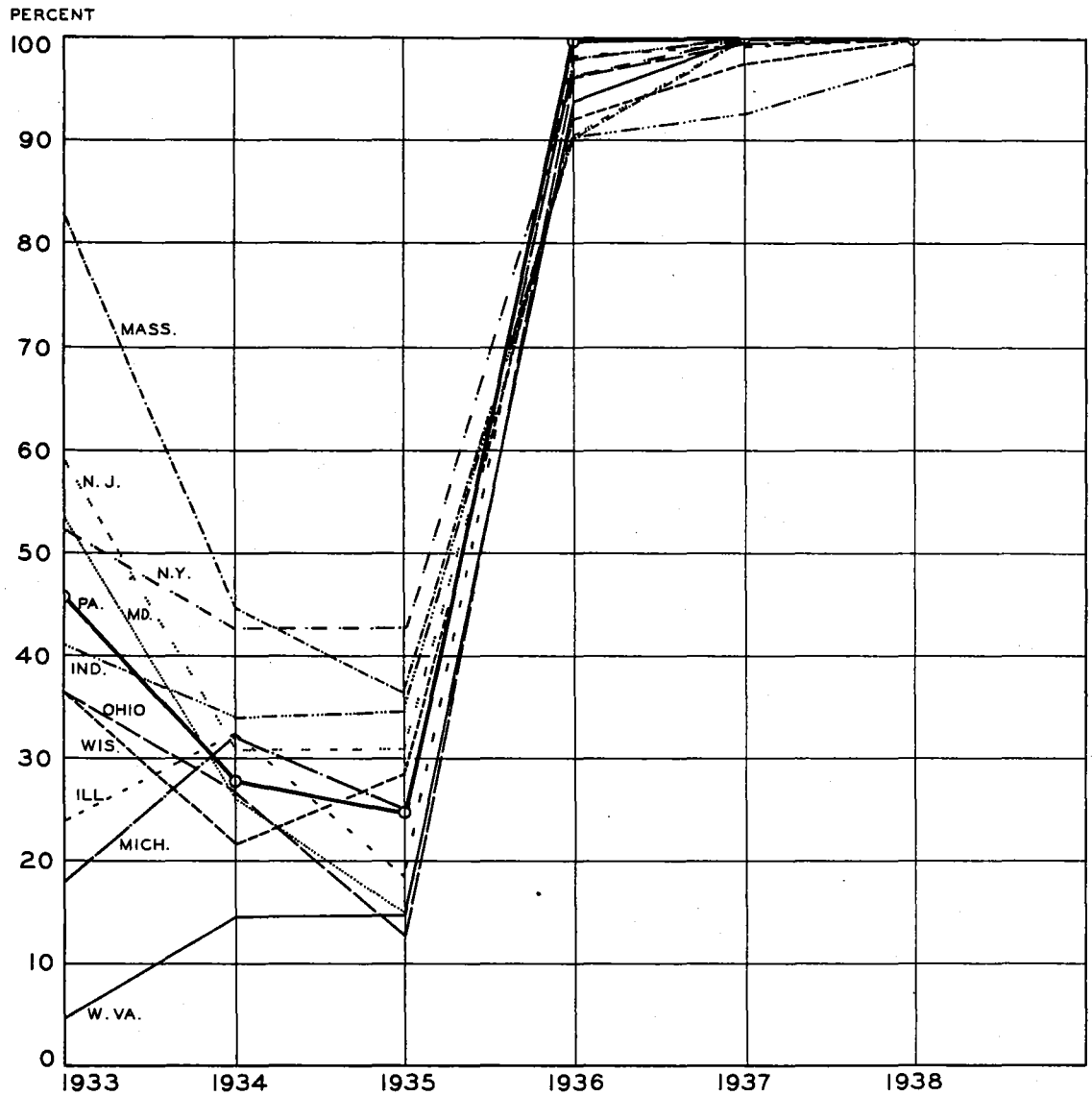
PERCENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE, LOCAL AND FEDERAL FUNDS MADE FROM STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS (Chart 16 - Table XXXVI)

This chart expresses the division of cost between state, local and federal as a percent of total expenditure and at the same time reflects the wide divergence of federal participation in direct relief expenditures from state to state.

On this chart Pennsylvania occupies a middle position. Over the three year period 1933-35 when F.E.R.A. was active, Pennsylvania paid a greater portion of its direct relief bill than did West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio but paid a smaller portion than Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Indiana.

The divergence between states is however very substantial. In 1933 the range is from Massachusetts, where state and local governments paid 82.3% of all direct relief, to West Virginia, where they paid only 4.6% in that year. In 1934 Massachusetts again led, state and local governments paying 44.7% and West Virginia is low, state and local governments paying only 14.2% of all direct relief, a difference of 30.5%. 1935 tells a similar story, but with different states at the extremes - New York and its political subdivisions provided 42.7% of direct relief costs, while Ohio and its local units provided only 12.6%, or a variation of 30.1%.

PERCENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT RELIEF FROM STATE LOCAL & FEDERAL FUNDS MADE FROM STATE & LOCAL FUNDS



SOURCE OF DATA:
FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE
GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE
AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

There appears to be no reason for the wide differences between the states in the percent of direct relief expenditure made from state and local funds in 1933, 1934 and 1935. Pennsylvania, for instance, paid a smaller percentage of its total direct relief cost than either Indiana or New Jersey which had lower per-capita costs but it also paid less than Massachusetts and New York which had higher per-capita costs.

The fact that a few of the states continued to spend federal money for direct relief in 1936, 1937 and 1938 resulted from balances of previously allocated funds being available and not from any further contributions by the federal government.

PART IV.

RELIEF EXPENDITURES IN RELATION TO TAX RECEIPTS

In the previous section of this report annual relief expenditures of the states have been compared on a per-capita basis. In this section the comparison is somewhat changed, the states being compared on the basis of the relation which relief expenditures bear to total tax collections. Like all computations based on two variables the percent of taxes used for relief may be high in any state either because of large relief expenditures or because of small tax collections. The tax collections used here are the sum of state and local tax collections and the relief expenditures include both state and local expenditures.

PERCENT OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES USED FOR DIRECT RELIEF, SPECIAL CATEGORIES AND W.P.A. SPONSORSHIP (Chart 17 - Table XXXVII)

The percent of total state and local taxes used for categories and sponsorship of W.P.A. projects has a much smaller variation between the states than does the percent used for direct relief. As a result the inclusion of categories and W.P.A. tends to bring the states much closer together.

	1938		% Used for		% Used	
	<u>% Used for</u> <u>Direct Relief</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Categories</u> <u>and W.P.A.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rank</u>
PENNA.	14.1	1	8.9	9	23.0	1
N. Y.	11.8	2	6.1	11	17.9	7
Ill.	11.3	3	10.6	4	21.9	2
Mich.	11.0	4	9.8	7	20.8	3
Mass.	8.3	5	10.6	5	18.9	4
Ohio	6.5	6	11.5	3	18.0	6
Wisc.	6.5	7	10.3	6	16.8	9
N. J.	6.0	8	9.2	8	15.2	10
Ind.	6.0	9	12.3	1	18.3	5
W. Va.	5.0	10	11.9	2	16.9	8
Maryland	2.9	11	6.8	10	9.7	11

Difference between

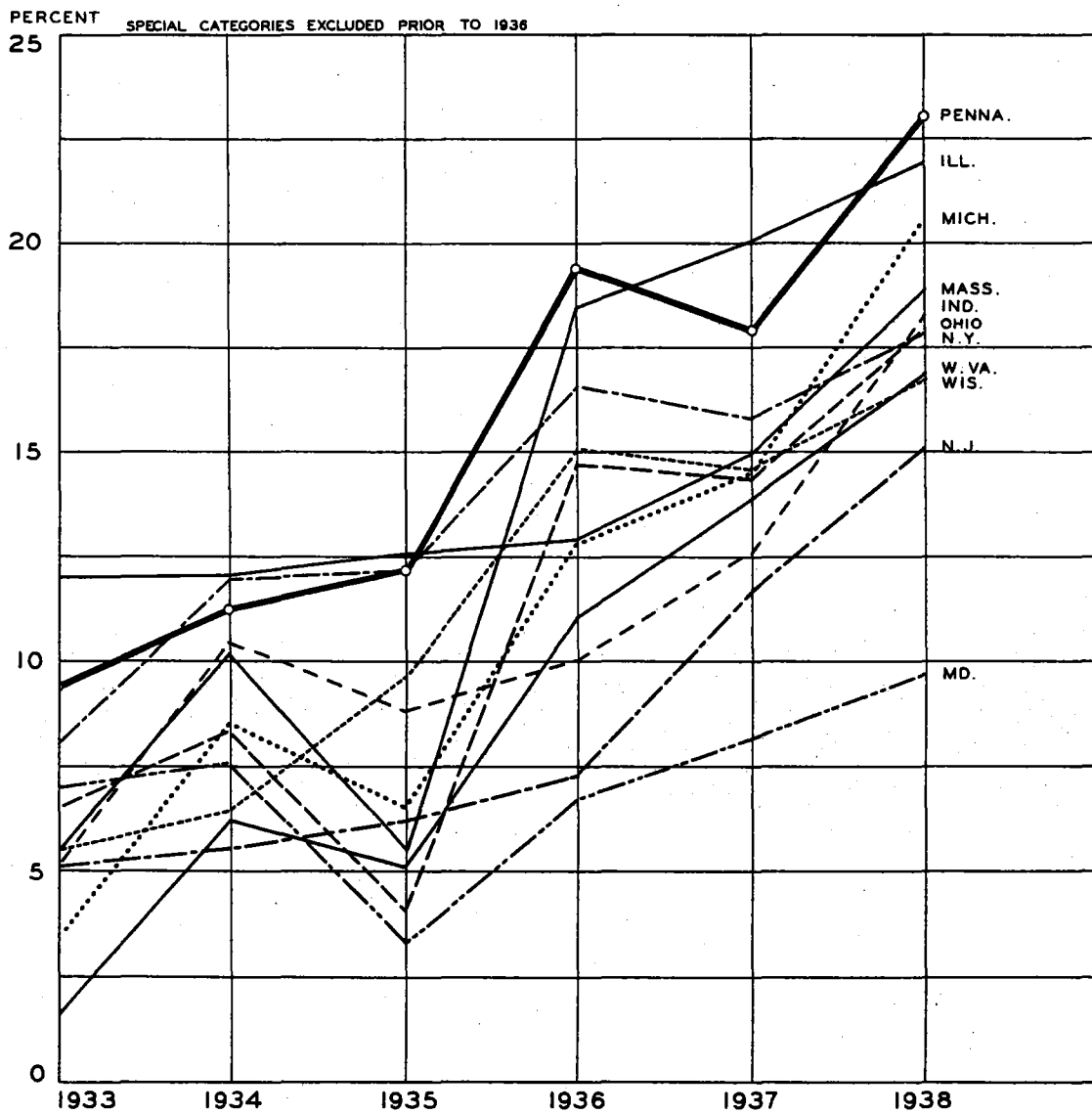
1 & 9

8.1

3.4

6.2

PERCENT OF STATE & LOCAL TAXES USED FOR DIRECT RELIEF, SPECIAL CATEGORIES & W.P.A.



SOURCE OF DATA:
 TAX COLLECTIONS FROM NATIONAL
 INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD
 RELIEF EXPENDITURES FROM DIVISION OF STATISTICS
 WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE
 GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY THE
 PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE
 AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

The rank of the states in percent of taxes used for special categories and W.P.A. sponsorship in 1938 is almost the reverse of the rank in percent used for direct relief. The four high ranking states in percent used for Direct Relief have in each case a lower rank in percent used for Categories and W.P.A. and, with the exception of Illinois, all rated in the lower half in percent of taxes for Categories and W.P.A. Two states hold the same rank at 5 and 8 but all the others in the lower half in percent used for direct relief have a higher ranking in percent used for categories and W.P.A. Pennsylvania ranks first in percent of taxes used for direct relief and ninth in percent used for categories and W.P.A. in 1938, again emphasizing the fact that most of the other states have put proportionately greater emphasis on special categories and W.P.A. sponsorship than has Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has shown a consistent upward trend in total taxes used for all forms of relief except for the year 1937. If the shift in fiscal years in relation to calendar years, discussed in connection with percent of state and local taxes used for direct relief (Chart 18), is made, the sharp upward movement from 1935 to 1936 would be toned down and the slight downward movement from 1936 to 1937 would be eliminated so that the trend would show an almost constant upward movement with some acceleration from 1935 to 1936 and 1937 to 1938.

All of the eleven states had an increase in percent of taxes used for direct relief, categories, and W.P.A. from 1933 to 1938 - some at a greater rate than Pennsylvania, and others at a lesser rate. Pennsylvania, however, has never ranked lower than third and in all but one year ranked first or second. If, however, tax collections were adjusted to meet more closely the period for which expenditures are shown, Pennsylvania would probably rank first only for the year 1938.

PERCENT OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES USED FOR DIRECT RELIEF (Chart 18 - Table XXXVII)

The rank of any state on this chart may be very greatly affected by fiscal and other policies not involved in relief. For instance, Pennsylvania may hold its high rank either because relief expenditure is high or because its tax collections are relatively low. On the other hand, New York State, which also ranks high on the chart, is known to have a considerably higher tax collection than Pennsylvania but its rank is still raised above normal by the policy followed in financing the local share of relief from bond issues which increases the relief expenditures without increasing the tax collection.

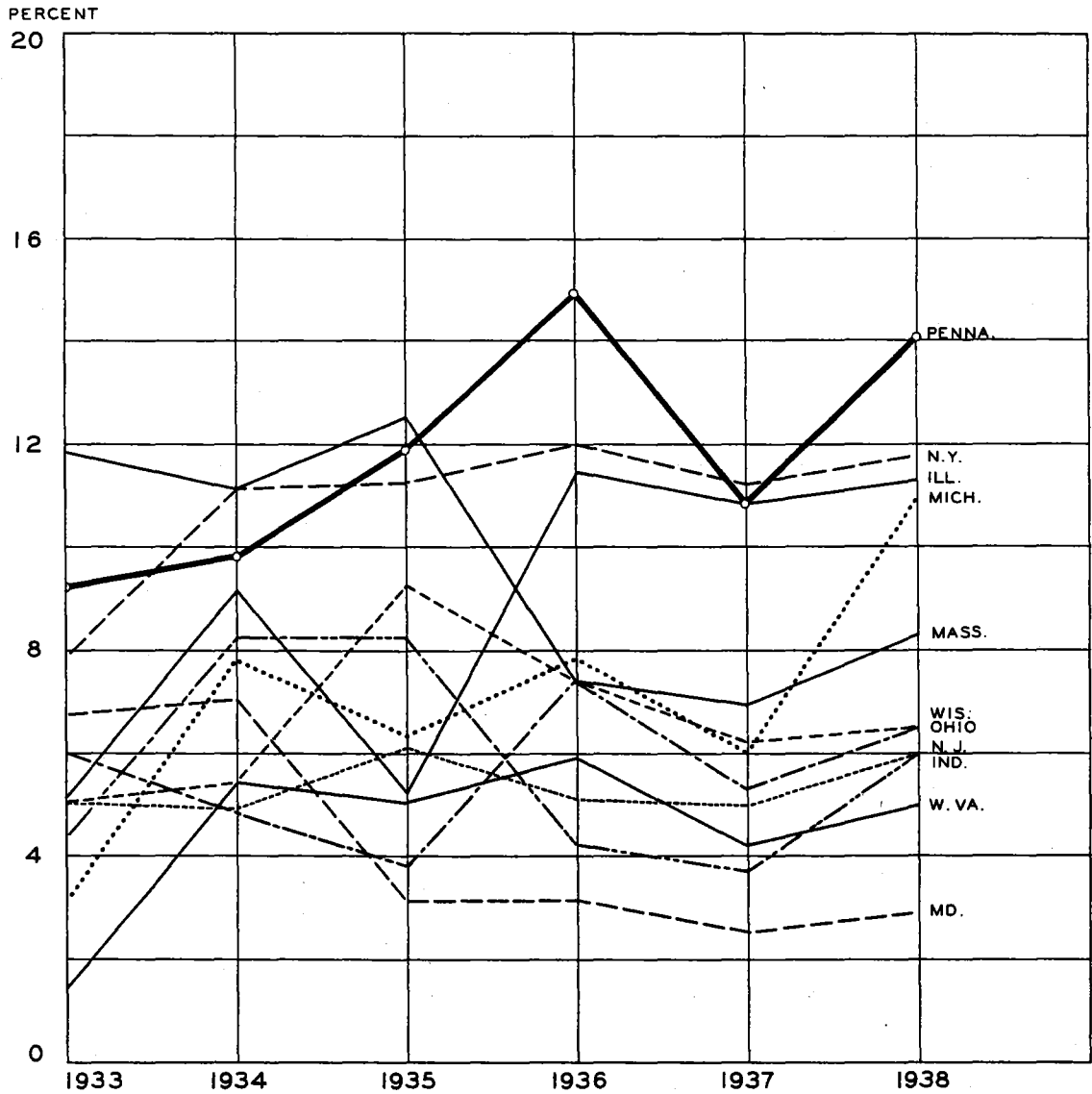
The sharp dip in the Pennsylvania curve for the year 1937 needs a further word of explanation. There are two elements involved - (1) a reduction in relief expenditure for the calendar year 1937 and (2) a large increase in tax collections for the 1936-37 fiscal year, the first year of emergency taxes. The fiscal year 1936-37, however, more closely approximates the calendar year 1936 when relief expenditures were high. If state tax collections are backed up one year - using 1936-1937 state tax collections against 1936 relief expenditures and similarly for other years, we get the following results:

	PERCENT OF TAXES USED FOR DIRECT RELIEF			
	As plotted in Chart 18	As Adjusted	Fiscal years collection used in adjustment	
			State	Local
1933	9.2	9.6	1933-34	1933
1934	9.8	9.5	1934-35	1934
1935	11.9	10.9	1935-36	1935
1936	14.9	12.4	1936-37	1936
1937	10.8	10.7	1937-38	1937
1938	14.1	14.9	1938-39	1938

In other words, the data for relief expenditures and for taxes are not for identical periods and some degree of distortion results in every state except Ohio where the fiscal year is the calendar year for which relief expenditures are reported.

In spite of the limitations on the accuracy of the computations on which

PERCENT OF STATE & LOCAL TAXES USED FOR DIRECT RELIEF



SOURCE OF DATA:
 TAX COLLECTIONS FROM NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD
 RELIEF EXPENDITURES FROM DIVISION OF STATISTICS WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED FOR THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION BY THE PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE AND THE STATE PLANNING BOARD

this chart is based it is apparent that since 1933 Pennsylvania has consistently spent a large and growing proportion of its total state and local tax receipts for direct relief, in spite of a rapid increase in taxes. Of the eleven states used here Pennsylvania ranked:

1933 - second	1936 - first
1934 - third	1937 - second (tie with Illinois)
1935 - second	1938 - first

Nine of the eleven states spent a higher percentage of state and local taxes for direct relief in 1938 than they did in 1933. Four of these nine states, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and New Jersey, had only very slight increases and a fifth one - West Virginia - while it had an increase, made the whole increase from 1933 to 1934 and has held constant since that time. All five of these states spent a comparatively small part of their tax receipts for relief both at the beginning and end of the period. They ranked, of the eleven states:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1938</u>
Indiana	9	9
Ohio	5	6
New Jersey	7	8
West Virginia	11	10
Wisconsin	8	7

indicating that all except Ohio fell in the lower half in both periods.

The four remaining states of the nine which show increases in percent of taxes for direct relief - Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Michigan - had relatively sharp increases in the percent of taxes used for direct relief despite the fact that all save Michigan had relatively great increases in tax receipts.

Two states, Maryland and Massachusetts, showed an actual decline in percent of taxes used for relief. In Massachusetts the drop was from first place at 11.8% to fifth place at 8.3% and in Maryland from fourth place at 6.7% to eleventh place at 2.9%. In both states the reduction of percent of taxes for direct relief is accompanied by a sharp curtailment of relief expenditure, rather than by any sudden change in tax receipts although both states did have a steady increase of tax receipts throughout the period.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

In pursuance of House Resolution, Serial No. 134 of the Regular Session of 1939, and under the authority of the Act of July 1, 1937, P. L. 2460, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1939, P. L. 1084 (Act creating Joint State Government Commission), we submit herewith Report and Recommendations on the subject of Unemployment Relief and the administration thereof.

Ellwood J. Turner, Chairman,
Joint State Government Commission

January, 1941

FOREWORD

The new public function of affording assistance to those who are unemployed or have no other means of support can no longer be considered escapable, or a temporary or emergency function of government.

The Committee on Relief approached this task with a keen sense of appreciation of the magnitude and many ramifications and implications of the relief problem as well as its responsibility to render a worthwhile accounting of its stewardship to the legislature.

It is generally easy and popular to be kind. However, it is necessary to remember the tremendous burden that relief has placed on the taxpayers. It is also important that both the recipient of relief and the taxpayers who pay the bill should be treated fairly. The Committee approached this task on a non-partisan and non-political basis.

Its sole aim has been to learn facts about the present system of relief, its organization, its policies and its methods, and finally to evaluate them in terms of efficiency to administer relief to those who, through no fault of their own, are in need; and at a minimum cost to those who pay the bill.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
RECOMMENDATIONS	i
I. INTRODUCTION	
A. History and Functions of Joint State Government Commission	1
II. BRIEF HISTORY OF POOR RELIEF	3
A. Period from 1705 to 1929	3
B. Period from 1929 to 1940	6
1. Pennsylvania Committee on Unemployment, 1930	6
2. Baker Committee, 1931	6
3. First Talbot Act	7
4. Woodward Act, creating State Emergency Relief Board	7
5. Second Talbot Act	7
6. Emergency Relief Sales Tax	7
7. Federal Relief Program	7
8. Legislative Committees formed to study relief	11
9. Goodrich Relief Committee	12
10. Summary of Goodrich Committee Experiment	13
11. Department of Public Assistance Created	14
12. Relief Survey Committee Appointed, 1937	15
13. Relief Problems, 1932 to 1940	15
III. ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM OF COMMITTEE ON RELIEF	18
A. Activities sponsored	18
B. Survey of administration of Public Assistance	18
C. Field Investigations by Committee on Relief	20
IV. ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	23
A. Act creating Department of Public Assistance	23
B. Governmental machinery of Department of Public Assistance	23
C. Outstanding functions of Department of Public Assistance	23
D. Types of Assistance administered by Department	26
E. State Employment Board	27
F. County Boards	28
G. State Board of Public Assistance	29
V. COST OF RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA	30
A. As compared to 10 neighboring and competitive states	30
1. General Assistance Case Load	32
2. Proportion of cost borne by States	33
3. W.P.A. Costs	33
4. Expenditures for Relief	33
B. As compared to 3 southern states	35
C. Special Categories	35
D. Percentage of Taxes for relief	36
1. Compared to 10 neighboring states	36
E. Centralization Increased Expenditures	37
F. Relief Costs compared to cost of state government	38
G. Total Increase in Tax Collection	39

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
VI. JOB MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE	
A. Purpose for creating committee	40
B. Program of Committee	43
C. Results of Committee	43
VII. ADMINISTRATIVE FACTORS BEARING ON RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA	45
A. Department of Public Assistance	45
1. Department's Approach	46
B. County Boards	47
1. County budgets should be adjusted	48
C. No local consciousness	49
D. Employment Board	51
1. Type of Examination given	52
2. Type of visitor qualified	54
E. No practical system of investigation or reinvestigation of cases	55
F. More control of visitors needed	56
1. Supervision lax	57
2. Utilization of visitors' time	57
3. Change of visiting hours	58
G. Experienced Investigators needed	58
H. Promotion plan for employes	59
I. Union of Department employes	61
J. Worker's Alliance	62
VIII. FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE	63
A. Chiseling, one of the ills	63
B. The Philadelphia Story	64
C. Chiseling in Pittsburgh	68
1. Reaction of Allegheny County staff	69
2. Results of Allegheny County Investigation	70
D. Conditions Existing in other counties	70
E. Drunkenness	71
F. Extra-Marital Relations	72
G. Delaware County Survey	73
1. Purpose of Survey	73
2. Results Accomplished	75
H. Unusual Case of Mrs. "O"	76
I. Auditor General Surveys	78
J. Supplemental Assistance by private agencies ignored	79
K. Medical Program	79
L. Unemployment Compensation-Relief	80
M. Effect of Federal Authority	81
N. Coordination of State Bureaus	81
O. Milk Orders	81
P. Pierson Work Relief Act	82
Q. General Comment	83

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Relief in Pennsylvania and 10 Competing Industrial States	1
(Including 18 Charts and 37 Tables)	
Supplement on Relief in 3 Southern States	40
(Including 6 Tables)	
Federal Surplus Marketing Administration	48
Dent Report 1939 (abstract from)	49
Legislative Committees to Investigate Relief 1932-1940	50
Preliminary Report of Joint Committee to Investigate Relief	
Pursuant to H.R. 110, 1935	52
Comparison Between Locally Supported Welfare Costs of 1936-1939	56
Copy of Letter from Earle Survey Committee	57
Cost of General Assistance 1932-1939	58
Department of Public Assistance Classification of "Employable"	59
County Boards of Assistance, Typical Organization Patterns.....	60
Administration of General Relief (Methods by States)	62
Council on State Governments (Regional Conferences on Relief)	86
Number of Employes in Non-Agricultural Establishments, June 1940	87
Recommendations of the State Job Mobilization Committee	88
Summary of Turnover of Relief Cases in 1939	91
Laws Governing Powers of County Boards	92
Citizens' Committees of County Boards of Assistance	94
Disposition of Applications, Department of Public Assistance 1939	95
Costs of Administering Civil Service Examinations	96
Laws Governing Powers of Department of Public Assistance	97
Eligibility Requirements for General Assistance	98
Investigation of Cases in Philadelphia	101
Investigation of Cases in Pittsburgh	103
Analysis of Reports of Committee's Investigation in Pittsburgh	104
(With Comments)	
Investigation of Cases in Outlying Counties	112
Cases of Habitual Drunkenness	114
Cases in Which Extra-Marital Status was Found	116
Report of Cases Removed from Relief by Delaware County Board	117
Cases in which Medical Service Received Despite Questionable	
Relief Status	139
Cases Coming from Unemployment Compensation with Earnings of	
\$800 or more During Calendar Year	140
One Year of Relief Work Program	148

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission makes the following recommendations:

I. LIBERALIZATION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

- A. The Federal Social Security Act should be amended to permit Pennsylvania to make payment to the aged on a more liberal basis.
- B. The Federal Social Security Act should be amended to permit the matching of Pennsylvania's payments to the blind, which is on a liberal pension basis.

II. RELATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT TO THE COUNTY BOARDS

- A. The County Boards should be made really autonomous. They should be granted full authority to operate their county organizations.
- B. The function of the Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance and the State staff should be advisory in character and confined to securing compliance with the Public Assistance law by the County Boards. Therefore:
 - 1. All contacts, suggestions, findings, information and advice from the Secretary or the State staff should be made or communicated to the Executive Director and the County Board and to no other person.
- C. Each County Board should be permitted to set up such organization and establish such methods of maintaining records as may be deemed essential for local conditions, subject only to such reasonable requirements or provisions as may be prescribed by the Department to bring about uniformity.
- D. The Secretary of Public Assistance should set quarterly administrative budgets for each board and not monthly budgets. Within the

limits of this over-all budget, County Boards should have the authority to determine the number and type of employes required, subject to the civil service lists.

- E. Suggestions to County Boards from the Department should be greatly simplified, their number decreased, and made to conform to the above recommendations.
- F. Department field representatives should be greatly reduced in number and their qualifications raised.

III. RELATION OF THE COUNTY BOARDS TO THE EMPLOYMENT BOARD OR CIVIL SERVICE AGENCY

- A. The County Boards should deal directly with the Employment Board.
- B. Eligible lists of candidates for all positions shall be furnished direct to County Boards.
- C. In the preparation of examinations and determining the qualifications of applicants for positions of visitors or supervisors, ratings should be based primarily upon investigatory and supervisory ability and experience in the field of business rather than upon social service training.
- D. County Boards should have power to terminate the services of employes for the following reasons:
 - 1. Lack of ability to efficiently perform their duties.
 - 2. Insubordination.
 - 3. Unpatriotic activities.
 - 4. Membership in any political party or organization designed to destroy the American form of government.
 - 5. Any form of political activity.

- E. County Boards should have the right to suspend the services of any employes not needed at the time, subject to reinstatement in the order of their suspension.

IV. INVESTIGATION OF CASES

- A. The investigation staff in all counties should be greatly improved. Sound investigation and reinvestigation of cases forms the entire basis for effective work in the Department and the County Boards.
- B. Visitors should be rotated and the practice of checking and re-checking cases by the same employe should be discontinued.
- C. More stringent supervision of visitors' work should be instituted. Therefore;
 - 1. Supervisors should direct visitors' work rather than "confer" with them regarding it.
 - 2. The number of daily visitations should be increased.
 - 3. An effort should be made to set up time limits for rechecking recipients of any type of assistance. Supervisors should demand that these time limits be observed.
- D. The paper work required by visitors should be reduced.
- E. Night checking of many recipients, particularly in the larger cities, should be provided, in order to assure the County Board that the recipient is not employed on a night shift.
- F. Special investigating units composed of employes with Superior investigating ability than the average visitor now possesses should be established.
- G. Independent surveys of assistance payments should be made periodically.
- H. Any visitor who knowingly grants relief to a person who is not entitled to it by law should be penalized.

V. SALARIES AND PROMOTION OF EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY BOARDS

- A. Methods should be adopted to encourage efficiency and diligence of the employes of the County Boards.
1. Fewer classifications for examinations for employment of the staffs of the County Boards should be utilized, thereby making possible greater salary ranges for employes within a classification. This reduction in classifications for examinations will tend to decrease the cost of the operation of the Employment Board.
 2. Employes should start at the lowest salary in their classification and their salary systematically increased as their efforts justify.
 3. County Boards should have the exclusive power to promote employes and to increase their salaries, subject only to salary ranges established by the Employment Board. Such salary ranges should take into account local living costs.
 4. Every effort should be made to reduce the large turnover in personnel by promoting efficient employes to higher salaried classifications.

VI. LOCAL INTEREST IN THE COST AND ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF

- A. The County Boards should make every effort to develop and foster Local Citizens' Committees provided by law in order that local interest may be aroused as to the social effects of unemployment and the costs thereof.
- B. Every effort should be made to cooperate with all agencies engaged in training and retraining programs which will provide skills for those receiving assistance. This will result in individual self-reliance and in the reduction of the relief rolls.

VII. COORDINATION OF THE STATE AGENCIES DEALING WITH PERSONS ON ASSISTANCE ROLLS

- A. There should be improved coordination of data pertaining to the unemployed between State and County offices of the Department of Public Assistance and the Department of Labor and Industry.
- B. Consideration should be given to the desirability of providing general assistance for a person whose total salary and unemployment compensation payments during the preceding 12 months have equalled a predetermined figure. There is evidence of a cyclical movement of individuals between employment, unemployment compensation and general assistance, which results in the granting of relief to many individuals who receive substantial wage payments during the preceding months.

VIII. SPECIAL FACTORS RELATIVE TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

- A. A special survey should be made of the medical program as now constituted.
- B. The County Boards should be given power to adopt rules and regulations relative to the denial of assistance in cases where:
 - 1. Relief funds are being used for the purchase of intoxicating liquor.
 - 2. It has been demonstrated over a long period of time that no effort has been made to secure employment.
 - 3. Relief funds are used to maintain extra-marital relationships.
 - 4. Relief funds are being used for gambling purposes.
- C. Consideration should be given to amending the Milk Order Law enacted in 1939 to meet valid objections. However, it is imperative that children of families on relief should receive an adequate supply of milk.

- D. No authority should be given by any County Board to the Worker's Alliance, or similar organizations, to represent applicants or to appear in their behalf at any meeting of the Board. No worthy applicant needs the services of any organization to obtain relief.
- E. Organizations of employes under civil service should not be affiliated with labor unions. Employes subject to civil service have the right to form any organization within their own Department. Civil service provides their protection.
- F. Consideration should be given to the possibility of effecting greater economies and efficiency in the administration of relief by the counties participating in some financial and administrative responsibility. The closer the administration of relief comes to the people who are benefited thereby, the more likely it is to be successful, effective and economical.
- G. Provision should be made under the Pierson Work Relief Act for accumulating the credits of recipient of relief so that he can be employed for a longer period at any one time.

XXXXX

It is the considered opinion of the Joint State Government Commission that if these recommendations are adopted, the administration of assistance in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be raised to a higher level and will result in every needy person within the State receiving the assistance provided for him by the laws of this State; that the morale of those receiving relief will be improved, maintained and strengthened; and that the costs of relief will be materially reduced.

PENNSYLVANIA JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

The Pennsylvania Joint State Government Commission was created by Act 439 of the General Assembly in 1937. Although many temporary committees had been established to study specific problems, the committee composed of members of the House and Senate, was the first permanent research agency ever established by the Pennsylvania Legislature to study government and its problems.

The primary function of the Commission is research. Pursuant to its authority received from the Legislature, to whom it is responsible, the Commission has as its permanent work the study of State problems and the preparation of recommendations for the legislature.

Duties of Commission

The duties of the Commission as prescribed by the Act include seven points as follows:

1. To investigate departments, boards, commissions, and officers of the State and local governments and to study their legislative, financial, and other problems;
2. To make studies for the use of the legislative branch of the government, seeking to improve the administrative organization of the State and local governments, to eliminate waste and overlapping functions and to institute economies;
3. To suggest ways and means of financing the Commonwealth upon a more scientific and equitable basis;
4. To gather budget information for the use of the General Assembly;
5. To make such other investigations and studies and to gather such other information as may be deemed useful to the General Assembly;
6. To sit during the interim between legislative sessions;
7. From time to time, to report to the General Assembly such findings and recommendations accompanied with such drafts of legislation as it deems necessary for the information of and consideration by the General Assembly.

In 1937 the Commission, under the Chairmanship of Representative Herbert B. Cohen of York, completed a study covering the costs of legislative

printing and a survey of State government departments, which resulted in savings of thousands of dollars.

The powers and duties of the present Commission were outlined on August 16, 1939, following the naming of new members incident to changes in the 1939 Legislature, the present Chairman, Representative Ellwood J. Turner, was then appointed. At the 1939 session the Commission was granted \$50,000 to carry on its work and at the special session of 1940 an additional \$35,000 was made available to the Commission.

The Commission appointed an Executive Committee consisting of Hon. Ellwood J. Turner, Hon. Frederick T. Gelder, Hon. G. Mason Owlett, Hon. John E. Van Allsburg, and Hon. Robert E. Woodside, Jr.

In addition, it set up standing sub-committees; all reports and recommendations made by the Commission will be based on studies of these sub-committees.

In order that the legislators may be able to view the present relief situation and trace its growth from its earliest conception, a brief history of public assistance in Pennsylvania has been included as part of the report.

BRIEF HISTORY OF POOR RELIEF

FOR THE PERIOD 1705 TO 1929

A brief review of the events which took place to aid the "poor and the distressed in Pennsylvania" beginning with the colonial days of William Penn stretching down through the years to our stream-lined, highly-centralized relief system of today, may well serve as a fitting introduction to, and a background for, this study.

It was in the year 1705 that poor laws* were first enacted in Pennsylvania. Since that time more than one thousand laws affecting the poor have been enacted. In view of this fact, it should be obvious to the most skeptical that poverty cannot be entirely eliminated by legislative enactment and that the biblical prophecy "The Poor Ye Have With You Always" is true.

That we have come far along the humanitarian path in caring for the poor is evident, for we recall in highlight that in the beginning all unfortunates, whether indolent, feeble-minded, infants or aged, were classed alike and treated alike. This was the first application of the English precept conceived in Queen Elizabeth's era that "The condition of the lowest class of industrious laborer should be a more enviable one than that of pauperism."

From such beginnings we proceeded, step by step, to the building of almshouses, the appointment of poor directors, the first subsidy of private charity, the inception of the county unit for poor relief, exclusion of children from almshouses and the establishment of special categories for feeble-minded, insane, aged and other groups.

Whether properly or not, we no longer hold strictly to the original precept. There is no imaginary line. In fact many persons on relief live at a higher standard than some of those who labor industriously.

At the same time we have improved our humanitarian approach so that it is difficult to realize that one time the law required that all persons receiving aid,

* See Page 168 - Poor Relief Administration in Pennsylvania - Department of Welfare, 1934.

even children, must wear upon the right sleeve a large letter "P,"* signifying "pauper."

Act of 1718

When the General Settlement Act of 1718 was passed the law-makers believed it necessary to put a curb upon relief activities. Provisions for discouraging applications for relief were enacted, one of which was the pauper's "P." Strict requirements for legal settlement, based on continued residence and occupation, specifying rates of assessment for relief of the poor, were provided.

Still seeking more economical and efficient solution to the problem, another important step was taken in 1731 when Philadelphia erected its first public almshouse. One of the primary thoughts in this was that an almshouse would prove less attractive to the indolent than outside relief.

Further efforts to relieve the public treasury came in 1749 when provision was made for putting the dependent poor of Philadelphia to work in order that they might contribute something to their own support. At the same time the poor overseers were authorized to receive donations from private sources.

This process was applied, although with a change in emphasis in 1751, when the Pennsylvania Hospital was incorporated as the "Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital" under private management with public subsidy. This was the beginning of the system of public aid for privately organized charity.

By 1771** the poor problem had increased so alarmingly that the assembly again enacted legislation with emphasis particularly upon the efficiency of administration.

The system of county relief, replacing small township poor districts, was inaugurated in Chester and Lancaster counties in 1798 "in the interests of economy."

Here then, for the first time in the history of poor relief in Pennsylvania, directors of the poor were chosen by the electorate of the County and financial compensation (at first only \$20 a year) was provided for their services.

* Page 170 - Poor Relief Administration in Pennsylvania

** Pauperism and vagrancy were intensified by imprisonment of debtors and by the continued dumping of shiploads of derelicts from Europe.

However, the old township and borough systems of directing poor relief in small local units continued for many years in the majority of counties.

Progressive thought concerning poor relief was in the ascendancy after the turn of the 19th century, and in 1836 the general poor law of 1771 was taken apart, revised, and put back to work.

During the period from 1836 to 1874 many laws were enacted, most of which were directed toward specific counties and townships, thereby adding to already existing diversity and confusion.

The general acts of 1876 (1) and 1879 (2), amended several times since, simplified the adoption of the county unit system of poor relief.

An important step was made by legislation of 1883 (3) which prohibited the keeping in almshouses for more than 60 days normal children between the ages of two and sixteen, rather than allow them to associate permanently with adult paupers.

A thoroughgoing attempt to revise and codify Pennsylvania's mass of poor laws was made by the Poor Law Commission of 1890, appointed by Governor Beaver in response to general demand, but the legislature of 1891 failed to act upon the Commission's recommendations.

In 1922, Governor Sproul appointed another Poor Law Commission whose report, submitted in the legislature of 1925, led to the passage of the General Poor Relief Act.

The 1925 Act aimed at carrying to its logical conclusion the trend, inaugurated a century and a quarter before, namely to make the county the unit of poor relief administration. But changes made in the act before passage, and in supplementary legislation, have minimized this reform so that in 1934 there were only seven more counties using the county unit system than there were in 1925.

(1) May 8, P. L. 149
(2) June 4, P. L. 78
(3) June 13, P. L. 111

RELIEF BECOMES STATE AND NATIONWIDE PROBLEM

THE PERIOD 1929 TO 1940

The depression of 1929 helped to increase the rising tide of unemployment. The April 1930 census showed that more than 325,000 Pennsylvania wage earners were unemployed.

It was not until the fall and winter of 1930-31 that any definite action was taken regarding what was then referred to as a "trend." The first important statewide movement leading up to the relief problem was the Pennsylvania Committee on Unemployment appointed by Governor Pinchot in October 1930. The report of this committee was transmitted to the General Assembly in February 1931.

No action was taken by the General Assembly. In November 1930 and January 1931, two local citizen committees were formed to study the unemployment situation, the former being the Philadelphia Committee for Unemployment Relief and the latter was the Allegheny County Emergency Association.

In July 1931 Governor Pinchot appointed the Baker Committee to ascertain ". . . what is the actual situation of unemployment relief and to prepare for whatever demands may be made upon the State and estimate the sufficiency or insufficiency of local tax funds . . ."

In submitting its report the Committee called attention to the June Bulletin of the State Department of Labor and Industry, which estimated Pennsylvania's unemployed at nearly 1,000,000, or 24.7 per cent of the total wage earners in the State. It called attention to the extent of unemployment in the major industries and the poverty and dire need which existed in many communities.

But mainly it tended to show the need of State aid for unemployment relief.

On September 23, 1931, the Committee suggested that \$20,000,000 be considered as an appropriation by the legislature for unemployment relief, and that this sum be raised from some new source of revenue.

But Article III, Section 18, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania which provides that ". . . No appropriation except for persons or gratuities for military serv

ices, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association." became an obstacle. The Baker Committee suggested a way of circumventing the act, but the Attorney General found it unconstitutional.

Governor Pinchot then proposed a "Prosperity Bond Issue" subject to a constitutional amendment. After a stormy session the legislature rejected the "bond issue" and enacted the First Talbot Act, which provided \$10,000,000 to be paid to political subdivisions charged by law with the care of the poor. The Governor refused to sign the bill and it became a law without his signature on December 28, 1931; four months later the State Supreme Court found the act constitutional.

The administration of the Act was through poor directors without State supervision.

Pennsylvania's unemployment relief structure began to take shape during the Second Special Session of the Pinchot Administration.

At that session the legislature enacted three bills: The Woodward Act (Act 51), Second Talbot Act (Act 52)⁽¹⁾ and the Emergency Relief Sales Tax (Act 53)⁽²⁾.

The Woodward Act, approved August 19, 1932, established the State Emergency Relief Board.

THE FEDERAL RELIEF PROGRAM

As the effect of unemployment became more severe, and the needs of the unemployed more acute, it became evident that the local governments with their limited taxing and borrowing powers could not bear the whole burden. It was then that the State government found itself obliged to help provide the necessary funds for relief.

As unemployment increased, it also became necessary for the Federal Government to lend aid to the various state governments. The first official Federal expenditure for unemployment relief was the appointment in 1930 of the "President's Emergency Committee for Unemployment."

(1) Act 52 (August 19, 1932) appropriated \$12,000,000 to the State Emergency Relief Board.

(2) Act 53 (August 19, 1932) provided revenue by an emergency sales tax upon sales of tangible personal property by vendors.

A second committee was appointed to stimulate state, local and charitable agencies to provide relief funds. On March 7, 1932, by joint resolution, Congress authorized the Federal Farm Board to give 40,000,000 bushels of federally-owned wheat to the Red Cross, and authorized an additional 45,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton to the same agency.

The Act of 1932 authorized Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend states \$300,000,000⁽¹⁾ for relief purposes and later authorized R.F.C. to make loans to the states and their political subdivisions for self-liquidating construction projects, and provided for the expenditure of \$322,000,000 for Federal Public Works. In May 1933 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was created and the R.F.C. granted to the F.E.R. \$500,000,000 for relief. This amount was later increased by appropriations and allocations to \$2,945,450,000.⁽²⁾

In an effort to increase the buying capacity of the general public the F.E.R. Program was interrupted from November 1933 to April 1934, when the Federal government initiated the Civil Works Administration (C.W.A.) The main purpose of the C.W.A. was to increase consumer purchasing power as quickly as possible, thereby providing business with a needed stimulant. During the Civil Works Administration all other work relief was suspended.

In June 1933 Congress enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act, which became known as N.R.A., for which was appropriated \$3,300,000,000. Under N.R.A. was created the Public Works Administration, which had as part of its program: (1) The construction of post offices, harbors, naval construction and land reclamations; (2) non-federal roads, schools and slum clearance. P.W.A. was allotted \$2,200,000,000.

Two years later the Federal government decided to expand its work relief program in an effort to take up the entire slack in unemployment and to this end, by Executive Order of the President, the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) was created, thus leaving the care of unemployables to the State. To carry out the purpose of this order, Congress on April 8, 1935, appropriated the sum of \$4,888,000,000.

Today W.P.A. is supposed to be the hub of the entire relief program of the

(1) Statistical Abstract of the United States (1939, p. 282)
(2) Statistical Abstract of the United States (1939, p. 170)

nation which features a federally-administered work relief program for needy unemployed employables in need on work projects sponsored by the states and local communities who bear a small share of the cost. However, W. P. A. has never been able to employ all the employables on relief.

The workers on W. P. A. for the most part are taken from local relief rolls, certified by local relief authorities as being in need. They are paid a monthly wage, varying in amount from locality to locality, and according to the type of work performed. The Federal government administers the W. P. A. program on a basis which compels the local sponsors to contribute some cash, material, equipment and non-relief labor. The wages of relief labor and administrative costs are paid by W. P. A. Up to January 1, 1940, there was no statutory requirement as to the amount of the sponsor's contribution. Now each state must average at least 25 per cent of the total cost of each project, which is more than 100 per cent increase over Pennsylvania's required contribution of 11 per cent in January 1939.

Under the Federal Social Security Act of January 9, 1935, the Federal government makes grants in aid to the states on a fifty-fifty basis for assistance to the aged, the blind and aid to dependent children. While Pennsylvania participates in this Federal program so far as it applies to the aged and aid to dependent children, it bears alone the entire cost of pensions to the blind. Federal authorities refuse aid to our blind assistance program because they consider it to be on a pension basis and not one of need.

In addition, the Social Security Act established a long-range Federal Old Age Insurance System, paved the way for nation-wide action by states in setting up unemployment compensation programs, and appropriated funds for the extension of State public health, maternal and child welfare activities.

The other relief agencies operated directly by the Federal government are:

National Youth Administration (NYA); to provide part-time work for persons up to 24 years of age.

Farm Security Administration (FSA); was originally the resettlement administration which sponsored the construction of over 160 cooperative, rural resettlement and homestead projects.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); the earliest form of direct relief activity created by the Act of March 31, 1933, was to place in camps young men 17 to 23 years of age whose families were in need. In these camps they devoted themselves to trail-making, forest conservation, flood control and the like. Formerly independent, the CCC is now part of the Federal Security Agency.

Federal Surplus (Commodities) Marketing Administration* the purpose of which is to remove price-depressing farm surplus by subsidizing exports and by relief distribution through state and local agencies.

In 1932 when Pennsylvania made its first appropriation for relief no one anticipated that out of this emergency there would develop, within the short period of eight years, the most pressing problem Pennsylvania's legislators have had to face since the crisis in which Benjamin Franklin cast the future of the Commonwealth with the new union of states.

There was no way to know that relief would skyrocket, in 1938, to the level of \$350,000,000⁽¹⁾ spent in the State for relief in various forms; that in a single month the relief rolls would include about 2,000,000 people; that the problem of financing the program would tax the ingenuity of succeeding legislatures; that the resulting tax increases would become so great as to lead many economists⁽²⁾ to believe that business was being impeded and that the cost of relief, instead of stimulating recovery, was preventing recovery.

SITUATION BECAME ACUTE

Within a few short months after the State's initial venture into augmenting local funds for the needy, it became evident to the members of the legislature that they were facing a situation which was growing more acute -- a situation which demanded action.

Like most states, Pennsylvania's heart had been opened by the desperate knocking of those who were unable to help themselves, and during the first three months of 1933 the State's purse strings were opened to the tune of \$19,500,000.

* See page 48 , Appendix
(1) See page 1 , Appendix
(2) See page 49 , Report of Dent Commission, 1939

(1)
From that moment to the present time it has cost the State (excluding federal funds) approximately \$56,000,000 just to administer relief in Pennsylvania, and while the total monthly outlay for assistance has decreased in the past two months, General Assistance alone is costing approximately \$925,000 a week. Relief in all its forms, including categories and General Assistance, costs \$7,500,000 a month.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES FORMED

Anxiety on the part of the legislature and the mushroom growth of relief and its attendant costs resulted in many committees being appointed to study the new trend in taking care of the needy. (2)

(3)
During the period between 1932 and 1935 more than 20 legislative committees were appointed. Each studied and reported on various phases of relief.

As early as 1935 a Legislative Committee was blazing a trail toward a "balanced" relief set-up for Pennsylvania. In their preliminary report, the Joint Committee to Investigate the Distribution of Public Relief Throughout the Commonwealth (House Res. No. 110, 1935) said, "Relief administration . . . should be decentralized . . . and local boards should be given authority to make such rules as will provide reasonable relief at a minimum of expense to the taxpayers." (3)

and in reporting on the trend toward socializing relief, the Committee found, "no criticism occurred more frequently than that relating to the type of employes administering relief . . . the administration of relief has passed to a large extent into the hands of professional social workers . . ." and added, "the testimony of the Assistant Administrator of Direct Relief showed the large measure of free play given to the social influence in the whole administration of relief."

Early in 1935, a committee appointed under House Resolution No. 44, to investigate the Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board pointed out that "local control was vital . . ." and added that "State emergency Relief Board should determine allotments to various counties . . . but the manner, organization, distribution and planning of relief is distinctly a local problem."

(1) (Year 1940 estimated.)

(2) Pages 50-51 Appendix

(3) Pages 52-55 Appendix

In commenting on the type of workers, the Committee was most emphatic in its statement that "use of social workers (is) not essential or even necessary. Requirements for the position of investigator seems to have been drawn up to fit social workers."

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION

Knowing the general dissatisfaction of the legislators and the public with the relief problem, which early in 1936 was costing the taxpayers in State and Federal grants more than \$20,000,000 a month, Governor George H. Earle appointed a Committee on Public Assistance and Relief, headed by Dean Herbert F. Goodrich, of the University of Pennsylvania, which was complete with special advisory committees, a technical staff, research assistants and others.

The Goodrich report which was presented in December 1936 recommended sweeping changes in the entire relief set-up, including a new department to be known as the "Department of Assistance."

During this period many persons were emphasizing the need for returning relief to local responsibility. At the special session of the legislature in the summer of 1936, these demands became especially frequent and urgent.

In August 1936 Governor Earle, with the approval of the State Emergency Relief Board, announced that an experiment in this direction would be made in the hope of deriving, during the ensuing months, information of value to the legislature in guiding the formulation of a permanent relief policy.

Six counties were chosen for this experiment, partly because they had expressed a desire for an increased measure of local administration, and partly because they were representative counties in the State.

They were Butler, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Cumberland, and Clarion counties.

Local boards were selected and they were granted full powers to use any method of procedure they thought wise. Prior to this there were no local board under the S. E. R. B.

Members of the Goodrich Committee visited the various counties to study their methods and approach to the problems which came up during the experiment.

SUMMARY OF GOODRICH COMMITTEE EXPERIMENT

Note: All material under Summary of Goodrich Committee Experiment to quotes (") on page 14 is quoted from Goodrich Report.

"Two general conclusions must be drawn from the study of this experiment. First, despite the unlimited freedom allowed to the especially constituted boards in these counties, no drastic change in policy or method of administration was found by them advisable or necessary. Second, it appears, nevertheless, that in these communities there is somewhat increased confidence in relief administration as a whole, based on public confidence in the local citizens to whom opportunity and responsibility had been given for close scrutiny of administrative policy and action.

"The following facts regarding policies of relief administration are apparent from the study:

1. There were no drastic changes or reductions of staff.
2. Expenditures were not decreased more rapidly in these counties than in other counties of the state.
3. Case loads in the experimental counties followed practically the same curve as for the rest of the state.
4. Standards of eligibility for relief were not altered in any substantial degree. The local boards apparently found little evidence of widespread chiseling and there were indications that the new board members, faced with actual individual needs, came to feel that relief grants should be somewhat greater.

". . . . While there are indications that the mere existence of genuine local boards, with real responsibilities, strengthened local confi-

dence and cooperation, there is also evidence that most of these local communities still lack* any deep interest, or even general understanding, in regard to the relief program."

"One of the striking outcomes of the experiment is the demonstration that a state-local partnership in public assistance and relief is practicable and desirable. It is clear, in the first place, that it is possible to enlist the unselfish, intelligent, and diligent services of representative citizens of the local community in the conduct of these important functions without any promise of financial reward. In no single instance was there evidence of the slightest intrusion of partisan political activity."

Following the report of the Goodrich Committee, the legislature in 1937 set up a Department of Public Assistance (Act No. 399, 1937 P. L. 2051) providing for a centralized system of administration and distribution of assistance and relief.

Prior to 1937 the permanent relief load of the unemployables had presumably been with the counties; the temporary relief load of the employables had been with a temporary State agency. By this 1937 Act they were combined under a permanent State agency and no taxes were thereafter collected in any county for these purposes but were collected by the State and the proceeds thereof sent into all parts of the State as applicants were certified for assistance and relief.

(1)
A survey completed in November, 1940, by the Pennsylvania Economy League showed that locally supported welfare costs in the counties dropped \$6,125,000 in 1939 below similar costs in 1936. While this may be an answer to the often asked question "What savings in local taxes will (The Goodrich Acts) be effected?", it must be remembered that there may be and are other contributing factors which, while possibly not so important as the change, have had some effect on the costs.

(") End quotes from Goodrich report.

* In the opinion of the Relief Committee this lack of interest was due to the absence of any local financial burden for the relief load.

(1) See page 56 appendix.

SURVEY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

It soon became evident, however, that a satisfactory formula for administering relief was still in doubt. For it was but one year and one day from the date that the Goodrich Report was presented, and less than six months after the so-called Goodrich Plan was enacted into law, that Governor Earle found it necessary to appoint a Relief Survey Committee*, charged with checking the efficiency of the newly-formed Department's staff, investigating the eligibility of relief cases, an analysis of elapsed time between visits to relief recipients and additional comparable data.

The Survey Committee, consisting of D. M. Livingston, Chairman, Harry Margolis, and William A. Sponsler, 3rd, found that among other things the "supervisors in charge of interviewers and investigators did not attempt to check data compiled for relief grants....permitting the possibility of collusion or fraud between the applicant and the investigator."

They found that the investigators were "spending 25 to 50% of their time in obtaining irrelevant matter on the applicantinstead of finding the facts upon which eligibility was (and is) based."

The Committee also found the whole system of investigation had become classified in the Department as follows: Investigators were known as "visitors," relief recipients as "clients," and investigations and re-investigations as "visits." And added, "In our judgment, this terminology exactly describes the degeneration of the Department's most important activity."

EIGHT YEARS AFTER

During the past eight years committee after committee has found virtually the same situation year to year.

What was true in 1932 was more evident in 1940.

Reports of special committees appointed to study relief four and five

*November 16, 1937 (Page 1.) Page 57, Appendix.

years ago read like carbon copies of much later reports.

Similar committees found similar conditions in all parts of the State.

Naturally, the figures and trends presented in this section of the report show how relief was affecting our pocketbooks before the general employment situation began to show improvement.

(1)
The cost of unemployment relief (general assistance) has decreased from an all-time high of \$7,657,000 per month in 1939 to approximately \$4,000,000 per month for the last few months of 1940.

Official figures show that General Assistance during the last six months of 1940 cost Pennsylvania taxpayers approximately \$26,378,000 or approximately \$8,000,000 less than the \$34,719,000 for the first six months of the year.

This is a "breather" that the Legislature needs in order to stand off from the picture and see its true colors.

Eight years after starting on this course we are justified in asking ourselves these questions:

What has relief accomplished?

Have the benefits been in proportion to the costs?

Have abuses and evils developed?

Can improvements in approach and administration be brought about?

In answering the above questions, these problems are involved:

To what extent should the Commonwealth obligate itself to care for those who are in need?

Is it responsible, and if so to what extent, for the social welfare of recipients beyond physical necessities for health and decent living?

Does the experience of being a recipient of government aid have any ill effect upon character or citizenship?

Should these considerations have a definite place in the plan and policies of relief administration?

(1) See page 58 Appendix

The answers to those questions do not come properly from our emotional side. They depend upon facts, sincerely and honestly studied. What is done now in this opportune period may determine the course of social and economic events in our Commonwealth for a long time to come. If after eight years we cannot appraise our problem and act as the situation dictates, what possibility is there that we shall be better able to reach a just and equitable conclusion after ten, fifteen or twenty years?

What the legislators have a right to know and must know is how assistance is being administered in Pennsylvania. Is it being administered in accordance with the real intent of the Act? Are the eligibility requirements as prescribed by law being followed?

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM OF COMMITTEE ON RELIEF

It is the duty of the Legislature to know the pertinent facts about the relief situation and to bring about whatever changes are necessary.

Too often in the past eight years the Legislature has lacked all of the necessary facts. Without knowledge it has had to proceed upon emotion and under pressure.

The Committee on Relief of the Joint State Government Commission, with the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Economy League and others, has developed the facts. This report is the result of studies of taxes and of relief, in comparison with 13 other states, of investigations and of a generally constructive approach to the whole question. To support this report, the Commission has gathered authentic and specific material.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAM PLANNED

At its first meeting, the Committee adopted an ambitious program of study covering the administration of relief in Pennsylvania and throughout the nation. The Committee and its sub-committee met regularly between August 23, 1939, and December 31, 1940.

The Committee was organized to study the cost of assistance in Pennsylvania and has therefore sponsored the following activities:

1. Recommended and assisted in organizing the State Job Mobilization program to ascertain if unemployment can be reduced by:
 - a. Creating interest by citizens in local units throughout the State.
 - b. Arousing interest of employers in assistance costs.
 - c. Stimulating re-employment.
2. It has made a comprehensive survey of the cost of the present Public Assistance program in Pennsylvania.

The Committee has surveyed the administration of public assistance by the Department and the County Boards, with particular reference to:

1. Scope of the present program of public assistance in Pennsylvania.
2. Relationship which exists between the Department and the County Boards, their staffs and offices throughout the State, including:
 - a. Powers, Duties, Personnel and Organization of the County Boards of Assistance.
 - b. Rules and regulations imposed on County Boards by the Department.
 - c. Regulations regarding eligibility issued by the Department and the effect of reviewing boards organized to review local determinations of eligibility.
 - d. Cooperation and conflicts between the Department and the County Boards.
3. Extent of interest on the part of the members of the local boards and the extent of their activity.
4. Method of determination and investigation of eligibility for General Assistance.
5. Effect of certain provisions in the law:
 - Milk
 - Family responsibility
 - Citizens' committees
 - Performance of work for relief
 - Medical services.
6. Operation of the Merit System in the following particulars:
 - a. Examinations and Rating.
 - b. Appointment.
 - c. Promotion
 - d. Separation from Service.
7. Existence of Labor Organizations in the Department of Public Assistance and its effect on administration.
8. Coordination between facilities of State Employment Offices and the Department of Public Assistance.
9. Unemployment Compensation and Relief Payments.

The Committee engaged in a comprehensive study of administration of public assistance and the costs in Pennsylvania contrasted to other selected states. In securing this information:

1. It gathered much data on public assistance in Pennsylvania and the laws and programs of administration in other states. It considered reports on recent investigations of the administration of Public Assistance in other states.
2. It secured the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Economy League in preparation of a report which includes detailed tables and charts analyzing the expenditures for public assistance, number of cases, and number of persons on assistance since 1932 in Pennsylvania and ten other selected comparable states, by type of assistance granted by Federal, State and local governments. In addition, three southern states were also studied and similar comparisons made.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee conducted hearings and through the personnel of the Commission made extensive surveys. These hearings and surveys have included the following:

1. A field investigation in Philadelphia of 777 general assistance cases, taken at random, the majority of which were from the "Federal District", which was a representative area, to ascertain whether persons receiving assistance were in need of such aid, to learn the number of cases ineligible and the reasons therefor. This study was made in the period from October 23, 1939, to January 27, 1940.
2. A field investigation in Pittsburgh of 265 general assistance cases, also taken at random in several areas to ascertain whether persons receiving assistance were in need of such aid, to learn the number of cases ineligible and the reasons therefor. This study was made in the period from February 21, 1940, to April 8, 1940.

3. A field investigation in Delaware County to survey 105 cases to determine how persons, denied or removed from assistance, were presently living without aid. This included single men, aged 18 to 45, who the County Board assumed could earn the equivalent of a weekly relief check, and others "who were on too long and had not made an honest effort to get into industry." This study was made in the period from February 27, 1940, to April 8, 1940.
4. Conferences during February, 1940, with members of seven County Boards, to inquire into local administration of public assistance.
5. Field surveys from June 17 to August 9, 1940, of the administration of public assistance in the offices of eight County Assistance Boards.
6. Meetings from February 13 to July 24, 1940, with the Employment Board, the Department of Public Assistance, the Department of Labor and Industry, and the Auditor General, to discuss the operation of the Department of Public Assistance, the merit system and the State Employment Offices.

LIMITED FUNDS AVAILABLE

A limited appropriation to the Joint State Government Commission, and the need of funds by other Committees of the Commission, made it necessary for the Committee on Relief to carry on its studies and investigations on a proportionate allotment.

This does not mean that the findings of the Committee's report are any less pertinent or final.

The investigations of the Committee were based on complaints by citizens and those engaged in the administration of assistance, on obvious administrative defects in the counties, and objections to the system which had been raised during the past few years.

Every action of the Committee was motivated by a desire to learn the true, unbiased facts concerning the administration of relief in Pennsylvania. To effect this, the Committee's staff chose representative localities in the State and made samplings.

All cases were taken at random from County Board files and no attempt was made to "choose" a specific case which could be considered a "set-up" to prove a case or point either for or against the present system.

In some cases the staff investigated "complaint" cases turned in by citizens who felt that the recipient was not entitled to relief, either wholly or in part.

STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

A comprehensive idea of the governmental machinery of the Department of Public Assistance may be had from Organization Charts I and II (pages 24-25).

It is the purpose here to supplement these charts by briefly outlining the main divisions of the Department and their functions and to offer such comments and facts as may be conducive to a workable knowledge of the Department.

The Department of Public Assistance was created by legislative enactment June 24, 1937. It displaced the then existing State Emergency Relief Board and local relief agencies. The Department supervises and administers relief through the Secretary and staff in Harrisburg and the 67 county boards. There are two arms of the Department, namely the State Board of Public Assistance and the State Employment Board.

The Secretary is appointed by the Governor with the confirmation of the Senate. He is a member of the Governor's cabinet and is responsible to him for the efficient administration of relief throughout the Commonwealth. He is a member of the State Board of Public Assistance and has joint powers with the State Employment Board relating to salaries, classification of positions and qualifications of the Department's employes.

The State staff as of December 31, 1940 consisted of 7,060 employes.^{*} The number of employes was considerably augmented by the requirements for the administration of the so-called Pierson Act and the Milk Order Law, more about which will be said later. Its various bureaus and field agencies are plainly indicated on Chart II, page 25.

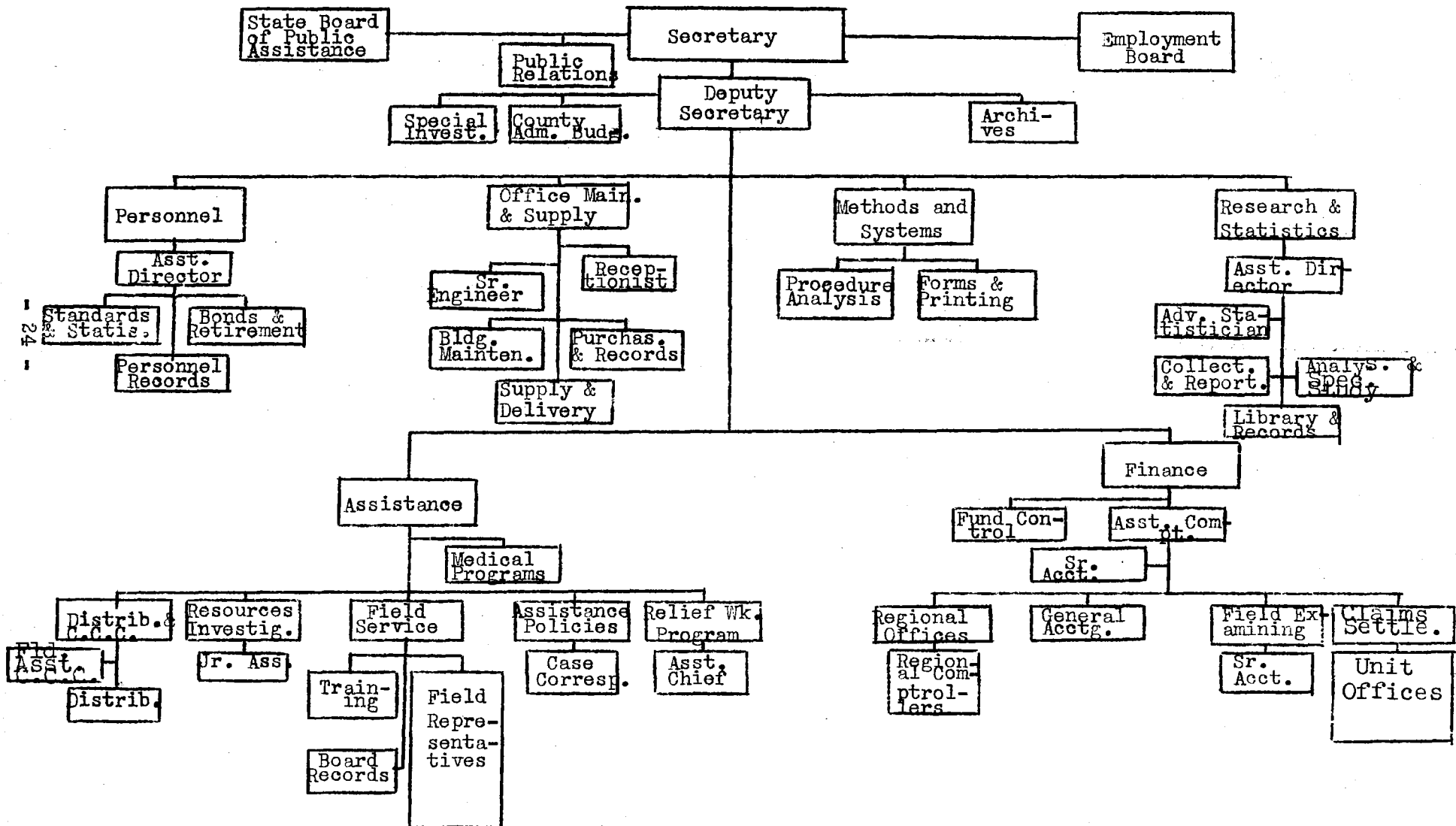
The outstanding functions of the Department are:

- (a) To allocate to the several assistance programs (OAA - ADC - AB and GA) funds as may be necessary from time to time to provide assistance as requisitioned by the county boards.
- (b) To establish with the approval of the State Board of Assistance rules

*Auditor General's figures

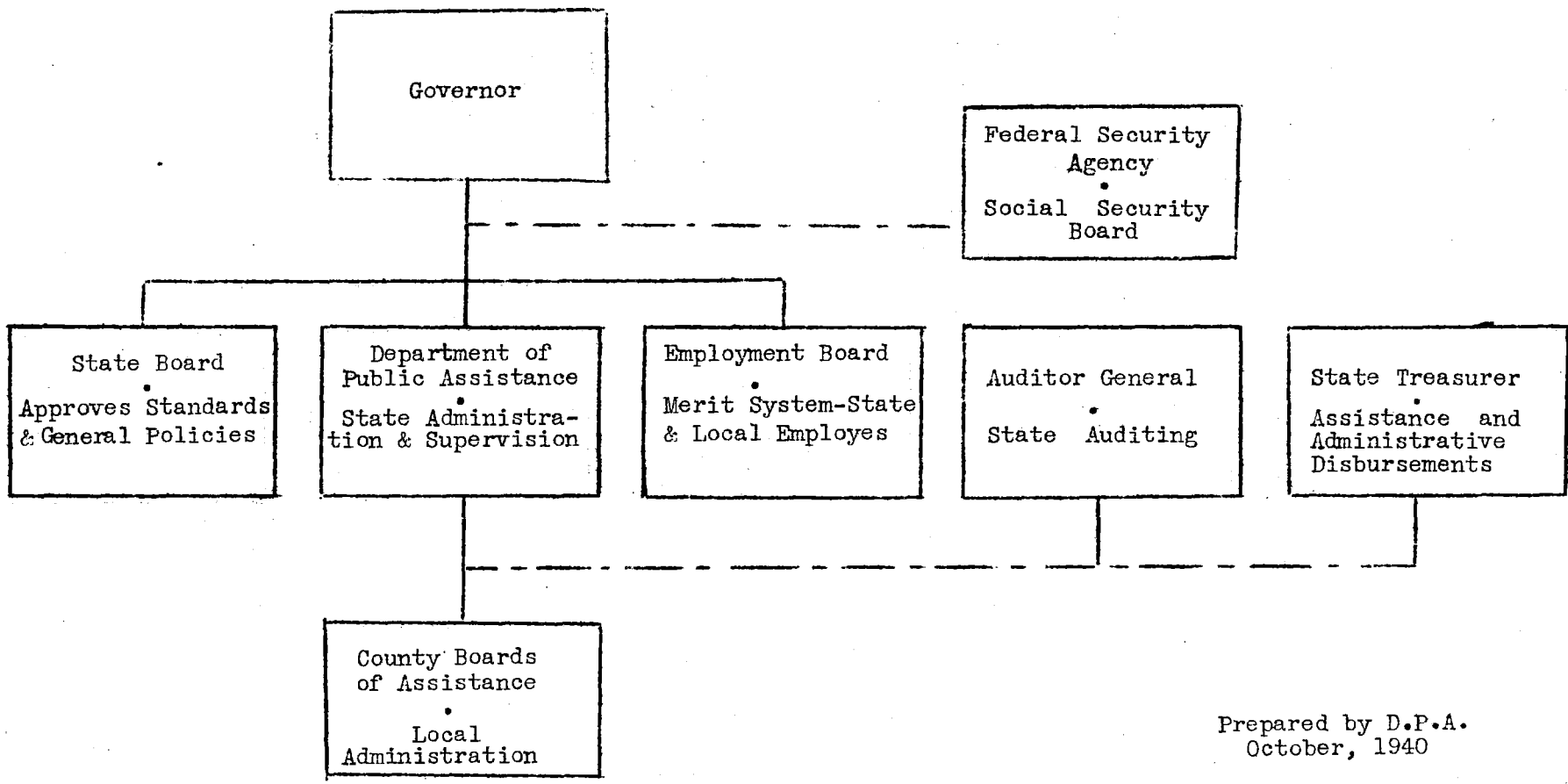
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
 Organization Chart

Chart No. 1



PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
GENERAL ORGANIZATION
CHART

- 25 -



Prepared by D.P.A.
October, 1940

and regulations as to eligibility for assistance and as to its nature and extent.

- (c) To supervise local boards and establish for them rules, regulations and standards consistent with law.

For a complete statement of the powers and duties of the Department see page 97 of the Appendix.

1. The cost of Old Age Assistance granted to persons who are 65 years of age or over is borne on a 50-50 basis by the state and the federal government.
2. The Aid to Dependent Children group includes children under 16 years of age (and those 16 to 18 who are regularly attending school) and any one relative (as specified by the Federal Social Security Board) with whom they are living. The state and federal government jointly on a 50-50 basis finance this program. (1)
3. Blind Pensions are provided for under the Constitution and the Public Assistance Law. A pension is a flat monthly sum granted without regard to need. This differs from assistance granted to other groups which are on a basis of need. (2)
4. General Assistance is assistance provided entirely from state funds for those needy persons who are not eligible for assistance in the other three above-named groups. This group includes not only employable persons who are out of work but also many persons and family units without income who are unemployable. From a study made last October (1940) the Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance stated that approximately 49,000⁽³⁾ or slightly over one-third of the cases on the general assistance rolls contained no members currently able to take employment.

(1) The State is actually paying 61 percent because in the number of recipients in A.D.C. is included one responsible relative. The Federal government participates on a 50-50 basis for the children only.

(2) The Federal government does not participate in this program.

(3) See page 59 Appendix.

Detailed information regarding the rules and regulations of the Department of Public Assistance relating to eligibility for assistance, which change from time to time, can be obtained from the County Board or from the Department of Public Assistance.

STATE EMPLOYMENT BOARD

The other arm of the Department of Public Assistance is the State Employment Board. This board appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate consists of three members. They receive per diem compensation not exceeding \$25 per day and actual expenses incurred.

The duties of this board are confined exclusively to administering the civil service laws pertaining to employment in the Department of Public Assistance. Briefly sketched they are as follows:

- (a) Prepare and conduct examinations for employment.
- (b) Grade examinees and prepare eligibility lists of successful applicants.
- (c) Make rules for fixing the order in which the names of successful applicants shall be placed on eligibility lists.
- (d) Perform duties and in some cases establish rules and regulations regarding probation, transfers, suspensions, demotion and removal of department employes.
- (e) Has joint powers with the Department of Public Assistance to:
 - 1. Classify employment positions
 - 2. Fix minimum and maximum salaries, and
 - 3. Establish qualifications for any class of employment.
- (f) To make rules and regulations necessary to carry its prescribed duties into effect.

The following table gives the number of employes in the Department of Assistance as of May 31, 1939, and May 31, 1940, and December 31, 1940, respectively:

	<u>5-31-39</u>	<u>5-31-40</u>	<u>12-31-40</u>
Employment Board	65	131	108
State Headquarters*	859	996	921
County Boards	<u>6831</u>	<u>7129</u>	<u>6031</u>
	7755	8256	7060

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE ADMINISTERED

There are four general types of assistance administered by the Department of Public Assistance. They are:

- (a) Old Age Assistance (OAA)
- (b) Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)
- (c) Assistance to the Blind (AB)
- (d) General Assistance (GA)
- (e) Special programs such as the medical program.

The first three above for convenience are referred to as "Categorical Assistance."

COUNTY BOARDS

There is one board for each county appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Members of the county boards shall not all belong to the same political party and they serve without pay but are allowed actual expenses. Each board consists of 7 members except in counties of the 1st and 2nd class where they have 11 members each.

The structural organization of county boards though alike in pattern, vary greatly according to population. Chart III page 60 Appendix for example is typical of the organization of a populous county while Chart IV on the following page (61) is typical of that of smaller counties.

The outstanding powers and duties of the county board are:

- (a) To appoint, transfer, lay off, suspend and remove its employes in accordance with law which employes on behalf of the board and under the supervision of the County Executive Director shall provide as-

* Includes regional, claims settlement and Federal Surplus Commodity personnel.

sistance in the territory under its jurisdiction.

- (b) By far, the most important duty of the Department of Assistance is that of determining who, according to law, is entitled to assistance and that grave responsibility, subject to supervision from the state office, rests with the county boards and their employes.

For a complete statement of the powers and duties of county boards as amended by the 1937 session of the legislature it is suggested the reader see pages 92 and 93 of the Appendix.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The State Board of Public Assistance consists of the State Treasurer, Attorney General and 7 other citizens of the Commonwealth, appointed by the Governor. The sole duties of the Board are as follows:

- (a) To approve or disapprove and adopt rules, regulations and standards recommended by the Department of Assistance and local boards as to eligibility for assistance and as to its nature and extent. To establish for the Department and local boards rules and regulations concerning the administration of the Act.
- (b) To study the work of the Department and to recommend changes in administrative policies to the Governor, and
- (c) To take any other action authorized or required by law. P.L. 1937, page 2014.

RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA COMPARED TO TEN NEIGHBORING
AND COMPETITIVE STATES*

Now let us consider the cost of relief in Pennsylvania as compared with the neighboring and competitive states, with some reference to the situation in the southern states. The following states were compared in a study⁽¹⁾ by the research staff of the Pennsylvania Economy League: Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Relief in all its forms is the largest single item of governmental expenditure in Pennsylvania. Few people realize its full magnitude⁽²⁾ even after paying the bills for eight years. Looking at the expenditures of one relief agency, it is easy to lose sight of the expenditures being made simultaneously by other agencies.

The total cost, excluding some costs such as Federal administration, non-relief labor and materials and supplies on work projects, amounted to \$177,722,000 in 1934, rose to an all-time high of more than \$350,000,000 in 1938, and decreased to \$317,800,000 in 1939.
\$25,000,000 A MONTH IN 1938 AND 1939⁽³⁾

In other words relief in Pennsylvania, State and Federal, cost more than \$25,000,000 a month in each of the last two years. The 1938 relief expenditure of \$350,775,000 amounted to \$34.53 per capita or a cost of \$41.26 for each of the 8,500,000 residents of Pennsylvania not receiving any form of relief. This means that approximately \$165.00 had to be given up by each family of four persons not receiving relief for the support of the unemployed and unemployable. It is obvious that the localities could not have earned this tremendous cost.

Relief expenditures in 1939 in Pennsylvania amounted to 5.95 percent of the total income of the residents of the State in 1937, the latest year for which income figures are available.

* See pages 62-85, Appendix for table showing financial and administrative responsibility by States.

(1) See Appendix, page 1, Relief in Pennsylvania and Ten Other States.

(2) See page 86, Appendix

(3) See page 2, Appendix

Looking only at the State's share of the total relief expenditures, the picture is equally dark. In 1939 the State paid out over \$10,000,000 a month for relief, including general assistance and special categories, and in the early months of 1940 paid out only slightly less. In the pre-preparedness era the cost was running at a rate which would have meant a total of \$240,000,000 in the current biennium, or approximately 65 percent of the receipts of the general fund anticipated in the budget for this period.

Increased employment* in Pennsylvania resulting from the efforts of the State Job Mobilization Program,⁽¹⁾ war orders from Great Britain and France, and other activities, brought about some reduction in the combined relief rolls.

Since January, 1940, General Assistance grants have decreased from approximately \$7,000,000 a month until today it is costing slightly more than \$4,000,000 a month.

Special Categories at \$2,451,000, and administration, including medical aid and special programs at slightly more than \$1,000,000 a month respectively, bring the total cost of General Assistance and Special Categories to approximately \$7,500,000 a month at the present time.

And while the National Defense Program has helped to alleviate the situation for the present, it can only be termed "temporary" because the fundamental conditions which created the relief load have not been corrected and no preparation made for the time when another recession reduces the employment rolls.

* See page 87, Appendix.

(1) See pages 88-90, Appendix.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE CASE LOAD HIGH

In relation to its population, Pennsylvania is not out of line with certain other states in the over-all number of cases receiving relief of various types, including W.P.A., as noted herein*. However, since the spring of 1938, Pennsylvania has had relatively more general assistance cases than any of the other ten industrial states, and its general assistance case load continued to grow throughout 1938 and the first nine months of 1939, while the general trend among the other states was slightly downward.

Pennsylvania and Maryland were the only two states which did not show a substantial decrease in cases per thousand on General Assistance. Several factors probably have influenced this, one being that throughout 1936 and 1937 Pennsylvania was high in relation to population in number of W.P.A. cases but in the early months of 1938, fell behind most of the other states, and since has had a relatively low number of W.P.A. cases. Also, Pennsylvania has had a relatively low number of cases receiving special types of assistance under the special categories. Whatever the cause of this high ratio of general assistance, it is these cases for which the State pays in Pennsylvania, and thus the State has been unduly burdened in relation to competitive states.

Grants⁽¹⁾ per case on general assistance and the special categories, and earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs, are all relatively high in Pennsylvania, but not excessively so, being generally less than in Massachusetts and New York and only slightly more than in most of the other comparable states.

Pennsylvania⁽²⁾ varies between second and third place among the states compared in per capita expenditures for direct relief and in per capita state and local expenditures for all forms of relief.

* See page 2, Appendix (Comparison with other States)

(1) See page 26, Appendix (Charts 9-10-11 and Tables XII to XXXIII)

(2) See page 30, Appendix (Chart 13, Table XXXV)

ONLY STATE STUDIED CARRYING WHOLE BURDEN

Pennsylvania is the only one* of the states studied in which the state, as contrasted to local government, has assumed the whole burden of both direct relief and the special categories.

W.P.A. COSTS

The rapid rise in expenditures in relation to cases and persons in Pennsylvania can be attributed to the advent of W.P.A. which paid more than twice as much per case as general assistance after G.A. grants had been increased. W.P.A. is the "aristocracy of relief" when viewed solely as a relief program and without consideration of the value produced. Using the amount (\$133,127,000)⁽¹⁾ paid by the Federal government to W.P.A. project employes in 1939, we find a figure of \$61.91 a month for the average of 179,207 W.P.A. employes as compared with an average general assistance grant of \$31.04 per case per month, and an average grant of \$24.09 per month for categories.⁽²⁾ Had the same number of cases been carried on public assistance at \$31.04 a month per case, it would have cost \$66,751,020, or \$66,375,980 less than it did to support them on W.P.A.

With this great disparity in cost, it might be well to reconsider the efficacy of W.P.A. as a relief program and to consider other possible forms of Federal participation in relief.

EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF

Relief expenditures (Federal, State and local) in Pennsylvania rose from six and one-half million dollars per month in the first quarter of 1933 to almost twenty-seven million in the last quarter of 1938, an increase of more than four times⁽³⁾ the former. During this same period the number of cases rose from 395,746 to 615,704, an increase of only 55 percent. Both increases were more or less gradual and continuous. Persons relieved, on the other hand, rose

* See page 3, Appendix

(1) This does not include Pennsylvania's share to sponsor W.P.A. projects.

(2) Old Age \$20.44 (single persons only); Aid to Dependent Children \$32.34; Blind Pensions \$29.92.

(3) See page 9, Appendix (Chart 1, Table 1).

only 44,403 -- from 1,814,700 to 1,859,103 -- and the rise was neither gradual nor continuous; the total amounted to 2,017,683 in the second quarter of 1933, declined to a low of 1,241,118 in the third quarter of 1937, and finally advanced rapidly to 1,888,084 in the first quarter of 1939.

629,000 CASES IN 1939

Cases did not reach their all time high until the first quarter of 1939 when an average of 629,000* cases received relief. In the last quarter of 1939 with approximately one thousand more cases receiving relief, costs had fallen to \$18,664,000 a month, as compared to \$23,093,000 a month for the second quarter of 1936 when relief payments reached their pre-recession high. This peculiar circumstance -- that approximately the same number of cases should receive almost \$4,500,000, or 19 percent, less in the last quarter of 1939 than in the second quarter of 1936 -- is explained by the larger number on General Assistance and Special Categories and smaller number on W.P.A. Here is illustrated the tecton-totter effect of W.P.A. As General Assistance rolls declined, due to increases of W.P.A., the total cost of relief increased, without any change in the number of cases or persons receiving relief.

One of the ill effects of the present Federal program is that there is no relation between the W.P.A. program and the needs of the States for relief; primarily because the W.P.A. program is controlled only by the allocations of the Federal Government of moneys and jobs and the sponsoring by local and State government of projects. There may, therefore, be no relation between the Federal Relief Program as evidenced by W.P.A. and the State program. Another defect of this plan is that it is difficult for the State to appropriate and budget its money for relief because it has no assurance as to the amount which W.P.A. will carry, as proven in Pennsylvania in 1939⁽¹⁾ at a very decided effect upon the whole cost of relief to the State.

* See Chart, page 12, Appendix (Chart 2, Table II)

(1) See page 91, Appendix.

THREE SOUTHERN STATES STUDIED*

The one evident similarity between the three southern states and the northern states studied was found in W.P.A. cases per thousand population. The study showed that the southern states followed the general pattern very closely, but on a lower level.

Because of the extent and nature of the diversity of relief in the South as compared with the North, a supplemental study comparing relief in Alabama, North Carolina and Texas was also made.

The study showed that there was a greater variance between the Southern states and Pennsylvania in cases per thousand population than in over-all cases. This difference lies in the fact that only a small proportion of the cases are on General Assistance and the remainder are on W.P.A. and other categories.

The proportion⁽¹⁾ of General Assistance cases per thousand of population as compared to Pennsylvania is much lower than the proportion of categorical cases per thousand compared to Pennsylvania. This is occasioned apparently by the transfer of cases to the special categories, and particularly to Old Age Assistance. The number of cases receiving General Assistance in these three states never exceeded 2.6 after the third quarter of 1937, as compared with a range of from 14.76 to 31.35 cases per thousand population in Pennsylvania during the same period.

SPECIAL CATEGORIES

In Pennsylvania, Special Categories, including Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and Aid to Blind, have on the whole increased sharply⁽²⁾ in the four years covered by the study. (1936-1939).

With the broadened eligibility for aid to dependent children which went into effect in September, 1938, and the change in age limit for Old Age Assistance eligibility from 70 to 65, which became effective in January, 1940, the number of cases receiving special types of relief rose. It is estimated

* See page 40, Appendix.

(1) See page 41, Appendix.

(2) See page 25, Appendix (Chart 8, Table VIII).

that hereafter the State will occupy a median position among the states studied.

The practice of carrying as many cases as possible on special categories and as few as possible on General Assistance may have some merit from the point of view of holding down state costs. (Primarily because the Federal government pays one-half of Old Age Assistance and one-half of Aid to Dependent Children).

Special thought should be given to the granting of relief in kind, such as milk, medicine, etc., as the Federal government does not pay any share of such aid. With the State paying the full cost, naturally each relief case receiving milk grants will tend to increase the total cost of relief to the State.

During the month of October, 1940, 52% of Pennsylvania's total case load was on special categories and 48% was on General Assistance.

PERCENT OF TAXES FOR RELIEF⁽¹⁾

Pennsylvania ranked first in percent of State and local taxes used for direct relief and ninth in percent used for categories and W.P.A. in 1938, again emphasizing the fact that most of the other states have put proportionately greater emphasis on special categories and W.P.A. sponsorship than has Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has shown a consistent upward trend in total taxes used for all forms of relief except for the year 1937.

All of the states had an increase in percent of total taxes used for direct relief, categories, and W.P.A. from 1933 to 1938 -- some at a greater rate than Pennsylvania, and others at a lesser rate. Pennsylvania, however, has never ranked lower than third and in all but one year ranked first or second.

It is apparent that since 1933 Pennsylvania has consistently spent a large and growing proportion of its total State and local tax receipts for direct relief⁽²⁾ in spite of a rapid increase in taxes. Of the states studied, Pennsylvania ranked:

1933 - second	1936 - first
1934 - third	1937 - second (tie with Illinois)
1935 - second	1938 - first.

(1) See page 36, Appendix (Chart 17, Table XXXVII)

(2) See page 39, Appendix.

Nine of the eleven states spent a higher percentage of state and local taxes for direct relief in 1938 than they did in 1933.

Two states, Maryland and Massachusetts, showed an actual decline in per cent of taxes used for relief. In Massachusetts the drop was from first place at 11.8 percent to fifth place at 8.3 percent, and in Maryland from fourth place at 6.7 percent to eleventh place at 2.9 percent. In both states the reduction of percent of taxes for direct relief is accompanied by a sharp curtailment of relief expenditures, rather than by any sudden change in tax receipts, although both states did have a steady increase of tax receipts throughout the period.

CENTRALIZATION INCREASED EXPENDITURES

The increased activity of Pennsylvania's State government and the creation, centralization and enlargement in its functions have generally increased its expenditures in recent years.

Development of the State relief program and of the unemployment compensation program, and a great emphasis on expenditures for social services, such as public health, welfare, and public education, mark recent years.

In the 1937-39 biennium, Pennsylvania's expenditures* for public health, welfare, public assistance from all state operating funds, plus unemployment benefit payments, represented more than 50 percent of the state tax collections for the period, whereas in 1927-29, health, welfare, and the then existent forms of assistance amounted to only 12 percent of the biennial taxes collected. With unemployment compensation receipts and payments eliminated from the totals for the year, public assistance costs represented over 40 percent of 1939 tax collections. In the last year of the 1937-39 biennium public assistance alone, exclusive of Federal aid, disbursed by the State, amounted to \$117,649,780.

* These figures were taken from a report prepared by the Pennsylvania Economy League for Governor James.

RELIEF COSTS COMPARED TO STATE GOVERNMENT

Thus the facts show the tremendous increase in the public assistance burden added to the backs of Pennsylvania taxpayers. They show that this one function of government during the 1937-39 biennium cost \$207,000,000 or 50 per cent more than the \$143,000,000 spent for the whole operating cost of Pennsylvania government during the 1927-29 biennium. This rapidly increasing cost of relief should be a warning flag, if no other data were available.

Contrasted with the cost of relief, educational expenditures by the State represented only 13 per cent of tax collections in the 1937-39 biennium as compared to 27 per cent of biennium tax collections in 1927-29 despite the increase of biennial school subsidies.

The comparison does not include Federal funds amounting to \$63,000,000 disbursed for public assistance, education or highway operations.

And what is equally important to the individual taxpayer of the State, the annual tax bill (Federal, State and local) of Pennsylvania residents is \$96.63 per person which exceeds the average bill of all residents of the United States by \$6.14. Of this bill Pennsylvania residents pay a larger share of taxes to the State government than the resident of the average state. This means that a smaller proportionate total is paid to local governments.

The rate of tax increase has been greater in Pennsylvania in the last nine years than in a majority of states, and only Maryland and Illinois have shown a greater comparative increase in the total.

During the depression years the tax structure of state governments was subjected first to a period of severe strains when the yields of normal income sources dropped while the demand for relief expenditures increased.

TOTAL TAX COLLECTION INCREASED 38%

While Pennsylvania's total tax bill in 1937 was not far above the average, it appears evident that the proportion of increase in this State during the depression years was considerably above the average. Coming up from its favorable low position in 1929, total tax collections in the State had increased 38.1 per cent by 1937 in contrast with an average increase throughout the country of 27.3 per cent. The per-capita increase in Pennsylvania was \$22.27 as against an average increase of only \$14.91.

Again the taxes collected and used by the State government showed the greatest increase over the nine years. In Pennsylvania the rate of this increase was considerably above the average throughout the other states. Federal taxes increased at approximately the same average rate in Pennsylvania as in other states, and local taxes followed the same decreasing trend shown on the average by all states.

TAX INCREASE FOLLOWS NEW POLICY

The increase in state taxes in Pennsylvania has followed the policy pursued in this state whereby the new or increasing functions of government, particularly public assistance, were assumed and financed by the State. In many other states the cost of assistance has either been transferred to local governments, or shared by the state and local governments.

In some states, where the responsibility for handling all, or a large part of the relief problem was left with the local governments, the states have levied and collected taxes which were then returned to the local units to supplement local revenues in meeting increased expenditures. In Pennsylvania both the responsibility for these functions and the taxes to pay for them have been retained by the State government. This has resulted in the concentration of tax increases in the state tax system.

THE STATE JOB MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE*

One of the urgent needs today is a more "local attitude" toward assistance in Pennsylvania and while the General Assistance case load has generally been showing reductions during the past few months, it is still an important function of the Department and the taxpayers of the state to find ways and means of taking recipients from the relief rolls and putting them to work on private pay-rolls. The first state-wide movement of this kind was initiated in Pennsylvania (1) and was originated by the Joint State Government Commission. In a few months, from November 1939 to May 1940, the program produced job opportunities in private business for probably 100,000 men and women along with savings of millions of tax dollars. It was estimated that this pioneer effort of the people stimulated business to millions of dollars of more business.

Approximately \$100,000,000 in new construction and plant maintenance work was developed and millions of additional dollars in home modernization was encouraged. In many localities an aroused public succeeded in reopening mines and factories while others obtained new industries. Most important of all was the laying of ground work for the future retraining of displaced workers.

It is important to point out here that under this program the first emphasis of training and retraining on vocational education was voiced. From this has come the Federal training program put into effect in Pennsylvania and the nation.

It is significant that Pennsylvanians, generally, like people in other states, have been complacent in the ten years of the depression about supporting a large and increasing relief load, at an average cost of \$371.28 a year per case, paid principally out of increased taxes. But when the problem was made local and approachable, Pennsylvanians not only produced the humane result of

*See page 88 Appendix for Recommendations of this Committee.

(1) See page 18, this Report

transferring thousands of families back to private payrolls but at a cost so low as to be surprising even to themselves. Jobs were produced for the unemployed, including both those on and off the relief rolls, at a maximum expense of \$1. each.

TEN THOUSAND MEN AND WOMEN

Without detracting from the humanitarian purposes and accomplishments it is understandable that there was a commendable selfishness on the part of 10,000 men and women who were the spearhead of this movement from November 15, 1939, to May 1, 1940. These people - businessmen, labor leaders, members of veterans' and civic organizations, representatives of religious and educational forces and government officials in state, county and town - appreciated fully the economic value to all in relieving the unemployment situation, and in reversing and reducing the relief situation. Without denying the necessity of relief, these men and women concluded that a job in private business was the best possible relief. They realized that the only way to relieve the burden of taxation which had become oppressive and destructive was to reduce the relief rolls. For experience had shown that additional taxes would produce increased unemployment, thus causing increased relief needs and increased taxes again, in a cycle of increasing momentum.

Thus, this movement became a campaign "of the people, by the people, and for the people of Pennsylvania" in which every constructive force and thought was marshaled. An injustice would be done the many thousands who cooperated in various ways were it not stated that the recorded accomplishments are only a small measure of the real benefits obtained and that the seeds which had been planted will bear fruit for a long time to come. The fact that every constructive force in the Commonwealth joined hands in this voluntary, non-partisan program is in itself a major accomplishment probably unduplicated in a similar campaign.

The Job Mobilization Program had the broad effect of arousing the people of Pennsylvania to the vital necessity of thinking and acting realistically about the trinity of unemployment, relief and taxation and has moulded an American pattern for the future.

PURPOSES AND PLAN

When the program was launched, more than \$1,700,000,000 had been spent in Pennsylvania for all relief needs since 1931. The relief cost to the state had risen from \$7,500,000 for the 1931-32 fiscal year to \$132,000,000 for the 1938-39 fiscal year. During this period taxes had been increased materially.

By mid-September of 1939, more than a million Pennsylvanians were unemployed; there were 273,129 cases, consisting of 828,195 persons on direct relief alone and it was costing \$8,805,482 a month to sustain them.

That was the situation when the Joint State Government Commission came to the conclusion that the money remaining of the \$120,940,000 relief appropriation for the biennium ending May 31, 1941, would carry the relief load only to March, 1940. They agreed upon the need for reducing the relief burden and also that increased employment was the soundest method.

The commission, Governor Arthur H. James, and members of his cabinet, went even further and agreed that the responsibility of any re-employment effort should rest upon those who were most familiar with employment and its factors, i. e., the businessmen of the State.

These major principles were the basis of the program:

1. That the "grass roots" methods be applied and the solution found in the local knowledge and responsibility of unemployment, relief and taxation.
2. That business be encouraged and stimulated in every proper way so as to create jobs in private business in contrast to temporary expedients such as "give-a-job" pleas or high-pressure ballyhoo.
3. That no one be misled into expecting a miracle, but that the campaign be an honest and hopeful effort to do as much good as possible, in view of the business recession and other handicaps.

Thus, the emphasis was upon re-employment in a broad sense rather than being restricted to employables on relief. The wisdom of these principles became apparent during the campaign. Available relief statistics were not clear as to the number that were adults, the number of persons that one "employable" represented, how many "non-employables" might be trained or aided by vocational education, etc.

THREE-PHASE PROGRAM

In the meantime, broad state-wide committees were set up. These were special groups concerned with special programs for industrial development, retail trade stimulus, religious and educational cooperation, women's cooperation, state business association cooperation, and for necessary finance and report activities.

As the program developed, it was seen to have three distinct phases - re-employment through efforts of business and individual employers, in which the industrial committee and State business association committee were principally active; the renovizing effort, which became the principal responsibility of the women's committees, and the necessity for occupational training and retraining to fill a long-term need.

One of the most significant developments was the fact that at a time when more than a million Pennsylvanians were unemployed, 12,000 job opportunities were lost from July to December, 1939, because no qualified person was available through the State Employment Service. In some districts this factor was responsible for as much as 74 per cent of all lost-job opportunities. The studies of the service indicated a definite shortage of competent workers in approximately 300 occupational classifications, most of them in the skilled trades.

STATISTICS

However, the fact that with such handicaps, a program, which was initiated purely on an experimental basis with the philosophy of doing as much good as possible under existing business and other conditions, produced case records of 48,513 additional jobs in private business, speaks convincingly for the success of the

Program. Based on an estimated unemployment total of 957,097 for November, 1939, the campaign resulted in a definite 6 per cent increase in employment, although this figure is not net. It is the judgment of those who were most closely in touch with the situation, and who therefore have the best informed opinion, that at least 100,000 jobs in private business resulted in the five and a half-month period of the Job Mobilization efforts.

The experience cannot properly be closed without the benefit of some conclusions, which will be found in the appendix.* Conclusions are especially desirable since this pioneer effort has been watched and studied by more than a dozen states, including New Jersey, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Iowa, Ohio, New York, Georgia, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, California and Missouri.

The Committee on Relief feels that emphasis should be given to the fact that the extra outlay of State funds in obtaining the many benefits under Job Mobilization was only \$42,656. Even though original estimates contemplated the loan of State employes and the use of privately-raised funds, the amount was far below expectations of officials. And not only are results far beyond those anticipated, but their worth and value to all people of Pennsylvania are many, many times the dollars and cents expended. All those who cooperated in this voluntary, non-partisan effort deserve the thanks and appreciation of the Commonwealth as a whole.

*See page 88 Appendix

ADMINISTRATIVE FACTORS BEARING ON RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA

In the preceding pages we have discussed the rise of relief, the acts under which the Department of Public Assistance was created, its organization, its functions, the increasing costs of assistance, effect of W.P.A., and the Job Mobilization Program, and now it is essential that we consider the administrative factors bearing on relief.

These factors are important to the effective direction of assistance in Pennsylvania. They are not only important to the thousands who receive assistance but they are doubly important to the hundreds of thousands who pay the bill.

First, let us consider the Department itself.

THE DEPARTMENT

The program of assistance in Pennsylvania is directed by the Secretary of Public Assistance at Harrisburg, through the 67 County Boards.

The Committee on Relief believes that the Secretary of Public Assistance is sincerely and honestly trying to provide an efficient and a fair administration; but to do the job that is necessary in Pennsylvania, it is essential that the members of the Department be wholly in accord with the proper spirit as it affects the recipients and the taxpayers who provide the money.

Despite the intent of the act creating it, the Department since the beginning has turned toward an administration which seems still to be based on a case-work philosophy rather than being concerned with investigating the applicant's actual need. Intentionally or unintentionally, many suggestions intended to increase the efficiency of the Department have been stalemated.

THE DEPARTMENT'S APPROACH

The Committee questions the approach of the Department to the method used in building case records. If eligibility for General Assistance and the categories depended upon social factors or social surroundings, or other characteristics in which persons or families live, then the building up of voluminous case records has its place. However, due to the provisions in our own law and in compliance with the Federal regulations or the Federal Act, eligibility is based upon need

and upon need only. We simply require information as to family composition, income, expenses, and aid from relatives. Surely, then, tremendous case records are not necessary, but proper investigation to determine the need of the person based upon these factors is necessary.

The method of building case records is not only costly, but also takes up a great percentage of the visitor's working hours, thereby detracting from the efficiency of the Department. Unless changed the result will be that the people of the Commonwealth will continue to pay a staggering amount for relief.

There must be another approach to meeting the problem of assistance in Pennsylvania.

Thought should be given to programs designed to aid those on the assistance rolls, not only to relieve the financial burden, but to aid the morale of those men and women who would rather work than subsist on charity. There will always be some men and women who for one cause or another will have to depend upon some kind of assistance to exist, but that should be accepted as the exception and not the rule.

We have always had relief in one form or another but to open our arms and admit that we can do nothing about it will only serve to perpetuate the problem and remove what little "fight" remains to reduce the number of persons on the rolls. This is a challenge to our American way of thinking.

Recent figures released by the Department assume that we have as a permanent part of the General Assistance program nearly 50,000 cases of unemployables⁽¹⁾ in Pennsylvania.

If we accept \$371 per case per year (the recent average) as a basis for maintaining those men and women as unemployables, we assume immediately a minimum permanent general assistance cost of more than \$18,550,000 yearly.

This is in addition to the necessary cost of assisting the blind, the aged and dependent mothers, which is averaging approximately \$30,000,000 a year.

(1) See page 59, Appendix.

The philosophy which has been developed in the effort to keep step with the relief situation in the years of depression and human needs ignores the will of the people as expressed by the legislature and does not reflect local needs.

COUNTY BOARDS HAMSTRUNG

In theory the County Boards of Assistance are set up as the fountainhead from which means of solving the relief problem are to flow. That is provided in the Pennsylvania law.⁽¹⁾ In practice, however, this does not come about. The wishes of the county boards frequently are ignored by the Department. Frequently the boards are circumvented from bringing about remedial changes and more efficient procedure.

It should be recalled that these county boards are composed of volunteers, who are well known citizens, willingly giving time and effort to a civic purpose.

Men and women who serve on these boards must contend with an avalanche of rules and regulations handed down from the Department. In the making of these rules they have usually had no voice. Their advice is seldom sought. They become acquainted with the changes and new orders after their promulgation and not before. That is a definite discouragement to the type of citizen whose services are important to solution of the problem. There are others. One is that the volunteer citizens group is required to work with and through an Executive Director who must be a person acceptable to the Department.

The law⁽²⁾ provides that the Executive Director shall be appointed by the County Board from those certified by the State Employment Board. The County Board has as one of its main prerogatives the right to remove a director⁽²⁾ but this right, when exercised, usually results in the Board rather than the Director going on trial. The result is that only in extreme cases do the Boards seek removal of directors, even though the whole relief problem might benefit. Members of County Boards feel that they have no direct control because the Executive Director receives his or her instructions, directions, rules and regulations and

(1) See page 92, Appendix

(2) See page 93, Appendix

policies from the Department and not from them. This plan cannot but, in the first instance, make the Board feel that it has no power over or direction of the work. It, therefore, soon becomes discouraged in taking an active interest in the work of the Board. In the second place, it does not breed confidence and cooperation between the Boards and the Directors. Further discouragement comes from the fact that the Board's power to appoint a successor is restricted to a list of persons, supplied from the Department, who probably have been previously considered and found wanting. Thus the choice frequently is between the evil of putting up with an inefficient director or drawing a "pig in a poke." And the Executive Director's immediate supervisory assistants must be taken from civil service lists resulting from examinations in which ability to supervise has been subordinated to knowledge of social service history and practice.

COUNTY BUDGETS SHOULD BE ADJUSTED

Members of County Boards, testifying at hearings held by the Committee, have pointed out that waste and inefficiency result because of the methods of constructing the budget for relief administration. They say that there is not sufficient flexibility in the budgets. The present procedure prevents adjusting the budgets to rapidly changing conditions.

As an example one member of a County Board told the Committee that about two weeks time is taken up with preparing the monthly budget for administration purposes. Then the budget is surveyed carefully in the Department and often another two weeks elapses before the budget is put on an operating basis. As a result the budget usually is as much as four weeks behind the conditions in the field, so that either the board is forced to work with a larger staff of visitors than necessary or has an inadequate staff of visitors.

A chairman of another County Board said that if the Boards were allotted a definite sum for administration they would be able to organize their personnel in a way to produce the best results. He believed that the Boards should be restricted only by limits of expenditure and the amounts of the grants. This limitation should not be narrowed to one month but should cover a specific period of time

so that it would not be necessary to have the organization in a constant state of flux by month to month changes due to minor fluctuations in the load.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that the Boards should have greater powers to administer the budget, which in turn should be set up to encompass a longer period than at present. Thus the Boards would have increased direction and control of the cost of personnel. Those who have had the experience with actual conditions as faced by the County Boards are of the opinion that in this way there would be brought about a more efficient approach to each local problem.

Members of Boards also have been emphatic in their complaints before Committee members over the fact that control over salaries rests entirely in Harrisburg. These Boards which are best qualified to determine the worth of an employe under their jurisdiction are entirely in the hands of officials in Harrisburg as concerns salary increases. For example, if the Board is convinced that one or more of its employes is deserving of an increase all it can do is to make a recommendation. And frequently that recommendation is not acceptable, although instances of gross discrimination were cited to the Committee. Some more equitable form of rewarding efficient and meritorious service seems highly desirable.

NO LOCAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Experiences of the County Boards are not conducive to developing more local consciousness of the problem, as has been the intent of the Legislature.

The conclusion must be drawn that with few exceptions the tendency has been to remove local consciousness, local consideration and local assistance from solving the problem of relief in Pennsylvania.

The result of removing local consciousness and local effort has been to aggravate the relief problem. It follows that an injustice has been done to those who could and would work and an injustice has been done to those who have been called on to pay a bill beyond what has been necessary. This is the price of bureaucratic folly.

The Committee finds that most everywhere the rank and file of taxpayers of the State generally are under the delusion that relief either is financed by "the other fellow" or that the State, by some secret power to create wealth out

of nothing, takes care of the money needs. It is not necessary to mention that relief touches the pocketbook nerve of every person in the State, even to those who have been forced into idleness by excessive taxation and those who pay taxes indirectly on the food they eat, the clothes they wear and the homes in which they live. This divorcement of local recognition of the cost of relief removes a normal and natural pressure upon the alleviation and possible cure for the problem.

Before the centralization of relief administration in Harrisburg, persons were conscious of the process by which money for relief purposes was collected and expended. Since they realized the dollars and cents cost to themselves and could measure the good being done, these individuals were a restraining influence on chiseling, abuses and inefficiencies. Without this local consciousness today we have a paradoxical situation in which many of those who pay the bill seem to applaud, or at least apathetically countenance, their friends and even strangers putting something over on the relief administration.

Everything possible should be done to awaken* not only those who applaud and are apathetic, but also those who apply⁽¹⁾ for assistance, to the urgent need of reducing the cost.

This can only be done with the full cooperation of the taxpayers, the Department, the County Boards, the visitors and the relief applicant and recipient.

There should be more "local consciousness" of the cost of assistance, where the money comes from, and whom it affects.

EMPLOYMENT BOARD

The problem of holding the Civil Service examinations for the Department of Public Assistance has proved to be one of great magnitude. In one examination alone more than 73,000 persons reported to take tests for various kinds of employment in the Department, out of more than 97,000 applicants. In another examination there were over 50,000 examinations given for clerical positions.

* See page 94, Appendix.

(1) In 1939 the Department disposed of 685,826 requests for all types of assistance and authorized assistance in 450,464 cases, or 65.6%. A breakdown is shown on page 95, Appendix.

The Employment Board follows the "rule of three" by certifying three members for each position, and allowing the employer to select any one of the three.

A research study made by the Employment Board showed that the median age of junior visitors, appointed by the local boards, was 26.88 years; that of those names submitted to the local boards, 51% were males and 49% females; that resultant appointments showed a slight preponderance of females over males; that among the junior visitors, the local boards made appointments of 49.42% of those who had college degrees and 50.58% of those who never had a degree conferred on them.

In general, the study showed a definite preference by the local boards for those applicants previously employed in the Department. For the position of junior visitor two-thirds of the counties showed an 83.27% preference for incumbents, as against non-incumbents.

However, the manner in which the Employment Board has classified the positions in the Department has greatly increased the number of individual examinations which have had to be given in addition to affecting adversely the administrative difficulties of the County Boards. These difficulties will be discussed later under the promotion problems. By breaking down the classifications so that there are a number of classifications of supervisors, the Employment Board has required that individuals to be eligible for each of the positions pass the examination for that position. It would have been possible to simplify the classification structure giving fewer examinations and making eligible for promotion two higher salary classifications dependent upon recommendation of the County Board on the basis of proficiency. This would have greatly reduced the cost of the operation of the Employment Board which in 1937-39⁽¹⁾ was \$642,929.

Although the law⁽²⁾ pertaining to the examination of visitors is clear and explicit, little attempt has been made by the Employment Board to cooperate with the spirit of the act governing such examinations.

Prior to the 1939 examinations for State personnel the "social service" angle was the accepted yardstick by which applicants were examined. Several

(1) See page 96, Appendix.

(2) See page 97, Appendix.

attempts were made by members of the Commission to get the Board to make such changes in the examination questions which would result in the selection of the type of investigators needed to properly determine the eligibility of applicants for assistance.

Shortly before the 1939 examination was held a sub-committee of the Committee on Relief met with the members of the Employment Board again to insure that the questions in the examinations conformed to the legislative provisions.

After conferring on the questions proposed for use in the forthcoming examination, the Board agreed to prepare an examination containing questions based on the sub-committee's proposals.

And while the Board did make some changes in the questions, the examination as a whole did very little to change the "social service" angle.

It is important that we look at the picture objectively. The examinations given by the Employment Board are in effect our first bulwark against inefficient investigating of applicants for relief, and should be insurance against many of the present ills of granting assistance. It must be remembered that the foundation stone of the whole relief setup is investigation.

It is important that the Board follow the intent of the Legislature and prepare examinations which will certify only those persons for positions upon whose judgment the people of Pennsylvania can rely in determining who shall receive relief, how long they shall remain on the rolls, and how much assistance shall be paid them out of the public treasury.

If the examinations do not certify the proper type person all other precautions are an expensive waste of time and money.

Here then is one of the prime factors in the administration of assistance.

TYPE OF EXAMINATION GIVEN

The type of examination given to prospective employees of the Department is a paramount factor in the administration of assistance. The Committee on Relief

found that the examinations given for visitors -- the men and women who investigate the thousands of applicants for assistance in Pennsylvania -- are so compiled and conducted that only those persons with a definite "social service" education or training have a chance for employment.

That may be a little strong. Others do have a chance but the odds are against them. For instance, if you have graduated from college with credits in psychology, or from a nursing school and have had five years experience as a case worker in a large industry, hospital, institution or public health nursing, you would rate 4 times 5, or a grade of 20 in experience.

But if you were a college graduate, had majored in business administration and you had five years of experience investigating credit ratings for small loans -- and that means you would have to get out on the street and meet your clients -- your rating would be 15, or three times five in experience. And the chances are about two-to-one you would be just the kind of investigator needed to fulfill the requirements as intended by the Legislature.

In other words, business experience and judgment are rated 25% below that of social service training, regardless of your grade in the written test.

The studies of the Committee show that many of those who have been certified and employed as visitors by the Department under the present system of examinations are not properly qualified for the work. There are, of course, exceptions, but it is disturbing to know that hundreds of millions of taxpayers' dollars are being distributed annually by State employes, many of whom are immature in age and judgment and who generally lack the experience, the background, and the point of view necessary for the job.

In the examinations for visitors given in October, 1939, an analysis of the 190 questions indicates that only 52, or 28 percent, could be answered by persons with general knowledge qualifying them for investigations of the type needed. Seventy-four of the questions, or 39 percent, definitely required social service training or experience. An additional 24 questions, or 13 percent, required special education or knowledge, obtainable only through medical

training or special courses usually given in social service schools. Thus over 50 percent of the questions may definitely be considered to require special social service education. The remaining 39, or 20 percent, concerned detailed provisions of public assistance laws and administrative rulings, which presumably any applicant could learn. However, previous experience in the Department would be invaluable in being able to answer these 39 questions.

Here we have an indication, bordering at least on evidence that an emergency activity to assist unfortunates toward self-dependency might have become a state-wide experiment in social economics.

The situation exists in spite of the definite provision in the law, enacted by the Legislature after long discussion, that no "special education" be required for these positions and that the examinations "shall relate to those matters directly bearing on and test the relative capacity to discharge the duties."

The Committee on Relief contends that examinations should not be "social service" in structure. Some investigators employed by the Committee could not pass the "social service" examination as proscribed by the Employment Board, yet they discovered that many of those certified for assistance by the Department's visitors were ineligible for assistance.

They found many other things that should have been obvious to the Department's visitors. Of that you shall hear later.

TYPE OF VISITOR QUALIFIED

As has been inferred before, the investigators, or as they are called in the Department, the visitors, are the crux of the whole assistance program.

True, there is the Secretary of the Department, the Department, the County Boards, the supervisors, the executive directors, the typists, the stenographers, the case readers and the janitors, but the hub around which the administration on one hand and the recipients, the taxpayers and the costs on the

other, revolve, is the visitor.

Every effort should be made toward obtaining the type of personnel best fitted to determine the eligibility of the applicant for relief. They should be good investigators, mature in judgment and age. This necessitates an emphasis upon investigation of eligibility of the applicant for relief, rather than a study of the social problems involved.

The Committee feels that every effort should be made to rehabilitate those who are receiving assistance where such rehabilitation is necessary. Such social results are best accomplished by planned programs such as vocational training, retraining, Job Mobilization, and similar efforts, rather than attempting a rehabilitation by the social service workers.

NO PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF INVESTIGATION OR REINVESTIGATION OF CASES

The very fact that the examinations do not produce the "right type" of visitors is an important factor in the administration of assistance, yet there is another factor which must also be considered at the same time.

As the present administration operates the visitor is practically autonomous within his realm. Instead of a practical procedure being provided by which the visitor is guided in making his "investigations", he is left to his own devices which frequently provide a hit-or-miss type of investigation.

There is no absolute time for making re-checks on those persons he or she has certified. That is bad enough.

Instead of visitors being rotated in order that there would be a practical re-check on those persons certified for relief, the same visitor checks his previous decision. That is worse.

But worse than that, there is no definite time limit set on making re-checks on recipients. Of course, there are times when such a time limit would not be practicable. But the Committee's investigators found that in many cases some recipients had not been revisited for four and five months. And in many of these cases the recipients were no longer eligible for assistance.

One feature of the administration of assistance which should be considered is the manner of reinvestigating recipients.

Under the current setup the Department demands that all cases returned for investigation must be given to the original "visitor" for reinvestigation. This is neither efficient nor practical from the Committee's viewpoint. And as investigations in the Allegheny County office ⁽¹⁾ proved, it cannot be assumed that the original "visitor" is going to re-check a recipient for relief and constantly find he has made an error. In some cases this might be possible, but that is the exception and not the rule.

Attempts by County Boards, as in the case of the Philadelphia Board, ⁽²⁾ to develop a special investigating unit within its own staff, are generally rebuffed. The Committee fails to understand how the Department can expect to properly administer relief with such an attitude.

MORE CONTROL OF VISITORS NEEDED

The Committee's investigation showed that there is no definite control of visitors to see that a definite number of cases are covered daily. However, a mechanical check is made in district offices once a month to ascertain those cases which have not been visited.

A few D.P.A. case records which were checked indicate that at times the visitor, upon making a revisit, merely again recorded the same information reported on a previous visit. Many of these cases were the same ones in which the investigating group easily found facts justifying either a downward change in grant or the closing of the case.

(1) See Allegheny County Investigations in Findings, page 69, this report.

(2) See Philadelphia County Investigations in Findings, page 67, this report.

It is possible that the amount of paper work which visitors must handle makes it difficult to accomplish as much in the field as they should.

SUPERVISION LAX

A great part of this neglect falls upon the supervisors whose job it is to check the work of the "visitors."

A supervisor, by the very nature of his job, should endeavor to help the visitors perform their work as efficiently as possible.

Instead, supervisors, by lack of attention to the way the work is done, a general fraternizing with the visitors, and in specific cases by telling the "visitors" they were covering too much ground, have not generally helped to alleviate the situation.

In some cases they manage to take up a great share of the "visitors'" time by holding meaningless table conferences, and by individual conferences, when the very thing the "visitor" needs is able and intelligent direction in the field.

In some cases, "visitors" have complained that too much of their time is taken up with "talking over" the case histories with supervisors.

Regardless of the caliber of the "visitors", their work can only be reflected through the help and direction of the supervisors.

Tracing the situation back to the beginning -- even though examinations are not right, and the visitors qualified are not the proper type and their attitude is not conducive to obtaining the best results in keeping with the intent of the Legislature, the one HOPE for the taxpayers should be the supervisors.

Unfortunately, the Committee learned in its investigations that instead of guiding the visitors many supervisors only serve to add more confusion to the already muddled channel of investigation.

UTILIZATION OF VISITORS' TIME

As stated, an important item to consider in the total cost of assistance and which is also definitely related to the administration of relief, is the useless misuse of a greater part of the visitors' time.

The general procedure for a "visitor" is to make his visit, write his notes and then after working in the field, return to the office, attend conferences with the supervisor and write up his reports.

Add to this the constant change and recharge in the material needed to complete the forms and you have a "visitor" who spends more than two-thirds of his time in conference and writing reports and a variety of other things beside investigating the cases on his calendar.

Let's take a closer look at the picture.

This is what happens. It prevents the visitor from making the normal amount of visits he should make. In turn this allows many cases that should be discontinued each month to continue on the rolls which naturally results in the spending of many thousands of dollars that otherwise could be saved.

If the percentage of time utilized for office work could be reduced to 25 percent or less, the visitor presumably could do twice as effective work in visiting, and, in some cases, the number of visitors could be reduced.

CHANGE OF VISITING HOURS

Proper coverage of cases cannot be accomplished in a working day as at present defined. There are many cases where members of a family unit might have night jobs. The only way to prove such employment is by contacting the recipient in the evening. Where it is found that an employable member is not home, tactful inquiry should be made in the neighborhood to find out whether such member is employed and where. A contact should then be made with the employer to verify the employment.

As set up now, a person who works at night is usually at home when the visitor calls in the daytime and can and does give the impression, by his very presence, that he is unemployed.

EXPERIENCED INVESTIGATORS

Investigators engaged by the Committee to unearth the facts on the eligibility of those receiving General Assistance in Pennsylvania were selected

because of general experience in business or special aptitude for investigating work.

In most cases the minimum wage paid the Committee's investigators was as much or more than the maximum amount paid workers in the Department of Public Assistance. (1)

Their investigations were based on the relief requirements as set up by the General Assembly. (2)

Not content with sampling one locality, the Committee directed its investigators to sample and resample each locality and then checked the work of each investigator by assigning investigators to a different territory.

One pertinent fact we should weigh carefully is that projected by the Committee regarding investigations. In the following pages (under Findings) bear in mind that the facts presented were learned by men who could not pass the Employment Board's examinations for D.P.A. employment.

PROMOTION PLAN

One point the Legislature should consider seriously is the need for providing incentives for employes to render their best service. No plan of systematic promotion or better pay has been initiated for the \$90 a month visitor. Nor is there any effective plan of promotion, whereby the capable and efficient enjoy advantages over the inefficient or the indifferent visitor. This has recently caused the County Boards much difficulty with the employment opportunities which are opening up because of the National Defense program.

Reference has been made to the classification instituted by the Employment Board whereby visitors are grouped in original examinations into three

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- (1) Investigators used by the Commission were selected to perform a specific type of work on a temporary basis, and were paid a higher compensation than regular investigators known as "visitors" in the Department of Public Assistance.
- (2) See pages 98-100, Appendix.

classifications; namely, junior visitor, visitor and senior visitor. The work done by each of these classes of visitors in practice is essentially the same, and yet in order to secure a promotion a junior visitor who has done good work on the job must have passed the examination for visitor and be sufficiently high on the eligibles to merit appointment. Not only would the cost of examination be far less if these three classifications of visitors were consolidated, but there would be a real opportunity for promotion on the basis of proved proficiency. Salaries for the consolidated grade would cover a wider range and the visitor coming into the Department could look for more frequent pay increases, with ultimate higher salary, if these grades were consolidated and promotion made upon recommendation of the County Board. This would help eliminate the rapid turnover now being experienced.

Here again the advisability of the Department giving the County Boards an over-all budget can be discussed.

It is natural to assume that it would be better to have three able investigators on a Board staff and pay them good wages, rather than have five visitors who not only aren't worth what they are paid, but in addition cost the taxpayers money by their indiscriminate certifying of cases for assistance.

In one specific instance a county board suggested certain salary increases, and the Department took the stand that the Board was not judging the "visitors" on the right basis, and set up certain rules to be followed and suggested "if you have any (visitors) which fall in this category ... we shall be glad to consider them, although I can give you no indication as to what the final action will be in regard to your recommendations."

Surely the Board should be allowed to exercise its judgment concerning salary adjustments with the established scale.

It should be pointed out here that the Employment Board has not followed the recognized policy of the State in reference to the departments under the Administrative Code.

Section 709, (a) and (1) states, "(a) In establishing such standards the Board (Executive Board) may: (1) Take into consideration the location of the work and the conditions under which the service is to be rendered ..."

UNION OF DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES

The personnel of a number of the County Boards have affiliated themselves with labor unions. This is the case particularly in Philadelphia. These unions have not proved conducive to effective operation of the offices, and they have endeavored to take unto themselves the prerogatives of the County Boards and executive directors in policy determination. They have obstructed the orderly processes of administration, their representatives endeavoring to direct the Employment Board in the kind of examinations which should be written; the executive directors in the administrative instructions which they issue; the supervisors in the direction which they give to the visitors; and the visitors in the method of carrying on their work.

Supervisors who must control and rate the work of visitors have been found to be members of the same union as the visitors and, therefore, subject to improper pressure in their relationships to their subordinates. Executive directors, who should have confidential relationships with their board members on problems of administration must dictate comments on their problem with employees' unions to secretaries who are members of the unions.

The introduction of each administrative improvement must not only be "sold" to a representative group of all the employees, but to a special group of union members. Officials have been regularly assailed by publications of the Philadelphia union, in which the members not only made demands but picketed the homes and places of employment of the non-paid board members, in order to achieve their ends.

While we believe that the employees subject to civil service have a right to form any organization which they desire within their own department, we are opposed to the affiliation of such groups with labor unions as they are

commonly termed. Civil Service provides their protection.

WORKER'S ALLIANCE

One of the important problems investigated by the Committee was that projected by the union of relief recipients known as the Worker's Alliance.

This organization was formed primarily for the purpose of aiding applicants and recipients of relief. (Many of the leaders of this organization are considered to be Communistic.)

The Committee found that in some cases they have become so powerful that some Boards have set aside a day and time when they hear cases argued by representatives of the Alliance. At these meetings members argue for applicants who have not been certified, and for recipients who feel that they are entitled to additional assistance.

Members of various Boards say they feel that setting aside a special day is the best way to meet this problem. Unfortunately, it only increases the grief later on as it tends to impress applicants that the easiest and quickest way to get on relief is to join the Alliance. And that is what happened in some cases.

This is only another indication of how important "attitude" is in handling the relief problem. It might be significant to point out that to date no such organization has been set up by the recipients to help them get off of relief rolls and on to payrolls.

A REPORT OF THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

In the preceding sections the Committee has presented a general picture of various factors which are a part of the administration of relief in Pennsylvania. We still need to know more about the people on relief -- the people who receive the benefits of relief spending.

The Committee on Relief made a number of samplings of those on General Assistance rolls. An independent investigation which was concerned with but one thing --- FACTS. This sampling and re-sampling was the major topic of conversation in 35 meetings held by the Committee; and unbiased investigations of more than 1,000 cases made in several parts of the State under the Committee's direction provided the FACTS.

Field surveys of the administration of public assistance were made in the offices of eleven representative ^{*} county assistance boards. Hundreds of men and women have testified and recounted information dealing with every important phase of the relief problem in Pennsylvania.

"CHISELING", ONE OF THE ILLS

These thousands upon thousands of words have been tainted with one word which has left its stain on assistance in Pennsylvania. That word is "chiseling." As the assistance rolls increased the talk about chiseling also increased.

Nothing could be farther from the truth to imply that most persons receiving assistance are "chiselers." Nothing could do a greater injustice to those people who have no other means of sustenance.

Nor is it wise to assume that in such a gigantic undertaking that administration and investigation can be 100 per cent perfect, since so much control of the situation is in the hands of the visitor.

The Committee decided that an independent and impartial study of relief cases was imperative. Obviously every case could not be put under the microscope by a limited staff of investigators and with limited funds. But

*Montgomery, Berks, Franklin, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette, Clearfield, Somerset, Butler, Venango and Lackawanna Counties.

even so, these investigators, with no previous experience in social service work (but with years of business experience) by interviewing recipients, talking with businessmen who were acquainted with the recipients and tapping other available sources of information (the same sources which were available to the Department's "visitors,") developed startling facts. In addition they followed up letters of complaint written by citizens to the Department of Public Assistance and letters from relief recipients themselves.

THE PHILADELPHIA STORY *

What did they find? That 17 per cent, or approximately 150 out of 777 cases taken at random from the files of the Philadelphia Public Assistance office or from letters of complaint from October 23, 1939 to January 27, 1940, which seemed to be ineligible for relief.

And the facts indicate plainly that the State employes might have discovered the same facts, if the visitors had approached the job as the people in Pennsylvania want it done.

Here is what the Committee's investigators found.

One man had been steadily employed since 1935, while his wife was receiving \$64 monthly for aid to dependent children. The investigators found another with a checking account of \$1,000 in a bank yet he was receiving a general assistance grant of \$6.20 a week. There was one case of a man who was certified to receive \$19.70 a week of taxpayers' money on a general assistance grant, while earning 52 cents an hour in private employment. Four months after leaving the rolls, one couple purchased a house, making a \$1,000 down payment.

These are but samples of what the Committee's investigations found in examining cases certified for relief by the "visitors" of the Department.

Look at the case of "D. N." in Philadelphia. He has what is popularly known as a "snow ball" business. He runs his business from a small push cart. An investigator found that he bought a house in June, 1938, paying \$400 down, while receiving \$12.10 a week on relief. Yet in July his regular visitor allowed

* See pages 101-102 Appendix

** The visitor who had originally certified "D.N." for assistance.

him an increase in general assistance to \$14.10. A few months later, when it was definitely established that he had an income, his case was closed by the visitor. But in March, 1939, his case was re-opened, although he was able to pay his tax bill in advance for a discount benefit.

The investigators "checked" on a private colored school in Philadelphia. The report of the investigator shows that the school was within four blocks of two new city schools, recently erected by the Board of Education. The private school charged for tuition. Text books and school supplies and other essentials had to be provided by the pupils. Yet families on active assistance rolls, who were receiving General Assistance and aid to dependent children, had children enrolled in the private school. The weekly general assistance grant to parents sending children to this school totaled \$330.86 and the monthly aid to dependent children in the same circumstances was \$748.75. It should be noted that there is no provision in the Department's manual covering such abuses.

Look at the case of "Mrs. G. and M. H.". They led the Department's "visitors" a merry chase. But the Committee's investigators found without much trouble that "G." was working at the R. C. A. Company in Camden, N. J., and had been working steadily since 1935, and had missed but one month's work since May, 1938. During the first three quarters of 1939 he had earned nearly \$900. And his wife was receiving an A. D. C. grant of \$64 a month. He told his employer he was living with his sister. His sister said he had not lived there for two years. Yet neighbors verified that "G." was living with his wife. Naturally his wife denied it.

Some of the "chiselers" use aliases to hide their identity. The "visitors" didn't seem to be able to trace them. But the Committee's investigators did. In the case of two sisters, "L. and C. W.," they found L. working on W. P. A. and C. employed under an alias at the Philadelphia General Hospital. She was earning \$47 a month and had been steadily employed during the period she was receiving assistance.

Take the case of Mr. and Mrs. "C.". They first went on relief in 1932.

Yet five years later they bought a property for a cash consideration of \$1,160, and one week later they were certified for assistance. During the time they were spending more than a \$1,000, they were also applying for assistance. He received more than \$330 Workmen's Compensation during the time he was receiving General Assistance.

For another example let's take Mr. and Mrs. "A. C." of Philadelphia. It was found that he was selling pretzels during the time he was receiving relief. His income ranged from \$25 to \$30 weekly. The case was closed and restitution was set-up for entire relief period, June 3, 1935, to June 5, 1939.

Here is one for the books. Take a look at "M. and C.F." He was employed and had Christmas club savings under the name of a club. Restitution in amount of \$889.42 for period September, 1936, to September, 1939, covering unreported earnings and \$66.22 received as an insurance payment in May, 1939.

Those are just a few of the "chiseling" cases in Philadelphia,* but they are fairly representative of the cases investigated.

Now let's see what happens. The next step was to make the information obtained available to members of the County Board and the Executive Director. Accordingly the facts were made available on February 7, 1940.

The Executive Director in Philadelphia has consistently shown the greatest possible interest in the results of the investigation, and has cooperated completely. Without indicating to his staff his reasons, he turned the cases found to be ineligible over to the staff through regular channels for re-investigation. As previously stated the established procedure of the Department is for the same visitor, who has approved the need for assistance, to investigate any complaints as to the eligibility of the person receiving assistance.

The Executive Director in Philadelphia turned the results of those investigations over to be handled in the regular manner.

The reports which he received indicated that the staff did not find any facts different than those they had previously found when they declared the

*Others are included in the Appendix, pages 101-102.

cases eligible.

In May the Executive Director turned the cases over to a special investigating unit which he had formed, the personnel of which was taken from his regular staff by reason of refusal of the Department to approve any different personnel. By August he had not received a complete report from this unit. A preliminary report, however, indicated that, in many cases, they were merely following the procedure the visitors previously utilized and had not been able to develop the facts that were readily ascertained by the Committee's investigators some months previously.

The Executive Director then asked for a more complete and prompt investigation of these cases by this special unit. The final result of this investigation was not completed until December. Manifestly the intervening period of approximately one year made exact check of the results of the local Board's investigation against the Commission's difficult. The re-check indicated some differences based on information available to the Board's staff from its files, which was not available to the Commission's investigators.

However, the results of the Commission's investigation were definitely upheld by this re-check, which indicated that as a direct result of the Joint State Government Commission's investigation 44 cases were closed and grants to 18 cases were reduced. 39 cases had been closed prior to receipt of the information from the Commission, and in 49 cases the information from the Commission had been previously known to the Board but, according to the rules of the Department, all that could be done was to reduce the grants rather than eliminate the cases.

The total of these cases equals 150, out of 691 cases re-checked by the Board, 373 of which had been reported by the Commission's investigators as clearly eligible. In addition to this 150, the Board's investigators classified the cases in which children were attending private school as eligible because the Board feels that the payment of tuition to private schools does not make the relief recipient ineligible under present statutes. This latter situation we feel is one that calls for attention on the part of the Legislature.

"CHISELING" IN PITTSBURGH *

A field investigation was made in Pittsburgh of 283 cases receiving General Assistance. These cases were taken at random from various areas to ascertain whether persons receiving assistance were eligible for such aid. This study was made from February 21, 1940 to April 8, 1940. The investigations revealed a lack of sincere effort on the part of visitors to find the real facts. As an instance, take the case of A. A. His landlady reported to special investigators of the Committee that A. A. had a private income, wore expensive clothes, and had recently purchased a new radio.

The Pittsburgh office insisted that the man wore clothes given to him by friends and that he had borrowed the radio from a friend. How did they obtain their information? They asked the man in question. Is it logical to expect the recipient to give information that would be detrimental to himself?

And there is the case of Mrs. M. P. The investigators report indicated she had an income and savings in a Pittsburgh bank. What did the Pittsburgh office of the Department of Public Assistance find? They didn't find anything new because they made no attempt to check with the bank. But it was later brought

* See page 103 Appendix

cut that the woman in question was taking \$66 a month from roomers, and buying a house with the money. Yet she was receiving a General Assistance grant of \$3.50 a week. The visitor hadn't checked on Mrs. P. for five months.

And widow "A. D." applied for assistance and mentioned receiving \$1,500 in insurance at the time of her husband's death. Yet the Committee's investigator dug around and found that she had received over \$2,500. And she had received almost \$700 just a month before she applied for relief on the 29th of May, 1939.

To cite another instance. "Miss" M. H. was receiving A. D. C. and G. A. while her husband was employed and receiving room and board in addition to a weekly salary.

One of the most unusual instances occurred when one of the investigators checking on "M. C." found her working in a Chinese laundry four or five days a week at \$2 per day. Miss "C" told the visitor she was merely doing her own wash at the laundry. The investigator witnessed the laundry operator paying "M. C." her salary. She had been employed in the laundry for two years during which time she had been receiving General Assistance.

And "A. J." tried to force his "luck" just a bit too far. He applied for and received Unemployment Compensation and Public Assistance while being employed. He was using his stepfather's truck for hauling coal. He admitted his employment after the facts had been presented.

REACTION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY STAFF *

In Pittsburgh the staff knew the source of information relative to the cases investigated and, instead of willingly checking their cases, they prepared a defensive rebuttal, which was forwarded by the Executive Director to representatives of the Committee under date of June 20, 1940. On July 18 and 19 a representative of the Committee revisited the Executive Director and the person who prepared the rebuttal, at which time it became evident that many of the cases in Pittsburgh had not been re-investigated after the facts had been given to them by

* See pages 104-105 Appendix

the Committee's investigators, but that the visitor in each case had merely been consulted and a reiteration made of his previous judgment given with the original granting of assistance. A recapitulation⁽¹⁾ of the cases determined as ineligible in Pittsburgh, with the original comments of the Pittsburgh Office thereon, and the later comments based on a further conversation held with the Executive Director, are attached. (There may be a few borderline cases in which there is a difference of opinion as to eligibility.)

RESULTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY INVESTIGATION

The Committee's investigators found that 13.8 percent of those contacted were ineligible for relief, and a follow-up of complaint letters showed that 40 percent of those cases were ineligible.

And while "chiseling" in its direct effect upon relief costs is staggering, there still remains specific incidents of "chiseling", which are both shocking and degrading; yet these conditions are in effect countenanced by the Department.

SAME CONDITIONS EXIST IN OTHER COUNTIES⁽²⁾

And what is true in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties is just as true in Erie, Fayette, or Montgomery and many other counties. The old story of the rotten apple tainting the barrel is doubly true as it concerns "chiseling" in Pennsylvania.

First of all let's take Montgomery County.

Recipient "C.W." received a supplemental grant for a "part-time" job. But when the Committee's investigators began to ask questions, his own children advised them that their father was regularly employed and they had two roomers, who paid them \$25 a month, while a man and his wife paid them \$8.00 monthly for an apartment. And to make the story complete, "W" had a boarder who was bringing home the "bacon" in the shape of food staples.

And here is another in Montgomery County. It is the case (an appeal case, by the way) of "R.C." Case history shows that the sons failed to report for work on a W.P.A. job. His wife was accused of selling W.P.A. clothing and

(1) See pages 106-111, Appendix.

(2) See pages 112-113, Appendix.

other commodities. His son was said to be caddying and selling magazines. The notation on the case as of June 4, 1940, states -- "Grant Assistance."

In Fayette County the investigators checked on "P.R." He had been on relief since 1932 and that is about as long as you can be on relief in Pennsylvania. His only reason for not working was "hemorrhoids." And although the "visitors" discussed his condition on many occasions "R." was "agin" having an operation.

In Erie County "J.C." just about covers relief "chiseling" in all its aspects. Since 1932 the State had been supplying him with groceries, clothing, bedding, fuel and cash grants, the sum and total varying as sons and daughters were added to the household. In 1934 it was indicated that a son for whom A.D.C. was paid, was employed. "C." won't work. The mother leaves to live with relatives as soon as she is eligible for Old Age Assistance. A daughter and a child are included in the assistance grant even though she refuses to be helped by her husband. She was getting a divorce which was being financed by a "boy friend." It was later learned that a friend of the family was holding a \$1,000 Endowment Policy.

DRUMKENNESS*

One of the most flagrant abuses of relief in Pennsylvania is the purchase of liquor by recipients instead of using their relief grant for the necessities for which it was provided.

Take for instance the case of "J.B." in Fayette County. He went on relief in 1933, but drinking wasn't mentioned until 1936. In 1937 he got a job, but was fired because of constant drinking. J.B. went back on assistance and a few months later the visitor called to check on him and found him in a drunken stupor. Did the visitor report him? No; he discontinued his interview but continued assistance. And, the next time the visitor called J.B. was again in a drunken stupor and could not answer questions.

Let's look at Erie County and the case of "S.L." In 1932 a visitor wrote that "S.L." will sell his groceries for liquor." Yet S.L. got assistance

* See pages 114-115, Appendix.

and three years later his roommate complained that S.L. was drunk continuously. He was barred by the Salvation Army. The Employment office sent him on a job but he was too drunk to go to work. His own brother labeled him as "useless." He wouldn't take a cure for his chronic habit. He panhandled his meals and did odd jobs while on the rolls. He isn't a citizen. Finally, in January 1940, the visitor closed the case, but it was reopened immediately by another interviewer. Why?

And there is the case of "A.D." in Pittsburgh. He worked on W.P.A. for a while, and then began to operate a rooming house principally for men on relief. Even though he has no liquor license, A.D. sold liquor to his roomers, and then when their relief checks came in he made them sign them and gives them what is left after deducting room rent and bill for liquor.

And at one home in Venango County the Committee's investigator found that four recipients "drank up" their relief grants. In fact, they had been spending all their money for liquor. One had never attempted to get his citizenship papers, another had tried and was refused; yet the State was keeping them in "high spirits".

EXTRA-MARITAL RELATIONS*

While cases of habitual drunkenness are frequent and are a flagrant abuse of assistance in Pennsylvania, a shocking situation was uncovered by the Committee's investigators.

They found outright evidence⁽¹⁾ of men and women living together without regard to marital status. Some of these cases must have been sanctioned by the visitors as only a preliminary investigation by the Committee's staff revealed immoral abuses of assistance.

Take the case of Mrs. M.B. in Philadelphia. It was found that she was receiving \$50 a month for Aid to Dependent Children while living with the brother of her husband. Each brother was employed and earning \$25 a week. Restitution was set up for period December 22, 1938, to February 2, 1940.

* See page 116, Appendix.

(1) It is the stated policy of the Department that visitors shall disregard the question of legality of relationship.

In Erie the investigators found that "F.L." was unmarried and had an illegitimate child. The Welfare Bureau there advised the Department of Public Assistance that she admitted she was living with a "boy friend". He was receiving his assistance check at her home. Assistance was discontinued for F.L. but she was included in the "boy friend's" grant. Shortly afterwards he complained that she had left him for another man. Yet, despite complaints regarding men visitors, parties, women boarding and frequent changes in address, the final notation on the case shows that the visitor in May 1940 recommended that assistance be continued in the maximum amount.

In Allegheny County the Committee's investigators found the case of "R.L." His niece came North while pregnant. In due course of time she became pregnant by L. They wanted to set up housekeeping so the "visitor" obliged by certifying them for assistance.

The niece then had L. arrested. L. was advised to plead guilty. Department of Public Assistance drew in legal aid and the plea was changed to not guilty. L. went to jail. While there his niece forged his signature on his assistance check. When L. got out he notified the Board that he was living with his niece again and one month after getting out of jail his grant was increased to include a family of four.

These are only a few of the case histories which amazed and shocked the Committee on Relief.

DELAWARE COUNTY SURVEY*

The survey in Delaware County was based on a different premise than those conducted in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, the difference being that in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties the recipients investigated were on the active lists of the Department of Public Assistance, whereas those in Delaware County have been removed from the lists or refused assistance by authorization of the Delaware County Board of Public Assistance prior to investigations.

The purpose of the Delaware County study was to ascertain how those

* See pages 117-138, Appendix.

persons, deprived of assistance, were living without State aid. The period in which this study was made was from February 27, 1940 to April 8, 1940. It should be pointed out that this period embraced one of the most severe winters in recent years.

In all cases interviewed, there was apparently sufficient food, clothing, fuel and housing, and in general, the individuals seemed to be living roughly in accordance with their own long-time standards.

ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

Since these cases were eliminated from the rolls of the Local Board, despite eligibility as defined by the State Department of Public Assistance, and in spite of pressure of recipients, the indication is that State eligibility standards should be materially changed and the proof should rest on the individual who applies for assistance.

The investigation was made of 105 cases in Delaware County, all of which had been removed from the relief rolls. Eighty-seven of the cases were found to be either employed on regular jobs, engaged in private enterprise, living with relatives and friends, or had moved from the locality. Several of the latter had moved from the State. There were 16 doubtful cases, nine of which had moved and left no forwarding address, Six were neither known nor could be located and one had been receiving relief in another county when application for relief was made in Delaware County.

Of the 105 cases only two actually needed relief which had been given by other agencies.

DELAWARE COUNTY BOARD SETS EXAMPLE*

If other county boards throughout the State would follow the example of Delaware County and make a test by discontinuing aid to those felt to have been on too long, and not to have made an honest effort to get into industry, a very healthy beginning might be made toward solving this phase of the problem.

* See pages 117-138, Appendix

The investigation of a group of 74 of these 105 discontinued cases, (which were supposedly cases of single recipients between the ages of 18 and 25) provided many interesting facts.

Seven supposedly single men were married and admittedly living with their wives. Eleven were married but divorced or separated. There were, in addition, nine cases of illicit relations.

Four were unknown at addresses given in the Board's case records.

In the remaining group, six were found to have failed to complete their citizenship requirements. There were six cases of conviction for law violations of which four seemed to be of the criminal type and two of the casual violations of law.

Examples of Case Standards

Picking out a few of the 105 cases at random the reports show:

S. K. -- Has car, now regularly employed, Earned \$10 a week.

G. K. -- Wife working steadily. Came from New Jersey in November. Relatives in Alabama.

J. R. -- Steadily employed. Living with family who have been on relief for seven years. Buys food and fuel in lieu of rent payments.

M. K. -- Mother of applicant advises he has been steadily employed for over two years.

W. C -- Employed by Sinclair Oil Company steadily for 12 years.

E. A. -- New employed. Works only long enough to save some money, then quits.

E. M. -- Working for and living with... Operates a second-hand furniture store and a rooming house.

The results of these surveys seem to prove that better investigation of assistance cases requires persons of maturity and intelligence who are able to cope with the many intricate situations which arise that require initiative and fast thinking. They should be rotated in assignments.

UNUSUAL CASE RECORD OF MRS. "O" *

One of the most amazing cases in the files of the Department is that of Mrs. "O" of Philadelphia.

Her story began on the 9th day of September 1932, when she first applied for assistance. She brought to the Department a letter of introduction from a City Councilman. And from that time until late in August 1940 (last notation on record) Mrs. "O's" record covers some 20 pages of testimony, charges, counter-charges, decisions and appeals, during which time she was "on and off" the assistance rolls so many times that it was difficult to determine her exact status at a given moment.

In order to bring pressure upon the County Board she contacted an imposing array of business and professional men and women in November, after being rejected as a non-resident a well-known jurist called on her behalf and she was granted assistance on the basis that Pennsylvania had accepted her residence here and had permitted her to file suit against her husband for support.

Two months later assistance was discontinued when it was found that she was not living at the address to which her check was being mailed. In fact she had never lived there. (This shows inefficient investigation and follow-up).

During the next two years she drifted to Washington and the south, but applied again in 1935, and again she was granted assistance while her case was being investigated. During this investigation and while she was receiving assistance it was learned that she was approaching ministers for help. She was also treated at a Philadelphia hospital and was later offered a job in the Social Service Department but refused it.

Her case was closed in April 1936, when she obtained work on W.P.A. One year later she was laid off the project, applied for assistance which was granted. But it was difficult to find her. When they finally caught up with her, she wanted two relief checks at one time - so she could take a trip to Washington.

* This case history was taken from the files of the Philadelphia County Board.

Assistance was again discontinued in November 1937 and in February 1938 she again applied and again she was put on the rolls while being investigated. Before they could complete the investigation she moved, and the visitor finally learned that she had gone to Washington and her mail was being forwarded to her there. Assistance was again discontinued. Mrs. "O" wrote to the visitor complaining about the discontinuance of assistance.

She also wrote to a supervisor asking her to have things "lined-up" so she wouldn't have to wait for her money. She didn't apply but the State heard from her in New York where she had gone and was stranded. In August 1938, she came "home" and again applied and again she was granted assistance. Her first check was sent to an address which proved to be a vacant house. Another address was received but it was later learned that this was just a mailing address. In September 1938, the case was again closed because they could not contact the recipient. But she immediately re-applied stating she had been assigned to a WPA project and needed money until she got her pay. She then was laid off and went again to Washington, returning in April 1939 and applied for aid which was granted, but before the first check could reach her she had re-moved to another address and when the visitor attempted to check her residence at the latter address it was found that she had gone to New York and had instructed the landlady to forward her mail. Assistance was discontinued.

In July 1939 it was decided that should she again apply for assistance a very thorough and careful investigation of her eligibility must be made. (This was nearly seven years after she first received assistance.)

Four months later she re-applied. Application was rejected. Less than one month later her application was accepted and then rejected, after it was learned that she had been in Philadelphia for more than a month before applying for assistance.

She appealed the decision. The Staff review committee heard the appeal

and stamped her case "ineligible." She was advised and immediately applied for Old Age Assistance. No application was taken. She then appealed to the County Board of Assistance. The County Board heard her appeal and while studying her case it was learned that she had applied to the Salvation Army for help to get to Harrisburg to see Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance. A letter was then mailed to the Department advising that the County Board had decided to deny assistance. She then requested a State Board hearing. They also rejected her appeal. But they said she could be considered for Old Age Assistance, on the basis of income and need.

After the passing of many letters and decisions she again re-applied for General Assistance and Old Age Assistance. She presented a letter from the Secretary of the Department saying that her "application might be considered." Temporary General Assistance was granted. In June of this year she received an Old Age Assistance Grant of \$30. She then decided to go to Washington and when advised that she would have to ask for permission to leave, requirements for such permission were not met -- namely, she did not "show that discontinuance of our grant would cause hardship."

There is more, such as writing to Governor James, and refusing to answer questions, but the above is a review of the amazing story of one woman and how she flaunted the will of the Legislature.

AUDITOR GENERAL SURVEYS

Other spot surveys of relief recipients confirm the general situation revealed by the Committee's investigators in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties.

During 1939 and 1940 the Auditor General developed a special auditing crew to check on relief recipients. This crew visited several counties and the recipients were asked to come in and get their relief checks from a representative of the Auditor General.

This procedure replaced mailing checks to addresses provided by the

recipients. And this simple reversal of the accepted manner revealed that from eight to fifteen percent of those who were called in either did not come or sent word that they no longer required relief.

Arguments were advanced that the Auditor General's findings were of little value, because those who did not come in would have been dropped from the rolls.

That may be, yet the fact remains they were on relief when the auditing crew conducted their check-up.

SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE IGNORED

The fact was established that private agencies sometimes issue supplemental assistance in addition to that granted by the Department of Public Assistance and no cognizance taken of it in the recipient's grant.

There are cases where income from insurance policies has been withheld from D.P.A. in direct violation of the law.

THE MEDICAL PROGRAM*

Under the act anyone on relief, or included in a family on A. D. C. and G. A. grants is entitled to medical care without an offset to the budget.

Visitors are not permitted to recommend any particular professional person or institution, but are allowed to mention those doctors and others who are already sending invoices to the various county boards,

Important to the efficient carrying out of the program is the checking of signatures on bills for professional services with the signature on the original grant.

Yet in one County Board office in one month 37 invoices were returned for signatures of recipients, because patients were not included in grants, cases were not active at time of treatment and other reasons. Nearly one-third of the charges for medical care were incurred by persons who requested and received treatment to which they were not entitled.

* See page 139 - Appendix

The Committee's investigators also found that in this same office 18% of the physicians, dentists, nurses, etc., were treating 68% of the patients.

And in South Philadelphia the Committee found that two physicians were feeding all prescriptions to one pharmacist who was turning in invoices which totaled over \$500 a month for five successive months.

Many of the patients lived miles from the pharmacy. More revealing was the fact that in some cases six to ten items were charged to a single patient in one month.

It should be pointed out that expenditures under this program have exceeded expectations and the Legislature should give thought to providing the facilities of state-aided hospital and clinical services, whenever practicable.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - RELIEF*

In a survey of several hundred cases which reached the relief rolls from the Unemployment Compensation rolls, the Committee found evidence of persons who are employed seasonally, yet fail to lay aside money for slack times. Instead they spend their money in full, go on Unemployment Compensation until that runs out, and then apply for relief.

Local offices of the Department of Public Assistance in Allegheny, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Dauphin and Luzerne Counties submitted lists of approximately fifty names each taken at random from cases on their relief rolls which had recently come on relief from Unemployment Compensation.

Out of a total of 210 names submitted, it was found, after checking, that 94, or 45%, represented cases where earnings in a single calendar year had been \$800 or more; thus, 55% of all cases were relatively low wage earners during the period when they were employed.

Of the 45% earning \$800 or more, 43% received relief during a quarter year immediately following a quarter with earnings of \$200 or more, suggesting lack of thrift. Extreme cases showed earnings up to \$800 during the preceding quarter.

* See pages 140-147 Appendix (Includes charts on individual cases).

TABLE I.
PENNSYLVANIA
RELIEF IN DOLLARS TO RECIPIENTS BY CATEGORIES
(Monthly Averages by Quarter Years)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Year	Quarter	A General Assistance	B Loc. Work Program	C Fed. Works Program	D C.C.C. and N.Y.A.	E Special Cate- gories <u>a/</u>	A-B-C-D-E Total	Percent of Total				
								A	B	C	D	E
1933	1	\$ 6,212				\$ 318	\$ 6,531	95.1				4.9
	2	6,830			\$ 830	311	7,971	85.6			10.5	3.9
	3	5,839			1,134	269	7,242	81.0			15.5	3.5
	4	6,050		\$ 569	1,237	266	8,122	74.6		6.9	15.2	3.3
1934	1	6,625		4,015	1,228	272	12,140	54.6		33.0	10.1	2.3
	2	7,020	\$ 3,994		1,173	308 <u>b/</u>	12,494	56.1	32.0		9.4	2.5
	3	7,600	1,633		1,271	378	10,881	69.8	15.2		11.5	3.5
	4	9,417	2,758		1,420	604 <u>c/</u>	14,199	66.4	19.3		10.0	4.3
1935	1	11,889	4,776		1,242	1,067	18,974	63.0	25.0		6.5	5.5
	2	13,251	2,536		1,444	1,120	18,351	72.2	13.8		7.9	6.1
	3	13,752	594	9	1,927	1,224	17,507	78.6	3.4	<u>d/</u>	11.0	7.0
	4	10,911		3,764	2,154	1,250	18,078	60.3		20.9	11.9	6.9
1936	1	6,590		12,677	1,585	1,314	22,266	29.6		57.4	7.1	5.9
	2	5,480		14,705	1,528	1,380	23,093	23.7		63.7	6.6	6.0
	3	4,871		14,261	1,372	1,564	22,068	22.1		64.8	6.2	7.1
	4	4,207		14,372	1,158	1,841	21,579	19.5		66.6	5.4	8.5
1937	1	4,853		12,979	1,113	2,222	21,166	22.9		61.3	5.3	10.5
	2	4,677		12,158	1,058	2,692	20,585	22.7		59.0	5.2	13.1
	3	4,744		10,117	1,059	2,926	18,847	25.2		53.8	5.5	15.5
	4	4,997		9,453	1,239	2,987	18,680	26.8		50.6	6.6	16.0
1938	1	6,306		10,340	1,154	3,000	20,800	30.5		49.6	5.5	14.4
	2	5,962		13,489	1,178	2,941	23,569	25.3		57.2	5.0	12.5
	3	6,476		15,500	1,342	2,858	26,175	24.7		59.3	5.1	10.9
	4	6,583		16,229	1,323	2,841	26,976	24.3		60.3	4.9	10.5
1939	1	7,657		14,408	1,327	2,917	26,309	29.4		54.5	5.0	11.1
	2	7,436		12,918	1,293	2,673	24,270	30.8		53.2	5.3	11.0
	3	8,547		8,786	1,289	3,127	21,749	39.3		40.4	5.9	14.4
	4	6,859		7,451	1,229	3,125	18,665	36.7		39.9	6.6	16.8

a/ Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Blind
b/ Blind Pensions Started
c/ Old Age Assistance Started
d/ Less than 1/10 of one per cent

TABLE II
 PENNSYLVANIA
 AVERAGE NO. OF CASES ON RELIEF BY CATEGORIES
 (Monthly Averages by Quarter Years)

Year	Quarter	A General Assistance	B Loc. Work Program	C Fed. Works Program	D C.C.C.	E Special Cate- gories <u>a/</u>	A-B-C-D-E Total	Per Cent of Total					
								A	B	C	D	E	
1933	1	386,797				8,949	395,746	97.7					2.3
	2	444,757			11,858	8,850	465,465	95.6				2.5	1.9
	3	369,962			16,194	7,839	393,995	94.				4.1	1.9
	4	320,267		12,717	17,674	7,698	358,356	89.5		3.5		4.9	2.1
1934	1	296,067		77,981	17,543	7,739	399,330	74.2		19.5		4.4	1.9
	2	284,000	60,765		16,752	9,152 <u>b/</u>	370,669	76.6	16.4			4.5	2.5
	3	311,858	26,380		18,163	12,151	368,552	84.6	7.2			4.9	3.3
	4	337,992	40,313		20,286	22,827 <u>c/</u>	421,418	80.2	9.6			4.8	5.4
1935	1	350,419	95,640		17,739	45,254	509,052	68.9	18.7			3.5	8.9
	2	405,531	42,182		20,631	47,409	515,753	78.8	8.1			3.9	9.2
	3	415,174	12,123	364	27,524	51,166	506,351	81.6	2.4	<u>d/</u>		5.4	10.6
	4	335,557		78,768	30,767	52,200	497,292	67.5		15.8		6.2	10.5
1936	1	206,336		236,548	22,644	54,150	519,678	39.7		45.4		4.5	10.4
	2	176,600		240,681	18,826	56,292	492,399	36.0		49.0		8.8	11.2
	3	159,424		236,415	15,302	63,940	475,081	33.8		49.6		3.2	13.4
	4	137,603		234,870	12,856	75,716	461,045	29.8		51.0		2.8	16.4
1937	1	158,272		215,735	11,732	91,839	477,578	33.1		45.3		2.4	19.2
	2	148,709		195,822	11,227	110,672	466,430	31.9		42.		2.4	23.7
	3	147,006		159,779	12,117	119,157	438,059	33.5		36.6		2.7	27.2
	4	151,821		154,755	14,897	122,266	443,739	34.2		34.9		3.4	27.5
1938	1	198,303		177,315	13,486	123,712	512,816	38.7		34.5		2.6	24.2
	2	185,425		231,281	13,412	121,933	552,051	33.5		41.8		2.4	22.2
	3	204,611		261,718	15,435	118,895	600,659	34.2		43.6		2.5	19.7
	4	212,448		269,741	15,380	118,135	615,704	34.4		43.9		2.5	19.2
1939	1	249,142		241,289	15,522	123,180	629,133	39.7		38.2		2.5	19.6
	2	243,483		208,795	15,320	125,178	592,776	41.1		35.2		2.6	21.1
	3	265,535		138,156	15,622	122,848	542,161	49.0		25.5		2.8	22.7
	4	225,889		130,723	14,855	121,768	493,235	45.8		26.5		3.0	24.7

a/ Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and Blind Pensions
b/ Blind Pensions Started
c/ Old Age Assistance Started
d/ Less than 1/10 of one per cent

TABLE III.

PENNSYLVANIA
AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS ON RELIEF BY CATEGORIES

(Monthly Averages by Quarter Years)

Year	Quarter	A General Assistance	B Loc. Work Program	C Fed. Works Program	D C.C.C.	E Special Cate- gories ^{a/}	A-B-C-D-E Total	Per Cent of Total					
								A	B	C	D	E	
1933	1	1,779,270				35,430	1,814,700	98.0					2.0
	2	1,971,212			11,858	34,613	2,017,683	97.7				.6	1.7
	3	1,593,879			16,194	31,049	1,641,122	97.0				1.0	2.0
	4	1,344,558		56,040	17,674	30,286	1,448,558	92.6		4.0		1.2	2.2
1934	1	1,201,728		339,264	17,543	30,329	1,588,864	75.8		21.3		1.0	1.9
	2	1,109,625	276,783		16,752	32,011 ^{b/}	1,435,171	77.3	19.2			1.2	2.3
	3	1,226,062	118,714		18,163	35,357	1,398,296	88.0	8.3			1.3	2.4
	4	1,309,521	179,289		20,286	45,986 ^{c/}	1,555,082	84.0	11.6			1.2	3.2
1935	1	1,303,914	407,371		17,739	68,331	1,797,355	72.5	22.7			1.0	3.8
	2	1,511,035	181,968		20,631	70,700	1,784,334	84.7	10.2			1.2	3.9
	3	1,554,199	52,334	1,369	27,524	73,913	1,710,320	91.0	3.1	^{a/}		1.6	4.3
	4	1,218,270		313,339	30,767	74,891	1,637,267	74.3		19.2		1.9	4.6
1936	1	694,205		912,221	22,644	77,356	1,706,426	40.7		53.5		1.3	4.5
	2	591,460		904,630	18,826	79,453	1,594,369	37.1		56.7		1.2	5.0
	3	511,072		897,977	15,302	86,673	1,511,024	33.8		59.4		1.0	5.8
	4	418,119		893,455	12,856	99,343	1,423,773	29.4		62.8		.9	6.9
1937	1	485,122		825,728	11,732	119,829	1,442,411	33.6		57.2		.8	8.4
	2	448,602		753,372	11,227	147,171	1,360,376	33.0		55.4		.8	10.8
	3	450,494		617,903	12,117	160,604	1,241,118	36.2		49.8		1.0	13.0
	4	468,227		602,912	14,897	164,896	1,250,932	37.4		48.2		1.2	13.2
1938	1	642,288		691,709	13,486	167,472	1,514,955	42.4		45.7		.9	11.0
	2	609,130		877,680	13,412	166,093	1,666,315	36.5		52.8		.8	9.9
	3	661,106		991,250	15,435	162,354	1,830,145	36.1		54.2		.8	8.9
	4	655,573		1,026,932	15,380	161,218	1,859,103	35.3		55.3		.8	8.6
1939	1	767,329		925,288	15,522	179,945	1,888,084	40.6		49.0		.8	9.6
	2	735,066		805,667	15,320	191,566	1,747,619	42.2		46.0		.9	10.9
	3	804,790		538,000	15,622	191,334	1,549,746	51.9		34.7		1.0	12.3
	4	669,081		506,000	14,855	190,916	1,380,852	48.5		36.6		1.1	13.8

^{a/} Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and Blind Pensions

^{b/} Blind Pensions Started

^{c/} Old Age Assistance Started

^{d/} Less than 1/10 of one per cent

TABLE VI
FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS - CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION
1933-1939

Year	Month	ILL.	IND.	MD.	MASS.	MICH.	N.J.	N.Y.	OHIO	PA.	W.VA.	WISC.
1933	July											
	August											
	September											
	October											
	November	5.80	7.86	5.73	1.16	7.20	2.46	7.18	9.07	.56	.21	7.23
	December	16.53	26.44	14.29	20.06	25.76	13.09	14.83	29.99	8.17	28.99	48.69
1934	January	30.09	30.59	25.61	30.20	37.73	27.15	25.05	37.97	31.69	47.15	46.22
	February	27.22	29.10	27.43	28.52	30.57	29.58	26.07	31.12	22.74	34.29	25.92
	March	18.65	20.38	16.79	21.10	24.84	19.29	22.60	24.56	19.30	20.16	18.24
	April	.15	.16	2.09	.72	.35	1.47	.40	.26	.30	.57	.53
	May	.01		.04		.02				.02		.04
	June											
	July											
	August											
	September											
	October											
	November											
	December											
1935	January											
	February											
	March											
	April											
	May											
	June											
	July											
	August	.37	5.81			.65	.10	8.69	3.09	.01	.05	
	September	.64	12.93	.01		1.87	1.47	12.18	4.17	.91	1.20	1.52
	October	1.60	16.57	1.53	.65	4.32	3.78	16.71	6.40	7.84	3.50	5.59
	November	11.03	20.64	5.45	10.51	12.81	13.88	22.97	18.47	16.98	14.69	16.80
	December	21.04	23.19	10.56	26.55	18.76	20.91	29.33	25.97	21.66	27.91	20.65
1936	January	23.51	23.74	12.37	24.98	19.83	21.93	28.97	26.73	24.80	29.11	22.34
	February	25.10	24.64	12.51	25.84	20.34	22.46	29.03	27.04	26.82	30.55	22.79
	March	25.69	24.77	11.56	27.24	20.48	21.86	28.51	27.83	28.07	30.92	22.04
	April	23.49	22.79	10.03	27.26	19.24	20.53	26.74	24.96	25.85	27.71	20.21
	May	21.60	20.90	9.22	26.15	17.32	19.86	24.89	23.38	23.49	25.27	18.61
	June	20.07	20.05	8.90	24.18	15.97	18.83	23.90	22.92	23.08	23.92	17.05
	July	19.74	19.48	8.60	22.47	15.58	17.97	23.42	21.91	23.48	23.25	16.64
	August	20.42	19.54	8.61	21.79	15.68	18.01	23.92	22.12	24.47	23.21	17.61
	September	21.26	19.66	8.17	22.16	16.09	18.17	23.15	22.17	24.56	23.31	21.81
	October	21.94	19.61	7.88	24.45	15.61	18.65	23.49	22.18	24.61	24.32	26.08
	November	22.22	19.92	8.07	25.05	15.30	18.84	23.59	21.86	24.49	24.19	25.74
	December	20.32	19.05	7.68	22.55	14.20	17.65	22.23	20.24	22.67	23.05	18.24
1937	January	19.59	18.03	7.60	21.13	13.56	17.08	20.45	19.44	22.13	21.20	16.55
	February	19.13	18.23	7.96	20.69	13.66	17.01	20.11	19.29	21.72	20.62	17.36
	March	18.83	18.78	7.76	20.57	13.10	17.11	20.23	18.58	21.21	19.83	17.46
	April	18.95	18.36	7.34	20.25	12.23	17.21	19.89	17.85	20.10	19.74	16.27
	May	18.75	17.14	7.12	20.05	11.53	17.15	19.48	17.45	19.38	19.50	15.24
	June	17.21	15.92	6.53	18.60	10.79	16.02	18.99	15.45	18.03	18.05	14.49
	July	14.53	13.62	5.72	14.50	9.63	14.65	16.56	13.44	15.92	15.96	12.98
	August	14.00	12.50	5.50	13.51	9.12	13.47	14.89	12.63	15.14	15.03	12.17
	September	13.30	11.91	5.15	13.81	8.88	12.96	14.89	12.36	14.64	14.50	11.51
	October	13.18	11.83	5.20	13.75	8.76	13.31	14.80	12.60	15.11	14.49	11.61
	November	13.43	12.37	5.18	14.10	8.84	13.42	14.59	12.90	15.51	14.89	11.80
	December	13.69	12.81	5.73	15.28	9.44	13.26	14.61	13.56	15.63	15.39	12.78
1938	January	15.50	15.27	6.44	17.79	11.94	14.75	14.64	16.09	16.96	17.22	14.82
	February	18.11	17.50	6.68	18.74	15.76	16.52	15.04	19.78	18.99	18.86	16.74
	March	23.09	23.86	7.05	21.86	23.42	17.81	15.56	27.49	20.56	21.18	21.09
	April	25.52	26.35	7.22	24.03	28.24	20.97	16.35	33.15	22.34	22.88	23.76
	May	27.02	26.68	7.40	23.95	34.29	20.88	16.85	34.97	23.29	23.07	24.46
	June	27.97	27.05	7.70	24.60	37.76	20.98	17.46	36.50	24.77	24.88	24.85
	July	30.02	28.29	8.76	26.35	39.72	22.05	18.02	39.13	26.70	26.98	26.32
	August	31.11	28.67	8.89	28.11	41.30	23.30	18.31	39.87	26.38	27.52	27.38
	September	32.01	28.29	9.47	28.57	39.92	24.16	18.83	41.86	26.78	28.18	28.23
	October	32.47	28.79	10.00	29.24	35.35	24.71	19.23	42.52	27.68	28.40	29.36
	November	32.33	28.72	9.65	29.56	32.43	24.95	19.35	41.34	28.32	28.48	29.31
	December	31.02	26.04	9.33	28.60	30.37	23.46	18.98	39.36	25.97	27.32	27.35
1939	January	29.60	23.93	9.00	28.00	28.78	22.42	18.52	37.17	24.42	25.93	26.55
	February	29.39	25.02	8.93	27.68	28.74	21.33	18.25	36.82	23.67	25.55	25.74
	March	29.27	25.71	9.02	28.34	28.94	20.79	18.51	36.64	23.46	25.92	25.40
	April	26.77	23.07	8.26	25.53	26.78	19.02	17.08	33.84	21.23	23.93	23.74
	May	25.29	21.93	7.96	22.98	25.16	18.18	16.02	31.47	19.87	23.76	21.77
	June	25.25	21.91	7.91	22.79	25.35	18.02	15.58	30.11	17.91	21.73	21.44
	July	21.86	21.02	7.35	21.18	24.30	17.45	14.15	27.65	14.20	20.58	19.62
	August	19.76	17.76	6.80	18.32	20.09	14.93	11.54	21.58	13.20	16.82	16.42
	September	16.47	13.82	5.95	15.80	16.20	12.49	9.91	18.22	11.81	15.13	14.84
	October	18.16	14.08	6.67	16.27	16.66	14.15	10.35	19.30	13.52	14.55	16.32
	November	19.06	16.16	6.81	17.26	17.89	14.22	11.48	18.44	13.99	16.00	15.72
	December	20.05	17.38	7.54	18.94	18.04	15.69	11.64	20.62	14.03	17.50	17.49

TABLE VII.
FEDERAL WORK PROGRAM CASES AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL CASES RECEIVING RELIEF, BY STATES
JULY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1939

Year	Month	ILL.	IND.	MD.	MASS.	MICH.	N. J.	N. Y.	OHIO	PA.	W. VA.	WISC.
1933	July											
	August											
	September											
	October											
	November	14.7	22.7	20.6	4.8	14.4	9.5	19.3	19.2	1.5	.4	21.9
	December	33.8	59.1	40.2	46.2	37.9	36.7	43.0	51.1	18.2	41.9	68.4
1934	January	52.8	62.4	49.9	60.2	54.2	56.3	56.5	59.8	46.9	57.2	71.1
	February	50.7	59.2	47.0	59.0	53.0	55.3	54.5	51.6	38.7	49.7	53.9
	March	37.6	46.1	31.0	49.6	46.0	42.5	48.8	42.4	34.3	33.8	40.7
	April	.4	.5	5.1	2.0	1.0	3.4	.9	.6	.8	1.7	1.4
	May			.1		.1	1.2	.2				.1
	June											
	July											
	August											
	September											
	October											
	November											
	December											
1935	January											
	February											
	March											
	April											
	May											
	June											
	July											
	August	1.0	16.6			1.9	.3	17.3	6.4		.1	
	September	1.7	32.7	.1		5.2	4.2	25.7	9.1	2.0	2.6	4.7
	October	4.1	44.1	7.0	1.8	11.8	10.5	34.5	14.4	15.2	7.5	15.1
	November	22.9	53.8	21.7	23.5	30.9	31.0	44.6	33.6	29.4	27.3	35.6
	December	38.9	58.8	38.7	51.5	46.0	44.7	51.0	50.4	42.5	47.4	46.6
1936	January	46.8	49.3	45.7	45.8	49.7	46.5	46.7	42.9	44.5	58.1	45.8
	February	49.0	49.9	46.7	48.4	46.8	46.9	46.4	43.6	48.7	63.6	45.2
	March	51.7	51.6	45.2	50.3	46.4	46.5	45.5	44.7	50.8	66.6	43.8
	April	50.2	51.5	43.7	52.2	45.9	46.2	44.3	42.5	49.5	65.2	41.9
	May	49.3	51.0	41.2	53.0	45.3	50.1	43.6	42.2	47.8	64.4	40.8
	June	49.0	52.0	41.6	52.0	44.4	50.5	43.5	42.7	48.1	64.0	39.9
	July	46.2	51.4	40.6	50.2	44.1	49.9	44.3	41.9	48.6	64.3	39.6
	August	44.9	50.8	40.7	49.8	45.6	49.7	44.4	42.1	49.9	64.3	40.6
	September	45.5	50.0	38.7	49.0	45.4	49.8	44.8	42.4	51.7	63.9	45.7
	October	44.1	49.5	36.7	51.2	44.7	49.9	45.2	42.0	52.2	64.4	49.5
	November	42.7	49.1	36.8	51.2	43.6	49.4	45.4	41.3	52.4	64.0	48.2
	December	37.8	46.5	33.9	46.6	40.7	46.1	43.2	38.6	49.1	65.4	38.3
1937	January	34.7	43.2	32.6	43.1	37.3	43.6	40.2	36.5	47.1	63.2	35.3
	February	33.4	41.9	32.8	42.2	35.2	42.8	39.2	35.9	45.4	58.2	35.3
	March	32.4	43.1	31.9	42.1	34.3	43.0	39.3	35.7	43.7	52.4	35.9
	April	33.1	44.0	30.7	42.4	34.8	44.5	40.2	35.8	42.2	48.2	35.3
	May	34.3	43.6	30.9	43.4	36.4	46.3	40.8	37.6	41.7	47.1	35.0
	June	33.0	41.9	30.6	41.3	36.4	46.1	41.3	37.3	40.3	44.6	35.1
	July	29.2	37.3	27.1	34.5	33.2	44.1	37.8	33.7	36.9	42.4	33.4
	August	27.9	34.8	25.9	32.4	30.9	41.7	34.6	32.2	35.2	41.3	32.3
	September	26.5	33.1	24.1	32.7	29.6	40.2	34.4	32.1	34.3	40.8	30.8
	October	26.3	32.2	23.9	31.9	28.5	40.1	34.1	32.2	35.0	40.6	30.0
	November	26.3	31.3	23.4	30.7	27.0	38.7	33.1	31.5	35.8	41.0	29.0
	December	25.3	29.1	24.2	30.4	24.4	35.7	31.4	29.7	33.7	40.2	28.4
1938	January	27.0	29.7	25.4	32.6	22.6	35.1	30.0	31.1	32.7	40.4	29.3
	February	30.0	31.5	25.3	34.1	24.7	36.9	30.0	34.1	34.8	42.0	31.2
	March	35.0	38.3	26.0	37.7	31.6	38.1	30.7	41.0	38.0	44.7	36.6
	April	38.4	42.2	26.6	40.5	38.1	42.6	32.5	47.5	40.0	47.8	40.8
	May	40.5	43.8	27.7	41.4	44.5	44.0	33.9	50.2	41.0	46.8	42.5
	June	41.9	44.9	28.4	41.7	48.1	44.5	35.3	51.6	42.0	48.3	43.3
	July	43.8	46.9	30.7	43.4	50.0	45.5	36.2	53.5	43.6	52.6	45.3
	August	44.6	47.5	30.8	45.6	52.3	47.2	36.3	54.4	43.3	52.8	46.2
	September	45.5	46.6	31.8	46.2	56.4	48.7	36.8	56.2	43.0	53.1	46.9
	October	45.7	46.3	33.0	47.2	54.9	49.5	37.7	57.6	43.9	53.3	46.8
	November	45.4	44.8	31.9	47.2	52.5	49.8	37.3	57.1	45.2	53.5	46.1
	December	43.4	41.2	30.3	45.7	49.4	47.2	36.1	55.4	42.6	52.1	43.2
1939	January	41.3	37.8	28.9	43.8	46.3	45.2	34.9	53.1	39.5	50.7	41.4
	February	40.5	38.1	28.3	43.5	45.1	43.2	34.0	51.6	37.8	49.9	40.4
	March	40.2	39.0	28.4	43.7	44.6	43.5	34.1	51.9	37.0	50.8	39.8
	April	38.5	38.0	27.2	41.8	43.2	42.5	33.1	51.2	35.8	49.7	38.6
	May	37.4	36.8	27.2	39.7	42.1	42.4	32.0	49.2	34.3	50.4	37.2
	June	37.3	37.1	28.4	39.6	43.3	43.2	32.2	47.9	32.0	50.2	37.5
	July	34.4	36.4	27.0	37.8	43.6	42.8	30.5	45.1	26.5	50.9	35.5
	August	32.4	31.9	25.2	34.1	38.8	39.2	26.5	37.3	24.1	46.0	31.3
	September	28.6	25.4	22.6	30.0	32.9	33.8	23.4	32.5	21.4	43.7	28.0
	October	30.8	25.8	24.8	30.8	33.3	37.5	24.8	34.3	25.1	42.4	29.8
	November	32.2	28.9	25.0	32.0	35.0	38.4	26.3	35.9	28.0	45.1	29.0
	December	33.4	31.0	26.5	34.0	35.3	41.0	26.4	37.3	29.2	46.4	31.2

TABLE VIII

SPECIAL CATEGORIES - CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

JANUARY 1936 - DECEMBER 1939

Year	Month	ILL.	IND.	MD.	MASS.	MICH.	N.J.	N.Y.	OHIO	PA.	W.VA.	WISC.
1936	January	1.83	8.77	3.06	7.32	3.51	5.69	6.73	14.48	5.15		6.77
	February	1.82	9.21	6.43	7.27	5.45	5.72	6.74	14.42	5.40		8.70
	March	1.80	9.48	7.15	7.37	5.97	5.80	6.73	14.39	5.47		10.50
	April	1.81	9.50	7.72	7.49	6.48	5.92	6.77	14.58	5.49		11.89
	May	1.90	9.68	8.64	7.54	6.78	6.02	6.54	14.65	5.57		12.86
	June	2.27	8.97	9.47	7.63	7.26	6.11	6.59	14.59	5.58		13.56
	July	4.57	9.00	9.62	7.81	7.57	6.47	6.60	14.93	6.05		13.87
	August	6.16	9.29	9.54	7.93	6.27	6.78	6.71	15.38	6.47		14.26
	September	7.96	9.21	9.76	9.57	7.61	7.06	6.76	15.43	6.49		14.57
	October	10.03	9.79	10.00	10.75	8.12	7.25	7.09	16.32	6.94		14.88
	November	11.61	10.43	10.25	11.03	8.40	7.39	7.42	16.64	7.45	1.57	15.14
	December	13.46	11.10	10.77	11.69	8.61	7.56	7.70	16.79	8.01	2.61	15.35
1937	January	15.26	11.43	11.04	12.99	8.96	7.66	7.99	16.77	8.59	4.56	14.78
	February	16.10	12.04	11.07	13.61	9.26	7.77	8.46	16.99	8.98	5.75	15.66
	March	16.87	12.59	11.09	13.99	9.48	7.87	8.84	17.20	9.49	8.14	15.84
	April	17.05	13.22	11.38	14.33	9.54	7.98	9.17	17.42	10.22	9.79	16.00
	May	16.88	13.80	11.76	14.61	9.68	8.06	9.41	17.32	11.01	10.99	16.04
	June	16.53	14.21	12.02	14.93	9.82	8.09	9.60	17.29	11.38	11.96	16.13
	July	16.16	14.61	12.39	15.23	11.07	8.13	9.72	17.35	11.55	12.70	16.20
	August	16.41	14.99	12.68	15.43	12.50	8.19	9.80	17.37	11.71	12.98	16.30
	September	16.98	15.26	12.91	15.65	13.36	8.24	9.87	17.43	11.84	12.91	16.39
	October	17.12	15.53	13.19	15.93	14.08	8.29	9.97	17.45	11.88	13.06	16.46
	November	17.32	15.77	13.52	16.26	14.87	8.38	10.05	17.43	12.02	13.12	16.63
	December	17.23	16.04	13.80	16.54	15.61	8.47	10.16	17.64	12.13	13.24	16.88
1938	January	17.36	16.19	14.02	16.81	16.43	8.55	10.25	17.66	12.20	13.31	17.08
	February	17.36	16.35	14.25	17.03	17.29	8.62	10.32	17.81	12.15	13.36	17.28
	March	17.48	16.54	14.48	17.31	17.43	8.68	10.35	18.07	12.11	13.33	17.47
	April	17.46	16.73	14.62	17.57	17.17	8.76	10.40	18.31	12.08	13.38	17.65
	May	17.61	16.91	14.71	17.81	17.16	8.94	10.49	18.47	12.08	13.40	17.84
	June	17.83	17.06	14.74	18.04	17.15	8.86	10.57	18.60	11.87	13.32	18.03
	July	17.83	17.20	14.85	18.26	17.10	8.69	10.63	18.70	11.77	13.16	18.20
	August	17.81	17.50	14.90	18.37	16.97	8.72	11.03	18.82	11.64	13.06	18.35
	September	17.56	18.25	14.94	18.63	16.81	8.76	11.14	18.89	11.63	13.07	18.53
	October	17.57	19.10	15.03	18.83	16.89	8.83	11.20	18.84	11.61	13.10	18.73
	November	17.63	19.97	15.10	18.93	17.29	8.91	11.27	18.82	11.55	13.14	18.97
	December	17.73	20.59	15.27	19.28	17.35	9.00	11.39	18.79	11.66	13.23	19.24
1939	January	17.88	21.20	15.36	19.54	17.43	9.12	11.48	18.71	11.84	13.25	19.50
	February	18.07	21.95	15.48	19.77	17.58	9.28	11.43	18.74	12.10	13.48	19.75
	March	18.24	22.63	15.54	20.00	18.12	9.37	11.55	18.83	12.28	13.60	19.92
	April	18.39	23.11	15.64	20.02	18.91	9.41	11.51	18.90	11.17	13.68	20.13
	May	18.56	23.53	15.60	20.27	19.94	9.41	11.49	19.30	11.25	13.85	20.31
	June	18.80	23.86	15.47	20.49	20.36	9.40	11.52	19.42	12.05	14.01	20.50
	July	18.89	24.11	15.33	20.62	20.24	9.42	11.60	19.62	12.08	14.05	20.68
	August	19.03	24.23	15.29	20.75	19.98	9.48	11.67	19.80	12.08	13.94	20.90
	September	19.16	24.36	15.26	20.86	19.51	9.56	11.72	20.07	12.06	13.90	21.01
	October	19.29	24.46	15.26	21.03	19.45	9.61	11.77	20.47	12.03	13.89	21.35
	November	19.42	24.55	15.30	21.28	19.18	9.66	11.89	20.72	11.95	13.68	21.56
	December	19.55	24.64	15.42	21.42	18.94	9.68	11.86	20.75	11.92	13.65	21.74

TABLE X.

FEDERAL WORKS PROGRAMS - EARNINGS PER CASE
JULY 1933 - DECEMBER 1939

Year	Month	ILL.	IND.	CMD.	MASS.	MICH.	N.J.	N.Y.	OHIO	PA.	W.VA.	WISC.
1933	July											
	August											
	September											
	October											
	November	\$41.55	\$44.47	\$32.10	\$113.36	\$46.18	\$52.48	\$37.74	\$40.56	\$53.91	\$553.21	\$72.58
	December	93.57	69.34	60.73	73.59	77.58	84.71	80.00	70.17	87.18	62.77	76.47
1934	January	66.40	60.30	52.45	60.71	58.79	60.67	63.18	58.32	45.84	45.32	65.95
	February	57.49	47.73	38.78	47.02	51.47	43.81	67.40	48.90	38.64	34.49	57.94
	March	68.44	52.35	54.89	59.98	55.42	59.93	176.55	54.53	49.58	39.75	68.69
	April	290.69	228.11	64.47	92.43	180.86	24.86	62.98	271.80	124.22	40.75	113.44
	May	81.84	77.25	49.03		67.30	57.73		127.12	37.37	45.25	117.33
	June	132.57				63.16	54.00		47.25	58.18		126.11
	July	40.40							43.00	12.00		
	August											
	September											
	October											
	November											
	December											
1935	January											
	February											
	March											
	April											
	May											
	June											
	July											
	August	16.97	18.56			13.90	10.64	33.92	19.29	5.65		
	September	41.91	34.23			39.56	45.29	64.36	49.30	34.10	17.33	22.56
	October	38.59	43.50	23.46	23.84	43.84	43.74	76.17	42.56	41.93	27.32	38.20
	November	30.16	44.81	30.63	20.32	36.36	34.60	59.30	42.18	49.74	19.93	47.31
	December	46.14	48.84	36.97	42.32	50.16	50.28	65.13	50.40	53.57	33.83	53.58
1936	January	50.55	49.67	43.59	53.06	53.24	54.79	64.66	52.32	55.64	39.35	53.96
	February	51.52	49.44	45.03	55.90	50.73	58.47	64.10	51.43	55.84	38.81	54.29
	March	51.14	49.83	50.27	66.98	52.78	60.72	68.88	58.15	57.83	40.32	54.81
	April	53.46	50.93	52.52	63.86	53.56	62.25	70.61	61.30	62.08	40.10	58.02
	May	54.51	52.23	54.28	65.47	53.69	65.83	72.75	61.70	64.36	42.94	59.82
	June	54.85	52.54	54.99	66.32	54.76	66.45	71.89	62.04	64.49	42.48	60.85
	July	54.37	53.39	52.98	68.89	55.75	66.77	74.80	63.03	62.86	43.95	61.15
	August	54.54	54.72	52.54	69.68	56.65	66.50	74.37	61.42	62.58	43.98	59.98
	September	54.47	55.65	55.30	66.57	55.56	66.96	73.14	61.51	63.89	43.85	53.82
	October	53.74	56.20	54.46	66.41	56.82	68.28	77.07	59.65	63.31	42.98	51.08
	November	54.03	56.14	53.02	67.56	55.80	69.29	74.58	60.44	64.35	44.15	54.73
	December	56.52	56.30	53.00	71.56	55.54	70.08	77.08	61.53	64.89	45.00	60.22
1937	January	53.70	54.81	50.84	67.76	53.12	67.98	78.68	56.58	62.79	44.12	58.51
	February	56.67	57.32	51.08	63.21	52.96	69.04	72.25	59.37	63.27	44.31	57.94
	March	54.73	55.32	49.32	71.76	54.70	68.83	78.26	59.38	63.46	43.50	58.76
	April	53.87	56.31	50.04	68.15	57.68	68.99	72.37	61.68	65.18	44.79	59.20
	May	54.60	56.67	48.83	70.25	58.92	69.08	77.00	61.59	64.75	43.76	58.41
	June	57.33	58.41	51.11	70.73	59.27	70.30	74.74	65.13	65.96	45.75	61.05
	July	58.12	57.31	51.18	69.21	60.49	70.02	71.58	61.98	66.40	43.16	58.69
	August	55.59	56.57	50.07	72.24	55.03	69.43	67.03	63.79	65.07	44.22	58.67
	September	56.28	56.09	50.18	68.86	59.18	69.05	72.84	62.47	64.29	43.24	59.29
	October	55.74	55.85	49.53	69.65	57.87	68.09	75.38	62.57	62.55	43.13	58.95
	November	55.59	54.88	49.58	68.33	58.50	68.90	73.59	60.71	62.98	43.02	59.03
	December	52.94	53.08	47.79	70.50	55.32	67.32	79.89	57.25	61.86	42.76	57.42
1938	January	52.89	52.59	47.29	67.23	51.55	62.70	69.94	59.48	60.80	42.63	56.25
	February	52.40	53.31	47.04	61.89	52.84	63.78	69.24	57.41	61.07	42.88	56.01
	March	49.74	51.69	45.73	68.04	52.83	62.22	77.23	55.04	59.71	41.88	53.97
	April	52.70	51.93	47.46	62.83	56.02	61.95	74.38	56.93	59.99	42.32	54.05
	May	53.40	53.99	46.78	68.41	54.65	64.00	71.47	58.64	60.34	42.75	55.39
	June	53.82	55.82	47.36	65.20	56.52	64.94	74.86	62.39	60.93	42.17	57.16
	July	52.87	52.15	46.76	64.71	57.25	62.91	71.12	56.32	60.81	42.23	52.33
	August	53.54	54.49	48.93	67.91	57.42	64.58	74.26	59.81	61.98	43.33	56.52
	September	52.70	54.57	45.63	68.01	58.05	62.42	67.97	57.67	61.59	41.97	55.12
	October	54.66	54.19	49.24	66.79	58.60	64.26	71.64	59.83	61.47	43.23	56.36
	November	54.43	54.75	50.32	70.49	57.64	64.22	72.17	58.92	62.42	42.71	56.02
	December	56.24	57.17	50.08	63.16	58.59	65.25	76.32	61.74	63.86	45.06	57.62
1939	January	55.04	54.00	49.35	69.76	57.56	60.96	69.60	58.82	62.35	43.54	57.36
	February	53.16	53.25	49.01	58.81	56.89	63.21	67.28	56.45	61.71	44.19	56.72
	March	55.83	53.83	49.63	62.23	57.37	67.17	79.18	60.05	61.90	44.49	56.60
	April	57.08	55.64	49.74	66.02	57.32	67.52	75.88	58.35	63.43	45.58	57.72
	May	57.74	56.42	51.20	70.95	62.73	67.63	76.37	64.55	63.32	44.54	59.12
	June	56.21	54.26	49.81	64.67	58.71	65.85	76.15	58.77	64.68	46.12	58.32
	July	55.91	54.29	49.91	68.09	58.01	67.89	74.71	51.07	68.71	44.73	52.94
	August	59.17	55.04	51.13	69.96	61.87	72.60	82.43	53.56	64.79	49.19	62.76
	September	57.58	56.45	52.35	61.04	57.45	60.70	67.61	59.01	53.61	50.34	56.53
	October	55.66	53.17	54.71	66.04	57.67	61.71	67.20	56.85	59.96	50.07	55.55
	November	55.52	51.69	55.38	63.95	57.65	61.49	65.91	55.40	58.64	49.68	58.56
	December	55.98	52.06	53.11	59.53	55.23	58.01	65.54	56.78	56.13	48.81	55.25

TABLE XI
SPECIAL CATEGORIES - GRANT PER CASE
JANUARY 1936 - DECEMBER 1939

Year	Month	ILL.	IND.	MD.	MASS.	MICH.	N.J.	N.Y.	OHIO	PA.	W.VA.	WISC.
1936	January	\$24.00	\$ 8.99	\$17.14	\$28.48	\$21.79	\$19.97	\$25.52	\$15.54	\$24.11		\$21.59.
	February	24.01	9.05	21.44	28.53	19.97	19.95	26.53	15.56	24.37		20.55
	March	24.03	9.17	20.86	28.37	19.94	19.89	26.55	15.54	25.50		20.21
	April	23.86	9.31	20.27	27.92	19.62	20.03	26.52	15.58	24.62		20.16
	May	23.28	8.85	19.25	28.69	19.57	20.03	26.73	15.62	24.55		19.95
	June	21.56	9.66	18.67	28.50	18.82	20.20	26.68	15.67	24.66		20.03
	July	17.10	9.32	20.67	28.55	18.77	19.90	26.68	15.62	24.45		20.34
	August	16.15	10.53	20.05	28.68	16.47	19.80	26.72	24.34	24.38		20.40
	September	15.81	11.81	20.28	28.93	17.99	19.68	26.80	24.41	24.52		20.55
	October	15.77	13.44	20.69	29.19	17.74	19.75	26.72	24.51	24.40		20.98
	November	16.11	14.54	20.59	30.49	19.16	19.74	25.68	24.54	24.34	\$ 4.42	21.21
	December	16.45	15.23	20.42	31.44	19.55	19.84	26.53	24.51	24.23	12.45	21.33
1937	January	16.68	15.89	20.90	29.10	19.88	19.89	26.30	24.38	24.17	12.79	22.43
	February	16.96	16.39	21.11	29.28	20.39	19.89	26.09	24.95	24.18	13.25	21.65
	March	17.17	16.83	21.17	30.77	20.59	20.04	26.14	23.63	24.23	16.00	21.77
	April	17.30	17.27	21.14	29.59	20.79	20.06	26.91	23.25	24.26	16.28	21.89
	May	17.32	17.58	21.18	29.47	20.39	20.11	25.93	23.26	24.29	16.47	21.79
	June	17.35	17.80	21.16	29.96	20.30	20.15	25.91	23.26	24.42	16.60	21.83
	July	19.63	18.00	21.14	29.92	20.36	20.36	26.24	23.28	24.50	16.73	22.11
	August	17.35	18.17	21.22	30.29	20.74	20.42	26.72	22.97	24.57	16.63	22.24
	September	17.42	18.31	21.43	30.05	21.32	20.51	26.84	22.90	24.60	16.18	22.35
	October	17.44	18.59	21.29	30.36	21.73	20.79	27.67	22.44	24.58	15.94	22.74
	November	17.51	18.54	21.28	31.25	21.96	20.99	27.99	22.46	24.41	15.81	22.86
	December	17.69	18.66	21.55	31.16	22.10	21.50	28.49	24.22	24.31	15.75	22.98
1938	January	17.68	18.77	21.67	31.06	21.86	21.18	28.75	23.99	24.05	15.70	23.04
	February	17.87	18.86	21.83	31.21	21.78	21.33	28.75	24.04	24.04	15.74	23.12
	March	18.00	18.92	21.48	31.73	21.84	21.35	28.85	24.07	24.06	15.75	23.22
	April	18.16	18.95	21.87	31.34	21.47	21.56	28.92	24.11	24.01	15.72	23.28
	May	18.26	18.96	21.60	31.40	20.89	21.34	28.56	24.16	23.81	15.77	23.04
	June	18.51	18.99	21.53	30.92	20.81	21.02	28.51	24.18	23.98	15.76	23.09
	July	18.69	19.02	21.52	31.14	19.68	21.49	28.57	24.19	24.06	15.84	23.16
	August	18.78	19.05	21.56	31.69	19.49	21.55	29.10	24.15	24.04	15.68	23.20
	September	18.88	19.00	21.80	31.03	20.30	21.77	29.30	24.13	24.04	15.64	23.33
	October	18.96	18.93	21.69	31.31	20.45	21.36	29.37	24.05	24.15	15.64	23.62
	November	19.06	18.91	21.73	32.34	20.52	21.95	29.91	23.99	24.01	15.68	23.91
	December	19.15	18.94	21.90	32.07	20.71	22.15	30.00	24.14	24.12	15.71	24.01
1939	January	19.24	18.99	21.89	32.29	20.63	22.35	30.24	23.99	24.31	15.79	24.15
	February	19.31	19.05	21.87	32.32	20.58	22.46	30.12	23.91	24.68	15.84	24.23
	March	19.38	19.13	21.88	31.56	20.54	22.53	30.26	23.93	22.26	15.91	24.30
	April	19.54	19.21	21.59	32.01	19.83	22.43	30.10	23.89	21.25	15.95	24.37
	May	19.68	19.28	21.50	32.12	19.23	22.41	29.63	23.83	21.60	15.83	24.19
	June	19.71	19.32	21.46	31.56	19.07	22.32	29.42	23.80	25.38	15.69	24.19
	July	19.89	19.39	21.36	31.57	19.11	22.33	29.56	23.77	25.38	15.39	24.24
	August	19.88	19.44	21.40	31.72	19.19	22.35	29.55	23.78	25.45	14.81	24.35
	September	20.11	19.49	21.55	31.74	19.28	22.51	29.68	23.78	25.53	14.56	24.49
	October	20.22	19.57	21.37	31.89	19.56	22.59	30.16	23.82	25.52	14.43	24.72
	November	20.35	19.62	21.43	32.20	19.63	22.67	30.46	23.84	25.64	14.48	24.76
	December	20.48	19.65	21.49	32.63	19.56	22.78	30.82	23.86	25.75	14.61	24.80

TABLE XII.
ILLINOIS
RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Total
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$5,130,034						\$5,130,034
	August	5,085,376						5,085,376
	September	5,320,264						5,320,264
	October	5,908,378						5,908,378
	November	5,610,326	\$1,870,596					7,480,922
	December	5,547,300	12,003,042					17,550,342
1934	January	4,210,725	15,568,332					19,779,057
	February	4,067,909	12,194,586					16,262,495
	March	5,551,741	9,947,199					15,498,940
	April	6,028,912	361,323					6,390,235
	May	7,288,587	10,967					7,299,554
	June	7,922,386	2,784					7,925,170
	July	7,964,123	808					7,964,931
	August	8,257,370						8,257,370
	September	8,408,570						8,408,570
	October	8,320,815						8,320,815
	November	9,105,207						9,105,207
	December	10,279,269						10,279,269
1935	January	11,288,020						11,288,020
	February	10,381,654						10,381,654
	March	10,995,466						10,995,466
	April	9,816,611						9,816,611
	May	5,551,014						5,551,014
	June	8,831,681						8,831,681
	July	8,288,470						8,288,470
	August	9,024,618	50,000					9,074,618
	September	7,502,594	210,000					7,712,594
	October	7,890,567	485,000					8,375,567
	November	7,372,977	2,603,000					9,975,977
	December	5,503,072	7,591,000					13,094,072
1936	January	4,577,417	9,325,000	345,300		183,300	162,000	14,247,717
	February	4,630,062	10,144,000	343,400		181,400	162,000	15,117,462
	March	4,116,850	10,309,000	339,500		177,500	162,000	14,765,350
	April	3,997,155	9,852,000	340,559	3,059	175,500	162,000	14,189,714
	May	3,638,886	9,239,000	347,248	13,648	171,600	162,000	13,225,134
	June	3,528,916	8,636,000	384,245	52,545	169,700	162,000	12,549,161
	July	2,227,547	8,423,000	613,804	286,004 ^{a/}	165,800	162,000	11,264,351
	August	2,411,177	8,738,000	780,585	460,585	158,000	162,000	11,929,762
	September	2,781,664	9,086,000	988,012	679,712	146,300	162,000	12,855,676
	October	3,117,245	9,251,000	1,241,506	937,106	142,400	162,000	13,609,751
	November	3,690,247	9,420,000	1,467,846	1,165,446	140,400	162,000	14,578,093
	December	4,184,457	9,013,000	1,737,840	1,437,340	138,500	162,000	14,935,297
1937	January	4,195,637	8,287,000	2,005,838	1,668,238	148,600	189,000	14,488,475
	February	4,302,681	8,543,000	2,151,954	1,816,354	146,600	189,000	14,997,635
	March	4,365,504	8,123,000	2,282,431	1,944,831	148,600	189,000	14,770,935
	April	3,772,143	8,044,000	2,324,654	1,982,754	152,900	189,000	14,140,797
	May	3,372,463	8,067,000	2,304,012	1,947,012	168,000	189,000	13,743,475
	June	3,274,642	7,774,000	2,259,795	1,902,795	168,000	189,000	13,308,437
	July	3,386,784	6,657,000	2,210,717	1,853,717	168,000	189,000	12,254,501
	August	3,655,354	6,131,000	2,243,113	1,886,113	168,000	189,000	12,029,467
	September	3,049,779	5,900,000	2,331,237	1,974,237	168,000	189,000	11,281,016
	October	3,054,570	5,788,000	2,353,639	1,996,639	168,000	189,000	11,196,209
	November	3,732,961	5,882,000	2,389,621	2,032,621	168,000	189,000	12,004,582
	December	4,252,469	5,712,000	2,400,858	2,043,858	168,000	189,000	12,365,327
1938	January	4,564,042	6,462,000	2,419,722	2,048,722	168,000	203,000	13,445,764
	February	4,439,405	7,478,000	2,444,577	2,073,577	168,000	203,000	14,561,982
	March	4,534,689	9,050,000	2,479,232	2,106,362	168,280	204,590	16,063,921
	April	4,038,993	10,597,000	2,498,700	2,125,700	168,000	205,000	17,134,693
	May	3,433,252	11,371,000	2,533,824	2,160,824	168,000	205,000	17,338,076
	June	3,261,801	11,956,000	2,601,270	2,228,270	168,000	205,000	17,819,071
	July	3,553,088	12,505,000	2,625,838	2,252,838	168,000	205,000	18,683,926
	August	4,030,065	13,123,000	2,634,724	2,261,724	168,000	205,000	19,787,789
	September	3,749,326	13,293,000	2,613,668	2,240,668	168,000	205,000	19,655,994
	October	3,811,515	13,985,000	2,625,531	2,252,531	168,000	205,000	20,422,046
	November	4,100,280	13,866,000	2,648,280	2,275,280	168,000	205,000	20,614,560
	December	4,326,314	13,743,000	2,676,694	2,303,694	168,000	205,000	20,746,008
1939	January	4,379,934	12,836,000	2,712,000	2,339,404	b/	b/	19,927,934
	February	4,687,683	12,312,000	2,750,000	2,377,046	b/	b/	19,749,683
	March	4,755,659	12,890,000	2,785,000	2,411,602	b/	b/	20,430,659
	April	4,441,837	12,039,000	2,831,000	2,457,892	b/	b/	19,311,837
	May	4,016,675	11,504,000	2,878,000	2,504,734	b/	b/	18,398,675
	June	4,116,626	11,181,000	2,921,000	2,548,267	b/	b/	18,218,626
	July	3,425,933	9,626,000	2,960,000	2,586,642	b/	b/	16,011,933
	August	3,542,993	9,209,000	2,981,000	2,607,880	b/	b/	15,732,993
	September	3,408,653	7,471,000	3,035,000	2,661,890	b/	b/	13,914,653
	October	3,643,898	7,965,000	3,074,000	2,700,847	b/	b/	14,682,898
	November	4,024,754	8,336,000	3,114,000	2,740,658	b/	b/	15,474,754
	December	3,988,358	8,999,000	3,153,000	2,779,040	b/	b/	16,140,358

a/ Federal participation commences. b/ Not available.

TABLE XIII.
INDIANA
RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Total
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$1,010,093						\$1,010,093
	August	927,862						927,862
	September	930,817						930,817
	October	1,195,233						1,195,233
	November	1,139,366	\$1,172,403					2,311,769
	December	695,531	6,168,411					6,863,942
1934	January	717,206	6,272,320					6,989,526
	February	809,868	4,723,568					5,533,436
	March	1,008,509	3,629,060					4,637,569
	April	1,496,680	124,093					1,620,773
	May	2,051,084	927					2,052,011
	June	1,938,461						1,938,461
	July	1,988,195						1,988,195
	August	2,372,338						2,372,338
	September	2,438,419						2,438,419
	October	2,907,412						2,907,412
	November	3,051,971						3,051,971
	December	3,303,373						3,303,373
1935	January	3,454,767						3,454,767
	February	3,142,336						3,142,336
	March	3,275,600						3,275,600
	April	3,139,220						3,139,220
	May	2,890,694						2,890,694
	June	2,550,660						2,550,660
	July	2,124,478						2,124,478
	August	1,569,893	370,000					1,939,893
	September	1,353,113	1,518,000					2,871,113
	October	1,018,509	2,473,000					3,491,509
	November	806,451	3,173,000					3,979,451
	December	760,142	3,885,000					4,645,142
1936	January	728,495	4,080,000	\$ 273,018	\$ 243,818	\$ 29,200		5,081,513
	February	697,734	4,215,000	288,529	253,888	29,200	\$ 5,441	5,201,263
	March	583,993	4,270,000	300,909	257,506	29,200	14,203	5,154,902
	April	489,579	4,016,000	306,091	257,680 ^{a/}	29,200	19,210	4,811,670
	May	390,713	3,776,000	296,343	248,108	29,200	19,035	4,463,056
	June	345,939	3,644,000	299,858	251,648	29,200	19,010	4,289,797
	July	343,510	3,598,000	290,229	242,056	29,200	18,973	4,231,739
	August	351,633	3,700,000	338,570	290,583	29,200	18,787	4,390,203
	September	415,546	3,785,000	376,466	349,646	8,838 ^{a/}	17,982	4,577,012
	October	451,367	3,813,000	455,454	416,410	20,292	18,752	4,719,821
	November	453,950	3,868,000	524,689	462,791	40,162	21,736	4,846,639
	December	518,499	3,710,000	584,813	496,982	63,406	24,425	4,813,312
1937	January	567,617	3,435,000	630,894	518,447	86,393	26,054	4,633,511
	February	583,699	3,632,000	685,672	541,866	115,818	27,988	4,901,371
	March	562,774	3,609,000	736,154	559,685	147,300	29,169	4,907,928
	April	433,668	3,593,000	793,623	578,725	183,694	31,204	4,820,291
	May	318,405	3,375,000	842,978	596,782	212,864	33,332	4,536,383
	June	304,016	3,232,000	879,034	608,944	235,061	35,029	4,415,050
	July	323,293	2,712,000	913,852	622,014	256,515	35,323	3,949,145
	August	332,142	2,458,000	946,337	633,436	276,459	36,442	3,736,479
	September	399,280	2,322,000	970,820	643,830	289,499	37,491	3,692,100
	October	438,640	2,296,000	1,003,747	654,199	301,587	38,961	3,738,387
	November	539,245	2,360,000	1,016,017	662,375	313,626	40,016	3,915,262
	December	819,913	2,363,000	1,039,947	670,128	328,583	41,236	4,222,860
1938	January	1,075,400	2,791,000	1,056,468	673,593	340,772	42,103	4,922,868
	February	1,121,639	3,241,000	1,071,645	677,831	351,281	42,533	5,434,284
	March	1,159,858	4,285,000	1,087,700	683,220	361,103	43,377	6,532,558
	April	899,966	4,755,000	1,101,904	689,316	368,508	44,080	6,756,870
	May	744,555	5,006,000	1,113,812	694,480	374,325	45,007	6,864,367
	June	659,194	5,247,000	1,125,711	698,375	381,374	46,022	7,031,905
	July	570,180	5,127,000	1,136,639	703,778	386,584	46,277	6,833,819
	August	547,204	5,428,000	1,158,415	718,043	393,752	46,620	7,133,619
	September	625,815	5,363,000	1,204,589	757,405	400,027	47,157	7,193,404
	October	604,237	5,421,000	1,255,820	805,562	402,707	47,551	7,281,057
	November	712,696	5,464,000	1,312,246	855,306	409,190	47,750	7,488,942
	December	807,290	5,172,000	1,354,877	889,946	417,021	47,910	7,334,167
1939	January	820,000	4,490,000	1,398,690	926,436	424,245	48,009	6,708,690
	February	881,000	4,630,000	1,452,594	973,203	430,988	48,403	6,963,594
	March	839,000	4,808,000	1,504,322	1,015,193	440,461	48,668	7,151,322
	April	640,000	4,461,000	1,542,198	1,047,182	446,491	48,525	6,643,198
	May	605,000	4,300,000	1,576,547	1,073,823	454,120	48,604	6,481,547
	June	552,000	4,130,000	1,602,140	1,093,879	459,551	48,710	6,284,140
	July	524,802	3,968,000	1,624,688	1,111,489	464,478	48,721	6,117,490
	August	567,442	3,457,000	1,636,217	1,120,806	466,455	48,956	5,660,659
	September	695,720	2,711,000	1,648,882	1,132,215	467,684	48,983	5,055,602
	October	747,756	2,601,000	1,662,819	1,143,543	470,404	48,872	5,011,575
	November	686,235	2,903,000	1,673,083	1,152,557	471,442	49,084	5,262,318
	December	645,733	3,143,000	1,682,058	1,159,219	473,461	49,378	5,470,791

^{a/} Federal participation commences.

TABLE XIV.

MARYLAND

RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS

(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	Special Categories					Total
		A General Assistance	B Federal Work Programs	C Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	
1933	July	\$ 683,741					\$ 683,741
	August	863,742					863,742
	September	793,633					793,633
	October	931,359					931,359
	November	976,820	\$ 305,327				1,282,147
	December	969,765	1,438,899				2,408,664
1934	January	1,019,584	2,235,883				3,255,467
	February	1,111,622	1,758,238				2,869,860
	March	1,579,158	1,533,980				3,113,138
	April	1,566,956	224,947				1,791,903
	May	1,677,932	3,621				1,681,553
	June	1,330,531					1,330,531
	July	1,193,320					1,193,320
	August	1,206,330					1,206,330
	September	1,253,675					1,253,675
	October	1,251,274					1,251,274
	November	1,247,351					1,247,351
	December	1,290,647					1,290,647
1935	January	1,499,848					1,499,848
	February	1,413,204					1,413,204
	March	1,452,958					1,452,958
	April	1,312,615					1,312,615
	May	1,198,124					1,198,124
	June	932,941					932,941
	July	1,010,407					1,010,407
	August	1,071,666					1,071,666
	September	886,525					886,525
	October	938,668	60,000				998,668
	November	853,134	279,000				1,132,134
	December	603,453	652,000				1,255,453
1936	January	378,095	903,000	87,912	87,912		1,369,007
	February	246,118	943,000	231,162	100,709 a/	130,453 a/	1,420,280
	March	268,886	972,000	249,839	111,514	138,325	1,490,725
	April	220,154	882,000	262,132	123,058	139,074	1,364,286
	May	185,597	838,000	278,562	132,157	136,409	1,302,159
	June	93,784	820,000	206,035	125,125	162,059	1,209,819
	July	111,799	763,000	332,831	160,904	161,441	1,207,630
	August	108,312	758,000	320,277	168,000	142,679	1,186,589
	September	123,256	757,000	331,560	175,084	146,422	1,211,816
	October	146,535	719,000	346,592	185,923	150,292	1,212,127
	November	148,919	719,000	353,639	192,723	150,418	1,221,558
	December	180,619	682,000	368,280	205,499	152,109	1,230,899
1937	January	195,953	649,000	387,502	217,122	159,587	1,232,455
	February	210,550	683,000	392,464	220,337	160,767	1,286,014
	March	239,956	643,000	394,315	221,478	161,136	1,277,271
	April	187,896	617,000	403,998	223,008	169,120	1,208,894
	May	146,553	584,000	418,361	234,431	172,266	1,148,914
	June	126,937	561,000	427,377	239,230	176,368	1,115,314
	July	110,804	492,000	440,144	247,861	180,428	1,042,948
	August	114,852	463,000	451,850	254,410	185,360	1,029,702
	September	122,566	434,000	464,423	259,641	192,538	1,020,989
	October	121,904	433,000	471,694	267,273	192,239	1,026,598
	November	133,354	432,000	483,196	275,628	195,669	1,048,550
	December	154,627	460,000	499,491	283,581	204,178	1,114,118
1938	January	187,294	512,000	510,401	287,660	211,247	1,209,695
	February	206,981	528,000	522,487	290,487	220,286	1,257,468
	March	215,502	542,000	532,566	291,714	228,886	1,290,068
	April	190,672	576,000	537,006	294,006	230,893	1,303,678
	May	167,409	582,000	533,586	294,442	226,911	1,282,995
	June	178,211	613,000	532,804	296,412	223,966	1,324,015
	July	186,303	688,000	536,763	298,760	225,427	1,411,066
	August	193,809	731,000	539,451	298,704	227,882	1,464,260
	September	203,581	742,000	547,019	299,287	234,888	1,492,600
	October	200,182	827,000	547,638	301,282	233,346	1,574,820
	November	211,217	816,000	551,297	301,763	236,447	1,578,514
	December	247,372	785,000	561,939	303,532	245,183	1,594,311
1939	January	273,669	746,000	564,864	304,193	247,329	1,584,533
	February	293,765	735,000	568,434	304,370	250,517	1,597,199
	March	288,388	752,000	571,199	305,204	252,484	1,611,587
	April	243,827	690,000	567,157	305,868	247,656	1,500,984
	May	178,591	685,000	563,424	309,097	240,710	1,427,015
	June	169,000	662,000	557,383	307,768	235,814	1,388,383
	July	163,271	616,000	549,975	306,384	229,772	1,329,246
	August	181,859	584,000	549,603	305,971	229,730	1,315,462
	September	181,932	523,000	552,236	305,885	232,552	1,257,168
	October	189,252	613,000	547,521	308,122	225,498	1,349,773
	November	195,983	633,000	550,511	309,231	227,218	1,379,494
	December	208,152	672,000	556,487	310,797	231,505	1,436,639

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XV.
MASSACHUSETTS
RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Total
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$3,022,629						\$3,022,629
	August	2,905,824						2,905,824
	September	2,727,421						2,727,421
	October	2,734,817						2,734,817
	November	2,981,898	\$ 568,275					3,550,173
	December	2,649,326	6,362,819					9,012,145
1934	January	2,259,762	7,933,841					10,193,603
	February	2,206,586	5,802,371					8,008,957
	March	2,634,475	5,474,697					8,109,172
	April	4,812,019	288,921					5,100,940
	May	5,830,584	3,817					5,834,401
	June	5,116,224						5,116,224
	July	5,240,653						5,240,653
	August	6,266,132						6,266,132
	September	5,771,445						5,771,445
	October	6,148,150						6,148,150
	November	6,983,680						6,983,680
	December	7,226,480						7,226,480
1935	January	8,080,384						8,080,384
	February	7,366,459						7,366,459
	March	7,928,144						7,928,144
	April	7,738,235						7,738,235
	May	8,595,772						8,595,772
	June	7,381,973						7,381,973
	July	7,403,261						7,403,261
	August	8,050,107						8,050,107
	September	6,814,763						6,814,763
	October	6,825,671	68,000					6,893,671
	November	4,889,111	935,000					5,824,111
	December	3,132,664	4,917,000					8,049,664
1936	January	2,608,009	5,867,000	923,775	642,502	264,473	16,800	9,398,784
	February	2,411,574	6,393,000	919,023	636,435	265,788	16,800	9,723,597
	March	2,336,667	8,376,000	929,611	636,652	275,959	17,000	11,342,278
	April	2,030,573	7,705,000	926,072	650,506 a/	258,567 a/	16,999 a/	10,661,645
	May	1,671,938	7,578,000	957,428	680,857	259,473	17,098	10,207,366
	June	1,602,002	7,098,000	963,301	665,597	280,974	16,730	9,663,303
	July	1,621,669	6,852,000	987,304	698,184	272,374	16,746	9,460,973
	August	1,523,241	6,719,000	1,006,938	719,282	271,145	16,511	9,249,179
	September	1,519,820	6,529,000	1,225,198	913,671	294,974	16,553	9,274,018
	October	1,474,699	7,187,000	1,389,686	1,083,822	289,821	16,043	10,051,385
	November	1,468,033	7,489,000	1,488,065	1,186,661	285,607	15,797	10,445,098
	December	1,783,033	7,141,000	1,627,565	1,281,506	330,335	15,724	10,551,598
1937	January	1,759,407	6,338,000	1,673,391	1,357,603	299,661	16,127	9,770,798
	February	1,743,595	5,790,000	1,764,281	1,434,809	312,902	16,570	9,297,876
	March	1,880,431	6,534,000	1,906,630	1,533,586	356,660	16,384	10,321,061
	April	1,627,283	6,108,000	1,877,774	1,520,109	340,988	16,677	9,613,057
	May	1,383,883	6,236,000	1,906,618	1,544,884	344,626	17,108	9,526,501
	June	1,309,572	5,825,000	1,980,210	1,580,083	382,669	17,458	9,114,782
	July	1,410,815	4,444,000	2,017,827	1,625,476	374,381	17,970	7,872,642
	August	1,468,771	4,322,000	2,069,139	1,646,677	404,013	18,449	7,859,910
	September	1,561,355	4,209,000	2,081,571	1,676,110	386,663	18,798	7,851,926
	October	1,615,071	4,241,000	2,141,100	1,709,711	412,870	18,519	7,997,171
	November	1,957,272	4,267,000	2,249,649	1,769,643	460,948	19,058	8,473,921
	December	2,546,646	4,768,000	2,282,438	1,812,981	449,912	19,545	9,597,084
1938	January	2,538,584	5,296,000	2,311,235	1,832,477	458,982	19,776	10,145,819
	February	2,393,330	5,135,000	2,353,066	1,866,860	465,525	20,681	9,881,396
	March	2,480,339	6,585,000	2,432,572	1,899,591	511,634	21,347	11,497,911
	April	2,119,440	6,685,000	2,438,660	1,919,298	497,230	22,132	11,243,100
	May	1,942,741	7,252,000	2,475,682	1,926,906	526,287	22,489	11,670,423
	June	1,930,143	7,099,000	2,469,368	1,948,026	498,809	22,533	11,498,511
	July	1,825,454	7,547,000	2,517,089	1,976,308	518,167	22,614	11,889,543
	August	1,802,453	8,450,000	2,577,878	1,995,719	559,133	23,026	12,830,331
	September	1,738,573	8,600,000	2,559,489	2,017,026	519,312	23,151	12,898,062
	October	1,608,988	8,645,000	2,610,481	2,049,612	537,453	23,416	12,864,469
	November	1,694,854	8,520,000	2,709,814	2,095,255	590,956	23,603	12,924,668
	December	1,957,819	7,996,000	2,738,139	2,139,422	574,960	23,757	12,691,958
1939	January	2,019,377	8,648,000	2,793,343	2,148,978	620,124	24,241	13,460,720
	February	1,961,163	7,207,000	2,829,471	2,181,110	623,721	24,640	11,987,634
	March	2,129,865	7,806,000	2,795,195	2,174,287	596,007	24,901	12,731,060
	April	1,787,249	7,461,000	2,837,620	2,212,469	599,976	25,175	12,085,869
	May	1,785,001	7,218,000	2,881,872	2,215,790	640,869	25,213	11,884,873
	June	1,659,000	6,524,000	2,861,857	2,240,949	595,397	25,511	11,044,857
	July	1,600,992	6,382,000	2,880,990	2,247,786	607,545	25,659	10,863,982
	August	1,736,207	5,673,000	2,913,642	2,267,332	620,576	25,734	10,322,849
	September	1,766,057	4,268,000	2,931,092	2,277,972	627,401	25,719	8,965,149
	October	1,796,068	4,757,000	2,968,750	2,305,835	636,653	26,262	9,521,818
	November	1,882,795	4,884,000	3,032,038	2,349,101	656,369	26,568	9,798,833
	December	1,971,597	4,990,000	3,093,044	2,383,897	682,670	26,477	10,054,641

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XVI.
MICHIGAN
RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Total
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$2,885,566						\$2,885,566
	August	3,223,517						3,223,517
	September	3,196,929						3,196,929
	October	3,796,739						3,796,739
	November	4,438,173	\$1,569,919					6,008,092
	December	3,004,473	9,428,457					12,432,930
1934	January	2,168,548	10,383,576					12,552,124
	February	1,980,439	7,253,453					9,233,892
	March	2,366,801	6,427,955					8,794,756
	April	3,190,576	302,037					3,492,613
	May	3,907,384	7,672					3,915,056
	June	3,514,046	1,579					3,515,625
	July	3,845,745						3,845,745
	August	4,431,864						4,431,864
	September	4,573,022						4,573,022
	October	5,710,171						5,710,171
	November	6,663,582						6,663,582
	December	6,350,074						6,350,074
1935	January	6,434,696						6,434,696
	February	5,433,978						5,433,978
	March	5,234,245						5,234,245
	April	4,769,715						4,769,715
	May	4,658,909						4,658,909
	June	3,978,250						3,978,250
	July	4,350,557						4,350,557
	August	4,491,233	43,000					4,534,233
	September	4,056,281	350,000					4,406,281
	October	4,192,070	897,000					5,089,070
	November	3,072,214	2,204,000					5,276,214
	December	1,986,326	4,453,000					6,439,326
1936	January	1,362,916	5,052,000	\$ 366,026	\$ 166,026	\$ 200,000		7,280,942
	February	1,895,583	4,936,000	521,159	321,159	200,000		7,352,742
	March	1,907,517	5,171,000	569,742	369,742	200,000		7,648,259
	April	1,652,488	4,931,000	608,106	408,106	200,000		7,191,594
	May	1,371,501	4,450,000	634,780	434,780	200,000		6,456,281
	June	1,255,979	4,185,000	653,992	453,992	200,000		6,094,971
	July	1,254,088	4,156,000	680,404	476,340	200,000	4,064	6,190,492
	August	1,226,137	4,251,000	494,050	490,162		3,888	5,971,187
	September	1,135,000	4,278,000	655,158	500,608	150,405	4,145	6,068,158
	October	1,258,940	4,243,000	689,012	517,338	166,959	4,715	6,190,952
	November	1,263,643	4,085,000	770,288	525,606	237,609	7,073	6,118,931
	December	1,409,521	3,774,000	805,964	538,529	258,709	8,726	5,989,485
1937	January	1,484,015	3,480,000	861,228	554,706	297,013	9,509	5,825,243
	February	1,672,764	3,495,000	912,600	563,039	334,393	10,118	6,080,364
	March	1,513,687	3,463,000	942,968	576,294	356,269	10,405	5,919,655
	April	1,340,723	3,409,000	958,474	577,467	369,662	11,345	5,708,197
	May	980,212	3,283,000	953,488	588,417	353,585	11,486	5,216,700
	June	859,237	3,090,000	963,265	615,897	335,748	11,620	4,912,502
	July	781,713	3,816,000	1,089,209	737,210	339,945	12,054	4,686,922
	August	780,375	2,429,000	1,252,928	878,896	360,773	12,259	4,462,303
	September	878,467	2,540,000	1,376,595	981,562	382,284	12,749	4,795,062
	October	933,803	2,449,000	1,477,701	1,055,348	408,786	13,567	4,860,504
	November	1,082,686	2,498,000	1,577,550	1,135,602	427,781	14,167	5,158,236
	December	1,674,300	2,523,000	1,666,964	1,200,816	451,819	14,329	5,864,264
1938	January	2,686,876	2,975,000	1,735,589	1,257,688	463,914	13,987	7,397,465
	February	3,485,223	4,023,000	1,819,478	1,322,430	482,736	14,312	9,327,701
	March	3,829,209	5,976,000	1,839,178	1,333,872	490,920	14,386	11,644,387
	April	3,038,987	7,642,000	1,781,226	1,304,494	462,267	14,465	12,462,213
	May	2,549,292	9,052,000	1,732,014	1,283,105	435,804	13,105	13,333,306
	June	2,379,483	10,309,000	1,724,834	1,275,032	435,988	13,814	14,413,317
	July	2,257,284	10,985,000	1,626,252	1,183,480	428,570	14,202	14,868,536
	August	1,834,968	11,455,000	1,597,226	1,148,719	434,316	14,191	14,887,194
	September	1,229,718	11,194,000	1,648,908	1,195,104	439,063	14,741	14,072,626
	October	1,165,775	10,006,000	1,668,929	1,192,436	461,119	15,374	12,840,704
	November	1,199,310	9,029,000	1,714,377	1,213,860	483,575	16,942	11,942,687
	December	1,482,935	8,596,000	1,735,928	1,212,623	505,571	17,734	11,814,863
1939	January	1,728,148	8,003,000	1,736,773	1,208,453	510,348	17,972	11,467,921
	February	1,911,889	7,900,000	1,747,384	1,203,986	525,280	18,118	11,559,273
	March	1,943,131	8,021,000	1,798,141	1,233,434	546,127	18,580	11,762,272
	April	1,653,864	7,416,000	1,810,947	1,281,434	511,062	18,451	10,880,811
	May	1,428,907	7,624,000	1,852,322	1,349,859	484,529	17,934	10,905,229
	June	1,258,000	7,190,000	1,875,749	1,369,425	488,671	17,653	10,323,749
	July	1,032,744	6,811,000	1,868,469	1,358,038	493,063	17,368	9,712,213
	August	1,186,394	6,005,000	1,852,100	1,339,896	495,301	16,903	9,043,494
	September	1,316,899	4,497,000	1,836,269	1,319,844	499,483	16,942	7,650,168
	October	1,469,625	4,640,000	1,846,736	1,302,025	526,820	17,891	7,956,361
	November	1,515,291	4,980,000	1,817,693	1,288,062	510,853	18,778	8,312,984
	December	1,387,000	4,812,000	1,789,516	1,275,814	495,681	18,021	7,988,516

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XVII

NEW JERSEY
RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS

(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Total
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$1,929,814						\$1,929,814
	August	2,037,656						2,037,656
	September	1,912,130						1,912,130
	October	1,984,155						1,984,155
	November	2,311,060	\$ 543,587					2,854,647
	December	2,167,764	4,659,623					6,827,387
1934	January	2,059,311	7,000,903					9,060,214
	February	2,172,876	5,507,505					7,680,381
	March	2,489,799	4,909,321					7,399,120
	April	5,119,493	155,325					5,274,818
	May	3,708,193	960					3,709,153
	June	3,446,557	54					3,446,611
	July	3,771,544						3,771,544
	August	3,647,944						3,647,944
	September	3,926,844						3,926,844
	October	5,156,168						5,156,168
	November	5,320,013						5,320,013
	December	5,731,155						5,731,155
1935	January	5,266,061						5,266,061
	February	5,155,184						5,155,184
	March	5,388,840						5,388,840
	April	4,818,803						4,818,803
	May	4,552,523						4,552,523
	June	4,270,368						4,270,368
	July	4,397,523						4,397,523
	August	4,338,787	5,000					4,343,787
	September	4,044,207	286,000					4,330,207
	October	4,034,370	710,000					4,744,370
	November	3,527,794	2,060,000					5,587,794
	December	2,588,214	4,510,000					7,098,214
1936	January	2,100,923	5,202,000	492,000	232,826	250,000	9,174	7,794,923
	February	2,133,741	5,686,000	494,279	235,204	250,000	9,075	8,314,020
	March	2,060,214	5,745,000	499,605	240,317	250,000	9,288	8,304,819
	April	1,608,000	5,533,000	513,524	243,140	a/ 261,137	a/ 9,247	7,654,524
	May	1,105,000	5,660,000	522,249	247,175	265,636	9,438	7,287,249
	June	1,018,000	5,417,000	534,441	252,580	270,242	9,619	6,969,441
	July	978,701	5,195,000	557,946	272,314	275,943	9,689	a/ 6,731,647
	August	965,691	5,186,000	581,601	292,930	278,977	9,694	6,733,292
	September	976,638	5,268,000	601,924	311,857	380,499	9,568	6,846,562
	October	1,066,800	5,514,000	619,994	327,302	282,935	9,757	7,200,794
	November	1,164,932	5,650,000	631,894	338,543	283,691	9,660	7,446,826
	December	1,367,835	5,356,000	649,959	351,436	288,574	9,949	7,373,794
1937	January	1,460,000	5,044,000	662,300	363,145	289,327	9,828	7,166,300
	February	1,503,000	5,102,000	671,449	372,264	288,959	10,226	7,276,449
	March	1,568,000	5,116,000	685,270	382,339	292,737	10,194	7,369,270
	April	1,319,704	5,158,000	696,070	391,930	293,804	10,336	7,173,774
	May	1,131,516	5,147,000	704,318	398,068	295,967	10,283	6,982,834
	June	1,016,612	4,894,000	708,658	401,050	296,977	10,631	6,619,270
	July	987,922	4,457,000	719,630	406,019	302,737	10,874	6,164,552
	August	1,007,604	4,064,000	726,401	412,845	302,478	11,078	5,798,005
	September	1,067,052	3,887,000	734,027	421,216	301,541	11,270	5,688,079
	October	1,171,446	3,938,000	749,283	431,970	306,086	11,227	5,858,729
	November	1,329,252	4,017,000	764,633	442,855	310,058	11,720	6,110,885
	December	1,663,278	3,878,000	790,997	453,132	325,756	12,109	6,332,275
1938	January	1,962,215	4,019,000	787,077	458,388	316,721	11,968	6,768,292
	February	1,991,523	4,577,000	799,304	465,270	321,699	12,335	7,367,827
	March	2,115,359	4,814,000	807,018	471,947	322,521	12,550	7,736,377
	April	1,922,283	5,643,000	820,567	477,676	330,206	12,685	8,385,850
	May	1,675,888	5,804,000	828,690	479,511	336,337	12,842	8,308,578
	June	1,697,616	5,919,000	830,171	484,494	332,677	13,000	8,446,787
	July	1,703,309	6,025,000	811,967	489,113	309,947	12,907	8,540,276
	August	1,681,469	6,537,000	816,337	492,495	310,879	12,963	9,034,806
	September	1,661,290	6,552,000	828,504	501,028	314,410	13,066	9,041,794
	October	1,683,869	6,897,000	839,130	507,587	318,239	13,304	9,419,999
	November	1,722,804	6,960,000	849,725	512,706	323,683	13,336	9,532,529
	December	1,860,252	6,650,000	866,400	520,775	332,189	13,436	9,376,652
1939	January	1,960,000	5,938,000	886,062	538,351	333,963	13,748	8,784,062
	February	1,975,000	5,858,000	905,482	552,573	338,976	13,933	8,738,482
	March	1,850,000	6,066,000	916,922	561,749	341,301	13,872	8,832,922
	April	1,586,000	5,580,000	917,596	566,216	337,376	14,004	8,083,596
	May	1,469,000	5,342,000	916,010	571,872	330,011	14,127	7,727,010
	June	1,389,000	5,155,000	911,727	576,185	321,247	14,295	7,455,727
	July	1,349,000	5,139,000	914,620	580,521	319,538	14,561	7,402,620
	August	1,337,000	4,710,000	920,388	587,491	318,332	14,565	6,967,388
	September	1,374,000	3,294,000	935,412	599,656	321,153	14,603	5,603,412
	October	1,355,000	3,795,000	943,051	606,795	321,478	14,778	6,093,051
	November	1,333,000	3,798,000	952,110	614,665	322,491	14,954	6,083,110
	December	1,360,000	3,954,000	958,218	620,116	323,224	14,878	6,272,218

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XVIII.

NEW YORK
RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Total
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$11,010,759						\$11,010,759
	August	11,391,739						11,391,739
	September	10,789,850						10,789,850
	October	11,889,835						11,889,835
	November	12,081,785	\$3,467,807					15,549,592
	December	7,304,656	15,179,192					22,483,848
1934	January	7,285,961	20,334,222					27,620,183
	February	8,236,782	18,254,985					26,491,767
	March	10,073,550	19,570,117					29,643,667
	April	20,698,919	913,820					21,612,739
	May	21,439,410	8,337					21,447,747
	June	20,459,697						20,459,697
	July	20,710,956						20,710,956
	August	21,113,739						21,113,739
	September	19,623,011						19,623,011
	October	22,083,500						22,083,500
	November	21,882,470						21,882,470
	December	23,531,465						23,531,465
1935	January	25,109,743						25,109,743
	February	23,243,561						23,243,561
	March	24,519,086						24,519,086
	April	23,987,331						23,987,331
	May	23,618,272						23,618,272
	June	21,707,023						21,707,023
	July	23,902,681						23,902,681
	August	18,592,878	3,800,000					22,392,878
	September	16,522,284	10,108,000					26,630,284
	October	15,275,987	16,412,000					31,687,987
	November	12,324,296	17,565,000					29,889,296
	December	11,231,132	24,626,000					35,857,132
1936	January	10,709,263	24,232,000	\$2,308,525	\$1,253,946	\$1,020,579	\$34,000	37,249,788
	February	11,364,924	24,076,000	2,314,652	1,255,184	1,025,468	34,000	37,755,576
	March	11,738,853	25,407,000	2,314,647	1,253,044	1,027,682	33,921	39,460,500
	April	11,386,899	24,430,000	2,326,018	1,262,458	1,029,322	34,238	38,142,917
	May	10,451,925	23,427,000	2,263,311	1,202,230a/	1,026,581	34,500	36,142,236
	June	9,847,447	22,231,000	2,273,794	1,207,881	1,031,567	34,346	34,352,241
	July	9,550,496	22,663,000	2,280,467	1,218,886	1,026,709	34,872	34,493,963
	August	9,357,057	22,152,000	2,320,095	1,255,996	1,029,261	34,838	33,829,152
	September	9,436,559	21,910,000	2,344,105	1,275,665	1,033,414	35,026	33,690,664
	October	9,300,917	23,427,000	2,451,098	1,386,426	1,029,411	35,261	35,179,015
	November	9,528,002	22,759,000	2,560,749	1,475,504	1,049,459	35,786	34,847,751
	December	10,376,760	22,172,000	2,642,749	1,548,687	1,058,320	35,742	35,191,509
1937	January	10,235,664	20,858,000	2,724,093	1,632,036	1,056,213	35,844	33,817,757
	February	10,339,673	18,838,000	2,860,948	1,769,126	1,055,771	36,051	32,038,621
	March	10,580,369	20,524,000	2,995,548	1,898,153	1,061,433	35,962	34,099,917
	April	9,798,180	18,655,000	3,201,466	2,106,843	1,058,734	35,889	31,654,646
	May	8,791,690	19,441,000	3,162,569	2,091,132	1,051,757a/	19,680a/	31,395,259
	June	8,136,178	18,395,000	3,223,794	2,133,144	1,063,524	27,126	29,754,972
	July	8,358,021	15,367,000	3,306,546	2,179,748	1,082,978	43,820	27,031,567
	August	9,095,416	12,940,000	3,397,170	2,260,266	1,094,991	41,913	25,432,586
	September	9,337,361	14,061,000	3,435,505	2,294,908	1,096,282	44,315	26,833,866
	October	9,395,777	14,462,000	3,576,995	2,378,658	1,151,707	46,630	27,434,772
	November	10,354,646	13,916,000	3,648,081	2,399,739	1,198,782	49,560	27,918,727
	December	11,384,610	15,131,000	3,751,227	2,454,120	1,245,116	51,991	30,266,837
1938	January	12,239,811	13,274,000	3,820,689	2,491,159	1,276,451	53,079	29,334,500
	February	12,332,002	13,499,000	3,845,753	2,490,909	1,300,674	54,170	29,676,755
	March	11,827,761	15,575,000	3,871,876	2,499,864	1,316,141	55,871	31,274,637
	April	10,677,714	15,768,000	3,900,015	2,512,669	1,330,256	57,090	30,345,729
	May	9,894,307	15,613,000	3,886,552	2,505,566	1,324,342	56,144	29,393,859
	June	9,702,731	16,943,000	3,905,404	2,516,443	1,331,077	57,884	30,551,135
	July	9,567,243	16,609,000	3,938,411	2,535,542	1,344,064	58,805	30,114,654
	August	9,623,418	17,627,000	4,162,955	2,545,290	1,557,720	59,945	31,413,373
	September	9,583,132	16,594,000	4,230,131	2,553,546	1,615,819	60,766	30,407,263
	October	9,441,421	17,854,000	4,338,191	2,616,247	1,660,031	61,913	31,633,612
	November	9,959,282	18,104,000	4,370,037	2,613,061	1,693,417	63,559	32,433,319
	December	10,826,254	18,778,000	4,432,240	2,669,986	1,697,564	64,690	34,036,494
1939	January	11,417,143	16,749,000	4,499,753	2,716,769	1,718,665	64,319	32,665,896
	February	11,684,754	15,920,000	4,462,667	2,670,474	1,727,273	64,920	32,067,421
	March	11,868,584	19,000,000	4,531,432	2,722,822	1,743,928	64,682	35,400,016
	April	10,854,407	16,800,000	4,494,107	2,674,087	1,755,144	64,876	32,148,514
	May	10,317,385	15,858,000	4,412,913	2,620,005	1,729,156	63,752	30,588,298
	June	9,823,000	15,378,000	4,393,274	2,598,333	1,730,608	64,333	29,594,274
	July	9,404,556	13,697,000	4,444,106	2,630,605	1,747,988	65,513	27,545,662
	August	9,041,357	12,324,000	4,467,910	2,664,455	1,738,096	65,359	25,833,267
	September	9,310,571	8,681,000	4,506,026	2,676,698	1,761,761	67,567	22,497,597
	October	9,660,794	9,447,000	4,599,812	2,740,967	1,791,516	67,329	23,707,606
	November	9,549,195	9,804,000	4,695,137	2,828,080	1,798,521	68,536	24,048,332
	December	9,692,040	9,888,000	4,737,756	2,887,548	1,780,595	69,613	24,317,796

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XIX.

OHIO
RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Total
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$3,605,770						\$3,605,770
	August	3,149,522						3,149,522
	September	3,664,809						3,664,809
	October	3,379,917						3,379,917
	November	3,621,389	\$2,461,709					6,083,098
	December	3,152,442	14,081,876					17,234,318
1934	January	1,879,817	14,840,395					16,720,212
	February	2,561,088	10,198,668					12,759,756
	March	2,877,773	8,974,630					11,852,403
	April	4,552,468	487,067					5,039,535
	May	5,049,968	7,627					5,057,595
	June	4,918,368	1,701					4,920,069
	July	5,404,066	86					5,404,152
	August	6,070,527						6,070,527
	September	6,058,705						6,058,705
	October	6,381,784						6,381,784
	November	7,175,411						7,175,411
	December	8,340,429						8,340,429
1935	January	9,052,537						9,052,537
	February	7,547,676						7,547,676
	March	7,537,357						7,537,357
	April	7,470,677						7,470,677
	May	7,554,901						7,554,901
	June	7,620,819						7,620,819
	July	8,335,348						8,335,348
	August	6,647,210	400,000					7,047,210
	September	4,163,635	1,379,000					5,542,635
	October	4,856,589	1,827,000					6,683,589
	November	4,902,927	5,226,000					10,128,927
	December	2,934,851	8,782,000					11,716,851
1936	January	2,589,154	9,391,000	\$1,511,298	\$1,281,298	\$175,000	\$55,000	13,491,452
	February	2,981,431	9,336,000	1,507,156	1,277,156a/	175,000	55,000	13,824,587
	March	2,596,974	10,864,000	1,501,974	1,271,974	175,000	55,000	14,962,948
	April	2,258,915	10,272,000	1,523,285	1,288,285	180,000	55,000	14,054,200
	May	1,997,141	9,687,000	1,536,588	1,301,588	180,000	55,000	13,220,729
	June	1,804,163	9,548,000	1,534,502	1,299,502	180,000	55,000	12,886,665
	July	1,743,941	9,274,000	1,565,677	1,331,546	185,499a/	48,672 a/	12,583,618
	August	1,729,278	9,123,000	2,514,129	2,274,022	193,091	47,016	13,366,407
	September	1,639,702	9,155,000	2,528,879	2,269,323	208,973	50,583	13,323,581
	October	1,764,918	8,884,000	2,686,428	2,404,830	226,499	55,099	13,335,346
	November	1,899,352	8,872,000	2,742,068	2,441,801	243,250	57,017	13,513,420
	December	2,141,365	8,364,000	2,763,787	2,436,895	268,195	58,697	13,269,152
1937	January	2,242,038	7,408,000	2,753,264	2,414,338	278,660	60,266	12,403,302
	February	2,362,491	7,713,000	2,747,870	2,395,016	291,489	61,365	12,823,361
	March	2,132,575	7,430,000	2,736,258	2,367,290	306,418	62,550	12,298,833
	April	1,889,000	7,417,000	2,727,259	2,346,040	317,363	63,856	12,033,259
	May	1,338,000	7,240,000	2,713,032	2,323,774	324,673	64,585	11,291,032
	June	937,000	6,776,000	2,707,695	2,313,962	327,884	65,849	10,420,695
	July	1,072,000	5,610,000	2,719,444	2,319,350	333,531	66,563	9,401,444
	August	1,213,000	5,425,000	2,686,888	2,276,773	343,660	67,455	9,324,888
	September	1,074,000	5,201,000	2,689,055	2,269,955	350,430	68,670	8,964,055
	October	1,161,000	5,310,000	2,637,005	2,205,948	361,646	69,411	9,108,005
	November	1,310,000	5,277,000	2,636,776	2,193,205	374,111	69,460	9,223,776
	December	1,753,000	5,227,000	2,878,288	2,416,977	390,576	70,735	9,858,288
1938	January	2,139,000	6,446,000	2,853,675	2,384,419	398,667	70,589	11,438,675
	February	2,380,000	7,649,000	2,883,464	2,405,224	407,048	71,192	12,912,464
	March	2,414,000	10,189,000	2,930,007	2,441,974	415,846	72,187	15,533,007
	April	2,006,468	12,708,000	2,973,304	2,477,874	422,909	72,521	17,687,772
	May	1,763,573	13,808,000	3,005,016	2,503,094	428,211	73,711	18,572,089
	June	1,592,000	15,335,000	3,029,382	2,523,607	430,567	75,208	19,956,382
	July	1,474,032	14,843,000	3,045,364	2,538,027	431,765	75,572	19,362,396
	August	1,562,952	16,056,000	3,061,007	2,554,935	430,387	75,685	20,679,959
	September	1,536,153	16,258,000	3,069,485	2,564,922 b/	427,998	76,565	20,863,638
	October	1,420,553	17,130,000	3,052,477	2,544,566	430,755	77,126	21,603,030
	November	1,537,278	16,402,000	3,040,149	2,536,121 a/	426,995	77,033	20,979,427
	December	1,670,674	16,361,000	3,054,767	2,540,490	436,884	77,393	21,086,441
1939	January	1,795,000	14,724,000	3,023,532	2,510,319	435,528	77,685	19,542,532
	February	1,866,136	13,995,000	3,017,188	2,509,418	429,676	78,094	18,878,324
	March	1,836,674	14,816,000	3,034,506	2,524,492	431,698	78,316	19,687,180
	April	1,574,770	13,297,000	3,041,133	2,539,152	423,685	78,296	17,912,903
	May	1,546,916	13,680,000	3,096,899	2,599,352	419,930	77,617	18,323,815
	June	1,492,000	11,914,000	3,112,457	2,624,140	410,721	77,596	16,518,457
	July	1,582,100	9,508,000	3,139,697	2,661,560	400,015	78,122	14,229,797
	August	1,794,924	8,507,000	3,170,626	2,695,615	396,962	78,049	13,472,550
	September	1,957,524	7,238,000	3,214,194	2,743,815	393,037	77,362	12,409,718
	October	1,859,317	7,388,000	3,283,205	2,816,156	389,918	77,131	12,573,551
	November	1,602,936	7,432,000	3,326,234	2,864,130	386,394	75,710	12,361,170
	December	1,517,641	7,883,000	3,333,362	2,868,476	388,824	76,062	12,734,003

a/ Federal participation commences. b/ Federal participation ends.

TABLE XX.

PENNSYLVANIA
RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month				Special Categories			Total
		A General Assistance	B Federal Work Programs	C Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$6,897,794						\$6,897,794
	August	6,594,427						6,594,427
	September	6,394,454						6,394,454
	October	6,524,788						6,524,788
	November	7,398,394	\$ 300,761					7,699,155
	December	7,352,698	7,071,373					14,424,071
1934	January	6,667,424	14,530,553					21,197,977
	February	7,280,426	8,587,863					15,868,289
	March	7,400,209	9,570,119					16,970,328
	April	10,867,338	382,984					11,250,322
	May	10,940,035	7,676					10,947,711
	June	9,289,196	640					9,289,836
	July	8,889,380	48					8,889,428
	August	10,248,549						10,248,549
	September	8,203,019						8,203,019
	October	10,167,670						10,167,670
	November	12,575,678						12,575,678
	December	14,705,252						14,705,252
1935	January	17,606,299						17,606,299
	February	16,970,727						16,970,727
	March	16,159,814						16,159,814
	April	17,419,498						17,419,498
	May	16,499,781						16,499,781
	June	14,323,478						14,323,478
	July	15,492,083						15,492,083
	August	14,333,587	1,000					14,334,587
	September	13,761,120	314,000					14,075,120
	October	14,216,772	3,311,000					17,527,772
	November	10,951,422	8,506,000					19,457,422
	December	8,324,503	11,708,000					20,032,503
1936	January	7,410,472	13,994,000	1,258,963	828,574	298,208	132,181	22,663,435
	February	6,071,474	15,186,000	1,335,272	831,494	298,450	205,328 a/	22,592,746
	March	6,282,532	16,460,000	1,358,966	829,274	299,689	230,003	24,101,498
	April	5,722,389	16,271,000	1,371,132	835,676	300,193	235,263	23,364,521
	May	5,303,560	15,331,000	1,388,025	852,719	299,605	235,701	22,022,585
	June	5,416,116	15,091,000	1,397,074	847,127	298,876	251,070	21,904,190
	July	5,497,567	14,962,000	1,501,100	942,452 a/	298,876	259,772	21,960,667
	August	4,665,012	15,525,000	1,599,056	1,031,659	298,565 a/	268,832	21,789,068
	September	4,450,913	15,912,000	1,614,189	1,039,018	301,091	274,080	21,977,102
	October	4,182,948	15,795,000	1,718,891	1,138,338	299,419	281,134	21,696,839
	November	3,922,224	15,981,000	1,837,950	1,229,342	323,309	285,299	21,741,174
	December	4,514,367	14,916,000	1,967,215	1,346,266	332,815	288,134	21,397,582
1937	January	4,562,249	14,141,000	2,115,365	1,471,489	352,423	291,453	20,818,614
	February	4,694,258	13,990,000	2,210,994	1,541,310	373,615	296,069	20,895,252
	March	5,302,081	13,703,000	2,339,780	1,629,731	410,608	299,441	21,344,861
	April	5,096,780	13,335,000	2,524,944	1,768,916	451,974	304,054	20,956,724
	May	4,493,025	12,773,000	2,721,849	1,913,928	499,477	308,444	19,987,874
	June	4,442,283	12,104,000	2,828,846	1,972,669	543,147	313,030	19,375,129
	July	4,748,485	10,764,000	2,882,117	2,009,899	557,712	314,506	18,394,602
	August	4,607,919	10,025,000	2,929,353	2,041,174	568,822	319,357	17,562,272
	September	4,875,961	9,580,000	2,966,865	2,068,674	575,610	322,581	17,422,826
	October	4,735,923	9,624,000	2,972,460	2,068,281	580,542	323,637	17,332,383
	November	4,492,348	9,942,000	2,985,936	2,073,722	585,133	327,081	17,420,284
	December	5,761,904	9,842,000	3,002,609	2,080,842	592,196	329,571	18,606,513
1938	January	6,615,274	10,494,000	2,987,525	2,053,176	601,121	333,228 b/	20,096,799
	February	6,118,947	11,803,000	2,972,591	2,034,547	602,534	335,510	20,894,538
	March	6,185,060	12,498,000	2,965,291	2,020,296	607,053	337,942	21,648,351
	April	5,719,800	13,641,000	2,953,246	2,003,459	607,984	341,803	22,314,046
	May	5,878,541	14,302,000	2,927,456	1,970,545	612,470	344,441	23,107,997
	June	6,286,287	15,359,000	2,897,935	1,938,816	611,147	347,972	24,543,222
	July	6,267,210	16,524,000	2,882,913	1,918,951	612,846	351,116	25,674,123
	August	6,410,750	16,641,000	2,848,440	1,892,534	602,733	353,173	25,900,390
	September	6,762,551	16,786,000	2,845,648	1,892,451	597,241	355,956	26,394,199
	October	6,566,984	17,320,000	2,853,747	1,902,756	591,729	359,252	26,740,731
	November	6,316,522	17,990,000	2,823,621	1,872,588	591,650	359,383	27,130,143
	December	6,933,446	16,880,000	2,861,572	1,872,080	629,715	359,777	26,675,018
1939	January	7,207,605	15,498,000	2,928,528	1,863,293	704,828	360,407	25,634,133
	February	7,407,372	14,866,000	3,040,305	1,853,303	823,259	363,743	25,313,677
	March	8,354,657	14,778,000	2,782,010	1,617,429	800,259	364,322	25,914,667
	April	7,323,634	13,705,000	2,416,956	1,514,518	536,455	365,983	23,445,590
	May	7,696,860	12,809,000	2,473,663	1,454,771	654,067	364,825	22,979,523
	June	7,437,725	11,788,000	3,111,929	1,748,578	996,966	366,385	22,337,654
	July	7,614,571	9,931,000	3,119,682	1,736,688	1,013,631	369,363	20,665,253
	August	9,220,851	8,703,000	3,127,795	1,726,244	1,029,559	371,992	21,051,646
	September	8,805,482	6,440,000	3,134,282	1,717,884	1,043,871	372,527	18,379,764
	October	7,774,823	8,249,000	3,122,684	1,698,964	1,048,888	375,102	19,146,507
	November	6,789,161	8,347,000	3,118,404	1,699,375	1,041,888	377,141	18,254,565
	December	6,443,074	8,013,000	3,123,324	1,683,321	1,060,062	379,941	17,579,398

a/ Federal participation commences.

b/ Federal participation ends.

TABLE XXI.

WEST VIRGINIA

RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS

(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month	Special Categories					Total	
		A General Assistance	B Federal Work Programs	C Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children		Blind
1933	July	\$1,100,538					\$1,100,538	
	August	1,132,402					1,132,402	
	September	1,170,011					1,170,011	
	October	1,214,738					1,214,738	
	November	1,106,581	\$ 214,092				1,320,673	
	December	738,213	3,250,779				3,988,992	
1934	January	718,487	3,850,725				4,569,212	
	February	661,120	2,131,586				2,792,706	
	March	658,221	1,444,748				2,102,969	
	April	618,609	42,219				660,828	
	May	1,105,094	362				1,105,456	
	June	1,113,000					1,113,000	
	July	1,148,984					1,148,984	
	August	1,055,089					1,055,089	
	September	1,192,026					1,192,026	
	October	1,342,602					1,342,602	
	November	1,491,084					1,491,084	
	December	1,411,717					1,411,717	
1935	January	1,739,618					1,739,618	
	February	1,344,634					1,344,634	
	March	1,538,334					1,538,334	
	April	1,376,053					1,376,053	
	May	1,381,073					1,381,073	
	June	1,076,120					1,076,120	
	July	1,124,658					1,124,658	
	August	1,110,518					1,110,518	
	September	941,940	38,000				979,940	
	October	1,132,211	174,000				1,306,211	
	November	793,725	532,000				1,325,725	
	December	512,633	1,715,000				2,227,633	
1936	January	421,208	2,097,000				2,518,208	
	February	296,845	2,170,000				2,466,845	
	March	324,894	2,282,000				2,606,894	
	April	243,308	2,034,000				2,277,308	
	May	239,325	1,986,000				2,225,325	
	June	230,531	1,860,000				2,090,531	
	July	261,246	1,870,000				2,131,246	
	August	214,980	1,868,000				2,082,980	
	September	273,293	1,871,000				2,144,293	
	October	254,113	1,913,000				2,167,113	
	November	219,000	1,955,000	12,721	12,721 a/		2,186,721	
	December	179,000	1,898,000	59,500	59,500		2,136,500	
1937	January	185,000	1,745,000	108,811	106,022	2,479 a/	310 a/	2,038,811
	February	216,000	1,704,000	142,197	137,438	4,073	686	2,062,197
	March	230,000	1,609,000	243,001	207,981	30,650	4,370	2,082,001
	April	219,000	1,649,000	297,560	240,909	49,151	7,500	2,165,560
	May	193,000	1,592,000	337,710	263,145	63,827	10,738	2,122,710
	June	198,000	1,541,000	370,483	278,276	79,952	12,255	2,109,483
	July	164,000	1,345,000	396,540	293,135	90,171	13,234	1,905,540
	August	154,000	1,240,000	402,518	286,762	102,275	13,481	1,796,518
	September	151,000	1,170,000	389,900	273,298	103,272	13,330	1,710,900
	October	153,000	1,166,000	388,439	266,385	109,031	13,023	1,707,439
	November	157,000	1,195,000	386,874	262,083	111,576	13,215	1,738,874
	December	180,000	1,228,000	389,182	261,495	114,361	13,326	1,797,182
1938	January	212,452	1,369,000	389,984	259,864	116,920	13,200	1,971,436
	February	215,664	1,509,000	392,260	260,129	118,990	13,141	2,116,924
	March	213,079	1,655,000	391,804	258,450	120,175	13,179	2,259,883
	April	212,372	1,806,000	392,440	258,006	121,324	13,110	2,410,812
	May	239,092	1,840,000	394,209	258,069	123,074	13,066	2,473,301
	June	265,062	1,957,000	391,475	255,874	122,777	12,824	2,613,537
	July	181,673	2,125,000	388,942	253,529	122,610	12,803	2,695,615
	August	191,126	2,224,000	382,081	247,322	122,291	12,468	2,797,209
	September	201,685	2,206,000	381,382	246,934	121,989	12,459	2,789,067
	October	201,137	2,290,000	382,058	246,711	122,791	12,556	2,873,195
	November	198,870	2,269,000	384,448	247,032	124,608	12,808	2,852,318
	December	204,103	2,296,000	387,656	247,872	126,762	13,022	2,887,759
1939	January	210,894	2,106,000	390,415	247,642	129,795	12,978	2,707,309
	February	213,768	2,106,000	398,469	249,189	136,053	13,227	2,718,237
	March	194,491	2,151,000	403,557	250,626	139,656	13,275	2,749,048
	April	169,428	2,035,000	407,092	250,035	143,670	13,387	2,611,520
	May	146,691	1,974,000	408,879	248,132	147,341	13,406	2,529,570
	June	112,358	1,869,000	410,002	245,760	150,732	13,510	2,391,360
	July	91,425	1,717,000	403,067	240,280	149,536	13,251	2,211,492
	August	90,518	1,543,000	385,142	226,868	145,324	12,950	2,018,660
	September	89,038	1,420,000	377,547	222,157	142,432	12,958	1,886,585
	October	95,308	1,359,000	373,935	218,238	142,925	12,772	1,828,243
	November	97,974	1,482,000	369,393	214,398	142,273	12,722	1,949,367
	December	107,531	1,593,000	372,034	214,235	144,975	12,824	2,072,565

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXII.

WISCONSIN

RELIEF TO RECIPIENTS

(Excludes Administration, Special Programs, Non-Relief Labor and Materials)

Year	Month				Special Categories			Total
		A General Assistance	B Federal Work Programs	C Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	
1933	July	\$1,528,912						\$1,528,912
	August	1,503,049						1,503,049
	September	1,411,830						1,411,830
	October	1,430,473						1,430,473
	November	1,663,051	\$1,532,062					3,195,113
	December	952,507	10,862,742					11,815,249
1934	January	1,081,313	8,866,147					9,947,460
	February	1,593,105	4,368,429					5,961,534
	March	1,890,654	3,644,588					5,535,242
	April	2,050,280	176,064					2,226,344
	May	2,332,700	16,543					2,349,243
	June	2,360,955	2,396					2,363,351
	July	3,026,076						3,026,076
	August	3,281,391						3,281,391
	September	3,225,470						3,225,470
	October	3,572,866						3,572,866
	November	3,404,961						3,404,961
	December	3,381,652						3,381,652
1935	January	3,981,422						3,981,422
	February	4,244,764						4,244,764
	March	3,636,521						3,636,521
	April	3,444,099						3,444,099
	May	3,451,569						3,451,569
	June	2,938,502						2,938,502
	July	2,871,591						2,871,591
	August	2,833,753						2,833,753
	September	2,102,675	100,000					2,202,675
	October	2,358,142	622,000					2,980,142
	November	1,897,133	2,312,000					4,209,133
	December	1,357,090	3,218,000					4,575,090
1936	January	1,228,570	3,506,000	425,272	187,468	198,102	39,702	5,159,842
	February	1,186,042	3,599,000	520,254	273,008 a/	206,134 a/	41,112 a/	5,325,296
	March	1,097,859	3,514,000	617,446	359,878	215,170	42,398	5,229,305
	April	956,971	3,410,000	697,401	429,532	224,545	43,324	5,064,372
	May	751,255	3,238,000	746,529	481,519	221,012	43,998	4,735,784
	June	670,381	3,018,000	789,717	517,560	227,501	44,656	4,478,098
	July	634,841	2,959,000	820,818	543,865	232,236	44,717	4,414,659
	August	640,887	3,072,000	846,200	564,134	237,172	44,894	4,559,087
	September	647,251	3,415,000	870,950	584,955	241,737	44,258	4,933,201
	October	767,928	3,875,000	908,090	607,241	256,933	43,916	5,551,018
	November	823,597	4,098,000	934,461	626,870	264,016	43,575	5,856,058
	December	934,540	3,196,000	952,569	640,229	268,872	43,468	5,083,109
1937	January	1,068,821	2,834,000	970,221	652,919	273,950	43,352	4,873,042
	February	1,075,533	2,943,000	992,390	667,633	281,581	43,176	5,010,923
	March	1,028,546	3,002,000	1,009,511	680,745	285,582	43,184	5,040,057
	April	851,529	2,819,000	1,025,540	690,477	291,832	43,231	4,696,069
	May	720,725	2,606,000	1,022,982	696,873	283,114	42,995	4,349,707
	June	641,607	2,589,000	1,030,508	702,623	284,771	43,114	4,261,115
	July	543,576	2,230,000	1,045,439	709,938	295,233	43,268	3,822,015
	August	529,982	2,090,000	1,051,057	717,417	300,447	43,193	3,681,039
	September	570,243	1,998,000	1,072,328	724,335	304,850	43,143	3,640,571
	October	675,634	2,003,000	1,095,118	731,369	320,531	43,218	3,773,752
	November	796,755	2,039,000	1,112,911	740,735	328,732	43,444	3,948,666
	December	1,036,467	2,148,000	1,135,172	753,991	337,422	43,759	4,319,639
1938	January	1,181,340	2,440,000	1,151,422	762,430	345,688	43,304	4,772,762
	February	1,175,426	2,745,000	1,169,282	774,402	351,636	43,244	5,089,708
	March	1,110,752	3,331,000	1,187,383	785,879	358,588	42,916	5,629,135
	April	822,864	3,758,000	1,202,517	797,312	362,154	43,051	5,783,381
	May	728,501	3,965,000	1,203,018	806,958	352,717	43,343	5,896,519
	June	719,659	4,157,000	1,218,658	818,974	356,440	43,244	6,095,317
	July	655,552	4,030,000	1,233,607	831,532	358,585	43,490	5,919,159
	August	655,654	4,529,000	1,245,849	840,600	361,817	43,432	6,430,503
	September	685,911	4,554,000	1,265,786	853,717	368,471	43,598	6,505,697
	October	773,800	4,842,000	1,295,008	867,860	383,309	43,839	6,910,808
	November	885,672	4,805,000	1,327,508	889,897	393,641	43,970	7,018,180
	December	1,023,352	4,612,000	1,352,092	907,104	400,886	44,102	6,987,944
1939	January	1,140,641	4,457,000	1,378,188	923,932	409,897	44,359	6,975,829
	February	1,117,253	4,273,000	1,400,236	938,910	416,476	44,850	6,790,489
	March	1,205,336	4,207,000	1,416,433	949,776	422,322	44,335	6,828,769
	April	986,400	4,011,000	1,435,842	962,823	428,581	44,438	6,433,242
	May	985,000	3,767,000	1,438,309	974,449	419,109	44,751	6,190,309
	June	911,620	3,658,000	1,450,717	987,338	418,294	45,085	6,020,337
	July	834,454	3,037,000	1,466,863	1,000,476	421,002	45,385	5,338,317
	August	912,557	3,015,000	1,488,776	1,015,635	427,558	45,583	5,416,333
	September	917,569	2,455,000	1,514,444	1,032,558	435,875	45,611	4,887,013
	October	1,093,600	2,652,000	1,543,787	1,049,289	448,992	45,506	5,289,387
	November	1,132,000	2,693,000	1,562,538	1,064,471	452,284	45,783	
	December	1,153,107	2,827,000	1,577,307	1,074,787	456,277	46,243	

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXIV.

INDIANA
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed.Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Percent of Total		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	85,295						85,295	100.0		
	August	78,499						78,499	100.0		
	September	76,049						76,049	100.0		
	October	83,107						83,107	100.0		
	November	89,529	26,363					115,892	77.3	22.7	
	December	61,441	88,962					150,403	40.9	59.1	
1934	January	62,624	104,024					166,648	37.6	62.4	
	February	68,182	98,960					167,142	40.8	59.2	
	March	80,897	69,323					150,220	53.9	46.1	
	April	100,212	544					100,756	99.5	0.5	
	May	99,351	12					99,363	100.0		
	June	95,835						95,835	100.0		
	July	95,045						95,045	100.0		
	August	100,042						100,042	100.0		
	September	106,240						106,240	100.0		
	October	110,689						110,689	100.0		
	November	119,005						119,005	100.0		
	December	126,316						126,316	100.0		
1935	January	131,810						131,810	100.0		
	February	131,709						131,709	100.0		
	March	129,075						129,075	100.0		
	April	123,749						123,749	100.0		
	May	118,451						118,451	100.0		
	June	110,784						110,784	100.0		
	July	106,612						106,612	100.0		
	August	100,116	19,930					120,046	83.4	16.6	
	September	91,240	44,350					135,590	67.3	32.7	
	October	72,162	56,848					129,010	55.9	44.1	
	November	60,754	70,808					131,562	46.2	53.8	
	December	55,692	79,542					135,234	41.2	58.8	
1936	January	54,288	82,146	30,357	29,414	943a/		166,791	32.5	49.3	18.2
	February	53,695	85,262	31,875	30,628	943a/	304	170,832	31.4	49.9	18.7
	March	47,442	85,687	32,802	31,065	943a/	794	165,931	28.6	51.6	19.8
	April	41,496	78,855	32,881	30,869 b/	943a/	1,069b/	153,232	27.1	51.5	21.4
	May	35,978	72,296	33,487	31,476	943a/	1,068	141,761	25.4	51.0	23.6
	June	33,067	69,358	31,038	29,029	943a/	1,066	133,463	24.8	52.0	23.2
	July	32,653	67,395	31,141	29,132	943a/	1,066	131,189	24.9	51.4	23.7
	August	33,467	67,623	32,156	30,158	943a/	1,055	133,246	25.1	50.8	24.1
	September	36,191	68,009	31,869	30,589	275b/	1,005	136,069	26.6	50.0	23.4
	October	35,235	67,843	33,894	32,227	623	1,044	136,972	25.7	49.5	24.8
	November	35,305	68,904	36,093	33,597	1,293	1,203	140,302	25.2	49.1	25.7
	December	37,265	65,899	38,406	34,970	2,078	1,358	141,570	26.3	46.5	27.2
1937	January	42,725	62,669	39,711	35,417	2,830	1,464	145,105	29.4	43.2	27.4
	February	46,074	63,365	41,843	36,377	3,898	1,568	151,282	30.5	41.9	27.6
	March	42,370	65,242	43,744	37,069	5,042	1,633	151,356	28.0	43.1	28.9
	April	35,345	63,812	45,944	37,855	6,341	1,748	145,101	24.4	44.0	31.6
	May	28,992	59,557	47,955	38,672	7,420	1,863	136,504	21.2	43.6	35.2
	June	27,427	55,333	49,371	39,218	8,211	1,942	132,131	20.8	41.9	37.3
	July	28,660	47,324	50,765	39,829	8,981	1,955	126,749	22.6	37.3	40.1
	August	29,355	43,451	52,086	40,372	9,706	2,008	124,892	23.5	34.8	41.7
	September	30,459	41,400	53,034	40,816	10,171	2,047	124,893	24.4	33.1	42.5
	October	32,709	41,111	53,980	41,239	10,623	2,118	127,800	25.6	32.2	42.3
	November	39,492	42,999	54,796	41,575	11,062	2,159	137,287	28.8	31.3	39.9
	December	52,943	44,520	55,724	41,887	11,624	2,213	153,187	34.6	29.1	36.3
1938	January	69,040	53,067	56,276	41,941	12,088	2,247	178,383	38.7	29.7	31.6
	February	75,510	60,801	56,825	42,042	12,520	2,263	193,136	39.1	31.5	29.4
	March	78,889	82,905	57,487	42,250	12,938	2,299	216,281	36.5	38.3	25.2
	April	67,058	91,570	58,145	42,531	13,286	2,328	216,773	30.9	42.2	26.9
	May	60,160	92,719	58,751	42,773	13,605	2,373	211,630	28.4	43.8	27.8
	June	56,036	94,003	59,287	42,970	13,904	2,413	209,326	26.8	44.9	28.3
	July	51,555	98,304	59,754	43,201	14,136	2,417	209,613	24.6	46.9	28.5
	August	49,078	99,607	60,806	43,978	14,399	2,429	209,491	23.4	47.5	29.1
	September	49,212	98,284	63,408	46,337	14,625	2,446	210,904	23.3	46.6	30.1
	October	49,531	100,029	66,356	49,139	14,753	2,464	215,916	22.9	46.3	30.8
	November	53,450	99,792	69,403	51,960	14,972	2,471	222,645	24.0	44.8	31.2
	December	57,679	90,469	71,535	53,842	15,218	2,475	219,683	26.3	41.2	32.5
1939	January	63,000	83,141	73,663	55,715	15,469	2,479	219,803	28.7	37.8	33.5
	February	65,000	86,952	76,269	58,085	15,691	2,493	228,221	28.5	38.1	33.4
	March	60,900	89,323	78,628	60,118	16,016	2,494	228,851	26.6	39.0	34.4
	April	50,800	80,179	80,297	61,564	16,253	2,480	211,276	24.0	38.0	38.0
	May	49,000	76,218	81,756	62,753	16,528	2,475	206,974	23.7	36.8	39.5
	June	45,574	76,121	82,907	63,712	16,721	2,474	205,002	22.4	37.1	40.5
	July	44,407	73,009	83,773	64,432	16,872	2,469	201,189	22.1	36.4	41.5
	August	47,451	61,685	84,161	64,768	16,921	2,472	193,297	24.5	31.9	43.6
	September	56,621	48,024	84,613	65,194	16,957	2,462	189,258	29.9	25.4	44.7
	October	55,485	48,919	84,970	65,502	17,017	2,451	189,374	29.3	25.8	44.9
	November	52,455	56,157	85,294	65,834	17,013	2,447	193,906	27.1	28.9	44.0
	December	49,168	60,365	85,590	66,058	17,083	2,449	195,123	25.2	31.0	43.8

a/ Estimated. b/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXV.
MARYLAND
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Percent of Total		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A.	B.	C.
1933	July	30,978						30,978	100.0		
	August	30,079						30,079	100.0		
	September	29,169						29,169	100.0		
	October	31,304						31,304	100.0		
	November	36,688	9,511					46,199	79.4	20.6	
	December	35,229	23,695					58,924	59.8	40.2	
1934	January	42,825	42,631					85,456	50.1	49.9	
	February	51,068	45,334					96,402	53.0	47.0	
	March	62,272	27,948					90,220	69.0	31.0	
	April	64,960	3,489					68,449	94.9	5.1	
	May	55,804	74					55,878	99.9	.1	
	June	50,080						50,080	100.0		
	July	44,612						44,612	100.0		
	August	42,577						42,577	100.0		
	September	41,387						41,387	100.0		
	October	41,884						41,884	100.0		
	November	42,551						42,551	100.0		
	December	44,718						44,718	100.0		
1935	January	49,029						49,029	100.0		
	February	52,246						52,246	100.0		
	March	51,448						51,448	100.0		
	April	47,787						47,787	100.0		
	May	44,215						44,215	100.0		
	June	37,509						37,509	100.0		
	July	35,080						35,080	100.0		
	August	34,525						34,525	100.0		
	September	34,023	21					34,044	99.9	.1	
	October	33,745	2,557					36,302	93.0	7.0	
	November	32,869	9,109					41,978	78.3	21.7	
	December	27,906	17,635					45,541	61.3	38.7	
1936	January	19,442	20,716	5,128	5,128			45,286	42.9	45.7	11.4
	February	13,078	20,942	10,780	5,868 a/	4,912 a/		44,800	29.2	46.7	24.1
	March	11,480	19,336	11,978	6,707	5,271		42,794	26.8	45.2	28.0
	April	8,717	16,795	12,932	7,517	5,415		38,444	22.7	43.7	33.6
	May	7,538	15,439	14,471	8,369	5,548	554 a/	37,448	20.1	41.2	38.7
	June	5,074	14,911	15,853	9,811	5,494	548	35,838	14.2	41.6	44.2
	July	4,942	14,402	16,104	10,137	5,422	545	35,448	13.9	40.6	45.5
	August	5,089	14,428	15,976	10,543	4,880	553	35,493	14.3	40.7	45.0
	September	5,338	13,689	16,349	10,905	4,877	567	35,376	15.1	38.7	46.2
	October	6,012	13,203	16,750	11,224	4,955	571	35,965	16.7	36.7	46.6
	November	6,061	13,514	17,175	11,668	4,933	574	36,750	16.5	36.8	46.7
	December	7,095	12,868	18,038	12,482	4,982	574	38,001	18.7	33.9	47.4
1937	January	7,851	12,766	18,542	12,826	5,137	579	39,159	20.0	32.6	47.4
	February	8,776	13,370	18,594	12,860	5,144	590	40,740	21.5	32.8	45.7
	March	9,241	13,038	18,629	12,898	5,129	602	40,908	22.6	31.9	45.5
	April	8,709	12,330	19,110	12,988	5,522	600	40,149	21.7	30.7	47.6
	May	6,959	11,960	19,754	13,595	5,578	581	38,673	18.0	30.9	51.1
	June	4,741	10,977	20,195	13,908	5,700	587	35,913	13.2	30.6	56.2
	July	5,001	9,614	20,817	14,386	5,843	588	35,432	14.1	27.1	58.8
	August	5,195	9,247	21,292	14,772	5,927	593	35,734	14.5	25.9	59.6
	September	5,548	8,649	21,676	15,050	6,031	595	35,873	15.5	24.1	60.4
	October	5,666	8,742	22,160	15,474	6,087	599	36,568	15.5	23.9	60.6
	November	5,831	8,713	22,706	15,955	6,165	586	37,250	15.7	23.4	60.9
	December	6,989	9,625	23,175	16,250	6,347	578	39,789	17.6	24.2	58.2
1938	January	8,213	10,827	23,548	16,414	6,579	555	42,588	19.3	25.4	55.3
	February	9,264	11,225	23,937	16,515	6,853	569	44,426	20.9	25.3	53.8
	March	9,340	11,852	24,324	16,626	7,123	575	45,516	20.5	26.0	53.5
	April	8,869	12,136	24,554	16,722	7,245	587	45,559	19.5	26.6	53.9
	May	7,765	12,441	24,706	16,829	7,284	593	44,912	17.3	27.7	55.0
	June	7,901	12,943	24,752	16,954	7,201	597	45,596	17.3	28.4	54.3
	July	8,237	14,715	24,937	17,076	7,256	605	47,889	17.2	30.7	52.1
	August	8,524	14,940	25,021	17,115	7,290	616	48,485	17.6	30.8	51.6
	September	9,041	15,912	25,088	17,106	7,367	615	50,041	18.1	31.8	50.1
	October	8,843	16,794	25,246	17,205	7,419	622	50,883	17.4	33.0	49.6
	November	9,187	16,216	25,369	17,248	7,499	622	50,772	18.1	31.9	50.0
	December	10,374	15,676	25,654	17,337	7,692	625	51,704	20.1	30.3	49.6
1939	January	11,405	15,115	25,803	17,365	7,806	632	52,323	21.8	28.9	49.3
	February	11,958	14,996	25,994	17,422	7,937	635	52,948	22.6	28.3	49.1
	March	12,016	15,151	26,104	17,470	7,999	635	53,271	22.6	28.4	49.0
	April	10,863	13,871	26,269	17,702	7,922	645	51,003	21.3	27.2	51.5
	May	9,621	13,378	26,200	17,719	7,835	646	49,199	19.6	27.2	53.2
	June	7,559	13,290	25,976	17,668	7,652	656	46,825	16.1	28.4	55.5
	July	7,522	12,341	25,747	17,646	7,444	657	45,610	16.5	27.0	56.5
	August	8,114	11,422	25,678	17,618	7,401	659	45,214	18.0	25.2	56.8
	September	8,459	9,990	25,626	17,634	7,336	656	44,075	19.2	22.6	58.2
	October	8,468	11,204	25,627	17,721	7,249	657	45,299	18.6	24.8	56.6
	November	8,679	11,431	25,684	17,786	7,230	663	45,794	19.0	25.0	56.0
	December	9,146	12,652	25,894	17,956	7,263	675	47,692	19.2	26.5	54.3

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXVI.
MASSACHUSETTS
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Percent of Total		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	103,019						103,019	100.0		
	August	95,140						95,140	100.0		
	September	96,905						96,905	100.0		
	October	97,688						97,688	100.0		
	November	100,366	5,013					105,379	95.2	4.8	
	December	100,715	86,463					187,178	53.8	46.2	
1934	January	86,135	130,680					216,815	39.8	60.2	
	February	85,495	123,398					208,893	41.0	59.0	
	March	91,579	91,281					182,860	50.4	49.6	
	April	151,981	3,126					155,107	98.0	2.0	
	May	146,486						146,486			
	June	149,608						149,608			
	July	152,206						152,206			
	August	152,708						152,708			
	September	161,760						161,760			
	October	166,387						166,387			
	November	169,723						169,723			
	December	180,784						180,784			
1935	January	185,680						185,680			
	February	188,817						188,817			
	March	192,544						192,544			
	April	188,749						188,749			
	May	190,216						190,216			
	June	183,579						183,579			
	July	181,368						181,368			
	August	176,947						176,947			
	September	169,016						169,016			
	October	159,255	2,852					162,107	98.2	1.8	
	November	150,709	46,018					196,727	76.5	23.5	
	December	109,329	116,187					225,516	48.5	51.5	
1936	January	98,616	110,568	32,434	26,927	4,428	1,079	241,618	40.8	45.8	13.4
	February	89,878	114,375	32,208	26,680	4,449	1,079	236,461	38.0	48.4	13.6
	March	86,101	120,579	32,772	27,044	4,636	1,092	239,452	36.0	50.3	13.7
	April	76,993	120,649	33,170	27,475 a/	4,589 a/	1,106 a/	230,812	33.4	52.2	14.4
	May	69,286	115,748	33,371	27,945	4,315	1,111	218,405	31.7	53.0	15.3
	June	65,432	107,023	33,801	28,334	4,378	1,089	206,256	31.6	52.0	16.4
	July	63,819	99,457	34,577	28,764	4,744	1,069	197,853	32.3	50.2	17.5
	August	61,943	96,428	35,113	29,314	4,757	1,042	193,484	32.0	49.8	18.2
	September	59,730	98,078	42,353	36,500	4,811	1,042	200,161	29.8	49.0	21.2
	October	55,851	108,226	47,609	41,935	4,673	1,001	211,686	26.3	51.2	22.5
	November	57,361	110,850	48,812	44,714	3,127	971	217,023	26.5	51.2	22.3
	December	62,352	99,791	51,763	47,979	2,829	955	213,906	29.2	46.6	24.2
1937	January	65,871	93,539	57,501	51,444	5,095	962	216,911	30.4	43.1	26.5
	February	65,505	91,601	60,264	53,951	5,338	975	217,370	30.1	42.2	27.7
	March	63,342	91,050	61,955	55,443	5,555	957	216,347	29.3	42.1	28.6
	April	58,311	89,629	63,460	56,705	5,799	956	211,400	27.5	42.4	30.1
	May	52,349	88,768	64,702	57,745	5,987	970	205,819	25.3	43.4	31.3
	June	51,320	82,353	66,100	58,881	6,238	981	199,773	25.8	41.3	32.9
	July	54,410	64,206	67,445	60,049	6,401	986	186,061	29.2	34.5	36.3
	August	56,116	59,828	68,312	60,733	6,580	999	184,256	30.3	32.4	37.3
	September	57,377	61,125	69,269	61,524	6,737	1,008	187,771	30.5	32.7	36.8
	October	59,511	60,886	70,528	62,568	6,979	981	190,925	31.2	31.9	36.9
	November	69,250	62,446	71,989	63,856	7,144	989	203,685	33.9	30.7	35.4
	December	81,660	67,632	73,240	64,896	7,356	988	222,532	36.8	30.4	32.8
1938	January	88,077	78,775	74,409	65,912	7,503	994	240,261	36.6	32.6	30.8
	February	85,010	82,970	75,397	66,665	7,705	1,027	243,377	34.9	34.1	31.0
	March	83,779	96,781	76,654	67,665	7,951	1,038	257,214	32.6	37.7	29.7
	April	78,046	106,397	77,806	68,504	8,244	1,058	262,249	29.8	40.5	29.7
	May	72,600	106,009	78,847	69,348	8,436	1,063	257,456	28.2	41.4	30.4
	June	71,334	108,882	79,857	70,156	8,639	1,062	260,073	27.6	41.7	30.7
	July	69,731	116,630	80,832	70,973	8,792	1,067	267,193	26.1	43.4	30.5
	August	66,515	124,429	81,350	71,373	8,888	1,089	272,294	24.5	45.6	29.9
	September	64,119	126,458	82,486	72,376	9,015	1,095	273,063	23.4	46.2	30.4
	October	60,884	129,443	83,370	73,212	9,062	1,096	273,697	22.5	47.2	30.3
	November	62,221	130,860	83,791	73,497	9,202	1,092	276,872	22.4	47.2	30.4
	December	66,318	126,601	85,377	74,982	9,298	1,097	278,296	23.6	45.7	30.7
1939	January	73,140	123,970	86,516	75,740	9,664	1,112	283,626	25.7	43.8	30.5
	February	72,034	122,537	87,533	76,643	9,770	1,120	282,104	25.6	43.5	30.9
	March	73,835	125,435	88,559	77,439	9,990	1,130	287,829	25.6	43.7	30.7
	April	69,294	113,010	88,644	77,432	10,072	1,140	270,948	25.5	41.8	32.7
	May	64,925	101,738	89,728	78,242	10,350	1,136	256,391	25.3	39.7	35.0
	June	63,117	100,875	90,694	79,098	10,452	1,144	254,686	24.8	39.6	35.6
	July	62,797	93,730	91,261	79,594	10,521	1,146	247,788	25.4	37.8	36.8
	August	65,203	81,091	91,846	80,084	10,615	1,147	238,140	27.4	34.1	38.5
	September	70,326	69,925	92,334	80,596	10,592	1,146	232,585	30.2	30.0	39.8
	October	68,153	72,028	93,096	81,151	10,781	1,164	233,277	29.3	30.8	39.9
	November	68,452	76,371	94,167	81,945	11,052	1,170	238,990	28.6	32.0	39.4
	December	68,018	83,818	94,792	82,447	11,178	1,167	246,628	27.6	34.0	38.4

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXVII.
MICHIGAN
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Percent of Total			
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C	
1933	July	158,554						158,554	100.0			
	August	162,482						162,482	100.0			
	September	159,454						159,454	100.0			
	October	171,972						171,972	100.0			
	November	202,130	33,993					236,123	85.6	14.4		
	December	198,855	121,525					320,380	62.1	37.9		
1934	January	149,132	176,623					325,755	45.8	54.2		
	February	126,811	143,093					269,904	47.0	53.0		
	March	136,059	115,950					252,049	54.0	46.0		
	April	160,955	1,670					162,625	99.0	1.0		
	May	153,138	114					153,252	99.9	.1		
	June	144,638	25					144,663	100.0			
	July	149,838						149,838	100.0			
	August	163,485						163,485	100.0			
	September	176,514						176,514	100.0			
	October	196,492						196,492	100.0			
	November	222,589						222,589	100.0			
	December	222,185						222,185	100.0			
1935	January	215,813						215,813	100.0			
	February	199,541						199,541	100.0			
	March	190,563						190,563	100.0			
	April	179,826						179,826	100.0			
	May	167,829						167,829	100.0			
	June	162,290						162,290	100.0			
	July	164,266						164,266	100.0			
	August	162,480	3,093					165,573	98.1	1.9		
	September	159,912	8,848					168,760	94.8	5.2		
	October	153,455	20,459					173,914	88.2	11.8		
	November	135,555	60,616					196,171	69.1	30.9		
	December	104,203	88,772					192,975	54.0	46.0		
1936	January	79,130	94,892	16,795	9,749	7,046		190,817	41.5	49.7	8.8	
	February	84,826	97,304	26,099	19,053 a/	7,046		208,229	40.7	46.8	12.5	
	March	84,799	97,979	28,579	21,533	7,046		211,357	40.1	45.4	13.5	
	April	77,365	92,063	30,995	23,949	7,046		200,423	38.6	45.9	15.5	
	May	67,645	82,888	32,439	25,393	7,046		182,972	37.0	45.3	17.7	
	June	60,890	76,418	34,743	27,697	7,046		172,051	35.4	44.4	20.2	
	July	58,370	74,549	36,241	29,015	7,046		169,160	34.5	44.1	21.4	
	August	59,335	75,034	30,005	29,822		180 a/	183	164,374	36.1	45.6	18.3
	September	56,300	77,004	36,410	30,588	5,631 a/		191	169,714	33.2	45.4	21.4
	October	53,608	74,670	38,850	31,555	7,037		258	167,128	32.1	44.7	23.2
	November	54,330	73,203	40,209	32,007	7,862		340	167,742	32.4	43.6	24.0
	December	57,817	67,955	41,229	32,705	8,139		385	167,001	34.6	40.7	24.7
1937	January	66,997	65,514	43,314	33,495	9,387	432	175,825	38.1	37.3	24.6	
	February	76,525	65,997	44,754	34,043	10,245	466	187,276	40.9	35.2	23.9	
	March	75,595	63,311	45,796	34,435	10,869	492	184,702	40.9	34.3	24.8	
	April	64,457	59,102	46,113	34,463	11,112	538	169,672	38.0	34.8	27.2	
	May	50,781	55,720	46,768	35,027	11,179	563	153,269	33.1	36.4	30.5	
	June	43,771	52,130	47,443	35,883	10,973	587	143,344	30.5	36.4	33.1	
	July	40,116	46,550	53,504	42,029	10,888	587	140,170	28.6	33.2	38.2	
	August	38,164	44,097	60,411	48,774	11,066	571	142,672	26.7	30.9	42.4	
	September	37,530	42,918	64,562	52,835	11,147	580	145,010	25.9	29.6	44.5	
	October	37,940	42,318	68,011	56,219	11,227	565	148,269	25.6	28.5	45.9	
	November	43,440	42,702	71,847	60,077	11,214	556	157,989	27.5	27.0	45.5	
	December	65,887	45,608	75,416	63,318	11,547	551	186,911	35.3	24.4	40.3	
1938	January	117,799	57,708	79,403	66,759	12,104	540	254,910	46.2	22.6	31.2	
	February	148,006	76,132	83,544	70,487	12,512	545	307,682	48.1	24.7	27.2	
	March	161,213	113,120	84,208	71,310	12,354	544	358,541	45.0	31.6	23.4	
	April	139,207	136,411	82,960	70,319	12,083	558	358,578	38.8	38.1	23.1	
	May	123,561	165,626	82,922	70,383	11,969	570	372,109	33.2	44.5	22.3	
	June	113,640	182,411	82,872	70,268	12,022	582	378,923	30.0	48.1	21.9	
	July	109,562	191,877	82,641	69,890	12,154	597	384,080	28.5	50.0	21.5	
	August	100,069	199,506	81,972	68,993	12,364	615	381,547	26.2	52.3	21.5	
	September	67,656	192,828	81,225	68,342	12,255	628	341,709	19.8	56.4	23.8	
	October	58,896	170,742	81,592	68,889	12,062	641	311,230	18.9	54.9	26.2	
	November	58,107	156,650	83,556	70,786	12,111	659	298,313	19.5	52.5	28.0	
	December	66,104	146,712	83,809	70,872	12,262	675	296,626	22.3	49.4	28.3	
1939	January	77,405	139,034	84,199	70,911	12,592	696	300,638	25.7	46.3	28.0	
	February	84,553	138,861	84,913	70,953	13,258	702	308,327	27.4	45.1	27.5	
	March	86,304	139,823	87,550	73,277	13,549	724	313,677	27.5	44.6	27.9	
	April	79,291	129,390	91,341	76,999	13,602	740	300,022	26.4	43.2	30.4	
	May	70,696	121,528	96,313	81,875	13,690	748	288,537	24.5	42.1	33.4	
	June	61,874	122,464	98,361	83,275	14,329	757	282,699	21.9	43.3	34.8	
	July	53,869	117,401	97,783	82,516	14,512	755	269,053	20.0	43.6	36.4	
	August	56,944	97,046	96,509	81,341	14,408	760	250,499	22.7	38.8	38.5	
	September	64,546	78,266	95,224	80,138	14,332	754	238,036	27.1	32.9	40.0	
	October	67,653	80,444	93,926	79,114	14,054	758	242,023	27.9	33.3	38.8	
	November	67,293	86,386	92,620	78,256	13,619	745	246,299	27.4	35.0	37.6	
	December	68,600	87,120	91,482	77,476	13,267	739	247,202	27.7	35.3	37.0	

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXVIII.
NEW JERSEY
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories				Percent of Total		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind	Total	A	B	C
1933	July	102,488						102,488	100.0		
	August	95,599						95,599	100.0		
	September	88,997						88,997	100.0		
	October	89,226						89,226	100.0		
	November	98,513	10,357					108,870	90.5	9.5	
	December	94,907	55,005					149,912	63.3	36.7	
1934	January	89,422	115,392					204,814	43.7	56.3	
	February	101,808	125,723					227,531	44.7	55.3	
	March	110,840	81,922					192,762	57.5	42.5	
	April	179,408	6,249					185,657	96.6	3.4	
	May	142,420	1,663					144,083	98.8	1.2	
	June	136,801	1					136,802	100.0		
	July	134,845						134,845	100.0		
	August	135,560						135,560	100.0		
	September	137,493						137,493	100.0		
	October	156,886						156,886	100.0		
	November	167,656						167,656	100.0		
	December	175,629						175,629	100.0		
1935	January	175,167						175,167	100.0		
	February	176,734						176,734	100.0		
	March	176,418						176,418	100.0		
	April	170,845						170,845	100.0		
	May	162,190						162,190	100.0		
	June	155,121						155,121	100.0		
	July	153,501						153,501	100.0		
	August	149,021	470					149,491	99.7	.3	
	September	145,341	6,315					151,656	95.8	4.2	
	October	139,074	16,234					155,308	89.5	10.5	
	November	132,393	59,533					191,926	69.0	31.0	
	December	110,822	89,696					200,518	55.3	44.7	
1936	January	84,759	94,939	24,641	14,671	9,533	437	204,339	41.5	46.5	12.0
	February	85,455	97,245	24,775	14,820	9,533	432	207,475	41.2	46.9	11.9
	March	83,851	94,612	25,118	15,143	9,533	442	203,581	41.2	46.5	12.3
	April	78,000	88,877	25,642	15,307 ^{a/}	9,895 ^{a/}	440	192,519	40.5	46.2	13.3
	May	59,500	85,977	26,079	15,592	10,038	449	171,556	34.7	50.1	15.2
	June	53,400	81,520	26,456	15,904	10,094	458	161,376	33.1	50.5	16.4
	July	50,094	77,802	28,041	17,216	10,367	458 ^{a/}	155,937	32.1	49.9	18.0
	August	49,557	77,989	29,377	18,504	10,413	460	156,923	31.6	49.7	18.7
	September	48,570	78,674	30,590	19,634	10,500	456	157,834	30.8	49.8	19.4
	October	49,734	80,750	31,399	20,432	10,502	465	161,883	30.7	49.9	19.4
	November	51,379	81,544	32,013	21,040	10,513	460	164,936	31.2	49.4	19.4
	December	56,431	76,422	32,758	21,681	10,602	475	165,611	34.1	46.1	19.8
1937	January	62,900	74,202	33,297	22,212	10,618	467	170,399	36.9	43.6	19.5
	February	64,800	73,896	33,757	22,616	10,658	483	172,453	37.6	42.8	19.6
	March	64,400	74,332	34,200	23,060	10,657	483	172,932	37.2	43.0	19.8
	April	58,552	74,767	34,692	23,507	10,699	486	168,011	34.9	44.5	20.6
	May	51,295	74,511	35,030	23,833	10,715	482	160,836	31.9	46.3	21.8
	June	46,313	69,617	35,175	23,960	10,722	493	151,105	30.6	46.1	23.3
	July	45,416	63,653	35,342	24,087	10,753	502	144,411	31.4	44.1	24.5
	August	46,408	58,532	35,579	24,312	10,759	508	140,519	33.0	41.7	25.3
	September	47,830	56,290	35,791	24,559	10,714	518	139,911	34.2	40.2	25.6
	October	50,363	57,834	36,032	24,807	10,709	516	144,229	34.9	40.1	25.0
	November	55,906	58,300	36,432	25,121	10,778	533	150,638	37.1	38.7	24.2
	December	66,952	57,606	36,795	25,372	10,876	547	161,353	41.5	35.7	22.8
1938	January	81,483	64,099	37,167	25,632	10,996	539	182,749	44.6	35.1	20.3
	February	85,353	71,765	37,467	25,778	11,135	554	194,585	43.9	36.9	19.2
	March	87,991	77,371	37,740	25,956	11,222	562	203,102	43.3	38.1	18.6
	April	84,700	91,095	38,052	26,161	11,322	569	213,847	39.6	42.6	17.8
	May	76,800	90,686	38,839	26,277	11,382	580	206,325	37.2	44.0	18.8
	June	75,300	91,140	38,492	26,442	11,466	584	204,932	36.7	44.5	18.8
	July	76,600	95,765	37,782	26,554	10,649	579	210,147	36.5	45.5	18.0
	August	75,300	101,222	37,888	26,680	10,626	582	214,410	35.1	47.2	17.7
	September	72,800	104,969	38,064	26,807	10,671	586	215,833	33.7	48.7	17.6
	October	71,100	107,335	38,382	26,971	10,813	598	216,817	32.8	49.5	17.7
	November	70,500	108,384	38,704	27,100	11,008	596	217,588	32.4	49.8	17.8
	December	74,900	101,916	39,122	27,332	11,191	599	215,938	34.7	47.2	18.1
1939	January	78,600	97,401	39,647	27,794	11,245	608	215,648	36.4	45.2	18.4
	February	81,600	92,677	40,312	28,321	11,377	614	214,589	38.0	43.2	18.8
	March	76,600	90,314	40,701	28,656	11,434	611	207,615	36.9	43.5	19.6
	April	71,100	82,647	40,909	29,010	11,286	613	194,656	36.5	42.5	21.0
	May	66,600	78,983	40,881	29,225	11,037	619	186,464	35.7	42.4	21.9
	June	61,900	78,288	40,852	29,417	10,808	627	181,040	34.2	43.2	22.6
	July	60,100	75,775	40,953	29,591	10,725	637	176,829	34.0	42.8	23.2
	August	59,000	64,875	41,188	29,865	10,686	637	165,063	35.8	39.2	25.0
	September	64,600	54,263	41,550	30,130	10,781	639	160,413	40.2	33.8	26.0
	October	60,600	61,943	41,741	30,335	10,760	646	164,284	37.0	37.5	25.5
	November	56,600	61,764	41,994	30,543	10,798	653	160,358	35.3	38.4	26.3
	December	56,000	68,157	42,071	30,661	10,761	649	166,228	33.7	41.0	25.3

^{a/} Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXIX.
NEW YORK
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Percent of Total		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	370,992						370,992	100.0		
	August	363,876						363,876	100.0		
	September	335,929						335,929	100.0		
	October	332,841						332,841	100.0		
	November	382,657	91,892					474,549	80.7	19.3	
	December	251,750	189,747					441,497	57.0	43.0	
1934	January	248,520	321,848					570,368	43.5	56.5	
	February	279,117	334,961					614,078	45.4	54.5	
	March	305,725	290,353					596,078	51.2	48.8	
	April	536,384	5,176					541,560	99.9	.9	
	May	513,484	132					513,616	99.8	.2	
	June	496,872						496,872	100.0		
	July	497,766						497,766	100.0		
	August	506,554						506,554	100.0		
	September	508,254						508,254	100.0		
	October	517,866						517,866	100.0		
	November	532,926						532,926	100.0		
	December	559,233						559,233	100.0		
1935	January	584,946						584,946	100.0		
	February	594,731						594,731	100.0		
	March	593,900						593,900	100.0		
	April	582,467						582,467	100.0		
	May	566,543						566,543	100.0		
	June	551,522						551,522	100.0		
	July	549,868						549,868	100.0		
	August	536,289	112,020					648,309	82.7	17.3	
	September	453,082	157,062					610,144	74.3	25.7	
	October	411,427	215,460					626,887	65.5	34.5	
	November	367,593	296,200					663,793	55.4	44.6	
	December	361,631	378,098					739,729	49.0	51.0	
1936	January	339,033	374,760	87,058	60,772	24,332	1,954	800,851	42.5	46.7	10.8
	February	346,525	375,594	87,235	60,832	24,449	1,954	809,354	42.8	46.4	10.8
	March	354,208	368,871	87,181	60,729	24,502	1,950	810,260	43.6	45.5	10.9
	April	347,716	345,970	87,694	61,135	24,541	1,968	781,380	44.5	44.3	11.2
	May	331,831	322,014	84,672	58,213 a/	24,476	1,983	738,517	45.0	43.6	11.4
	June	316,661	309,248	85,230	58,662	24,594	1,974	711,139	44.6	43.5	11.9
	July	295,706	302,992	85,488	59,005	24,479	2,004	684,186	43.2	44.3	12.5
	August	286,271	297,861	86,830	60,289	24,539	2,002	670,962	42.6	44.4	13.0
	September	282,409	299,548	87,474	60,822	24,639	2,013	669,431	42.2	44.8	13.0
	October	276,347	303,965	91,746	65,176	24,543	2,027	672,058	41.1	45.2	13.7
	November	271,788	305,162	95,998	68,920	25,021	2,057	672,948	40.4	45.4	14.2
	December	278,438	287,646	99,606	72,320	25,232	2,054	665,690	41.9	43.2	14.9
1937	January	290,123	265,097	103,594	76,352	25,182	2,060	658,814	44.1	40.2	15.7
	February	294,139	260,727	109,636	82,392	25,172	2,072	664,502	44.2	39.2	16.6
	March	292,789	262,264	114,607	87,233	25,307	2,067	669,660	43.6	39.3	17.1
	April	265,249	257,784	118,961	91,656	25,242	2,063	641,994	41.2	40.2	18.6
	May	244,593	252,480	121,965	94,397	25,215 a/	2,353 a/	619,038	39.5	40.8	19.7
	June	224,957	246,114	124,412	96,624	25,469	2,319	595,483	37.8	41.3	20.9
	July	228,822	214,680	125,997	98,377	25,570	2,050	569,499	40.1	37.8	22.1
	August	238,304	193,042	127,125	99,488	25,667	1,970	558,471	42.6	34.6	22.8
	September	240,698	193,028	128,004	100,272	25,693	2,039	561,730	42.8	34.4	22.8
	October	241,186	191,848	129,259	101,152	25,989	2,118	562,293	42.8	34.1	23.1
	November	253,157	189,114	130,328	101,972	26,157	2,199	572,599	44.1	33.1	22.8
	December	283,179	189,397	131,664	102,924	26,462	2,278	604,240	46.8	31.4	21.8
1938	January	309,652	189,803	132,916	103,801	26,775	2,340	632,371	49.0	30.0	21.0
	February	322,648	194,950	133,753	104,292	27,079	2,382	651,351	49.5	30.0	20.5
	March	319,297	201,668	134,215	104,479	27,317	2,419	655,180	48.8	30.7	20.5
	April	305,084	211,994	134,857	104,807	27,603	2,447	651,935	46.8	32.5	20.7
	May	289,821	218,457	136,065	105,770	27,820	2,475	644,343	45.0	33.9	21.1
	June	278,505	226,337	136,990	106,523	27,971	2,496	641,832	43.3	35.3	21.4
	July	273,467	233,525	137,828	107,132	28,185	2,511	644,820	42.4	36.2	21.4
	August	273,646	237,360	143,035	108,111	32,374	2,550	654,041	41.8	36.3	21.9
	September	274,570	244,138	144,389	108,356	33,454	2,579	663,097	41.4	36.8	21.8
	October	266,582	249,232	145,216	108,644	33,984	2,588	661,030	40.3	37.7	22.0
	November	274,701	250,867	146,116	108,945	34,540	2,631	671,684	40.9	37.3	21.8
	December	287,824	246,041	147,729	110,445	34,646	2,638	681,594	42.2	36.1	21.7
1939	January	299,227	240,064	148,801	110,976	35,188	2,637	688,092	43.5	34.9	21.6
	February	310,692	236,615	148,165	110,032	35,493	2,640	695,472	44.7	34.0	21.3
	March	313,850	239,974	149,737	111,273	35,820	2,644	703,561	44.6	34.1	21.3
	April	298,817	221,402	149,286	110,505	36,138	2,643	669,505	44.6	33.1	22.3
	May	292,272	207,638	148,937	110,014	36,267	2,656	648,847	45.0	32.0	23.0
	June	275,181	201,922	149,317	110,239	36,420	2,658	626,420	44.0	32.2	23.8
	July	265,936	183,326	150,320	110,994	36,642	2,684	599,582	44.4	30.5	25.1
	August	263,751	149,517	151,223	112,010	36,524	2,689	564,491	46.7	26.5	26.8
	September	268,076	128,406	151,843	112,547	36,590	2,706	548,325	49.0	23.4	27.6
	October	273,649	140,571	152,533	113,232	36,587	2,714	566,753	48.2	24.8	27.0
	November	264,365	148,758	154,143	114,942	36,486	2,715	567,266	46.5	26.3	27.2
	December	266,028	150,881	153,702	114,595	36,375	2,732	570,611	46.6	26.4	27.0

a/ Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXX.
OHIO
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Percent of Total		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	245,758						245,758	100.0		
	August	233,856						233,856	100.0		
	September	220,881						220,881	100.0		
	October	213,924						213,924	100.0		
	November	255,836	60,696					316,532	80.8	19.2	
	December	191,713	200,696					392,409	48.9	51.1	
1934	January	170,885	254,465					425,350	40.2	59.8	
	February	195,451	208,556					404,007	48.4	51.6	
	March	223,407	164,578					387,985	57.6	42.4	
	April	274,657	1,732					276,449	99.4	.6	
	May	261,131	60					261,191	100.0		
	June	256,163	36					256,199	100.0		
	July	260,039	2					260,041	100.0		
	August	275,289						275,289	100.0		
	September	289,611						289,611	100.0		
	October	304,602						304,602	100.0		
	November	312,057						312,057	100.0		
	December	327,325						327,325	100.0		
1935	January	341,053						341,053	100.0		
	February	338,242						338,242	100.0		
	March	331,497						331,497	100.0		
	April	325,123						325,123	100.0		
	May	320,402						320,402	100.0		
	June	315,009						315,009	100.0		
	July	311,701						311,701	100.0		
	August	301,249	20,741					321,990	93.6	6.4	
	September	280,409	27,972					308,381	90.9	9.1	
	October	254,985	42,931					297,916	85.6	14.4	
	November	244,688	123,906					368,594	66.4	33.6	
	December	171,771	174,252					346,023	49.6	50.4	
1936	January	141,743	179,501	97,232	85,500	8,000	3,732	418,476	33.9	42.9	23.2
	February	138,346	181,535	96,850	85,128	a/ 8,000	3,732	416,741	33.2	43.6	23.2
	March	133,809	186,831	96,659	84,937	8,000	3,732	417,299	32.1	44.7	23.2
	April	128,561	167,572	97,910	85,957	8,221	3,732	394,043	32.6	42.5	24.9
	May	116,897	157,010	98,401	86,448	8,221	3,732	372,308	31.4	42.2	26.4
	June	108,535	153,891	97,988	86,035	8,221	3,732	360,414	30.1	42.7	27.2
	July	103,907	147,136	100,256	87,927	8,693	a/ 3,636	a/ 351,299	29.6	41.9	28.5
	August	100,805	148,541	103,311	90,984	8,918	3,409	352,657	28.6	42.1	29.3
	September	98,479	148,843	103,608	90,868	9,225	3,515	350,930	28.1	42.4	29.5
	October	95,940	148,943	109,607	96,538	9,563	3,506	354,490	27.1	42.0	30.9
	November	96,708	146,783	111,745	98,504	9,759	3,482	355,236	27.2	41.3	31.5
	December	103,209	135,939	112,778	99,465	9,769	3,544	351,926	29.3	38.6	32.1
1937	January	115,105	130,940	112,917	99,705	9,631	3,581	358,962	32.1	36.5	31.4
	February	117,199	129,911	114,401	101,233	9,558	3,610	361,511	32.4	35.9	31.7
	March	109,944	125,132	115,818	102,509	9,668	3,641	350,894	31.3	35.7	33.0
	April	98,200	120,247	117,293	103,969	9,656	3,668	335,740	29.2	35.8	35.0
	May	78,100	117,550	116,647	103,301	9,670	3,676	312,297	25.0	37.6	37.4
	June	58,200	104,046	116,426	103,125	9,612	3,689	278,672	20.9	37.3	41.8
	July	60,900	90,506	116,831	103,480	9,654	3,697	268,237	22.7	33.7	43.6
	August	61,900	85,051	116,962	103,434	9,809	3,719	263,913	23.5	32.2	44.3
	September	58,100	83,259	117,411	103,773	9,900	3,738	258,770	22.5	32.1	45.4
	October	61,200	84,859	117,539	103,747	10,032	3,760	263,598	23.2	32.2	44.6
	November	72,000	86,921	117,406	103,437	10,200	3,749	276,327	26.0	31.5	42.5
	December	96,900	91,307	118,820	104,614	10,447	3,759	307,027	31.6	29.7	38.7
1938	January	120,971	108,367	118,963	104,619	10,588	3,756	348,301	34.7	31.1	34.2
	February	137,134	133,236	119,969	105,533	10,686	3,750	390,339	35.2	34.1	30.7
	March	144,777	185,104	121,706	107,129	10,789	3,788	451,587	32.0	41.0	27.0
	April	122,981	223,234	123,343	108,718	10,835	3,790	469,558	26.2	47.5	26.3
	May	108,638	235,473	124,398	109,700	10,876	3,822	468,509	23.2	50.2	26.6
	June	104,431	245,775	125,295	110,542	10,900	3,853	475,501	22.0	51.6	26.4
	July	102,851	263,529	125,916	111,145	10,900	3,871	492,296	20.9	53.5	25.6
	August	98,012	268,465	126,732	111,948	10,885	3,899	493,209	19.9	54.4	25.7
	September	92,156	281,909	127,216	112,466	b/ 10,824	3,926	501,281	18.4	56.2	25.4
	October	84,278	286,333	126,906	112,190	10,796	3,920	497,517	16.9	57.6	25.5
	November	82,658	278,367	126,751	112,065	a/ 10,762	3,924	487,776	16.9	57.1	26.0
	December	86,760	265,017	126,549	111,736	10,878	3,935	478,326	18.1	55.4	26.5
1939	January	95,200	250,322	126,029	111,133	10,902	3,944	471,551	20.2	53.1	26.7
	February	106,087	247,925	126,184	111,337	10,912	3,935	480,196	22.1	51.6	26.3
	March	101,574	246,730	126,804	111,985	10,878	3,941	475,108	21.4	51.9	26.7
	April	89,957	227,867	127,318	112,616	10,769	3,933	445,142	20.2	51.2	28.6
	May	89,033	211,943	129,975	115,317	10,729	3,929	430,951	20.7	49.2	30.1
	June	89,958	202,707	130,779	116,275	10,576	3,928	423,444	21.2	47.9	30.9
	July	95,532	186,163	132,096	117,739	10,403	3,954	413,791	23.0	45.1	31.9
	August	110,968	145,276	133,315	119,013	10,351	3,951	389,559	28.5	37.3	34.2
	September	119,761	122,657	135,141	120,925	10,279	3,937	377,559	31.7	32.5	35.8
	October	111,638	129,963	137,826	123,708	10,187	3,931	379,427	29.4	34.3	36.3
	November	100,271	134,163	139,537	125,525	10,111	3,901	373,971	26.8	35.9	37.3
	December	94,161	138,828	139,688	125,699	10,073	3,916	371,677	25.3	37.3	37.4

a/ Federal participation commences.

b/ Federal participation ends.

TABLE XXXI.
PENNSYLVANIA
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Percent of Total		
					Dependent Old Age	Blind			A	B	C
1933	July	449,103						449,103	100.0		
	August	412,477						412,477	100.0		
	September	386,920						386,920	100.0		
	October	369,410						369,410	100.0		
	November	367,802	5,599					373,401	98.5	1.5	
	December	363,971	81,115					445,086	81.8	18.2	
1934	January	359,058	316,952					676,010	53.1	46.9	
	February	359,915	227,405					587,320	61.3	38.7	
	March	370,375	193,006					563,381	65.7	34.3	
	April	387,680	3,083					390,763	99.2	.8	
	May	420,054	217					420,271	100.0	a/	
	June	394,221	11					394,232	100.0	a/	
	July	381,646	4					381,650	100.0	a/	
	August	399,492						399,492	100.0		
	September	387,656						387,656	100.0		
	October	389,057						389,057	100.0		
	November	403,958						403,958	100.0		
	December	441,757						441,757	100.0		
1935	January	464,345						464,345	100.0		
	February	483,792						483,792	100.0		
	March	494,377						494,377	100.0		
	April	490,580						490,580	100.0		
	May	492,274						492,274	100.0		
	June	467,737						467,737	100.0		
	July	463,577						463,577	100.0		
	August	474,160	177					474,337	100.0	a/	
	September	458,599	9,208					467,807	98.0	2.0	
	October	440,693	78,961					519,654	84.8	15.2	
	November	411,002	171,019					582,021	70.6	29.4	
	December	294,919	218,146					513,065	57.5	42.5	
1936	January	261,670	251,495	52,210	39,345	8,440	4,425	565,375	46.3	44.5	9.2
	February	231,415	271,936	54,784	39,373	8,539	6,872 b/	558,135	41.5	48.7	9.8
	March	220,513	284,618	55,457	39,157	8,594	7,706	560,588	39.3	50.8	9.9
	April	211,019	262,081	55,683	39,157	8,648	7,878	528,783	40.0	49.5	10.5
	May	203,689	238,199	56,536	39,971	8,662	7,903	498,424	40.9	47.8	11.3
	June	195,674	234,014	56,654	39,598	8,651	8,405	486,342	40.2	48.1	11.7
	July	190,718	238,033	61,394	44,042 b/	8,654	8,698	490,145	38.9	48.6	12.5
	August	183,187	248,084	65,589	47,929	8,669 b/	8,991	496,860	36.9	49.9	13.2
	September	166,373	249,060	65,823	48,010	8,634	9,179	481,256	34.6	51.7	13.7
	October	158,448	249,477	70,433	52,451	8,561	9,421	478,358	33.1	52.2	14.7
	November	149,691	248,333	75,519	56,730	9,254	9,535	473,543	31.6	52.4	16.0
	December	156,759	229,375	81,194	62,036	9,530	9,628	467,828	33.5	49.1	17.4
1937	January	165,660	225,211	87,505	67,703	10,064	9,738	478,376	34.6	47.1	18.3
	February	175,257	221,112	91,456	70,917	10,647	9,892	487,825	35.9	45.4	18.7
	March	181,190	215,933	96,576	74,886	11,687	10,003	493,699	36.7	43.7	19.6
	April	176,240	204,582	104,077	81,097	12,824	10,156	484,899	36.3	42.2	21.5
	May	163,454	197,275	112,075	87,623	14,146	10,306	472,804	34.6	41.7	23.7
	June	155,425	183,513	115,864	90,073	15,330	10,461	454,802	34.2	40.3	25.5
	July	160,003	162,104	117,624	91,370	15,743	10,511	439,731	36.4	36.9	26.7
	August	164,762	154,066	119,219	92,453	16,094	10,672	438,047	37.6	35.2	27.2
	September	165,418	149,021	120,628	93,517	16,332	10,779	435,067	38.0	34.3	27.7
	October	165,006	153,859	120,952	93,607	16,531	10,814	439,817	37.5	35.0	27.5
	November	160,838	157,851	122,341	94,684	16,725	10,932	441,030	36.5	35.8	27.7
	December	189,042	159,107	123,505	95,504	16,985	11,016	471,654	40.1	33.7	26.2
1938	January	231,685	172,598	124,214	95,775	17,298	11,141 c/	528,497	43.8	32.7	23.5
	February	238,487	193,274	123,656	95,028	17,412	11,216	555,417	42.9	34.8	22.3
	March	218,767	209,310	123,265	94,337	17,633	11,295	551,342	39.7	38.0	22.3
	April	217,238	227,394	123,007	93,871	17,714	11,422	567,639	38.3	40.0	21.7
	May	218,467	237,014	122,965	92,561	17,896	11,508	578,446	37.8	41.0	21.2
	June	228,045	252,065	120,828	91,297	17,905	11,626	600,938	37.9	42.0	20.1
	July	231,243	271,716	119,841	90,147	17,962	11,732	622,800	37.1	43.6	19.3
	August	232,991	268,492	118,495	89,036	17,656	11,803	619,978	37.6	43.3	19.1
	September	243,867	272,533	118,348	88,994	17,460	11,894	634,748	38.4	43.0	18.6
	October	241,681	281,773	118,150	88,958	17,215	11,977	641,604	37.7	43.9	18.4
	November	231,525	288,221	117,593	88,402	17,178	12,013	637,339	36.3	45.2	18.5
	December	236,937	264,343	118,660	88,342	18,290	12,028	619,940	38.2	42.6	19.2
1939	January	260,672	248,570	120,486	87,837	20,601	12,048	629,728	41.4	39.5	19.1
	February	272,728	240,915	123,193	87,231	23,802	12,160	636,836	42.8	37.8	19.4
	March	281,708	238,731	124,986	89,941	22,868	12,177	645,425	43.6	37.0	19.4
	April	273,989	216,052	113,751	85,805	15,713	12,233	603,792	45.4	35.8	18.8
	May	272,322	202,284	114,510	84,320	17,992	12,198	589,116	46.3	34.3	19.4
	June	264,153	182,240	122,606	81,949	28,395	12,262	568,999	46.4	32.0	21.6
	July	279,548	144,538	122,905	81,496	29,073	12,336	546,991	51.0	26.5	22.5
	August	300,355	134,335	122,885	81,029	29,411	12,445	557,575	53.9	24.1	22.0
	September	319,065	120,137	122,755	80,495	29,811	12,449	561,957	56.8	21.4	21.8
	October	287,872	137,576	122,376	79,916	29,935	12,525	547,824	52.6	25.1	22.3
	November	244,731	142,341	121,620	79,297	29,734	12,589	508,692	48.0	28.0	24.0
	December	224,626	142,762	121,308	78,374	30,245	12,689	488,696	46.0	29.2	24.8

a/ Less than 1/10 of one per cent. b/ Federal participation commences. c/ Federal participation ends.

TABLE XXXII.
WEST VIRGINIA
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Percent of Total		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	123,055						123,055	100.0		
	August	127,653						127,653	100.0		
	September	100,832						100,832	100.0		
	October	98,199						98,199	100.0		
	November	105,108		387				105,495	99.6	.4	
	December	71,810		51,790				123,600	58.1	41.9	
1934	January	63,684	84,976					148,660	42.8	57.2	
	February	62,633	61,797					124,430	50.3	49.7	
	March	71,283	36,346					107,629	66.2	33.8	
	April	60,831	1,036					61,867	98.3	1.7	
	May	75,988	8					75,996	100.0		
	June	79,058						79,058	100.0		
	July	79,995						79,995	100.0		
	August	79,889						79,889	100.0		
	September	82,619						82,619	100.0		
	October	85,739						85,739	100.0		
	November	88,709						88,709	100.0		
	December	92,079						92,079	100.0		
1935	January	96,760						96,760	100.0		
	February	93,950						93,950	100.0		
	March	93,747						93,747	100.0		
	April	91,259						91,259	100.0		
	May	90,945						90,945	100.0		
	June	86,695						86,695	100.0		
	July	87,908						87,908	100.0		
	August	86,379	100					86,479	99.9	.1	
	September	81,709	2,193					83,902	97.4	2.6	
	October	78,418	6,368					84,786	92.5	7.5	
	November	71,097	26,694					97,791	72.7	27.3	
	December	56,307	50,689					106,996	52.6	47.4	
1936	January	38,398	53,285					91,683	41.9	58.1	
	February	32,036	55,909					87,945	36.4	63.6	
	March	28,402	56,601					85,003	33.4	66.6	
	April	27,108	50,724					77,832	34.8	65.2	
	May	25,611	46,250					71,861	35.6	64.4	
	June	24,642	43,790					68,432	36.0	64.0	
	July	23,624	42,553					66,177	35.7	64.3	
	August	23,577	42,477					66,054	35.7	64.3	
	September	24,091	42,670					66,761	36.1	63.9	
	October	24,621	44,513					69,134	35.6	64.4	
	November	22,000	44,279	2,875	2,875 ^{a/}			69,154	31.8	64.0	4.2
	December	17,500	42,175	4,781	4,781			64,456	27.2	65.4	7.4
1937	January	14,500	39,552	8,507	8,264	205 ^{a/}	38 ^{a/}	62,559	23.2	63.2	13.6
	February	16,800	38,460	10,734	10,418	247	69	65,994	25.5	58.2	16.3
	March	18,400	36,985	15,187	13,589	1,355	243	70,572	26.1	52.4	21.5
	April	21,300	36,818	18,277	15,718	2,143	416	76,395	27.9	48.2	23.9
	May	20,400	36,380	20,503	17,120	2,797	586	77,283	26.4	47.1	26.5
	June	19,600	33,682	22,317	18,128	3,526	663	75,599	25.9	44.6	29.5
	July	16,700	29,782	23,705	19,041	3,949	715	70,187	23.8	42.4	33.8
	August	15,700	28,040	24,211	18,932	4,541	738	67,951	23.1	41.3	35.6
	September	15,200	27,057	24,091	18,687	4,661	743	66,348	22.9	40.8	36.3
	October	15,200	27,032	24,375	18,663	4,976	736	66,607	22.8	40.6	36.6
	November	15,400	27,781	24,474	18,606	5,122	746	67,655	22.8	41.0	36.2
	December	18,100	28,716	24,707	18,659	5,290	758	71,523	25.3	40.2	34.5
1938	January	22,624	32,117	24,833	18,647	5,430	756	79,574	28.4	40.4	31.2
	February	23,688	35,189	24,920	18,649	5,520	751	83,797	28.3	42.0	29.7
	March	24,078	39,513	24,872	18,541	5,575	756	88,463	27.2	44.7	28.1
	April	21,763	42,673	24,971	18,589	5,636	752	89,407	24.3	47.8	27.9
	May	23,985	43,042	24,995	18,538	5,704	753	92,022	26.1	46.8	27.1
	June	24,763	46,411	24,845	18,393	5,708	744	96,019	25.8	48.3	25.9
	July	20,843	50,325	24,548	18,135	5,677	736	95,716	21.8	52.6	25.6
	August	21,556	51,326	24,372	17,933	5,711	728	97,254	22.2	52.8	25.0
	September	22,142	52,563	24,383	17,939	5,718	726	99,088	22.3	53.1	24.6
	October	21,937	52,972	24,432	17,925	5,776	731	99,341	22.1	53.3	24.6
	November	21,664	53,125	24,522	17,925	5,850	747	99,311	21.8	53.5	24.7
	December	22,185	50,956	24,678	17,978	5,940	754	97,819	22.7	52.1	25.2
1939	January	22,355	48,365	24,723	17,912	6,059	752	95,443	23.4	50.7	24.9
	February	22,714	47,655	25,151	17,991	6,397	763	95,520	23.8	49.9	26.3
	March	21,451	48,348	25,365	18,032	6,567	766	95,164	22.5	50.8	26.7
	April	19,646	44,645	25,530	17,996	6,765	769	89,821	21.9	49.7	28.4
	May	17,721	44,323	25,837	18,095	6,960	782	87,881	20.2	50.4	29.4
	June	14,137	40,524	26,131	18,168	7,162	801	80,792	17.5	50.2	32.3
	July	11,000	38,382	26,194	18,133	7,254	807	75,576	14.6	50.9	34.5
	August	10,780	31,371	26,000	17,854	7,336	810	68,151	15.8	46.0	38.2
	September	10,363	28,210	25,925	17,796	7,314	815	64,498	16.0	43.7	40.3
	October	10,956	27,140	25,906	17,749	7,338	819	64,002	17.1	42.4	40.5
	November	10,775	29,831	25,505	17,446	7,245	814	66,111	16.3	45.1	38.6
	December	12,223	32,639	25,465	17,362	7,289	814	70,327	17.4	46.4	36.2

^{a/} Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXXIII.
WISCONSIN
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Fed. Work Programs	C Total Spec. Categories	Special Categories			Total	Per cent of Total		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	78,896						78,896	100.0		
	August	72,173						72,173	100.0		
	September	68,613						68,613	100.0		
	October	68,730						68,730	100.0		
	November	75,190	21,108					96,298	78.1	21.9	
	December	65,720	142,045					207,765	31.6	68.4	
1934	January	54,705	134,436					189,141	28.9	71.1	
	February	64,467	75,396					139,863	46.1	53.9	
	March	77,312	53,055					130,367	59.3	40.7	
	April	112,501	1,552					114,053	98.6	1.4	
	May	104,697	141					104,838	99.9	.1	
	June	107,314	19					107,333	100.0		
	July	95,753						95,753	100.0		
	August	99,700						99,700	100.0		
	September	105,404						105,404	100.0		
	October	107,139						107,139	100.0		
	November	110,038						110,038	100.0		
	December	116,876						116,876	100.0		
1935	January	124,724						124,724	100.0		
	February	128,179						128,179	100.0		
	March	117,298						117,298	100.0		
	April	114,988						114,988	100.0		
	May	108,299						108,299	100.0		
	June	102,437						102,437	100.0		
	July	95,442						95,442	100.0		
	August	91,573						91,573	100.0		
	September	89,391	4,433					93,824	95.3	4.7	
	October	91,267	16,281					107,548	84.9	15.1	
	November	88,224	48,866					137,090	64.4	35.6	
	December	68,718	60,056					128,774	53.4	46.6	
1936	January	57,043	64,971	19,697	10,868	6,844	1,985	141,711	40.3	45.8	13.9
	February	55,022	66,291	25,319	16,164 ^{a/}	7,145 ^{a/}	2,010 ^{a/}	146,632	37.5	45.2	17.3
	March	51,609	64,108	30,559	21,100	7,409	2,050	146,276	35.3	43.8	20.9
	April	46,991	58,773	34,586	24,809	7,681	2,096	140,350	33.5	41.9	24.6
	May	41,041	54,128	37,411	27,402	7,893	2,116	132,580	31.0	40.8	28.2
	June	35,240	49,594	39,435	29,259	8,047	2,129	124,269	28.4	39.9	31.7
	July	33,547	48,391	40,347	30,075	8,153	2,119	122,285	27.4	39.6	33.0
	August	33,181	51,213	41,489	31,118	8,249	2,122	125,883	26.4	40.6	33.0
	September	33,016	63,453	42,380	31,985	8,305	2,090	138,849	23.8	45.7	30.5
	October	34,284	75,860	43,292	32,821	8,403	2,068	153,436	22.3	49.5	28.2
	November	36,595	74,871	44,052	33,482	8,528	2,042	155,518	23.5	48.2	28.3
	December	40,924	53,069	44,653	33,992	8,627	2,034	138,646	29.5	38.3	32.2
1937	January	45,708	48,440	43,253	34,536	8,717	2,017	137,401	33.3	35.3	31.4
	February	47,425	50,796	45,838	35,004	8,834	2,000	144,059	32.9	35.3	31.4
	March	44,945	51,089	46,370	35,463	8,904	2,003	142,404	31.6	35.9	32.5
	April	40,217	47,621	46,841	35,815	9,031	1,995	134,679	29.9	35.3	34.8
	May	35,818	44,616	46,958	35,936	9,040	1,982	127,392	28.1	35.0	36.9
	June	31,336	42,405	47,210	36,208	9,022	1,980	120,951	25.9	35.1	39.0
	July	28,312	37,996	47,413	36,358	9,076	1,979	113,721	24.9	33.4	41.7
	August	26,971	35,624	47,720	36,594	9,151	1,975	110,315	24.4	32.3	43.3
	September	27,775	33,698	47,975	36,809	9,190	1,976	109,448	25.4	30.8	43.8
	October	31,216	33,977	48,162	36,927	9,263	1,970	113,355	27.5	30.0	42.5
	November	35,824	34,544	48,676	37,310	9,385	1,981	119,044	30.1	29.0	40.9
	December	44,688	37,408	49,393	37,816	9,589	1,988	131,489	34.0	28.4	37.6
1938	January	54,517	43,381	49,985	38,276	9,727	1,982	147,883	36.9	29.3	33.8
	February	57,372	49,011	50,578	38,784	9,819	1,975	156,961	36.6	31.2	32.2
	March	55,657	61,716	51,130	39,236	9,928	1,966	168,503	33.0	36.6	30.4
	April	49,141	69,526	51,664	39,699	10,001	1,964	170,331	28.9	40.8	30.3
	May	44,616	71,589	52,218	40,190	10,064	1,964	168,423	26.5	42.5	31.0
	June	42,452	72,726	52,783	40,714	10,110	1,959	167,961	25.3	43.3	31.4
	July	39,930	77,018	53,271	41,148	10,164	1,959	170,219	23.4	45.3	31.3
	August	39,440	80,133	53,709	41,542	10,209	1,958	173,282	22.8	46.2	31.0
	September	39,380	82,621	54,246	41,997	10,288	1,961	176,274	22.3	46.9	30.8
	October	42,727	85,917	54,818	42,482	10,370	1,966	183,462	23.3	46.8	29.9
	November	44,848	85,775	55,527	43,035	10,526	1,966	186,150	24.1	46.1	29.8
	December	48,948	80,043	56,325	43,659	10,701	1,965	185,316	26.4	43.2	30.4
1939	January	52,717	77,703	57,074	44,211	10,884	1,979	187,494	28.1	41.4	30.5
	February	53,547	75,332	57,789	44,747	11,058	1,984	186,668	28.7	40.4	30.9
	March	54,277	74,334	58,292	45,163	11,168	1,961	186,903	29.0	39.8	31.2
	April	51,570	69,485	58,923	45,660	11,293	1,970	179,978	28.7	38.6	32.7
	May	48,205	63,714	59,447	46,087	11,390	1,970	171,366	28.1	37.2	34.7
	June	44,746	62,723	59,970	46,566	11,425	1,979	167,439	26.7	37.5	35.8
	July	43,733	57,394	60,520	47,042	11,486	1,992	161,647	27.0	35.5	37.5
	August	44,248	48,037	61,144	47,560	11,588	1,996	153,429	28.7	31.3	40.0
	September	49,800	43,425	61,846	48,137	11,711	1,998	155,071	32.0	28.0	40.0
	October	49,950	47,744	62,463	48,709	11,764	1,990	160,157	31.2	29.8	39.0
	November	49,350	45,987	63,096	49,257	11,841	1,998	153,433	31.0	29.0	40.0
	December	50,599	51,166	63,606	49,652	11,942	2,012	165,371	30.3	31.2	38.5

^{a/} Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXXIV.
STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA FOR ALL FORMS OF RELIEF
1933-1938

Year	State	Population Estimated July 1 (000)	Direct Relief	Special a/ Categories	Sponsorship of Fed. Wrk. Programs (000)	Total	Per Capita			
							Direct Relief	Special Spon. Cate- gories	Spon. of Fed. Wrk. Program	Total
1933	ILL.	7,756	\$18,775,538		\$ 1,055	\$19,830,538	\$2.42		\$0.14	\$2.56
1934		7,790	34,691,820		4,247	38,938,820	4.45		.55	5.00
1935		7,817	22,421,473		1,087	23,508,473	2.87		.14	3.01
1936		7,845	48,177,370	\$ 5,396,553	20,733	74,306,923	6.14	\$0.69	2.64	9.47
1937		7,878	49,279,518	16,010,490	26,693	91,983,008	6.25	2.03	3.39	11.67
1938		7,878	53,482,961	17,413,060	33,395	104,291,021	6.79	2.21	4.24	13.24
1933	IND.	3,364	5,798,790		1,059	6,857,790	1.72		.32	2.04
1934		3,400	10,764,092		2,878	13,642,092	3.16		.85	4.01
1935		3,429	11,958,169		919	12,877,169	3.49		.27	3.76
1936		3,459	6,324,839	2,055,283	6,776	15,156,122	1.83	.59	1.96	4.38
1937		3,474	6,182,072	5,779,828	9,013	20,974,900	1.78	1.66	2.59	6.04
1938		3,474	10,414,375	7,679,000	13,518	31,611,375	3.00	2.21	3.89	9.10
1933	MD.	1,657	4,896,023		94	4,990,023	2.95		.06	3.01
1934		1,664	5,130,228		428	5,558,228	3.08		.26	3.34
1935		1,669	2,540,447		95	2,635,447	1.52		.06	1.58
1936		1,674	2,653,717	1,795,690	1,164	5,613,407	1.59	1.01	.69	3.35
1937		1,679	2,140,525	2,886,591	2,045	7,072,116	1.27	1.72	1.22	4.21
1938		1,679	2,570,339	3,627,000	2,428	8,625,339	1.53	2.16	1.45	5.14
1933	MASS.	4,309	33,299,784		772	34,071,784	7.73		.18	7.91
1934		4,326	32,768,610		3,013	35,781,610	7.57		.70	8.27
1935		4,375	38,416,318		212	38,628,318	8.78		.05	8.83
1936		4,425	23,580,020	8,011,596	9,274	40,865,616	5.33	1.81	2.10	9.24
1937		4,426	22,539,862	12,869,242	13,330	48,739,104	5.09	2.91	3.01	11.01
1938		4,426	26,916,644	17,708,000	16,624	61,243,644	6.08	4.00	3.76	13.84
1933	MICH.	4,716	8,101,726		622	8,723,726	1.72		.13	1.85
1934		4,680	19,651,364		1,916	21,567,364	4.20		.41	4.61
1935		4,731	16,605,125		734	17,339,125	3.51		.16	3.67
1936		4,783	20,780,055	3,974,742	9,161	33,915,797	4.34	.83	1.92	7.09
1937		4,830	17,136,490	8,177,735	15,792	41,106,225	3.55	1.69	3.27	8.51
1938		4,830	33,260,692	10,900,000	18,793	62,953,692	6.89	2.25	3.89	13.03
1933	N. J.	4,202	15,338,520		393	15,731,520	3.65		.09	3.74
1934		4,249	15,412,337		1,905	17,317,337	3.63		.45	4.08
1935		4,288	19,448,437		218	19,666,437	4.54		.05	4.59
1936		4,328	17,910,626	3,493,089	4,317	25,720,715	4.14	.81	1.00	5.94
1937		4,343	17,130,498	5,596,840	17,111	39,838,338	3.94	1.29	3.94	9.17
1938		4,343	23,458,431	6,000,000	22,318	51,776,431	5.40	1.38	5.14	11.92
1933	N. Y.	12,791	75,087,496		2,248	77,335,496	5.87		.18	6.05
1934		12,846	117,838,758		9,460	127,298,758	9.17		.74	9.91
1935		12,890	131,771,125		4,117	135,888,125	10.22		.32	10.54
1936		12,935	143,789,798	23,239,557	30,916	197,945,355	11.12	1.79	2.39	15.30
1937		12,959	138,526,971	24,081,968	32,570	195,178,939	10.69	1.86	2.51	15.06
1938		12,959	149,518,009	30,000,000	47,735	227,253,009	11.54	2.32	3.68	17.54
1933	OHIO	6,691	16,832,307		1,310	18,142,307	2.52		.19	2.71
1934		6,701	21,440,097		3,768	25,208,097	3.20		.56	3.76
1935		6,707	12,339,620		1,117	13,456,620	1.84		.17	2.01
1936		6,713	27,950,011	13,002,578	14,565	55,517,589	4.16	1.94	2.17	8.27
1937		6,733	20,611,797	16,084,664	19,194	55,890,461	3.06	2.39	2.85	8.30
1938		6,733	25,250,244	19,000,000	25,386	69,636,244	3.75	2.82	3.77	10.34
1933	PENNA.	9,918	39,809,928		791	40,600,928	4.01		.08	4.09
1934		10,000	40,517,136		5,643	46,160,136	4.05		.56	4.62
1935		10,067	52,403,910		1,076	53,479,910	5.21		.10	5.31
1936		10,136	72,762,695	9,851,992	12,204	94,818,687	7.18	.97	1.20	9.35
1937		10,176	63,283,130	19,624,584	21,861	104,768,714	6.23	1.93	2.15	10.30
1938		10,176	83,549,496	20,000,000	32,809	136,358,496	8.22	1.96	3.22	13.40
1933	W. VA.	1,786	786,278		120	906,278	.44		.07	.51
1934		1,802	2,762,397		387	3,149,397	1.53		.22	1.75
1935		1,816	3,028,197		108	3,136,197	1.67		.06	1.73
1936		1,830	3,691,654	32,500	3,238	6,962,154	2.01	.02	1.77	3.80
1937		1,865	2,873,899	1,839,126	4,753	9,466,025	1.54	.99	2.55	5.08
1938		1,865	3,504,158	2,400,000	5,990	11,894,158	1.88	1.29	3.21	6.38
1933	WISC.	2,917	7,849,729		620	8,469,729	2.69		.21	2.90
1934		2,908	8,419,185		1,311	9,730,185	2.90		.45	3.35
1935		2,908	13,963,784		843	14,806,784	4.80		.29	5.09
1936		2,908	12,130,646	4,726,068	8,019	24,875,714	4.17	1.62	2.76	8.55
1937		2,926	11,546,694	6,825,233	8,798	27,169,927	3.95	2.33	3.01	9.29
1938		2,926	12,723,385	8,652,000	11,466	32,841,385	4.35	2.95	3.92	11.22

a/ Estimated.

TABLE XXXV.

STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF
1933-38

Year	State	Population Estimated July 1 (000)	Local Expenditures Direct Relief	State Expenditures Direct Relief	Total State and Local Expenditures Direct Relief	Per Capita			Per Cent	
						Local	State	Total	State	Local
1933	ILL.	7,756	\$ 4,947,314	\$13,828,224	\$18,775,538	\$0.64	\$1.78	\$2.42	73.7	26.3
1934		7,790	4,241,800	30,450,020	34,691,820	.54	3.91	4.45	87.8	12.2
1935		7,817	4,572,208	17,849,265	22,421,473	.59	2.28	2.87	79.6	20.4
1936		7,845	5,048,636	43,128,734	48,177,370	.64	5.50	6.14	89.5	10.5
1937		7,878	14,823,496	34,456,022	49,279,518	1.88	4.37	6.25	69.9	30.1
1938		7,878	17,811,164	35,671,797	53,482,961	2.26	4.53	6.79	66.7	33.3
1933	IND.	3,364	5,786,153	12,637	5,798,790	1.72		1.72	.2	99.8
1934		3,400	10,743,603	20,489	10,764,092	3.16	.01	3.17	.2	99.8
1935		3,429	11,826,659	131,510	11,958,169	3.45	.04	3.49	1.1	98.9
1936		3,446	6,315,961	8,878	6,324,839	1.83		1.84	.1	99.9
1937		3,467	6,177,888	4,184	6,182,072	1.78		1.78	.1	99.9
1938		3,467	10,304,198	110,177	10,414,375	2.97	.03	3.00	1.1	98.9
1933	MD.	1,657	124,100	4,771,923	4,896,023	.07	2.88	2.95	97.5	2.5
1934		1,664	733,871	4,396,357	5,130,228	.44	2.64	3.08	85.7	14.3
1935		1,669	296,118	2,244,329	2,540,447	.18	1.34	1.52	88.3	11.7
1936		1,674	1,293,798	1,359,919	2,653,717	.77	.81	1.58	51.2	48.8
1937		1,677	1,178,616	961,909	2,140,525	.70	.57	1.27	44.9	55.1
1938		1,677	2,057,310	513,029	2,570,339	1.23	.30	1.53	19.9	80.1
1933	MASS.	4,309	33,008,671	291,093	33,299,784	7.66	.07	7.73	.9	99.1
1934		4,326	32,619,624	148,986	32,768,610	7.54	.03	7.57	.5	99.5
1935		4,375	38,298,541	117,777	38,416,318	8.75	.03	8.78	.3	99.7
1936		4,425	23,523,000	57,020	23,580,020	5.32	.01	5.33	.2	99.8
1937		4,426	21,229,635	1,310,227	22,539,862	4.80	.29	5.09	5.8	94.2
1938		4,426	26,856,644	60,000	26,916,644	6.07	.01	6.08	.2	99.8
1933	MICH.	4,716	2,892,466	5,209,260	8,101,726	.62	1.10	1.72	64.3	35.7
1934		4,680	7,662,740	11,988,624	19,651,364	1.64	2.56	4.20	61.0	39.0
1935		4,731	7,336,704	9,268,421	16,605,125	1.55	1.96	3.51	55.8	44.2
1936		4,783	8,837,368	11,942,687	20,780,055	1.84	2.50	4.34	57.5	42.5
1937		4,830	6,315,738	10,820,752	17,136,490	1.31	2.24	3.55	63.2	36.8
1938		4,830	12,344,234	20,916,458	33,260,692	2.56	4.33	6.89	62.9	37.1
1933	N. J.	4,202	2,968,023	12,370,497	15,338,520	.71	2.94	3.65	80.6	19.4
1934		4,249	2,615,559	12,796,778	15,412,337	.62	3.01	3.63	83.0	17.0
1935		4,288	4,122,990	15,325,447	19,448,437	.96	3.57	4.54	78.8	21.2
1936		4,328	5,522,998	12,387,628	17,910,626	1.28	2.86	4.14	69.2	30.8
1937		4,343	4,499,524	12,630,974	17,130,498	1.03	2.91	3.94	73.7	26.3
1938		4,343	5,771,761	17,686,670	23,458,431	1.33	4.07	5.40	75.4	24.6
1933	N. Y.	12,791	61,515,101	13,572,395	75,087,496	4.81	1.06	5.87	18.1	81.9
1934		12,846	72,171,200	45,667,558	117,838,758	5.62	3.55	9.17	38.8	61.2
1935		12,890	81,916,334	49,854,791	131,771,125	6.35	3.87	10.22	37.8	62.2
1936		12,935	82,183,121	61,606,677	143,789,798	6.35	4.77	11.12	42.9	57.1
1937		12,959	83,026,771	55,500,200	138,526,971	6.41	4.28	10.69	40.1	59.9
1938		12,959	89,360,643	60,157,366	149,518,009	6.90	4.64	11.54	40.2	59.8
1933	OHIO	6,691	8,556,112	8,276,195	16,832,307	1.28	1.24	2.52	49.2	50.8
1934		6,701	3,542,832	17,897,265	21,440,097	.53	2.67	3.20	83.5	16.5
1935		6,707	3,825,545	8,514,075	12,339,620	.57	1.27	1.84	69.0	31.0
1936		6,713	2,753,452	25,196,559	27,950,011	.41	3.75	4.16	90.1	9.9
1937		6,733	9,539,636	11,022,161	20,611,797	1.42	1.64	3.06	53.5	46.5
1938		6,733	17,030,533	8,219,711	25,250,244	2.53	1.22	3.75	32.6	67.4
1933	PENNA.	9,918	5,174,157	34,635,771	39,809,928	.52	3.49	4.01	87.0	13.0
1934		10,000	10,451,799	30,065,337	40,517,136	1.04	3.01	4.05	74.2	25.8
1935		10,067	9,346,873	43,057,047	52,403,910	.93	4.28	5.21	82.2	17.8
1936		10,136	60,943	72,701,752	72,762,695	.01	7.17	7.18	99.9	.1
1937		10,158	1,040	63,282,090	63,283,130		6.23	6.23	100.0	a/
1938		10,158	64	83,549,432	83,549,496		8.22	8.22	100.0	a/
1933	W. VA.	1,786	783,955	2,323	786,278	.44		.44	.3	99.7
1934		1,802	462,938	2,299,459	2,762,397	.25	1.28	1.53	83.2	16.8
1935		1,816	312,991	2,715,206	3,028,197	.17	1.50	1.67	89.7	10.3
1936		1,830	225,534	3,466,120	3,691,654	.12	1.89	2.01	93.9	6.1
1937		1,865	591,465	2,282,434	2,873,899	.32	1.22	1.54	79.4	20.6
1938		1,865	876,038	2,628,120	3,504,158	.47	1.41	1.88	75.0	25.0
1933	WISC.	2,917	7,004,686	845,043	7,849,729	2.40	.29	2.69	10.8	89.2
1934		2,908	8,209,834	209,351	8,419,185	2.82	.08	2.90	2.5	97.5
1935		2,908	10,783,862	3,179,922	13,963,784	3.71	1.09	4.80	22.8	77.2
1936		2,908	9,089,484	3,041,162	12,130,646	3.13	1.04	4.17	25.1	74.9
1937		2,926	9,664,939	1,881,755	11,546,694	3.30	.65	3.95	16.3	83.7
1938		2,926	10,699,786	2,023,599	12,723,385	3.66	.69	4.35	15.9	84.1

a/ Less than 1/10 of one per cent.

TABLE XXXVI

STATE, LOCAL AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF
(Amounts in Thousands)

STATE	Year	Popula- tion	Expenditures for Direct Relief				Per Cent			Per Capita			
			Local	State	Federal	Total	Local	State	Fed.	Local	State	Fed.	Total
ILL.	1933	7,756	4,947	\$13,828	\$59,943	\$78,718	6.3	17.5	76.2	\$0.64	\$1.78	\$7.72	\$10.14
	1934	7,790	4,242	30,450	72,219	106,911	4.0	28.5	67.5	.54	3.91	9.28	13.73
	1935	7,817	4,572	17,849	100,505	122,927	3.7	14.8	81.5	.59	2.28	12.95	15.82
	1936	7,845	5,049	43,129	918	49,095	10.2	88.0	1.8	.64	5.50	.12	6.26
	1937	7,878	14,823	34,456	376	49,656	29.8	69.4	.8	1.88	4.37	.05	6.30
	1938	7,878	17,811	35,672	17	53,500	33.0	67.0	a/	2.26	4.53	.02	6.81
IND.	1933	3,364	5,786	13	8,308	14,107	41.0	a/	59.0	1.72		2.47	4.19
	1934	3,400	10,744	20	20,713	31,477	34.0	a/	66.0	3.16	.01	6.09	9.26
	1935	3,429	11,827	132	22,762	34,720	34.1	.4	65.5	3.45	.04	6.64	10.12
	1936	3,459	6,316	9	678	7,002	90.3	.1	9.6	1.83		.20	2.03
	1937	3,474	6,178	4	491	6,673	92.5	a/	7.5	1.78		.14	1.92
	1938	3,474	10,304	110	287	10,701	96.5	1.0	2.5	2.97	.03	.08	3.08
MD.	1933	1,657	124	4,772	4,248	9,144	1.4	52.2	46.4	.07	2.88	2.57	5.52
	1934	1,664	734	4,396	14,717	19,847	3.7	22.3	74.0	.44	2.64	8.84	11.92
	1935	1,669	296	2,244	14,384	16,925	1.7	13.2	85.1	.18	1.34	8.62	10.14
	1936	1,674	1,294	1,360	58	2,712	47.6	50.3	2.1	.77	.81	.04	1.62
	1937	1,679	1,179	962		2,141	55.3	44.7	a/	.70	.57		1.27
	1938	1,679	2,057	513		2,570	80.0	20.0	a/	1.23	.30		1.53
MASS.	1933	4,309	33,009	291	7,157	40,457	81.6	.7	17.7	7.66	.07	1.66	9.39
	1934	4,326	32,620	149	40,498	73,267	44.5	.2	55.3	7.54	.03	9.36	16.93
	1935	4,375	38,299	118	67,151	105,568	36.2	.1	63.7	8.75	.03	15.35	24.13
	1936	4,425	6,316	9	678	7,002	90.2	.1	9.7	5.32	.01	.25	5.58
	1937	4,426	21,300	1,310	16	22,556	94.2	5.8	a/	4.80	.29		5.09
	1938	4,426	26,837	60		26,917	99.8	.2		6.07	.01		6.08
MICH.	1933	4,716	2,892	5,209	37,617	45,719	6.3	11.7	82.0	.62	1.10	7.97	9.69
	1934	4,680	7,663	11,989	41,185	60,837	12.6	19.7	67.7	1.64	2.56	8.80	13.00
	1935	4,731	7,337	9,268	49,839	66,444	11.0	14.0	75.0	1.55	1.96	10.53	14.04
	1936	4,783	8,337	11,943	445	21,225	41.7	56.2	2.1	1.84	2.50	.09	4.43
	1937	4,830	6,316	10,821	7	17,143	36.8	63.2	a/	1.31	2.24		3.55
	1938	4,830	12,344	20,916		33,261	37.0	63.0	a/	2.56	4.33		6.89
N. J.	1933	4,202	2,968	12,370	10,512	25,851	11.5	48.0	40.5	.71	2.94	2.50	6.15
	1934	4,249	2,616	12,797	34,518	49,931	5.2	25.6	69.3	.62	3.01	8.12	11.75
	1935	4,288	4,123	15,325	43,191	62,639	6.5	24.5	69.0	.96	3.58	10.07	14.61
	1936	4,328	5,523	12,388	1,913	19,824	27.7	62.7	9.6	1.28	2.86	.44	4.58
	1937	4,343	4,500	12,631	1	17,131	26.3	73.7	a/	1.03	2.91		3.94
	1938	4,343	5,772	17,687		23,458	24.7	75.3	a/	1.33	4.07		5.40
N. Y.	1933	12,791	61,515	13,572	68,644	143,732	42.7	9.5	47.8	4.81	1.06	5.37	11.24
	1934	12,846	72,171	45,668	157,588	275,427	26.1	16.5	57.4	5.62	3.55	12.27	21.44
	1935	12,890	81,916	49,855	177,370	309,141	26.6	16.1	57.3	6.35	3.87	13.76	23.98
	1936	12,935	82,183	61,607	5,689	149,478	55.0	41.2	3.8	6.35	4.77	.44	11.56
	1937	12,959	83,027	55,500	226	138,753	60.0	40.0	a/	6.41	4.28	.02	10.71
	1938	12,959	89,361	60,157	36	149,554	60.0	40.0	a/	6.90	4.64		11.54
OHIO	1933	6,691	8,556	8,276	29,365	46,197	18.5	17.9	63.6	1.28	1.24	4.38	6.90
	1934	6,701	3,543	17,897	59,138	80,578	4.4	22.2	73.4	.53	2.67	8.82	12.02
	1935	6,707	3,826	8,514	85,330	97,670	3.9	8.7	87.4	.57	1.27	12.72	14.56
	1936	6,713	2,753	25,197	1,136	29,086	9.5	86.6	3.9	.41	3.75	.17	4.33
	1937	6,733	9,590	11,022	107	20,719	46.3	53.2	.5	1.42	1.64	.02	3.08
	1938	6,733	17,031	8,220		25,250	67.4	32.6		2.53	1.22		3.75
PENNA.	1933	9,918	5,174	34,636	47,397	87,206	5.9	39.7	54.4	.52	3.49	4.78	8.79
	1934	10,000	10,452	30,065	105,643	146,161	7.1	20.6	72.3	1.04	3.01	10.56	14.61
	1935	10,067	9,347	43,057	160,584	212,988	4.4	20.2	75.4	.93	4.28	15.95	21.16
	1936	10,136	61	72,702	154	72,916	.1	99.7	.2	.01	7.17	.01	7.19
	1937	10,158	1	63,282		63,284		100.0			6.23		6.23
	1938	10,158		83,549		83,549		100.0			8.22		8.22
W. VA.	1933	1,786	784	2	16,244	17,030	4.6		95.4	.44		9.09	9.53
	1934	1,802	463	2,299	16,769	19,531	2.4	11.8	85.8	.25	1.28	9.31	10.84
	1935	1,816	313	2,715	17,681	20,710	1.5	13.1	85.4	.17	1.50	9.73	11.40
	1936	1,830	226	3,466	244	3,936	5.7	88.1	6.2	.12	1.89	.14	2.15
	1937	1,865	591	2,282		2,874	20.6	79.4		.32	1.22		1.55
	1938	1,865	876	2,628		3,504	25.0	75.0		.47	1.41		1.88
WISC.	1933	2,917	7,005	845	13,707	21,556	32.5	3.9	63.6	2.40	.29	4.70	7.39
	1934	2,908	8,210	209	30,732	39,151	21.0	.5	78.5	2.82	.07	10.57	13.46
	1935	2,908	10,784	3,180	35,225	49,188	21.9	6.5	71.6	3.71	1.09	12.11	16.91
	1936	2,908	9,089	3,041	1,051	13,182	68.9	23.1	8.0	3.13	1.04	.36	4.53
	1937	2,926	9,665	1,882	307	11,854	81.5	15.9	2.6	3.30	.65	.10	4.05
	1938	2,926	10,700	2,024	2	12,725	84.1	15.9		3.66	.69		4.35

a/ Less than 1/10 of one per cent

TABLE XXXVII.

RELIEF EXPENDITURES IN RELATION TO ESTIMATED TAX COLLECTION

State	Year	(Amounts in thousands of dollars)						Per Cent of				
		Estimated Tax Collection ^{a/}			Expenditures for			State & Local	State	Local	State & Local	State
		State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	Expenditures for Dir. Rel. plus Categories & Share of WPA	Taxes for Dir. Relief	Taxes for Dir. Relief	Taxes for Dir. Relief	Taxes for Rel. plus Categories & WPA
ILL.	1933	\$79,304	\$290,661	\$369,965	\$13,828	\$ 4,947	\$18,776	\$19,831	17.4	1.7	5.1	5.4
	1934	102,647	280,472	383,119	30,450	4,242	34,692	38,939	29.7	1.5	9.1	10.2
	1935	108,836	325,311	434,147	17,849	4,572	22,421	23,508	16.4	1.4	5.2	5.4
	1936	127,856	292,901	420,757	43,129	5,049	48,177	74,307	33.7	1.7	11.4	18.4
	1937	152,589	304,343	456,932	34,456	14,823	49,280	91,983	22.6	4.9	10.8	20.1
	1938	172,253	303,119	475,372	35,672	17,811	53,483	104,291	20.7	5.9	11.3	21.9
IND.	1933	30,897	104,328	135,225	13	5,786	5,799	6,858	b/	5.5	4.3	5.1
	1934	47,635	83,200	130,835	20	10,744	10,764	13,642	b/	12.9	8.2	10.4
	1935	51,597	94,827	146,424	132	11,827	11,958	12,877	.3	12.5	8.2	8.8
	1936	58,686	91,815	150,501	9	6,316	6,325	15,156	b/	6.9	4.2	10.0
	1937	68,461	98,463	166,924	4	6,178	6,182	20,975	b/	6.3	3.7	12.6
	1938	74,065	98,864	172,929	110	10,304	10,414	31,611	.1	10.4	6.0	18.3
MD.	1933	21,616	50,935	72,551	4,772	124	4,896	4,990	22.1	.2	6.7	6.9
	1934	22,813	50,222	73,035	4,396	734	5,130	5,558	19.3	1.4	7.0	7.6
	1935	24,485	56,335	80,820	2,244	296	2,540	2,635	9.2	.5	3.1	3.3
	1936	29,161	55,111	84,272	1,360	1,294	2,654	5,613	4.7	2.3	3.1	6.7
	1937	30,281	56,281	86,562	962	1,179	2,141	7,072	3.1	2.1	2.5	8.2
	1938	32,716	56,281	88,997	513	2,057	2,570	8,625	1.6	3.7	2.9	9.7
MASS.	1933	49,325	233,979	283,304	291	33,009	33,300	34,072	.6	14.1	11.8	12.0
	1934	53,819	242,718	296,537	149	32,620	32,769	35,782	.3	13.4	11.1	12.1
	1935	58,000	248,324	306,324	118	38,299	38,416	38,628	.2	15.4	12.5	12.6
	1936	62,407	255,265	317,672	57	23,523	23,580	40,866	b/	9.2	7.4	12.9
	1937	73,900	250,458	324,358	1,310	21,230	22,540	48,739	1.8	8.5	6.9	15.0
	1938	73,900 ^{c/}	250,458 ^{c/}	324,358 ^{c/}	60	26,857	26,917	61,249	.1	10.7	8.3	18.9
MICH.	1933	50,119	207,519	257,638	5,209	2,892	8,102	8,724	10.4	1.4	3.1	3.4
	1934	81,375	172,006	253,381	11,989	7,663	19,651	21,567	14.7	4.5	7.8	8.5
	1935	92,194	172,988	265,182	9,268	7,337	16,605	17,339	10.1	4.2	6.3	6.5
	1936	99,097	169,852	266,949	11,943	8,837	20,780	33,916	12.1	5.2	7.8	12.7
	1937	134,853	148,741	283,594	10,821	6,316	17,136	41,106	8.0	4.2	6.0	14.5
	1938	152,189	150,194	302,383	20,916	12,344	33,261	62,954	13.7	8.2	11.0	20.8
N. J.	1933	76,057	231,625	307,682	12,370	2,968	15,339	15,732	16.3	1.3	5.0	5.1
	1934	71,127	240,721	311,848	12,797	2,616	15,412	17,317	18.0	1.1	4.9	5.6
	1935	78,576	238,120	316,696	15,325	4,123	19,448	19,666	19.5	1.7	6.1	6.2
	1936	105,788	242,840	348,628	12,388	5,523	17,911	25,721	11.7	2.3	5.1	7.4
	1937	92,404	248,244	340,648	12,631	4,500	17,130	39,838	13.7	1.8	5.0	11.7
	1938	95,370	245,876	341,246	17,687	5,772	23,458	51,776	18.5	2.3	6.0	15.2
N. Y.	1933	208,829	747,194	956,023	13,572	61,515	75,087	77,335	6.5	8.2	7.9	8.1
	1934	247,437	815,245	1,062,682	45,668	72,171	117,839	127,299	18.5	8.9	11.1	12.0
	1935	240,614	869,657	1,110,271	49,855	81,916	131,771	135,888	20.1	9.4	11.2	12.2
	1936	318,723	877,262	1,195,985	61,607	82,183	143,790	197,945	19.3	9.4	12.0	16.6
	1937	348,927	887,527	1,236,454	55,500	83,027	138,527	195,179	15.9	9.4	11.2	15.8
	1938	377,495	891,796	1,269,291	60,157	89,361	149,518	227,253	15.9	10.0	11.8	17.9
OHIO	1933	51,956	228,302	280,258	8,276	8,556	16,832	18,142	15.9	3.7	6.0	6.5
	1934	66,160	233,054	299,214	17,897	3,543	21,440	25,208	27.1	1.5	4.8	8.4
	1935	71,830	254,827	326,657	8,514	3,826	12,340	13,457	11.9	1.5	3.8	4.1
	1936	107,596	269,794	377,390	25,197	2,753	27,950	55,518	23.4	1.0	7.4	14.7
	1937	149,741	237,309	387,050	11,022	9,590	20,612	55,890	7.4	4.0	5.3	14.4
	1938	148,556	238,025	386,581	8,220	17,031	25,250	69,636	5.5	7.2	6.5	18.0
PENNA.	1933	139,393	291,897	431,290	34,636	5,174	39,810	40,601	24.8	1.8	9.2	9.4
	1934	121,209	291,708	412,917	30,065	10,452	40,517	46,160	24.8	3.6	9.8	11.2
	1935	134,581	304,379	438,960	43,057	9,347	52,404	53,480	32.0	3.1	11.9	12.2
	1936	173,495	315,728	489,223	72,702	61	72,763	94,819	41.9	b/	14.9	19.4
	1937	266,899	319,596	586,495	63,282	1	63,283	104,769	23.7	b/	10.8	17.9
	1938	268,500	323,500	592,000	83,549		83,549	136,358	31.1	b/	14.1	23.0
W. VA.	1933	15,034	41,150	56,184	2	784	786	906	b/	1.9	1.4	1.6
	1934	24,530	26,356	50,886	2,299	463	2,762	3,149	9.4	1.8	5.4	6.2
	1935	35,303	25,791	61,094	2,715	313	3,028	3,136	7.7	1.2	5.0	5.1
	1936	37,038	25,468	62,506	3,466	226	3,692	6,962	9.4	.9	5.9	11.1
	1937	43,053	25,221	68,279	2,282	591	2,874	9,466	5.3	2.3	4.2	13.9
	1938	45,228	24,997	70,225	2,628	876	3,504	11,894	5.8	3.5	5.0	16.9
WISC.	1933	47,564	110,647	158,211	845	7,005	7,850	8,470	1.8	6.3	5.0	5.4
	1934	47,248	104,630	151,878	209	8,210	8,419	9,730	.4	7.8	5.5	6.4
	1935	46,898	106,252	153,150	3,180	10,784	13,964	14,807	6.8	10.1	9.2	9.7
	1936	53,074	111,592	164,666	3,041	9,090	12,131	24,876	5.7	8.1	7.4	15.1
	1937	61,669	124,005	185,674	1,822	9,665	11,547	27,170	3.1	7.8	6.2	14.6
	1938	64,144	131,567	195,711	2,024	10,700	12,723	32,841	3.2	8.1	6.5	16.8

^{a/} 1933 to 1937 Estimated by the Industrial Conference Board; 1938 Estimated by Pennsylvania Economy League.

^{b/} Less than 1/10 of one per cent. ^{c/} 1937 figures repeated due to 1938 being unavailable.

APPENDIX II.

SOURCES OF DATA

TABLES I, II, AND III

The figures from which these tables were prepared were furnished by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Department of Public Assistance. In the preparation of these tables we have taken the average of the monthly figures for each quarter in order to simplify the plotting of the charts (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) based on this information. Two inconsistencies in the figures in these tables should be noted. Table I includes expenditures on N.Y.A. work projects (but not student aid) while no corresponding case or person figures are included in Tables II and III. Table I, under the heading Local Work Programs, includes expenditures for materials and supplies as well as wages of relief labor in the second and third quarters of 1934, whereas all other figures in Table I include only the amount received by the relief recipient either in cash or in kind. Since the preparation of Table I and Chart 1, the Department of Public Assistance has revised its figures on Local Work Programs to show only the relief wages. This adjustment would reduce the figures shown in the table for local work programs during the two quarters affected as follows:

YEAR	QUARTER	FIGURE QUOTED	RELIEF WAGES ONLY
1934	2	3,993,796	2,565,872
	3	1,632,543	1,192,763

TABLES IV - XXXIIII

Tables IV to XI, inclusive, are based on computations made from the information contained in Tables XII - XXXIIII. Tables XII to XXII show the expenditures by states and by months for General Assistance (including Local Work Programs,

if any), Federal Work Programs, and Special Categories. The expenditures used here purport to be the amount of relief granted, excluding the cost of administration, materials and supplies, burials, medical aid and other incidentals. Tables XXIII to XXXIII show by states and by months the number of cases receiving relief under any of the programs covered here.

General Assistance expenditures for the period, July, 1933 through December, 1935, were taken from an undated publication of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, prepared under the direction of T. E. Whiting, entitled "Statistical Summary of Emergency Relief Activities January, 1933 through December, 1935," Table 6 of which is headed "Amount of Obligations Incurred for Emergency Relief Extended to Cases Under the General Relief Program, by States, July, 1933 through December, 1935." Case figures for this period were taken from the same publication Table 4 of which shows "Number of Cases Receiving Emergency Relief under the General Relief Program, by States, July 1933 through December 1935." Data on General Assistance for the period, January 1936 through March 1937, was taken from tabulations prepared by the Division of Statistics, Works Progress Administration, dated June 6, 1939. The figures in these tabulations are a final revision of those originally published in April 1938 under the title "General Relief Statistics for the Fifteen Month Period, January 1936 through March 1937." These tabulations, entitled respectively, "Obligations incurred for General Relief Extended to Cases in Individual States, by Sources of Funds, January 1936 through March 1937" and "Number of Cases Receiving General Relief in Individual States, by Months, January 1936 through March 1937." It should be noted that these latter titles say "General Relief" instead of "Emergency Relief Under the General Relief Program," and are therefore somewhat more inclusive than the earlier tables. For an explanation of the differences see the foreword to the publication covering the 1933-35 period. For the period from April 1937 through December 1938, General Assistance figures were supplied by the Division of Public Assistance Research,

Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board in the form of typed tables dated September 18, 1939 and apparently on the same basis as the 1936-37 figures supplied by the Works Progress Administration. For the year 1939 General Assistance figures were taken from the monthly tables published in the Social Security Bulletin, a publication of the Social Security Board.

Throughout, the expenditure figures are reported on the basis of obligations incurred rather than on the basis of the date the bills were actually paid. The case figures represent in each instance the whole number of cases receiving relief at some time during the month rather than the average number receiving relief during the month. This causes an overstatement of the relief load at all times and the degree of overstatement varies with the case turnover.

The Federal Work Programs figures for the period from November 1933 through July 1934 were taken from "An Analysis of Civil Works Program Statistics" published by the Works Progress Administration in June 1939. The case figures differ from others used in the accompanying tables in that they are the number of persons employed during the week ending nearest the middle of the month rather than the average number employed during the month or the total number of different persons employed at any time during the month. This case count is not closely geared to the earnings of persons employed under the program as evidenced by wide and in some cases preposterous fluctuations of earnings per case per month and in several cases reported earnings with no reported employment. In this latter case an employment figure has been supplied by taking average monthly earnings for the state during months where both employment and earnings are reported and dividing it into the reported earnings.

For the period from August 1935 through September 1939 the Federal Work Programs figures were taken from mimeographed tabulations distributed by the Work Projects Administration showing the earnings of persons employed on projects operated by W.P.A. and the average number of persons employed on such projects

during each month. Three factors need comment in connection with these figures:

1 - Both the employment and earnings figures include some amount of non-relief labor which properly should be excluded from the tables but which cannot be segregated from any figures available. The figures do not, however, include any administrative personnel or expense.

2 - The figures are restricted to projects operated by W.P.A., whereas there are in most states a few projects operated by other Federal Agencies with W.P.A. funds which should be included in the tables. It can only be hoped that this exclusion roughly offsets the inclusion of non-relief labor already mentioned.

3 - The employment or case figures used here are the average number employed arrived at by averaging the number of employes appearing on each payroll for a pay period ending within the month. These figures are not therefore overstated as are the General Assistance and Special Categories cases. There is, however, the possibility that more than one person from the same family or general assistance case is employed under the Federal Works Program at the same time which would tend to overstate the W.P.A. case load in terms of comparable units and perhaps to some degree offset the known overstatement of the general assistance case load.

For the three months, October through December 1939, exactly similar figures were supplied in a typed tabulation dated February 27, 1940, prepared by the Work Projects Administration, Division of Statistics.

Special Categories payments to recipients were supplied by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board for the period from January 1936 through December 1938 in the form of typed tabulations. During this period payments are reported whether the state plan was approved for Federal participation or not. Case figures for the period from February 1936 through June 1938 were taken from the appendices to the First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the Social Security Board where, however, cases are

reported only for those states and categories in which there was Federal participation. Cases from July 1938 through December 1939 and payments for the year 1939 were taken from the monthly tabulations appearing in the Social Security Bulletin published by the Social Security Board. The Social Security Bulletin reports only those states and categories approved for Federal participation. As a result of the method of presentation by the Social Security Board, payment figures for the year 1939 for some categories in some states are not available. In another section of the Social Security Bulletin, headed Statistics by States, there is an estimate to the nearest thousand of the cost of all three special categories even though not approved for Federal participation. This figure has been used as the total for the special categories where any category was not otherwise reported and if only one category was not otherwise reported, the difference has been taken between this total and the reported categories as the amount of payments for the unreported category except in the case of Pennsylvania where the actual state reported figure for Blind Pensions is used to supplement the categories reported in the Social Security Bulletin. In the section of the Social Security Bulletin, headed Statistics by States, are found estimates of the case load on categories not approved by the Social Security Board which have been used for the year 1939 except in Illinois for the period February to June 1939 where what appeared to be a better figure is found in the State Emergency Relief Board reports, and Pennsylvania where the figures were supplied from tabulations prepared by the Department of Public Assistance. For the period prior to 1939 wherever case figures are not reported the number of cases has been estimated by applying to the reported payments the average payment per case of the first six months for which cases are reported.

Many states had one or more well-developed categories prior to 1936 but it was found necessary to exclude all categories prior to 1936 since it was found to be impossible to get any reliable figures by months for either payments or cases in enough states to make comparisons of any value.

TABLE XXXIV.

The Direct Relief expenditures used in Table XXXIV were supplied by the Division of Statistics W.P.A. in typewritten tables dated September 11, 1939 and September 28, 1939. According to the footnote on those tables the figures include "relief extended to cases under the general relief program, cost of administration and special programs: beginning April 1934 these figures also include purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment, rental of equipment, earnings of non-relief persons, and other costs of the emergency relief program."

The Special Categories expenditures were estimated by taking the total payments to recipients for each year as set forth in Tables XII - XXII and deducting the payments from the Federal treasury for Federal participation in payments to recipients as reported in the Annual Reports of the Social Security Board. The annual reports, however, cover only the period down to June 30, 1938 and for the remaining six months the Federal participation has been estimated on the basis of the participation during the first six months of 1938. For an explanation of the omission of categories prior to 1936, see the comments in this appendix on Tables XII - XXXIII.

State and local expenditures for the sponsorship of Federal Work Projects were furnished by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of W.P.A., in the form of mimeographed tables entitled "State by State Comparison of State and Local Funds Used for Direct and Work Relief ----," comprising tables 7 - 12 of a larger but unnamed report, with a covering letter dated September 11, 1939.

TABLES XXXV AND XXXVI.

The Direct Relief expenditures shown in Tables XXXV and XXXVI were taken from the tabulations supplied by the Division of Statistics W.P.A. used as the source of Direct Relief expenditures in Table XXXIV.

TABLE XXXVII.

Direct Relief expenditures used in this table are the same as those used

in Tables XXXIV - XXXVI and the expenditure for direct relief, categories and share of W.P.A. is the amount arrived at in Table XXXIV. Tax collection figures used here are estimates published by the National Industrial Conference Board for the years 1933-37, inclusive. For 1938 tax collections were estimated, based on the method of distribution between state and local taxes used by the Conference Board applied to collection figures obtained from state financial reports and the December 1938 - January 1939 issue of "Tax Policy" published by the Tax Policy League, 309 E. 34th Street, New York City. (Vol. VI Nos. 2-3). Collections of local taxes are not available for the year 1938; from the 1937 local collections reported by the Conference Board, there was deducted the state collected locally shared taxes of 1937 and then the 1938 collections of the same taxes were added back to secure the figure used for 1938 local collections. For Massachusetts neither state nor local collections are available for 1938 and the 1937 collections were repeated.

GENERAL NOTE ON POPULATION FIGURES

Throughout all of the tables wherever population figures are used they are estimates published by the census bureau. For each of the years 1933-37, inclusive, the estimate as of July 1 of the respective years was used for the whole year. Since July 1, 1937 the census bureau has made no new estimates by states and, therefore, the July 1, 1937 estimate was used for all subsequent years.

RELIEF IN THREE SOUTHERN STATES

COMPARED WITH PENNSYLVANIA

In an earlier study, "Relief in Pennsylvania and Ten Other States," a comparison was made of eleven states east of the Mississippi River. All but Maryland and West Virginia were north of the Mason-Dixon line. It was the intention at that time to make the comparison with neighboring and industrially competitive states. It has often been recognized that the relief problem in the south is not properly comparable with that in the north. The question of the extent and nature of the diversity in relief in the south as compared with the north has been raised and it is in reply to that question that this supplemental study has been made comparing relief in Alabama, North Carolina, and Texas with relief in Pennsylvania.

The comparisons made here are similar to those made in Part II of the earlier study. The sources of data and the treatment of the data are identical with the sources and methods used in the earlier study.

ALL TYPES OF RELIEF - CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

In overall case load per thousand population, the three southern states used here follow the general pattern found in the overall case load of eleven northern states but at a lower level. Texas shows a sharp increase in relief cases from the spring of 1936 to the spring of 1937 similar to that in Illinois, but contrary to the general downward trend.

The total case load per thousand population at the low point in the summer and fall of 1937 was 9.4 in North Carolina, 12.8 in Alabama, and 26.4 in Texas, as compared with 42.7 in Pennsylvania. At the high point late in 1938, the overall case loads per thousand population were: North Carolina 29.6, Alabama 30.7, and Texas 38.6, as compared with Pennsylvania which had 63.04 cases per thousand population. If the three southern states were added to Chart 4 of the earlier report, both Alabama and North Carolina would appear consistently below the Maryland

line which was the lowest on that chart, and Texas would appear from 5 to 7 cases per thousand above the Maryland line, but below that of any other state shown in the chart.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE - CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

In general assistance cases per thousand population, the southern states show a still greater variance from Pennsylvania than in overall cases per thousand. Alabama and Texas show sharp decreases in the number of general assistance cases per thousand population during the first six months of 1936, occasioned apparently by the transfer of cases to the special categories and particularly to old age assistance. North Carolina shows a similar decrease for the same reason, but not until the third quarter of 1937. After the special categories got under way in these three states, the number of cases per thousand population receiving general assistance never exceeded 2.6 as compared with a range of from 14.76 to 31.35 cases per thousand population in Pennsylvania during the same period. Since July 1936 the general assistance cases in Alabama have exceeded one case per thousand population in only two months -- July and August 1938 -- when it rose to 1.4 and 1.3 respectively. Since August 1937, the general assistance cases per thousand population in North Carolina have ranged from 1.4 to 2.2. The range in the state of Texas was from 1.4 cases to 2.6 cases per thousand population in the period from July 1936 through December 1939.

The general assistance case loads in all three of the southern states studied have been so small that it is virtually impossible to tell from an ordinary chart whether the minute variations from month to month follow the general trends shown in the comparison of relief loads in the northern states. Comparison on a logarithmic chart showing the rate of change from period to period would establish the similarity or dissimilarity of the trends but such a comparison becomes meaningless when it is realized that an increase of 2,600 cases, or from 0.4 to 1.4 cases per thousand population, from August 1937 to August 1938, represents

more than a trebling of the general assistance case load in Alabama, while in Pennsylvania during the same period there was an increase of 68,000 cases, or more than 6.5 cases per thousand population, but that this increase amounts to only 40% of the August 1937 case load.

FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS - CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

In W.P.A. cases per thousand population the three southern states conform very closely to the general pattern found in the previous study of eleven northern states, but on a generally lower level. The W.P.A. cases per thousand in the three states here under consideration, if plotted on the similar chart (6) in the earlier study, would fall in the area between the Maryland line and the lowest of the ten other states except for Alabama, which exceeded New York after August 1938, and Pennsylvania after July 1939; and Texas, which exceeded New York after August 1939.

The following tabulation shows the W.P.A. cases per thousand population in the three southern states, as compared with Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland for January of each year since W.P.A. started, plus September 1939, the recent low point of W.P.A. employment, and December 1939:

	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1936</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1937</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1938</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1939</u>	<u>Sept.</u> <u>1939</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1939</u>
Alabama	16.8	9.8	9.7	20.6	12.9	17.8
Texas	16.5	12.1	10.0	17.1	10.8	14.4
North Carolina	12.3	7.9	7.2	13.7	9.1	11.6
Pennsylvania	24.8	22.1	17.0	24.4	11.8	14.0
Maryland	12.4	7.6	6.4	9.0	6.0	7.5
New York	29.0	20.5	14.6	18.5	9.9	11.6

It must be remembered in connection with this tabulation that both New York and Pennsylvania shifted from top rank to a low rank among the eleven northern states in the early months of 1938, as shown in a previous study. It is not

surprising, therefore, to find states which had been substantially behind Pennsylvania and New York in W.P.A. cases per thousand population catching up with them in 1939, not so much because of an increase in cases in the southern states as because of the decrease in Pennsylvania and New York.

PER CENT OF CASES ON FEDERAL WORK PROGRAMS

In per cent of the total case load carried by W.P.A., the three southern states start in a very high position because of the almost complete absence of cases on general assistance and the special categories. Alabama continues in this very high position throughout the years 1936 to 1939 inclusive and exceeds any of the eleven northern states included in the previous study. Texas with the very rapid development of old age assistance in the summer of 1936 falls below Pennsylvania in per cent of cases on W.P.A. by the fall of 1936 and thereafter follows the general course of the northern states, catching up with Pennsylvania in the spring of 1938 and going ahead of Pennsylvania in November 1938. North Carolina continued high in per cent of cases on W.P.A. until the summer of 1937 when it very rapidly expanded the special categories. By December 1937, cases on W.P.A. in North Carolina were less than 40% of the total case load and thereafter the per cent of cases on W.P.A. follows that of the higher of the northern states, ranging roughly from five to ten per cent higher than Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL CATEGORIES - CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

In both general assistance and W.P.A. cases per thousand population, the three southern states stay fairly close together. In the special categories, however, this is no longer true. Alabama, which had more special category cases per thousand population than the other two in January 1936, has, since December 1937, had considerably fewer. The increase in special category cases per thousand population in Alabama has been relatively slight, (from 3.1 in January 1936 to 8.4 in December 1939), and in December 1939 there were fewer cases per thousand population than in any of the northern states previously studied. North Carolina had almost

no special category cases prior to July 1937 (0.1 cases per thousand population), but by July 1938 had 11.3 cases per thousand, and in December 1939 had reached 13.0 cases per thousand population, which is more than the 11.92 in Pennsylvania, 11.86 in New York, and 9.68 in New Jersey. Texas, like North Carolina, had only 0.1 special category cases per thousand population from January to June 1936, but with the advent of old age assistance in July 1936, jumped to 9.8 cases in that month and increased rapidly to a peak of 21.1 cases per thousand population in May 1937. This peak in May 1937 was more than twice the Pennsylvania figure of 10.22 cases per thousand population and was considerably above any of the northern states previously studied. From the peak in May 1937, the number of special category cases per thousand population in Texas receded to 18.0 in March, April and May 1938, to be exceeded by Ohio, and then grew again slowly to 19.6 cases per thousand in December 1939, which was equalled by Illinois and exceeded by Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The December 1939 number of cases per thousand on special categories in Texas was approximately 65% larger than the number in Pennsylvania.

In all three of the southern states, old age assistance stands out as the most fully developed of the special categories. The following tabulation illustrates the relative development of the various categories, as of December 1939:

	<u>Old Age Assistance Cases per 1000 Population 65 years and over</u>	<u>Aid to Dependent Children Cases per 1000 Population 16 years and under</u>	<u>Aid to the Blind Cases per 100,000 Population</u>
Alabama	167	16	19
North Carolina	251	16	56
Texas	423	<u>/a</u>	0
Pennsylvania	126	24	124

/a Not a federally approved program - there are estimated to be only 103 cases which would be a very small fraction of a case per 1,000 population under 16.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

General assistance grants per case in the three southern states are relatively low. Since 1936, when grants in all the states began to be relatively stable

at or near their present levels, the monthly grants have exceeded \$10.00 only in one month in one of the three southern states. The grants in North Carolina, since January 1936, have ranged from \$5.00 to \$6.50 per month, ending at \$6.17 in December 1939. In Alabama and Texas the fluctuations have been somewhat greater for the most part between \$7.50 and \$10.00 per month per case, with an average grant in December 1939 of \$9.11 in Alabama and \$7.59 in Texas. The Alabama and Texas grants approximate those in West Virginia but are slightly less on the whole, and are very considerably less than in any of the other northern states, all but two of which had average grants of over \$20.00 per month.

FEDERAL WORK PROGRAM EARNINGS

In federal work program earnings per case, the three southern states stay very close together on a level substantially below that in any of the northern states. The earnings per case on W.P.A. have shown a slightly upward trend throughout the whole period 1936-1939. The following tabulation shows the earnings per case in January of each year and December 1939 in the three southern states, in Pennsylvania and in West Virginia, the lowest of the eleven northern states previously studied:

	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1936</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1937</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1938</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1939</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1939</u>
Alabama	\$26.80	\$34.73	\$32.65	\$35.55	\$40.12
North Carolina	24.98	29.46	29.82	33.57	41.10
Texas	27.98	26.85	29.62	32.65	41.01
Pennsylvania	55.64	62.79	60.80	62.35	56.13
West Virginia	39.35	44.12	42.63	43.54	48.81

SPECIAL CATEGORY GRANTS

Grants per case per month on the special categories are, like general assistance grants and W.P.A. earnings, lower in the southern states than in any of the northern states. Alabama and North Carolina have stabilized their grants at

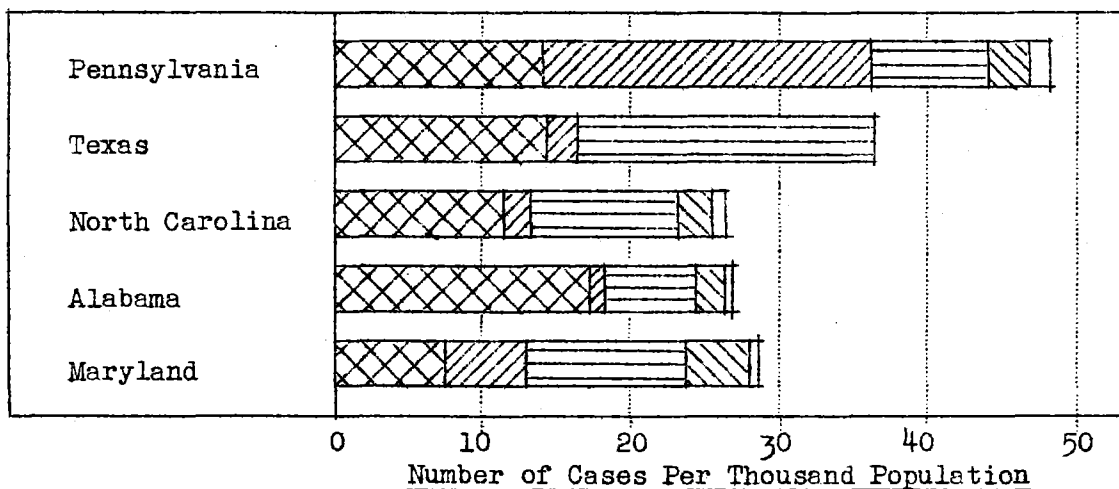
about \$11.00 per month. In Texas the grants have been approximately \$14.00 per month except for the last three months of 1939 when the average grant fell to \$8.60 a month.

SUMMARY

In summary it appears that the southern states have fewer cases per thousand population receiving relief than the northern states and that the grants per case are less. In general assistance the southern states are far behind the northern states both in cases per thousand population and in grant per case. In W.P.A. the southern states are behind in cases per thousand population and in earnings per case, but in per cent of the total case load carried by W.P.A. they are higher than the northern states because of the absence of any sizable general assistance program. Special category grants are lower in the southern states but one of the three southern states compares favorably with the leading northern states in number of special category cases per thousand population, while another equals Pennsylvania. In all three of the southern states the emphasis has been on old age assistance rather than either of the other special categories.

RELIEF CASES PER THOUSAND POPULATION*

December 1939



Legend

Federal Work Projects
 General Assistance
 Old Age Assistance
 Dependent Children
 Blind Assistance

* Based on estimated population July 1, 1937.

TABLE XXXVIII.
ALABAMA
NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Federal Work Programs	C Total Special Categories	Special Categories			Totals	Per Cent of Total			Cases per Thousand Population				
					Old Age	Depen- dent Children	Blind		A	B	C	A	B	C	Total	
1933	July	87,638					87,638	100.0					31.6			31.6
	August	104,592					104,592	100.0					37.7			37.7
	September	116,193					116,193	100.0					41.9			41.9
	October	102,748					102,748	100.0					37.1			37.1
	November	115,831	29,480				145,311	79.7	20.3			41.8	10.6			52.4
	December	98,542	57,638				156,180	63.1	36.9			35.6	20.8			56.4
1934	January	89,508	100,904				190,412	47.0	53.0			31.9	35.9			67.8
	February	76,924	112,778				189,702	40.6	59.4			27.4	40.2			67.6
	March	88,754	44,398				133,152	66.7	33.3			31.6	15.8			47.4
	April	108,734	908				109,642	99.2	.8			38.7	.3			39.0
	May	99,797					99,797	100.0				35.5				35.5
	June	89,993					89,993	100.0				32.0				32.0
	July	95,694					95,694	100.0				34.1				34.1
	August	109,636					109,636	100.0				39.0				39.0
	September	113,411					113,411	100.0				40.4				40.4
	October	84,315					84,315	100.0				30.0				30.0
	November	63,005					63,005	100.0				22.4				22.4
	December	60,609					60,609	100.0				21.6				21.6
1935	January	61,134					61,134	100.0				21.5				21.5
	February	58,871					58,871	100.0				20.7				20.7
	March	57,851					57,851	100.0				20.4				20.4
	April	62,684					62,684	100.0				22.1				22.1
	May	64,032					64,032	100.0				22.5				22.5
	June	64,133					64,133	100.0				22.6				22.6
	July	68,406					68,406	100.0				24.1				24.1
	August	66,902	24,458				91,360	73.2	26.8			23.6	8.6			32.2
	September	39,782	26,065				65,847	60.4	39.6			14.0	9.2			23.2
	October	46,563	32,273				78,836	59.1	40.9			16.4	11.4			27.8
	November	29,514	38,906				68,420	43.1	56.9			10.4	13.7			24.1
	December	16,614	48,330				64,944	25.6	74.4			5.9	17.0			22.9
1936	January	8,227	48,095	9,000	4,000	5,000	65,322	12.6	73.6	13.8		2.9	16.8	3.1		22.8
	February	5,629	46,454	12,346	6,239 ^{a/}	6,107 ^{a/}	64,429	8.7	72.1	19.2		1.9	16.2	4.3		22.4
	March	3,628	42,254	8,846	4,390	4,456	54,728	6.6	77.2	16.2		1.3	14.8	3.0		19.1
	April	3,019	37,212	11,026	5,890	5,136	51,257	5.9	72.6	21.5		1.1	12.9	3.8		17.8
	May	2,865	34,531	10,891	5,932	4,959	48,287	5.9	71.5	22.6		1.0	12.1	3.8		16.9
	June	3,259	32,926	13,264	8,353	4,911	49,449	6.6	66.6	26.8		1.1	11.5	4.7		17.3
	July	2,651	31,308	15,096	9,614	5,482	49,055	5.4	63.8	30.8		.9	10.9	5.3		17.1
	August	2,123	31,047	16,195	10,523	5,672	49,365	4.3	62.9	32.8		.7	10.8	5.7		17.2
	September	2,110	31,211	15,916	10,594	5,322	49,237	4.3	63.4	32.3		.7	10.9	5.6		17.2
	October	2,062	31,007	15,757	10,492	5,265	48,826	4.2	63.5	32.3		.7	10.8	5.5		17.0
	November	2,178	31,215	15,888	10,619	5,269	49,281	4.4	63.3	32.3		.8	10.9	5.5		17.2
	December	2,255	30,382	16,049	10,733	5,316	48,686	4.6	62.4	33.0		.8	10.6	5.6		17.0
1937	January	2,268	28,244	16,050	10,686	5,364	46,562	4.9	60.7	34.4		.8	9.8	5.5		16.1
	February	2,214	27,955	16,158	10,799	5,359	46,327	4.8	60.3	34.9		.8	9.7	5.5		16.0
	March	2,114	27,093	16,167	10,885	5,282	45,374	4.7	59.7	35.6		.7	9.4	5.6		15.7
	April	1,864	26,121	15,668	10,553	5,011	43,653	4.3	59.9	35.8		.6	9.0	5.4		15.0
	May	1,820	26,887	15,737	10,737	4,842	44,444	4.1	60.5	35.4		.6	9.3	5.4		15.3
	June	1,747	23,405	16,427	11,408	4,827	41,579	4.2	56.3	39.5		.6	8.1	5.7		14.4
	July	1,459	20,731	16,973	11,937	4,779	39,163	3.7	52.9	43.4		.5	7.2	5.8		13.5
	August	1,256	20,155	17,382	12,374	4,759	38,793	3.2	52.0	44.8		.4	7.0	6.0		13.4
	September	1,321	18,251	17,485	12,521	4,695	37,057	3.6	49.3	47.1		.5	6.3	6.0		12.8
	October	1,372	20,073	18,246	13,128	4,615	39,691	3.4	50.6	46.0		.5	6.9	6.3		13.7
	November	1,537	21,469	18,829	13,637	4,861	41,835	3.7	51.3	45.0		.5	7.4	6.5		14.4
	December	2,176	23,931	19,438	13,968	5,120	45,545	4.8	52.5	42.7		.7	8.3	6.7		15.7
1938	January	3,044	27,990	19,786	14,205	5,208	50,820	6.0	55.1	38.9		1.0	9.7	6.8		17.5
	February	1,930	29,854	20,119	14,498	5,236	51,903	3.7	57.5	38.8		.7	10.3	6.9		17.9
	March	2,053	34,560	20,630	14,875	5,345	57,243	3.6	60.4	36.0		.7	11.9	7.1		19.7
	April	2,157	38,807	20,824	15,049	5,356	61,788	3.5	62.8	33.7		.7	13.4	7.2		21.3
	May	2,243	41,643	20,690	14,933	5,337	64,576	3.5	64.5	32.0		.8	14.4	7.1		22.3
	June	2,464	45,242	20,925	15,110	5,384	68,631	3.6	65.9	30.5		.9	15.6	7.2		23.7
	July	4,150	46,624	21,152	15,053	5,664	71,926	5.8	64.8	29.4		1.4	16.1	7.3		24.8
	August	3,839	53,381	21,108	14,963	5,693	78,328	4.9	68.1	27.0		1.3	18.4	7.3		27.0
	September	2,469	59,911	21,544	15,348	5,727	83,924	2.9	71.4	25.7		.8	20.7	7.4		28.9
	October	2,490	61,149	21,528	15,599	5,462	85,167	2.9	71.8	25.3		.9	21.1	7.4		29.4
	November	2,523	64,614	21,739	15,751	5,516	88,876	2.8	72.7	24.5		.9	22.3	7.5		30.7
	December	2,646	62,131	21,944	15,897	5,573	86,721	3.0	71.6	25.4		.9	21.5	7.6		30.0
1939	January	2,733	59,674	21,948	15,939	5,529	84,355	3.2	70.7	26.1		.9	20.6	7.6		29.1
	February	2,716	59,304	22,084	16,013	5,592	84,104	3.2	70.5	26.3		.9	20.5	7.6		29.0
	March	2,492	58,228	22,212	16,125	5,593	82,932	3.0	70.2	26.8		.9	20.1	7.7		28.7
	April	2,178	54,077	22,404	16,333	5,569	78,659	2.8	68.7	28.5		.8	18.7	7.7		27.2
	May	2,047	51,331	22,565	16,506	5,541	75,943	2.7	67.6	29.7		.7	17.7	7.8		26.2
	June	2,019	49,877	22,659	16,614	5,519	74,555	2.7	66.9	30.4		.7	17.2	7.9		25.8
	July	2,067	47,195	23,192	17,108	5,543	72,454	2.9	65.1	32.0		.7	16.3	8.0		25.0
	August	2,142	40,771	23,404	17,320	5,536	66,317	3.2	61.4	35.4		.7	14.1	8.1		22.9
	September	2,193	37,499	23,457	17,426	5,480	63,149	3.4	59.4	37.2		.8	12.9	8.1		21.8
	October	2,175	40,685	23,633	17,675	5,410	66,493	3.3	61.2	35.5		.7	14.1	8.2		23.0
	November	2,259	38,751	24,332	18,300	5,483	65,342	3.5	59.3	37.2		.8	13.4	8.4		22.6
	December	2,284	50,174	24,383	18,386	5,444	76,841	3.0	65.3	31.7		.8	17.3	8.4		26.5

^{a/}Federal participation commences.

TABLE XXXIX.
 NORTH CAROLINA
 CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Totals	Per Cent of Total			Cases per Thousand Population			
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Dependent	Old Age	Children		Blind	A	B	C	A	B	C
1933	July	72,888						72,888	100.0			21.9			21.9
	August	61,756						61,756	100.0			18.5			18.5
	September	55,054						55,054	100.0			16.5			16.5
	October	57,512						57,512	100.0			17.3			17.3
	November	70,584	726					71,310	99.0	1.0		21.2	0.2		21.4
	December	64,240	43,728					107,968	59.4	40.6		19.3	13.1		32.4
1934	January	75,336	75,606					150,942	49.9	50.1		22.3	22.4		44.7
	February	82,329	75,825					158,154	52.1	47.9		24.4	22.4		46.8
	March	96,230	37,154					133,384	72.1	27.9		28.5	11.0		39.5
	April	74,174	1,035					75,209	98.6	1.4		21.9	.3		22.2
	May	73,111						73,111	100.0			21.6			21.6
	June	74,413						74,413	100.0			22.0			22.0
	July	75,551						75,551	100.0			22.4			22.4
	August	80,656						80,656	100.0			23.9			23.9
	September	77,105						77,105	100.0			22.8			22.8
	October	62,207						62,207	100.0			18.4			18.4
	November	67,853						67,853	100.0			20.1			20.1
	December	73,813						73,813	100.0			21.9			21.9
1935	January	74,155						74,155	100.0			21.7			21.7
	February	69,724						69,724	100.0			20.4			20.4
	March	70,549						70,549	100.0			20.6			20.6
	April	70,857						70,857	100.0			20.7			20.7
	May	66,149						66,149	100.0			19.4			19.4
	June	62,010						62,010	100.0			18.1			18.1
	July	59,614						59,614	100.0			17.4			17.4
	August	53,913						53,913	100.0			15.8			15.8
	September	49,357	546					49,903	98.9	1.1		14.4	.2		14.6
	October	47,545	4,131					51,676	92.0	8.0		13.9	1.2		15.1
	November	42,919	25,614					68,533	62.6	37.4		12.6	7.5		20.1
	December	15,161	37,530					52,691	28.8	71.2		4.4	11.0		15.4
1936	January	15,400	42,659	310	310			58,369	26.4	73.1	0.5	4.5	12.3	0.1	16.9
	February	15,400	44,516	898	310	588		60,814	25.3	73.2	1.5	4.4	12.9	.3	17.6
	March	13,700	42,121	866	310	556		56,687	24.2	74.3	1.5	4.0	12.2	.2	16.4
	April	12,800	36,763	955	310	645		50,518	25.3	72.8	1.9	3.7	10.6	.3	14.6
	May	14,700	33,261	392	310	82		48,353	30.4	68.8	.8	4.2	9.6	.1	13.9
	June	14,400	30,428	330	310	20		45,158	31.9	67.4	.7	4.2	8.8	.1	13.1
	July	14,600	28,817	314	314			43,731	33.4	65.9	.7	4.2	8.3	.1	12.6
	August	14,900	30,817	457	317	140		46,174	32.3	66.7	1.0	4.3	8.9	.1	13.3
	September	13,300	28,219	455	325	130		41,974	31.7	67.2	1.1	3.8	8.2	.1	12.1
	October	13,500	28,865	470	350	120		42,835	31.5	67.4	1.1	3.9	8.4	.1	12.4
	November	11,719	28,756	464	334	130		40,939	28.6	70.2	1.2	3.4	8.3	.1	11.8
	December	12,395	28,403	471	335	136		41,269	30.0	68.8	1.2	3.6	8.2	.1	11.9
1937	January	12,541	27,488	342	342			40,371	31.1	68.1	.8	3.6	7.9	.1	11.6
	February	12,490	27,139	333	333			39,962	31.3	67.9	.8	3.6	7.8	.1	11.5
	March	11,983	25,377	336	336			37,696	31.8	67.3	.9	3.4	7.3	.1	10.8
	April	12,580	24,938	357	357			37,875	33.2	65.8	1.0	3.6	7.2	.1	10.9
	May	11,994	24,685	383	383			37,062	32.3	66.6	1.1	3.5	7.1	.1	10.7
	June	11,343	23,177	355	355			34,875	32.5	66.4	1.1	3.3	6.7	.1	10.1
	July	7,997	20,316	4,437	3,417a/	530a/	490a/	32,750	24.4	62.0	13.6	2.3	5.8	1.3	9.4
	August	6,715	19,207	9,980	7,689	1,313	978	35,902	18.7	53.4	27.9	1.9	5.5	2.9	10.3
	September	5,946	18,882	15,134	11,760	2,064	1,310	39,962	14.9	47.2	37.9	1.7	5.4	4.4	11.5
	October	5,516	18,691	19,091	14,897	2,629	1,565	43,298	12.7	43.2	44.1	1.6	5.4	5.5	12.5
	November	5,796	19,560	23,074	18,051	3,284	1,739	48,430	12.0	40.4	47.6	1.7	5.6	6.6	13.9
	December	6,858	21,735	26,732	20,868	4,043	1,821	55,325	12.4	39.3	48.3	2.0	6.3	7.7	16.0
1938	January	7,458	25,011	28,868	22,490	4,549	1,829	61,337	12.2	40.8	47.0	2.1	7.2	8.3	17.6
	February	7,735	27,996	31,390	24,284	5,283	1,823	67,121	11.5	41.7	46.8	2.2	8.1	9.0	19.3
	March	7,099	30,545	34,238	26,302	6,051	1,885	71,882	9.9	42.5	47.6	2.0	8.8	9.8	20.6
	April	6,693	32,877	36,513	27,962	6,640	1,911	76,083	8.8	43.2	48.0	1.9	9.5	10.5	21.9
	May	6,854	34,566	38,020	29,029	7,032	1,959	79,440	8.6	43.5	47.9	2.0	9.9	10.9	22.8
	June	6,683	36,833	39,189	29,842	7,375	1,972	82,705	8.1	44.5	47.4	1.9	10.6	11.3	23.8
	July	6,185	40,661	39,278	30,066	7,258	1,954	86,124	7.2	47.2	45.6	1.8	11.7	11.3	24.8
	August	5,695	45,069	39,486	30,146	7,308	2,032	90,250	6.3	49.9	43.8	1.6	13.0	11.4	26.0
	September	5,422	48,120	40,081	30,698	7,401	1,982	93,623	5.8	51.4	42.8	1.6	13.8	11.5	26.9
	October	4,825	50,396	40,647	31,193	7,471	1,933	95,868	5.0	52.6	42.4	1.4	14.5	11.7	27.6
	November	4,918	54,874	41,255	31,670	7,624	1,961	101,047	4.9	54.3	40.8	1.4	15.8	11.9	29.1
	December	6,111	55,150	41,615	31,934	7,719	1,962	102,876	5.9	53.6	40.5	1.8	15.9	11.9	29.6
1939	January	6,064	47,536	41,679	31,977	7,759	1,943	95,279	6.4	49.9	43.7	1.7	13.7	12.0	27.4
	February	6,681	47,087	42,130	32,265	7,912	1,953	95,898	7.0	49.1	43.9	1.9	13.5	12.1	27.5
	March	6,774	48,635	42,238	32,292	8,006	1,940	97,647	6.9	49.8	43.3	1.9	14.0	12.2	28.1
	April	6,123	45,618	42,391	32,383	8,075	1,933	94,132	6.5	48.5	45.0	1.8	13.1	12.2	27.1
	May	5,971	44,204	42,567	32,497	8,139	1,931	92,742	6.4	47.7	45.9	1.7	12.7	12.3	26.7
	June	5,932	41,397	42,643	32,580	8,157	1,906	89,972	6.6	46.0	47.4	1.7	11.9	12.3	25.9
	July	4,985	39,103	43,660	33,594	8,133	1,933	87,748	5.7	44.6	49.7	1.4	11.2	12.6	25.2
	August	5,796	32,382	44,250	34,091	8,129	2,030	82,428	7.0	39.2	53.8	1.7	9.3	12.7	23.7
	September	5,727	31,675	44,484	34,430	8,078	1,976	81,886	7.0	38.7	54.3	1.6	9.1	12.8	23.5
	October	5,840	33,569	44,664	34,651	8,072	1,941	84,073	7.0	39.9	53.1	1.7	9.7	12.8	24.2
	November	5,911	36,512	44,880	34,859	8,063	1,958	87,303	6.8	41.8	51.4	1.7	10.5	12.9	25.1
	December	6,404	40,360	45,109	35,009	8,128	1,972	91,873	7.0	43.9	49.1	1.8	11.6	13.0	26.4

a/Federal participation commences.

TABLE XL.
TEXAS
CASES RECEIVING RELIEF

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Federal Work Programs	C Total Special Cate- gories	Special Categories		Totals	Per Cent of Total			Cases per Thousand Population				
					Depen- dent Old Age	Children ^{b/}		Blind	A	B	C	A	B	C	Total
1933	July	200,944					200,944	100.0				33.5			33.5
	August	182,357					182,357	100.0				30.4			30.4
	September	103,784					103,784	100.0				17.3			17.3
	October	119,196					119,196	100.0				19.9			19.9
	November	145,582	133,177				287,759	52.2	47.8			24.3	22.2		46.5
	December	123,344	166,785				290,129	42.5	57.5			20.6	27.8		48.4
1934	January	112,395	239,264				351,659	32.0	68.0			18.6	39.6		58.2
	February	129,708	178,209				307,917	42.1	57.9			21.5	29.5		51.0
	March	160,538	102,027				262,565	61.1	38.9			26.6	16.9		43.5
	April	197,297	2,722				200,019	98.6	1.4			32.7	.4		33.1
	May	201,465					201,465	100.0				33.4			33.4
	June	188,347					188,347	100.0				31.2			31.2
	July	223,583					223,583	100.0				37.0			37.0
	August	248,052					248,052	100.0				41.1			41.1
	September	228,640					228,640	100.0				37.9			37.9
	October	236,742					236,742	100.0				39.2			39.2
	November	254,619					254,619	100.0				42.2			42.2
	December	269,276					269,276	100.0				44.6			44.6
1935	January	278,216					278,216	100.0				46.3			46.3
	February	271,007					271,007	100.0				45.1			45.1
	March	253,890					253,890	100.0				42.3			42.3
	April	228,042					228,042	100.0				38.0			38.0
	May	203,493					203,493	100.0				33.9			33.9
	June	172,794					172,794	100.0				28.8			28.8
	July	154,340					154,340	100.0				25.7			25.7
	August	149,024	24				149,048	99.9	.1			24.7	.1		24.8
	September	139,206	1,312				140,518	99.1	.9			23.2	.2		23.4
	October	131,926	7,306				139,232	94.8	5.2			22.0	1.2		23.2
	November	133,437	43,640				177,077	75.3	24.7			22.2	7.3		29.5
	December	121,451	73,752				195,203	62.2	37.8			20.2	12.3		32.5
1936	January	50,139	101,210	212	212		151,561	33.1	66.7	0.2		8.2	16.5	0.1	24.8
	February	48,462	119,515	218	218		168,195	28.8	71.0	.2		7.9	19.5	.1	27.5
	March	48,238	112,209	217	217		160,664	30.0	69.9	.1		7.9	18.3	.1	26.3
	April	48,962	92,867	219	219		142,048	34.4	65.4	.2		8.0	15.2	.1	23.3
	May	46,361	84,081	223	223		130,665	35.4	64.3	.3		7.6	13.7	.1	21.4
	June	45,698	80,975	223	223		126,896	36.0	63.8	.2		7.5	13.1	.1	20.7
	July	13,394	76,764	60,228	59,999 ^{a/}	229	150,386	8.9	51.0	40.1		2.2	12.5	9.8	24.5
	August	14,094	77,387	75,835	75,604	231	167,316	8.4	46.2	45.4		2.3	12.7	12.3	27.3
	September	13,337	77,498	81,499	81,269	230	172,334	7.7	45.0	47.3		2.2	12.7	13.3	28.2
	October	12,872	76,898	87,022	86,792	230	176,792	7.3	43.4	49.3		2.1	12.6	14.2	28.9
	November	11,316	77,911	90,482	90,256	226	179,709	6.3	43.3	50.4		1.9	12.7	14.8	29.4
	December	13,044	77,269	101,537	101,319	218	191,850	6.8	40.2	53.0		2.1	12.6	16.6	31.3
1937	January	14,416	74,914	93,342	93,126	216	182,672	7.9	41.0	51.1		2.3	12.1	15.1	29.5
	February	13,489	75,568	103,412	103,195	217	192,469	7.0	39.2	53.8		2.2	12.2	16.8	31.2
	March	12,633	79,238	121,984	121,771	213	213,855	5.9	37.0	57.1		2.0	12.8	19.8	34.6
	April	11,600	79,308	127,988	127,772	216	218,896	5.2	36.2	58.6		1.9	12.8	20.7	35.4
	May	11,400	78,588	130,011	129,805	206	219,999	5.1	35.7	59.2		1.8	12.7	21.1	35.6
	June	10,600	71,559	128,429	128,226	203	210,588	5.0	34.0	61.0		1.7	11.6	20.8	34.1
	July	10,300	60,899	120,492	120,293	199	191,691	5.4	31.8	62.8		1.7	9.9	19.5	31.1
	August	9,200	55,021	116,769	116,579	190	180,990	5.1	30.4	64.5		1.5	8.9	18.9	29.3
	September	8,500	44,247	115,640	115,454	186	168,387	5.0	26.3	68.7		1.4	7.2	18.7	27.3
	October	8,500	40,852	113,736	113,555	181	163,088	5.2	25.0	69.8		1.4	6.6	18.4	26.4
	November	9,500	44,342	114,811	114,645	166	168,653	5.6	26.3	68.1		1.5	7.2	18.6	27.3
	December	11,900	52,892	113,865	113,703	162	178,657	6.7	29.6	63.7		1.9	8.6	18.4	28.9
1938	January	14,000	61,770	112,652	112,576	76	188,422	7.4	32.8	59.8		2.3	10.0	18.3	30.6
	February	13,426	68,849	111,687	111,617	70	193,962	6.9	35.5	57.6		2.2	11.1	18.1	31.4
	March	13,889	74,880	111,131	111,061	70	199,900	6.9	37.5	55.6		2.3	12.1	18.0	32.4
	April	12,929	79,850	111,173	111,103	70	203,952	6.3	39.2	54.5		2.1	12.9	18.0	33.0
	May	12,807	81,192	111,268	111,198	70	205,267	6.2	39.6	54.2		2.1	13.1	18.0	33.2
	June	12,570	81,059	111,413	111,343	70	205,042	6.1	39.5	54.4		2.0	13.1	18.1	33.2
	July	11,714	83,799	111,689	111,619	70	207,202	5.7	40.4	53.9		1.9	13.6	18.1	33.6
	August	12,442	89,621	111,883	111,808	75	213,946	5.8	41.9	52.3		2.0	14.5	18.1	34.6
	September	11,637	91,567	112,469	112,389	80	215,673	5.4	42.5	52.1		1.9	14.8	18.2	34.9
	October	12,326	98,430	113,427	113,342	85	224,183	5.5	43.9	50.6		2.0	15.9	18.4	36.3
	November	12,593	112,687	113,107	113,017	90	238,387	5.3	47.3	47.4		2.0	18.3	18.3	38.6
	December	13,534	108,312	113,325	113,230	95	235,171	5.8	46.1	48.1		2.2	17.5	18.4	38.1
1939	January	15,300	105,752	113,505	113,393	112	234,557	6.5	45.1	48.4		2.5	17.1	18.4	38.0
	February	15,950	105,194	113,899	113,786	113	235,043	6.8	44.8	48.4		2.6	17.0	18.4	38.0
	March	16,300	106,614	114,432	114,322	110	237,346	6.9	44.9	48.2		2.6	17.3	18.5	38.4
	April	14,720	99,043	115,643	115,533	110	229,406	6.4	43.2	50.4		2.4	16.0	18.7	37.1
	May	14,513	93,635	116,857	116,737	120	225,005	6.5	41.6	51.9		2.3	15.2	18.9	36.4
	June	13,471	91,102	118,162	118,047	115	222,735	6.0	40.9	53.1		2.2	14.8	19.1	36.1
	July	12,295	85,389	117,329	117,213	116	215,013	5.7	39.7	54.6		2.0	13.8	19.0	34.8
	August	12,344	77,739	118,481	118,369	112	208,564	5.9	37.3	56.8		2.0	12.6	19.2	33.8
	September	11,227	66,630	120,632	120,520	112	198,489	5.7	33.6	60.7		1.8	10.8	19.5	32.1
	October	12,617	70,982	121,051	120,936	115	204,650	6.2	34.7	59.1		2.0	11.5	19.6	33.1
	November	12,100	74,644	121,151	121,042	109	207,895	5.8	35.9	58.3		2.0	12.1	19.6	33.7
	December	13,327	88,680	120,728	120,625	103	222,735	6.0	39.8	54.2		2.1	14.4	19.6	36.1

a/ Federal participation starts. b/ Estimated very roughly through 1938 & 1939 from Social Security Bulletin, Statistics by States.

TABLE XLI.
ALABAMA
RELIEF IN DOLLARS TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration)

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Federal Work Programs	C Total Special Categories	Special Categories			Totals	Dollars per Case		
					Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	\$441,220						\$441,220	\$5.03		
	August	764,026						764,026	7.30		
	September	810,665						810,665	6.97		
	October	1,010,626						1,010,626	9.89		
	November	1,168,492	\$682,663					1,851,155	10.08	\$23.15	
	December	811,495	3,195,125					4,006,620	8.23	55.43	
1934	January	693,306	4,074,291					4,767,597	7.74	40.37	
	February	548,363	3,176,702					3,725,065	7.12	28.16	
	March	754,986	1,846,728					2,601,714	8.50	41.59	
	April	931,596	89,022					1,020,618	8.56	98.04	
	May	1,107,728	1,080					1,108,808	11.09		
	June	1,082,607						1,082,607	12.02		
	July	1,185,210						1,185,210	12.38		
	August	1,744,144						1,744,144	15.90		
	September	1,563,658						1,563,658	13.78		
	October	1,078,836						1,078,836	12.79		
	November	1,008,779						1,008,779	16.01		
	December	864,146						864,146	14.25		
1935	January	1,059,516						1,059,516	17.33		
	February	909,447						909,447	15.44		
	March	931,352						931,352	16.09		
	April	1,046,368						1,046,368	16.69		
	May	1,290,492						1,290,492	20.15		
	June	1,071,078						1,071,078	16.70		
	July	1,166,700	2,000					1,168,700	17.05		
	August	1,300,780	175,000					1,475,780	19.44	7.15	
	September	592,171	613,000					1,205,171	14.88	23.51	
	October	715,894	727,000					1,442,894	15.37	22.18	
	November	201,710	1,046,000					1,247,710	6.83	26.88	
	December	142,632	1,174,000					1,316,632	8.58	24.29	
1936	January	34,477	1,289,000	\$87,980	\$32,203	\$55,777		1,411,457	4.19	26.80	\$9.77
	February	24,539	1,287,000	116,423	48,446a/	67,977a/		1,427,962	4.35	27.70	9.43
	March	18,088	1,213,000	41,712	17,550	24,162		1,272,800	4.98	28.70	4.71
	April	17,018	914,000	79,080	34,861	44,219		1,010,098	5.63	24.56	7.17
	May	15,887	1,071,000	79,547	36,097	43,450		1,166,434	5.54	31.01	7.30
	June	9,719	1,079,000	133,010	89,476	43,534		1,221,729	2.98	32.77	10.02
	July	17,215	1,064,000	152,241	101,394	50,847		1,233,456	6.49	33.98	10.08
	August	14,694	1,088,000	166,125	113,093	53,032		1,268,819	6.92	35.04	10.25
	September	14,165	1,092,000	168,871	113,617	55,254		1,275,036	6.71	34.98	10.61
	October	17,218	1,055,000	171,775	113,436	58,339		1,243,993	8.35	34.02	10.90
	November	17,386	1,065,000	173,516	114,635	58,881		1,255,902	7.98	34.11	10.92
	December	17,879	1,060,000	173,931	115,023	58,908		1,251,810	7.92	34.88	10.83
1937	January	18,219	981,000	171,414	111,909	59,505		1,170,633	8.03	34.73	10.68
	February	17,984	985,000	171,760	112,916	58,844		1,174,744	8.12	35.23	10.63
	March	16,257	931,000	174,898	114,934	59,964		1,122,155	7.69	34.36	10.81
	April	15,246	918,000	176,999	120,103	55,928		1,110,245	8.17	35.14	11.29
	May	15,172	942,000	172,004	116,758	53,668	1,578	1,129,176	8.33	35.03	10.92
	June	14,763	897,000	179,694	123,031	54,801	1,862	1,091,457	8.45	38.32	10.93
	July	12,750	736,000	186,870	128,703	55,508	2,659	935,620	8.73	35.50	11.00
	August	11,553	734,000	196,785	136,045	58,206	2,534	942,338	9.19	36.41	11.32
	September	12,758	664,000	200,040	138,596	58,696	2,748	876,798	9.65	36.38	11.44
	October	14,139	724,000	217,581	149,067	65,325	3,189	955,720	10.30	36.06	11.92
	November	15,196	747,000	219,562	151,829	64,392	3,341	981,758	9.88	34.79	11.66
	December	17,586	813,000	226,028	154,535	68,000	3,493	1,056,614	8.08	33.97	11.62
1938	January	25,981	914,000	228,620	155,544	69,427	3,649	1,168,601	8.53	32.65	11.55
	February	17,795	1,006,000	223,258	156,527	67,948	3,783	1,252,053	9.22	33.69	11.34
	March	20,123	1,097,000	233,288	159,473	69,766	4,049	1,350,411	9.80	31.74	11.30
	April	20,679	1,209,000	232,074	158,797	69,171	4,106	1,461,753	9.58	31.15	11.14
	May	21,890	1,343,000	223,509	151,932	67,558	4,019	1,588,399	9.75	32.25	10.80
	June	22,848	1,443,000	226,065	151,925	70,074	4,066	1,691,913	9.27	31.89	10.80
	July	32,970	1,565,000	255,880	150,892	100,892	4,096	1,853,850	7.94	33.56	12.09
	August	28,767	1,875,000	255,588	149,184	102,078	4,326	2,159,355	7.49	35.12	12.10
	September	21,526	2,120,000	250,174	144,154	101,911	4,109	2,391,700	8.71	35.38	11.61
	October	22,699	2,197,000	223,251	149,803	69,225	4,223	2,442,950	9.11	35.92	10.37
	November	23,212	2,248,000	224,778	150,060	70,544	4,174	2,495,990	9.20	34.79	10.33
	December	24,424	2,237,000	226,034	151,257	70,496	4,281	2,487,458	9.23	36.00	10.30
1939	January	25,622	2,122,000	223,860	150,217	69,374	4,269	2,371,482	9.37	35.55	10.19
	February	24,929	2,111,000	223,540	149,764	69,598	4,178	2,359,469	9.17	35.59	10.12
	March	22,624	2,119,000	224,922	151,389	69,193	4,340	2,366,546	9.07	36.39	10.12
	April	19,436	2,037,000	226,664	153,141	69,109	4,414	2,283,100	8.92	37.66	10.11
	May	18,515	1,988,000	227,185	153,673	68,982	4,530	2,233,700	9.04	38.72	10.06
	June	18,403	1,876,000	227,592	154,273	68,650	4,669	2,121,995	9.11	37.61	10.04
	July	19,095	1,769,000	236,566	161,255	70,507	4,804	2,024,661	9.23	37.48	10.20
	August	19,597	1,569,000	240,339	163,502	71,973	4,864	1,828,936	9.14	38.48	10.26
	September	18,347	1,622,000	227,809	157,536	65,597	4,676	1,868,156	8.36	43.25	9.71
	October	21,425	1,832,000	251,040	172,647	73,300	5,093	2,104,465	9.85	45.03	10.62
	November	20,621	1,748,000	249,053	173,770	70,419	4,864	2,017,674	9.12	45.11	10.23
	December	20,820	2,013,000	248,273	173,238	70,116	4,919	2,282,093	9.11	40.12	10.18

a/Federal participation starts.

Table XLII.
NORTH CAROLINA
RELIEF IN DOLLARS TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration)

Year	Month	A General Assistance	B Federal Work Programs	C Total Special Categories	Special Categories			Totals	Dollars per Case		
					Old Age	Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	\$531,434					\$531,434	\$7.29			
	August	436,731					436,731	7.07			
	September	394,984					394,984	7.17			
	October	483,937					483,937	8.41			
	November	543,358	\$283,648				827,006	7.69	\$390.69		
	December	456,414	2,631,547				3,087,961	7.10	60.17		
1934	January	502,857	3,255,888				3,758,745	6.67	43.06		
	February	531,229	2,502,884				3,034,113	6.45	33.00		
	March	764,470	1,200,925				1,965,395	7.94	32.32		
	April	607,434	48,273				655,707	8.18	46.64		
	May	672,742	1,655				674,397	9.20			
	June	714,077					714,077	9.59			
	July	756,673					756,673	10.01			
	August	925,837					925,837	11.47			
	September	730,409					730,409	9.47			
	October	704,066					704,066	11.31			
	November	978,717					978,717	14.42			
	December	1,009,889					1,009,889	13.68			
1935	January	1,078,987					1,078,987	14.55			
	February	828,324					828,324	11.88			
	March	954,960					954,960	13.53			
	April	964,888					964,888	13.61			
	May	1,057,196					1,057,196	15.98			
	June	881,283					881,283	14.21			
	July	842,737					842,737	14.13			
	August	646,185					646,185	11.98			
	September	626,258	6,000				632,258	12.68	10.98		
	October	679,570	42,000				721,570	14.29	10.16		
	November	444,315	350,000				794,315	10.35	13.66		
	December	72,385	830,000				902,385	4.77	22.11		
1936	January	79,000	1,066,000	\$5,000		\$5,000	1,150,000	5.12	24.98	\$16.12	
	February	83,000	1,125,000	10,496		5,000	1,218,496	5.38	25.27	11.68	
	March	70,000	1,134,000	8,347		5,000	1,212,347	5.10	26.92	9.63	
	April	69,000	1,091,000	7,675		5,000	1,167,675	5.39	29.67	8.03	
	May	70,000	995,000	5,444		5,000	1,070,444	4.76	29.91	13.88	
	June	82,000	956,000	5,368		5,000	1,043,368	5.69	31.41	16.26	
	July	89,000	785,000	5,055		5,055	879,055	6.09	27.24	16.09	
	August	79,000	848,000	7,218		5,098	934,218	5.30	27.51	15.79	
	September	63,000	849,000	7,214		5,233	919,214	4.73	30.08	15.85	
	October	63,000	861,000	7,425		5,632	931,425	4.66	29.82	15.79	
	November	56,373	909,000	7,320		5,379	972,693	4.81	31.61	15.77	
	December	59,688	826,000	7,433		5,386	893,121	4.81	29.08	15.78	
1937	January	59,702	810,000	5,512		5,512	875,214	4.76	29.46	16.11	
	February	59,232	809,000	5,366		5,366	873,598	4.74	29.80	16.11	
	March	58,670	787,000	5,409		5,409	851,079	4.89	31.01	16.09	
	April	59,901	798,000	5,755		5,755	863,656	4.76	31.99	16.12	
	May	55,886	764,000	6,175		6,175	826,061	4.65	30.94	16.12	
	June	55,216	761,000	5,719		5,719	821,935	4.86	32.83	16.10	
	July	38,410	656,000	48,903	32,102a/	9,416a/	743,313	4.80	32.28	11.02	
	August	34,357	611,000	104,333	68,243	22,144	749,690	5.11	31.81	10.45	
	September	31,523	591,000	157,389	106,683	32,888	779,912	5.30	31.29	10.39	
	October	30,555	596,000	199,471	135,817	42,020	826,026	5.53	31.88	10.44	
	November	32,661	610,000	243,616	166,779	52,478	886,277	5.63	31.18	10.55	
	December	39,746	667,000	283,572	193,759	64,280	990,318	5.79	30.68	10.60	
1938	January	43,009	746,000	306,032	208,233	72,044	1,095,041	5.76	29.82	10.60	
	February	39,623	840,000	337,218	227,356	84,320	1,216,841	5.12	30.00	10.74	
	March	37,693	900,000	369,670	246,703	96,359	1,307,363	5.30	29.46	10.79	
	April	34,928	969,000	399,464	264,859	107,348	1,403,392	5.21	29.47	10.94	
	May	39,328	1,022,000	416,447	274,877	113,507	1,477,775	5.73	29.56	10.95	
	June	39,247	1,075,000	430,848	283,497	119,182	1,545,095	5.87	29.18	10.99	
	July	33,135	1,265,000	416,033	277,107	110,971	1,714,168	5.35	31.11	10.59	
	August	31,106	1,472,000	419,166	277,978	111,088	1,922,272	5.46	32.66	10.61	
	September	29,759	1,570,000	425,296	283,976	112,506	2,025,055	5.48	32.62	10.61	
	October	26,333	1,639,000	431,408	288,806	113,521	2,096,741	5.45	32.52	10.61	
	November	27,594	1,757,000	438,755	294,332	115,911	2,223,349	5.61	32.01	10.63	
	December	34,926	1,805,000	445,061	298,924	117,686	2,284,987	5.71	32.72	10.69	
1939	January	34,070	1,596,000	448,989	301,758	118,676	2,079,059	5.61	33.57	10.77	
	February	36,245	1,566,000	456,973	306,399	121,935	2,059,218	5.42	33.25	10.84	
	March	37,812	1,651,000	460,395	307,971	123,986	2,149,207	5.58	33.94	10.90	
	April	34,800	1,598,000	463,210	309,349	125,653	2,096,010	5.68	35.03	10.92	
	May	35,698	1,557,000	464,904	311,028	125,644	2,057,602	5.97	35.22	10.92	
	June	38,141	1,482,000	465,763	312,535	125,416	1,985,904	6.42	35.79	10.92	
	July	30,822	1,418,000	487,038	333,525	125,148	1,935,860	6.18	36.26	11.15	
	August	35,226	1,188,000	492,630	337,198	124,051	1,715,856	6.07	36.68	11.13	
	September	35,762	1,306,000	493,207	340,817	122,776	1,834,969	6.24	41.23	11.08	
	October	38,050	1,437,000	497,652	346,331	122,563	1,972,702	6.51	42.81	11.14	
	November	37,298	1,527,000	498,188	346,251	122,861	2,062,486	6.30	41.82	11.10	
	December	39,553	1,659,000	503,366	349,762	124,224	2,201,919	6.17	41.11	11.15	

a/Federal participation commences.

TABLE XLIII.
TEXAS
RELIEF IN DOLLARS TO RECIPIENTS
(Excludes Administration)

Year	Month	A	B	C	Special Categories			Totals	Dollars per Case		
		General Assistance	Federal Work Programs	Total Special Categories	Old Age	Dependent Children	Blind		A	B	C
1933	July	\$1,324,124						\$1,324,124	\$6.58		
	August	1,373,095						1,373,095	7.52		
	September	822,118						822,118	7.92		
	October	958,025						958,025	8.03		
	November	1,344,948	\$3,023,534					4,368,482	9.23	\$22.70	
	December	925,640	8,193,047					9,118,687	7.50	49.12	
1934	January	708,665	8,560,654					9,269,319	6.30	35.77	
	February	926,156	6,025,729					6,951,885	7.14	33.81	
	March	1,067,146	3,930,041					4,997,187	6.64	38.52	
	April	1,462,142	109,449					1,571,591	7.41	40.20	
	May	1,980,118	100					1,980,218	9.82		
	June	1,727,247						1,727,247	9.17		
	July	2,353,419						2,353,419	10.52		
	August	2,902,633						2,902,633	11.70		
	September	2,672,110						2,672,110	11.68		
	October	2,972,197						2,972,197	12.55		
	November	3,820,097						3,820,097	15.00		
	December	3,928,168						3,928,168	14.58		
1935	January	4,497,902						4,497,902	16.16		
	February	3,927,425						3,927,425	14.49		
	March	3,324,624						3,324,624	13.09		
	April	3,164,111						3,164,111	13.87		
	May	3,029,197						3,029,197	14.88		
	June	1,928,239						1,928,239	11.15		
	July	2,015,842						2,015,842	13.06		
	August	1,622,523						1,622,523	10.88		
	September	1,376,988	7,000					1,383,988	9.89	5.33	
	October	1,386,274	176,000					1,562,274	10.50	24.08	
	November	1,154,253	668,000					1,822,253	8.65	15.30	
	December	891,219	1,904,000					2,795,219	7.33	25.81	
1936	January	526,788	2,832,000	\$ 3,187		\$ 3,187		3,361,975	10.50	27.98	\$15.03
	February	503,309	3,211,000	3,282		3,282		3,717,591	10.38	26.86	15.05
	March	519,423	3,308,000	3,264		3,264		3,830,687	10.76	29.48	15.04
	April	522,600	2,945,000	3,284		3,284		3,470,884	10.67	31.71	14.99
	May	383,051	2,542,000	3,349		3,349		2,928,400	8.26	30.23	15.01
	June	373,539	2,455,000	3,343		3,343		2,831,882	8.17	30.31	14.99
	July	91,111	2,233,000	943,697	\$940,267a/	3,430		3,267,808	6.80	29.08	15.66
	August	95,487	2,242,000	1,181,214	1,177,752	3,462		3,518,701	6.77	28.97	15.57
	September	96,932	2,056,000	1,265,925	1,262,472	3,453		3,418,857	7.26	26.52	15.53
	October	91,688	2,165,000	1,340,120	1,336,673	3,447		3,596,808	7.12	28.15	15.39
	November	94,031	2,296,000	1,375,442	1,372,051	3,391		3,765,473	8.30	29.46	15.20
	December	105,734	2,242,000	1,508,957	1,505,682	3,275		3,856,691	8.10	29.01	14.86
1937	January	99,414	2,012,000	1,376,714	1,373,470	3,244		3,488,128	6.89	26.85	14.74
	February	96,295	2,459,000	1,497,311	1,494,056	3,255		4,052,606	7.13	32.54	14.47
	March	102,067	2,327,000	1,700,444	1,697,249	3,195		4,129,511	8.07	29.36	13.93
	April	99,000	2,531,000	1,764,507	1,761,337	3,170		4,394,507	8.53	31.91	13.78
	May	92,000	2,523,000	1,769,204	1,766,109	3,095		4,334,204	8.07	32.10	13.60
	June	89,000	2,386,000	1,735,638	1,732,593	3,045		4,210,638	8.39	33.34	13.51
	July	94,000	2,025,000	1,656,149	1,653,162	2,987		3,775,149	9.12	33.25	13.74
	August	86,000	1,799,000	1,606,515	1,603,671	2,844		3,491,515	9.34	32.69	13.75
	September	80,000	1,489,000	1,586,524	1,583,753	2,771		3,155,524	9.41	33.65	13.71
	October	84,000	1,377,000	1,559,025	1,556,301	2,724		3,020,025	9.88	33.70	13.70
	November	93,000	1,465,000	1,574,023	1,571,530	2,493		3,132,023	9.78	33.03	13.70
	December	100,000	1,556,000	1,560,671	1,558,247	2,424		3,216,671	8.40	29.41	13.70
1938	January	125,000	1,830,000	1,543,185	1,542,046	1,139		3,498,185	8.92	29.62	13.69
	February	111,704	2,051,000	1,531,885	1,530,840	1,045		3,694,589	8.31	29.78	13.71
	March	115,247	2,291,000	1,525,805	1,524,832	973		3,932,052	8.29	30.59	13.72
	April	111,571	2,353,000	1,526,831	1,525,856	975		3,991,402	8.62	29.46	13.73
	May	106,569	2,503,000	1,528,100	1,527,122	978		4,137,669	8.32	30.82	13.73
	June	110,398	2,541,000	1,531,200	1,530,112	1,088		4,182,598	8.78	31.34	13.74
	July	107,761	2,592,000	1,537,223	1,536,164	1,059		4,236,984	9.19	30.93	13.76
	August	114,631	3,100,000	1,541,704	1,540,646	1,058		4,756,335	9.21	34.59	13.77
	September	108,149	3,300,000	1,552,537	1,551,521	1,016		4,960,686	9.29	36.03	13.80
	October	112,679	3,317,000	1,567,522	1,566,540	982		4,997,201	9.14	33.69	13.81
	November	117,894	3,834,000	1,564,123	1,563,177	946		5,516,017	9.36	34.02	13.82
	December	131,189	3,782,000	1,568,176	1,567,322	854		5,481,365	9.69	34.91	13.83
1939	January	142,500	3,453,000	1,572,000	1,571,345	655		5,167,500	9.31	32.65	13.84
	February	142,300	3,580,000	1,583,000	1,582,263	737		5,305,300	8.92	34.03	13.89
	March	148,300	3,846,000	1,597,000	1,595,714	1,386		5,591,300	9.09	36.07	13.95
	April	132,360	3,602,000	1,621,000	1,619,741	1,259		5,355,360	8.99	36.36	14.01
	May	127,246	3,445,000	1,645,000	1,644,599	401		5,217,246	8.76	36.79	14.07
	June	104,261	3,350,000	1,673,000	1,671,704	1,296		5,127,261	7.73	36.77	14.15
	July	104,447	3,089,000	1,660,000	1,659,018	982		4,853,447	8.49	36.17	14.14
	August	97,547	2,991,000	1,680,000	1,679,359	641		4,768,547	7.90	38.47	14.17
	September	90,806	2,806,000	1,716,000	1,715,450	550		4,612,806	8.08	42.11	14.22
	October	91,992	3,098,000	1,024,000	1,023,527	473		4,213,992	7.29	43.64	8.45
	November	93,000	3,101,000	1,042,000	1,041,577	423		4,236,000	7.68	41.54	8.60
	December	101,200	3,638,000	1,057,000	1,055,694	1,306		4,796,200	7.59	41.02	8.75

a/Federal participation commences.

FEDERAL SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

When certain types of farm products are produced in such excess as to force prices down to extremely low levels, both farmers and consumers stand to lose.

In an effort to benefit both the farmer, the consumer, and in addition help states provide for their needy citizens, in Pennsylvania the distribution of such commodities is handled through the Department of Public Assistance.

The program began operation in Pennsylvania in 1933 and during the past three years, 1938, 1939, to October 31, 1940, forty-four commodities with a retail value of more than \$15,000,000 have been distributed by the Department.

Under this program surplus foods are purchased by the Federal department at points where surpluses exist and are transported and furnished free of charge to the states for distribution to eligible persons certified by the Department.

During the same period (1938-1940) the Department spent more than \$750,000 to defray the cost of distribution, with nearly 400,000 D.P.A. cases participating including schools, public institutions, and demonstration projects.

Under the Food Stamp plan which is now operating in several Pennsylvania localities, 50 cents worth of blue stamps are given free for each \$1.00 worth of orange stamps purchased by eligible persons.

With the single present exception of Philadelphia (only D.P.A.), both D.P.A. and W.P.A. eligibles are permitted to buy food under the stamp plan in the various sections where it is operating.

FROM DENT REPORT - 1939

"The conclusion the commission draws from this section of its report is that the burden of corporation state taxes, and particularly on the capital of corporations, is heavier than in most other states, that this burden adds to the difficulties of operating industries in Pennsylvania at a profit, tends to eat up the working capital of business, retards the development of industries located here, and acts as a deterrent to the location of new industries in this state."

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES TO INVESTIGATE RELIEF
AND RELIEF ADMINISTRATION PURSUANT TO LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS,
1932-1940

1932

Committee to Make an Investigation of the Special Poor Districts of Philadelphia House Resolution Serial No. 58 (Not printed), Adopted Aug. 2, 1932.
Report p. 7296 of the 1933 Legislative Journal.

1933

Special Committee to Make a Study of All Legislation Relative to Unemployment Relief, House Resolution No. 3, Adopted Jan. 17;
Report presented March 14, 1933, p. 7281 of 1933 Legislative Journal.

Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Work Relief, House Resolution No. 64, Adopted April 12;
Report presented May 1, 1933, p. 5070 of 1933 Legislative Journal.

Committee to Investigate Needs for Relief and Methods of Administration, Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 136 (Not Printed), Adopted by Senate May 4, by House May 5.

1933 Special

Committee to Investigate SERB as to Expenses, Wages, etc., House Res. No. 15, Adopted Dec. 13, 1933.

Investigation of Allegheny County Relief Board (By SERB), Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 206, Adopted by House Dec. 13, by Senate Dec. 20.

1934 Special

Study of Conditions and Causes Resulting in the "Overlooked Man" in the Problem of Unemployment Relief, House Resolution No. 15, Adopted Sept. 19.

1935

Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Distribution of Public Relief in Pa., H. Res. No. 110. Adopted in House April 4, Senate April 3;
Report presented June 19, p. 7637 of 1935 Legislative Journal and pp. 1680 and 1765 of 1936 Legislative Journal.

Committee to Investigate Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board, House Resolution No. 44, Adopted February 13;
Report presented May 14, p. 7567 of 1935 Legislative Journal.

Committee to Investigate Berks County Emergency Relief Board. House Resolution No. 150, Adopted May 15.

1935 (Cont'd)

- Committee to Investigate Blair County Emergency Relief Board. House Resolution No. 130, Adopted May 6.
- Committee to Investigate Cambria County Emergency Relief Board, House Resolution No. 59, Adopted March 5.
- Committee to Investigate Beaver County Emergency Relief Board. House Resolution No. 112, Adopted April 3;
Report June 17, p. 7634 of 1935 Legislative Journal.
- Committee to Investigate Lawrence County Emergency Relief Board, House Resolution No. 111, Adopted April 1.
- Committee to Investigate Lehigh County Emergency Relief Board, House Resolution No. 107, Adopted April 4.
- Committee to Investigate Luzerne County Emergency Relief Board, House Resolution No. 157, Adopted June 3.
- Committee to Investigate Northampton County Emergency Relief Board. House Resolution No. 124, Adopted April 22;
Report June 21, p. 7614 of 1935 Legislative Journal and p. 1728 of 1936 Legislative Journal.
- Committee to Investigate Schuylkill County Emergency Relief Board. House Resolution No. Serial No. 180, Adopted April 18.
- Committee to Investigate Washington and Greene County Relief Board. House Resolution 80, Adopted March 19;
Report June 18, p. 7635 of 1935 Legislative Journal.
- Committee to Investigate Westmoreland County Emergency Relief Board. House Resolution No. 97, Adopted April 1;
Report June 18, p. 7636 of 1935 Legislative Journal.
- Committee to Investigate Operation of Emergency Relief Boards in Certain Districts, H. Res. 53, Adopted Feb. 25;
Report June 21, p. 7644 of 1935 Legislative Journal.

1936 Special

- Joint Legislative Committee to Prepare a Plan of Permanent Administration of Unemployment Relief, Senate Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 103 (Not Printed), Adopted by Senate June 21, House July 23;
Approved by Governor July 30, 1936.

1939

- Joint State Government Commission to Make a Study of the Unemployment Relief Problems, House Resolution Serial No. 134, Adopted May 26, 1939.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC RELIEF THROUGHOUT
THE COMMONWEALTH PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION No. 110, 1935.

LOCAL CONTROL.

On the chief defects in the present system, is the lack of responsible, efficient control in a local board or director in each of the several counties or areas in the State. Employment relief in these areas has been conducted under various branches such as the Division of Direct Relief, the Works Relief Division, the Financial Division, Disbursing Office, the Employment Bureau, etc. In the past there has been a lack of coordination between these divisions each operating separately under various rules and regulations promulgated from Harrisburg and Washington and without anyone locally having authority to bring them into cooperation. As the conditions in the several counties and areas differ widely it is wholly impossible for uniform rules to apply satisfactorily. The result is necessarily confusion, inefficiency and waste, and what was intended for equality becomes gross inequity. One of two examples may be sufficient to illustrate this condition. For instance, relief checks have been mailed to persons for weeks after such recipients have been reported by employers or others to have been given employment. This is due to the fact that such information must go around-about course from system of files and cards so that a long time elapses before the paymaster obtains the knowledge which stops the taxpayers' money from going where it is not needed.

Again by reason of the fact that a uniform budget system is set up applying to all counties or areas, persons on farms or small tracts of land or in other favorable situations may be given the same relief as those without the aid which these circumstances might have afforded if properly used. Even in the same county,

different sections produce different conditions which cannot be met by any standard set of rules.

Relief administration, therefore, in the opinion of a majority of the Committee should be decentralized to a much greater extent than at present and the local boards should be given authority to make such rules as will provide reasonable relief at a minimum of expense to the taxpayers. With such powers there would go, of course, a responsibility for which the boards would be held accountable.

CHISELING

The subject of chiseling was one that was brought to the attention of all the committees appointed to investigate the administration of relief. This term in its narrow sense may be limited to those who deliberately accept relief while having money in bank or elsewhere and those who receive relief checks while fully employed in private business. In its broader sense it may apply to all those who take more relief than needed, to those who fail to aid themselves by planting their farms and gardens and those who in work relief fail to render the service reasonably to be required for their pay.

The number of chiselers in the narrower sense the Committee feels is not so large as indicated in certain of the testimony. However, it is sufficiently large to take a considerable amount of money unlawfully. A few prosecutions of the flagrant offenders in each area should have a wholesome effect in discouraging this form of cheating the public.

The other form of chiseling to which we have referred is more serious in its lasting results. The giving of relief in itself has demoralizing features attached to it. The recipient at first reluctant to accept aid soon comes to feel that the State owes him a living without undue effort on his part. We feel that the attitude of the professional social worker too often encourages the relief worker to assume a position of dependence upon the State. More efficient local control with the employment of investigators who discourage giving relief to all who can help themselves, will have a salutary effect in stopping all forms of chiseling.

SOCIAL WORKERS

In the investigation by the Committee, no criticism occurred more frequently than that relating to the type of employees administering relief. Under Federal rules and regulations, the administration of relief has passed to a large extent into the hands of professional social workers and conducted from their point of view. The testimony of the Assistant Administrator of Direct Relief showed the large measure of free play given to the social influence in the whole administration of relief.

Unfortunately many of these persons have been salaried men and women who do not have the viewpoint of the taxpayer who conducts a business with great difficulty to avoid insolvency or who only by most strenuous efforts is able to save himself and family from going on the relief rolls. Everyone desires, of course, to uplift the standard of living of those in want but the danger today from the enormous increase in the cost of relief, is that the whole of society will be precipitated into the same ruin so that the standard of all will be eventually lowered.

The Committee feels that the minimum of relief that will reasonably support the unemployed and take from the overburdened taxpayer as little money as possible in this emergency is the best solution at this time. As the comprehensive report of the House Investigating Committee for Allegheny County puts it "The taxpayer cannot perpetually support one-fourth of the population as a social workers' experimental laboratory."

A common cause of complaint by recipients of relief was the rule requiring that investigators must have a college or high school education and in some cases must pass an oral examination by a "social welfare" supervisor. It was urged that many of those on relief would make better investigators and would save money for the taxpayers by being taken from the rolls. The Committee feels that too much stress has been laid on the social training qualification and that sound judgment in business and family training qualification and that sound judgment in business and family affairs is more important than a course in college, and that a policy should be adopted for the administration of relief on a basis of sound common sense rather than on

a social basis.

WORK RELIEF

Considerable evidence was presented to the Committee indicating that the tangible results obtained through Work Relief were extremely expensive from the taxpayers' point of view. For example, several of the County Relief Investigating Committees presented evidence showing that Public Works Projects in their Counties were costing four to five times the amount of money which private contractors would have charged for the same work. Members of the unemployed groups appearing before the Committee complained about the method of administering such work and themselves pointing out that many of these projects were costing too much money.

Some of the reasons for this were pointed out by one of the auditors in the State Auditor General's Department. He produced evidence to show that on certain Works Projects in Berks County the overhead was running as high as forty per cent of the total cost of the project and that one of the reasons for this high overhead was the fact that foremen, timekeepers, etc. were on a straight salary basis instead of a per diem basis and were paid whether they worked or not. As few of those in a supervisory position come from the relief rolls, these high costs seem to be unjustifiable.

It is hoped that the Auditor General's Department may continue its audits with reasonable promptness as the moneys spent for relief purposes are larger in amount than the expenditures for all other purposes. We recommend that an appropriation be granted sufficient for this work.

The members of the Committee feel that relief projects would be more effective in their accomplishment and work done and in real benefit by submitting the same to contractors to be performed in accordance with general business rules.

As heretofore stated in this report, the committee has not completed its work. We submit this report at this time so that the General Assembly may take further action if it so desires on the whole subject at this Session.

Respectfully submitted,

MILES HORST, Chairman
WILLIAM J. EROE, JR.
JOSEPH DAVID BUSH
CHARLES H. EALY
N. B. RODGERS

Harrisburg, Penna., June 18, 1935.

COMPARISON BETWEEN LOCALLY SUPPORTED WELFARE
COSTS OF 1936 AND 1939

IN 1936

Counties expended for Welfare	\$ 8,577,000
Poor Districts expended	<u>14,082,000</u>
Producing total locally-supported expenditures for welfare of	\$22,659,000
However, counties and poor districts earned and received	<u>2,137,000</u>

Thus, the welfare cost that was locally supported amounted to \$20,522,000

IN 1939

Counties expended for welfare	\$ 6,655,000
Institution Districts expended	<u>9,808,000</u>
Producing total locally-supported expenditures for welfare of	\$16,463,000
However, counties and institution districts earned and received	<u>1,766,000</u>

Thus, the welfare cost that was locally supported amounted to \$14,697,000

FROM 1936 TO 1939

LOCALLY SUPPORTED WELFARE COSTS DECREASED \$ 5,825,000

COPY OF LETTER FROM EARLE SURVEY COMMITTEE

Harrisburg, Pa.,
December 16, 1937

Honorable George H. Earle
Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Sir:

Complying with your directions of November 16, 1937, appointing us as a special committee, we have made an investigation of the Department of Public Assistance as to its administration and the provision of relief in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth; also to determine if the expenditures of the department will exceed the amount appropriated by the legislature for the biennium ending May 31, 1939 and, if so, the reason therefor.

We met the day following receipt of your instructions and planned as extensive an inquiry as the allotted time would permit.

We appreciate the significance and importance of this survey, as the administration of relief constitutes one of the most important problems confronting Pennsylvania at the present time. Our investigation was conducted with sincerity and thoroughness and the conclusions, based on the findings of the survey, represent our unbiased and impartial opinion.

Respectfully submitted,

(s) D. M. Livingston
D. M. Livingston, Chairman
Public Utility Commissioner

(s) Harry Margolis
Harry Margolis
Deputy Auditor General

(s) William A. Sponsler, III
William A. Sponsler, III
Assistant Budget Secretary

COST OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE

Source: Department of Public Assistance, Harrisburg, Penna.

1932 to 1939, Inclusive

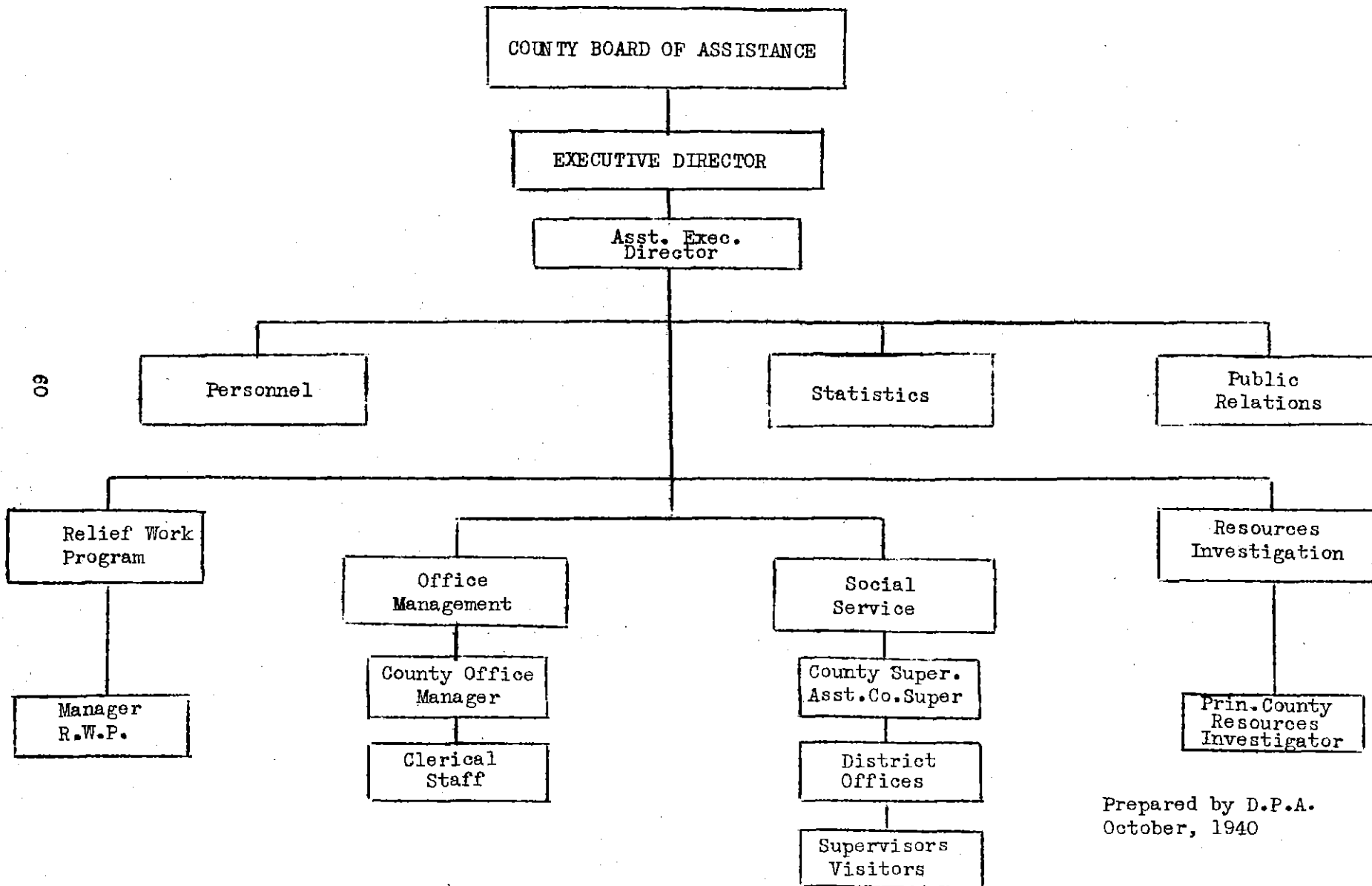
YEAR	SOURCE	AMOUNT	TOTAL
1932	Federal	\$7,646,000	\$11,416,948
	State	3,801,000	
	County	-0-	
1933	Federal	44,318,000	74,793,556
	State	30,475,000	
	County	-0-	
1934	Federal	70,386,000	91,983,557
	State	21,598,000	
	County	-0-	
1935	Federal	119,448,000	149,408,645
	State	29,961,000	
	County	-0-	
1936	Federal	-0-	63,443,715
	State	63,443,715	
	County	-0-	
1937	Federal	-0-	57,813,215
	State	57,813,000	
	County	-0-	
1938	Federal	-0-	75,979,000
	State	75,979,000	
	County	-0-	
1939	Federal	-0-	91,646,000
	State	91,646,000	
	County	-0-	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
CLASSIFICATION OF "EMPLOYABLE"

Relief recipients are considered employable by the Department of Public Assistance as classified and registered as employable by the State Employment Service at the time of their application for assistance. However, as pointed out in previous studies of this nature, employability does not lend itself to iron clad definitions. It is virtually impossible to determine the exact point at which the factors of age temperament or apparent handicaps pass from relative disadvantages to complete barriers to employment. In addition, all of these factors which affect a worker's chances of reemployment vary from industry to industry with economic conditions, duration of unemployment, opportunities for retraining and employment rehabilitation. Local and individual characteristics playing an important part. Likewise, the elements of supply and demand in specific labor markets, a factor rapidly assuming a large significance in today's expanding national defense machinery determine to a large extent the employability of an individual worker. Thus, in some areas a surplus of labor may make it impossible for elderly persons with little or no training to obtain employment, whereas in others an expanding industry may create a demand which will absorb the same type of workers. These considerations must be kept in mind in evaluating the possible reduction in the state's relief roll, assistance with increasing employment opportunity.

COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE
TYPICAL ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN
CLASS I

Chart No. 3

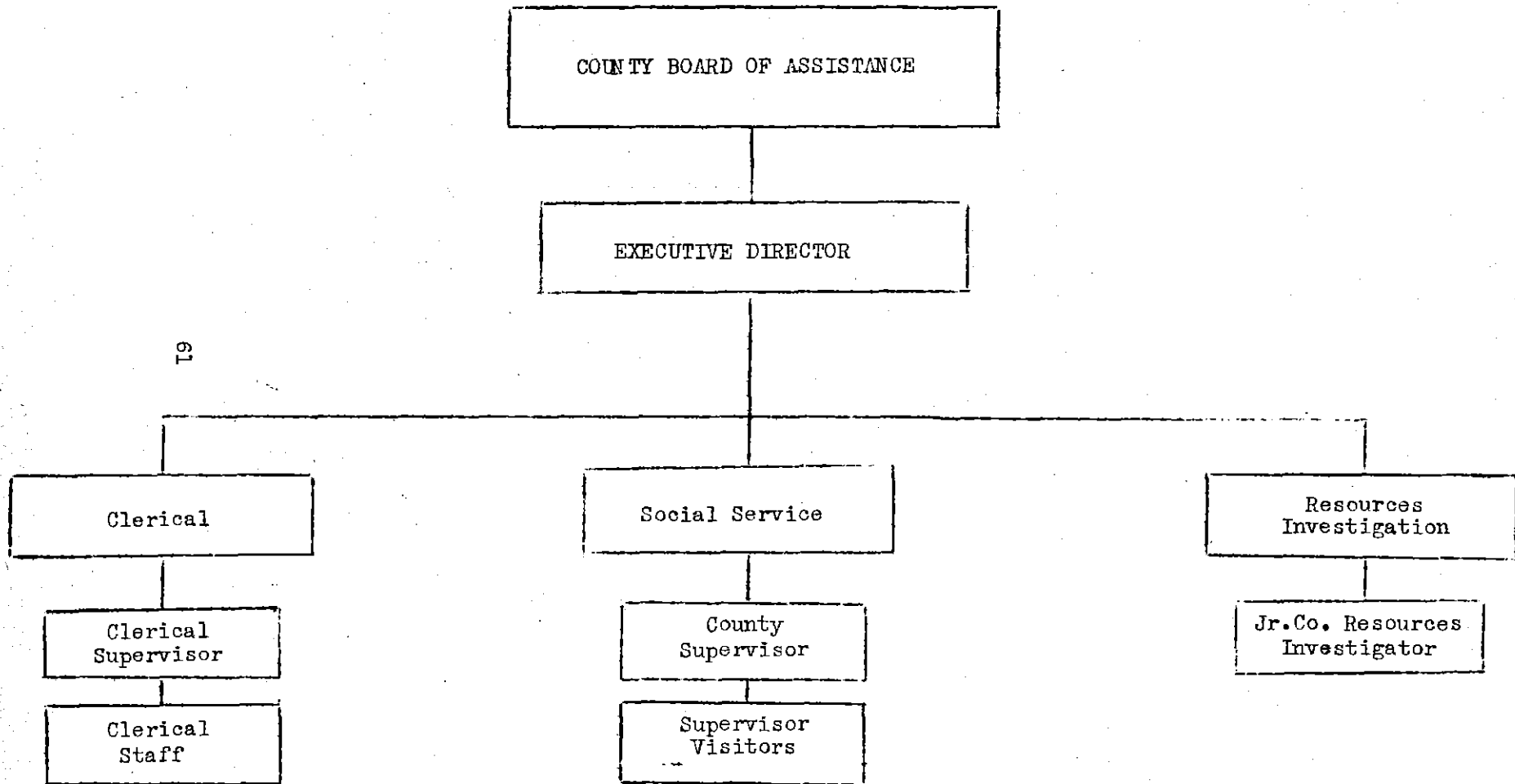


09

Prepared by D.P.A.
October, 1940

COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE
TYPICAL ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN
CLASS V - VI

Chart No. 4



19

Prepared by D.P.A.
October, 1940

ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL RELIEF ^{a/}

Prepared by
Council of State Governments
Chicago, Ill.

State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief ^{b/}
Ala.	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State and local governments share expenses for relief to unemployables and employable persons on a 50-50 basis.	County departments of public welfare administer general relief under supervision of State Department of Public Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. Standards of personnel are maintained on both State and county level through qualifications set up by State Board.	Cash relief predominates since State matches only cash payments. Grocery orders sometimes given.
Ariz.	State Dept. of Social Security and Welfare	State funds used for all general relief except hospitalization and medical care, which must be provided from county medical funds. Amount of local funds used for these services not known.	State Department of Social Security and Welfare administers general relief through its branch county units, which are supervised through visits by field representatives. All records for reports and auditing maintained in State Office. State Commissioner approves appointments of personnel made by county board under merit system. State Commissioner, appointed by State Board, selects the State staff from the three highest on merit rating lists. State prescribes standards of relief. County boards of supervisors administer hospitalization and medical care without State supervision. These agencies do not submit reports to the SDCSW.	Cash relief and relief in kind.

(CONTINUED)

State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief.
ARKANSAS	State Dept. of Public Welfare	State funds used for all general relief payments except burials, and, in a few instances, small amounts of relief paid by county judges from county funds. Amount of local funds expended not known. State funds allocated to counties are calculated roughly at \$6 per case receiving relief during previous month.	County departments of public welfare administer general relief under supervision of State Department of Public Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives audits of accounts, and required reporting. County directors appointed by county boards subject to approval of State Board. County judges do not submit reports on relief administered from local funds.	Cash relief to employable persons from State funds; forms of relief to unemployable persons vary among counties.
CALIFORNIA	State Relief Administration and State Dept. of Social Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. Only State funds used for relief to employable persons; only county "indigent" funds used for relief to unemployable persons. April 1939: State funds-80 per cent Local funds-20 per cent of total general relief extended to cases.	State Relief Administration supervises and administers through its local branch offices all general relief to employable persons. Payments made from central office. Supervision exercised through visits by State field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. County boards of supervisors or agencies established and supervised by them administer all general relief to unemployable persons without State supervision. County boards of supervisors exercise complete authority with respect to general relief to unemployable persons under terms of State law which provide that counties shall be responsible for aid to "all incompetent, poor, indigent persons and those incapacitated by age, disease or accident." State Department of Social Welfare adjusts residence problems among counties and collects reports from county agencies which administer relief to unemployable persons.	Cash relief to employable persons from State funds; forms of relief to unemployable persons vary among counties.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
COLO- ORADO	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. Counties levy taxes for relief purposes and the funds thus obtained must first be used for ADC and AB. Remaining funds may be used for general relief or other purposes, such as tuberculosis assistance. State makes allocations within limits of State funds, pro-rated on basis of county needs estimated from previous months' case load and average grant. Source of funds not available.	County welfare departments administer general relief under supervision of State Department of Public Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field supervisors, audits of use of State funds, and required reporting. Directors of county departments are appointed by county boards from lists approved by State board, which prescribes local standards of personnel and gives final approval of appointments by county boards.	Cash relief, grocery orders, and commissary supplies.
CON- NEC- TI- COT	Office of Commissioner of Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. Only local funds used for relief to settled cases. State funds used to reimburse cities and towns for relief in cases lacking local settlement in State. Cities and towns bill State quarterly for those cases. April 1939: State funds-25 per cent Local funds-75 per cent of total general relief extended to cases.	Local units administer relief through an elected board of selectmen, a charity commissioner, a superintendent of charities, an elected overseer of the poor, or an appointed town agent. Office of the Commissioner of Welfare supervises administration of relief to cases lacking settlement and must approve bills from cities and towns for reimbursement for these cases, but exercises no supervision over local administration of relief to settled cases. State has no authority over standards of relief and personnel in local units, but many local units have retained workers and budgets established under MRA, which had such standards. State staff selected under civil service rules.	Relief in kind predominates, as a rule only relief in kind is reimbursed under State law. In some instances, cash relief is reimbursed upon special application of towns.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
DELA- WARE	Old-Age Welfare Commission	Both State and local funds used for general relief on a 50-50 basis.	State Old-Age Welfare Commission administers general relief. No personnel standards for employees are prescribed by State Commission.	Relief in kind in form of grocery orders predominates. Some cash relief given to unemployable persons.
FLOR- IDA	State Welfare Board	Only local funds used for general relief.	Local agencies administer general relief. In majority of counties relief is administered by elected county commissioners in some larger counties, by city or county agencies whose administrative officers are appointed by city or county commissioners; in two counties, funds are turned over to county unit supervisor of State Welfare Board. No standards of relief or personnel are maintained.	Relief in kind predominates.
			State Board collects general relief reports from local agencies.	
DIS- TRICT OF COLUM- BIA	Board of Public Welfare	All funds are from Congressional appropriation.	Board of Public Welfare administers general relief through its public assistance division. Director and staff are appointed by commissioners of District from Federal Civil Service registers.	Cash relief predominates; grocery orders sometimes given.
GEOR- GIA	State Department of Public Welfare	Only local funds used for general relief.	Local agencies administer general relief. In a majority of counties county departments of public welfare are responsible. In these counties personnel is appointed by county boards, subject to qualifications set up by State board and subject to approval by State	Cash relief predominates; grocery orders sometimes given.

(CONTINUED)

State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
GEORGIA (Cont'd)			department. Standards of relief based on uniform budget are maintained. In other counties relief is administered through county ordinaries. No standards of relief or personnel are maintained, but most of these counties submit reports to State Department of Public Welfare	
IDAHO	Department of Public Welfare	Only local funds to be used for general relief after transfer of responsibility to the counties	Early in 1939 responsibility for general relief being transferred to the counties. Complete transfer and withdrawal of State support not effected by July, 1939.	Cash relief from State funds; emergency relief orders sometimes given from local funds.
ILLI- NOIS	Illinois Emergency Relief Commission	Both State and local funds used for general relief. To qualify for State-aid, each local unit must levy a tax of 30 cents per \$100 assessed valuation of all taxable property for relief purposes. State allocation is based on assumption that about 75 per cent of this levy is available for year, but if monthly amount is not sufficient to cover relief needs, which are estimated on monthly basis by local unit, State makes up as much of deficit as possible from State funds, the latter being limited to \$2,900,000 per mo.	Local units administer general relief under limited supervision of Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. In 84 or 102 counties in State, there are 1,406 townships in which elected township supervisors are responsible for administration of relief. In 17 counties, county commissioners are responsible, and generally appoint one of their members as overseer of poor. In Cook County, commissioner of relief is appointed to administer relief in city of Chicago through Chicago Relief Administration. In 30 townships of Cook County outside Chicago township supervisors are responsible. State supervision exercised through staff of financial examiners who are responsible for financial and statistical reports to IERC and through staff of auditors who examine	Cash relief predominates in Chicago; relief orders pre-emptive in all other local relief units.

ILLINOIS
Cont'd)

local records for mechanical imperfections IERC does not prescribe standards of relief, personnel, or methods of administration.

State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
INDIANA	State Unemployment Relief Commission	Only local funds used for general relief. Although a \$2,000,000 State appropriation was made, it has never been used.	Township trustees administer general relief without State supervision. Consultation services on problems of administration of general relief is available to townships through State unemployment Relief Commission. General relief reports are prepared by members of SURC staff.	Relief in kind, mostly in form of grocery orders predominates; a few towns have commissaries.
IOWA	State Board of Social Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. As of April, 1939 State Funds-32 per cent Local Funds-68 per cent of total general relief extended to cases.	About July 1, 1939, the IERA which formerly had responsibility for general relief was combined with the SBSW. No other information available.	Relief in kind, in form of grocery orders predominates; some cash relief; largest county (Polk) has commissary.
KANSAS	State Board of Social Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. Counties advance all funds for relief to cases and are reimbursed for 30 per cent of approved expenditures from State funds. In addition, State funds allocated to counties for emergency purposes amounting to approximately 20 per cent.	County boards of welfare administer general relief under supervision of State Board of Social Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. County directors are appointed by county boards and county personnel is subject to State approval.	Cash relief and relief in kind in most counties; in one or two counties, relief in kind only.
KENTUCKY	State Department of Public Welfare and Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration (KERA)	Only local funds used for general relief.	Fiscal courts administer general relief in most counties through elected county judges but county is not always administrative unit. In larger cities private agencies and public welfare departments under direction of appointed officers administer relief. A limited number of towns and municipalities also administer relief. State De-	Relief in kind in form of groceries and clothing always given except in urban areas.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief <u>b/</u>
KEN- RUCKY (Con'd)			partment of Public Welfare has, by law, authority to supervise administration of general relief, but exorcises this supervision only by collection of statistics from most of local units. Kentucky Emorgency Relief Administration collects and compiles statistics from a fow selected local units.	
LOU- ISIANA	State Department of Public Welfare	Only State funds used for general relief.	Information not available.	Cash Relief
MAINE	State Department of Health and Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. Only local funds used for cases with local settlement, except in towns financially unable to support their poor in which State funds are used, principally for support of unemployable persons. Local units advance funds for cases without settlement and are reimbursed quarterly or monthly by State on basis of receipted bills. April 1939; State Funds-30 per cent Local Funds-70 per cent for total general relief extended to cases.	Local units administer general relief through overseers of the poor, welfare departments, town managers, except in towns financially unable to support their poor, where State administers relief through Emorgency Aid Commission (Emorgency Aid Commission was established by order of Governor and Council for this purpose.) Expenditures for unsettled cases which are reimbursed from State funds are supervised through an audit of accounts on basis of which reimbursement is made and through visits by field staff members. No local standards of relief or personnel are maintained. Local officials are elected or appointed State personnel is employed by Commissioner of Health and Welfare with approval of Governor and Council. State Personnel Board, established by Legislature of 1937, will make up lists from examinations from which to draw future employes. State Department of Health and Welfare collects general relief reports from all local officials.	Relief in kind predominates; some cash relief; a few cities have commissaries.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
MARYLAND	State Department of Public Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief.	Beginning October 1939, in order to receive State funds, general relief must be administered through the local welfare boards, under the supervision of the SDFW.	Cash relief predominates; grocery orders sometimes given.
MASS.	State Department of Public Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief, local funds are used for granting aid to all cases regardless of legal settlement status. State funds are appropriated annually to reimburse cities and towns for amounts of aid previously granted to unsettled cases. Cities and towns also claim reimbursement from other cities and towns in which recipients of aid have legal settlement. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1939; Estimated State funds-23% Estimated Local Funds-77% for total general relief extended to cases.	In most local units a selectman, a member of the board of welfare, or an agent appointed by the board administers general relief. In some large cities, a commissioner is appointed under Civil service. State Department of Public Welfare exercises nominal supervision over cases having legal settlement by collection of monthly and annual reports on operations. State department exercises supervision of cases having no legal settlement through certification and authorization after investigation and through audit of bills submitted annually. No attempt is made to establish a standard budget, but one is available to be used as a guide. State personnel and personnel in certain cities are under State Civil Service.	Cash relief in cities; grocery orders predominate elsewhere; two cities have commissaries.

State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
MICH-IGAN	State Department of social Welfare	<p>Both State and local funds used for general relief. State funds for general public relief are allocated monthly to the counties on the basis of the need for relief funds in the county during the past year, the current financial resources of the county, and the amount spent by the county for relief purposes during the preceding month. In no instance however, is the county to receive less than it spent out of its own funds during the preceding month for general public relief.</p>	<p>On the State level, the Department of Social Welfare, under the supervision of a State director, administers general public relief. The county board has assumed the powers and duties of the former county emergency welfare relief commissions, the superintendents of the poor, and such duties of the county welfare agents as pertain to relief. The duties of the county boards are to appoint the heads of institutions under their supervision such as county infirmaries and juvenile detention home; to administer, in cooperation with the State department, relief problems of the county, including general public relief; to extend relief to destitute persons lacking settlement; to assist the probate courts in making investigations; and to extend temporary relief to non-residents. The county board also has charge of and responsibility for the burial of indigent persons.</p>	Cash Relief and Relief in kind.

Eligibility for public assistance has been re-defined in the new act, insofar as general public relief involving only county and State funds is concerned. To receive relief other than temporary emergency relief, an applicant must be a resident of the State of Michigan.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief
MINN-ESOTA	State Department of Social Security.	Both State and local funds used for general relief. April 1939: State funds-81 per cent Local funds-19 per cent of total general relief extended to cases.	Information not available	Relief in kind predominates.
MISSISSIPPI	State Department of Public Welfare.	Only local funds used for general relief.	County boards of supervisors administer general relief except in counties where responsibility of disbursement of general relief funds has been delegated to private agencies.	Cash relief predominates; grocery and merchandise orders frequently given.
			No standards of relief or personnel are maintained. County supervisors are elected; administrators of private agencies are appointed by officers of such agencies. State Department of Public Welfare collects general relief reports.	
MISSOURI	State Social Security Commission.	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State and local units are to share cost of general relief on 60-40 basis. State sets maximum amount which each county may spend from State funds, and this amount is expected to be supplemented by an additional local share of 40 per cent. In actual practice, all counties cannot supply required am-	County social security offices administer general relief in majority of counties under supervision of State Social Security Commission. State commission exercises supervision through visits by field representatives and required reporting, prescribes standards of relief and local personnel, and appoints local directors. In some counties providing local funds, funds are turned over to social security offices by county courts; in others,	Relief in kind from State Funds.

State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
MISSOURI (Cont'd)	<p>ount and some counties supply no local funds. In a few counties, small amounts of local funds are administered by local officials for general relief.</p> <p>April 1939: State funds-97 per cent Local funds-3 per cent of total general relief extended to cases.</p>	<p>funds are retained by courts to be drawn upon by social security offices. In a few counties small amounts of general relief from local funds are administered directly by county courts without supervision of either State Commission or county offices. These county courts do not submit reports to SSSC.</p>	
MONTANA	<p>Both State and local funds used for general relief.</p>	<p>County departments of public welfare administer general relief under limited supervision by State Department of Public Welfare. Statistical reporting is mandatory and supervision is exercised through visits by field representatives. Case workers in some counties make recommendations regarding eligibility and size of grant in others, county commissioners, either directly or through the clerk and recorder, give relief orders without investigation or recommendation of trained staff.</p>	<p>Cash relief in larger counties; cash relief and disbursing orders given in other counties. In two counties, county commissioners grant relief by verbal orders to merchants. (Since June 1938 all counties grant relief in cash or on disbursing orders.)</p>
NEBRASKA	<p>Only local funds used for general relief.</p>	<p>County assistance director, appointed by county assistance committee, administers general relief in most counties.</p> <p>Department of Assistance and Child Welfare collects general relief reports.</p>	<p>Relief in kind in form of grocery orders predominate; some cash relief; the largest</p>

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
Nebraska (Cont'd)				county (Douglas) has a commissary.
Nevada	Emergency Relief Administration	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State funds usually used for relief to employable persons, and county funds for relief to unemployable persons; All State Funds handled through an agent of Nevada. Emergency Relief Administration under general supervision of State Board of Relief, Work Planning, and Pension Control.	County commissioners administer general relief to unemployable persons in all counties except three in which a supervisor of relief, who is appointed by commissioners to represent them, is responsible. Nevada Emergency Relief Administration administers general relief to employable persons with advice of State Board of Relief, Work Planning, and Pension Control which, by law, has power to "supervise the administration of poor relief-- within the several counties of the State." Representatives of NERA in each county coordinate with local administrators.	Relief in kind in form of grocery or rent orders from State funds; cash relief from local funds in all but exceptional cases.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	State Department of Public Welfare	Only local funds used for general relief	State Agency ceased to exercise supervision as to standards of personnel and relief upon withdrawal of financial participation on June 30, 1938.	Relief in kind predominates although cash grants are encouraged.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief <u>b/</u>
NEW JERSEY	Financial Assistance Commission	Both State and local funds used for general relief (largely State funds). Total collective share to be borne by municipalities is determined by State legislature; individual share of each participating municipality is determined by Financial Assistance Commission through formula based on tax collections, and balance is met from State funds granted to municipality.	By law enacted April 30, 1938 local assistance boards appointed by chief executives of municipalities were established. These boards appoint welfare directors, who may or may not be overseers of the poor. Municipalities failing to establish such boards are not eligible to receive State funds. Integration of the FAC with the State Department of Institutions and Agencies is pending.	Relief in kind dominates; some cash relief.
NEW MEXICO	State Department of Public Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State funds disbursed by State department in accordance with need and case load in counties and amount of State money available. Amount of local funds used is small. April 1939: State funds- 62 per cent local funds- 18 per cent of total general relief extended to cases.	State Department of Public Welfare administers general relief through its branch county offices. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives and required reporting.. Appointments of local personnel are made by State department, which also disburses all State funds directly and prescribes plan under which county funds are expended.	Relief in kind

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief <u>b/</u>
NEW YORK	State Department of Social Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief, State funds used to reimburse local welfare departments for 40 per cent of relief extended to cases with settlement in any welfare district in State and for 100 per cent of following special items: (a) cost of relief to cases having no settlement in any welfare district in State, and (b) cost of relief to New York State Indians who live on reservations. Local funds initially used for all purposes, subject to above reimbursement procedures.	Town, city and county welfare departments administer general relief under supervision of State Department of Social Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. Each local welfare district (town, city, or county) is responsible for immediate care of persons in district but districts are later reimbursed for cases with settlement elsewhere in State by State. County welfare departments administer all relief for which towns or cities are not responsible. County welfare departments administer all relief for which towns or cities are not responsible. County departments with legislative permission of towns and cities in county, may assume entire responsibility for general relief. State prescribes standards of relief and personnel. Town public welfare officials are appointed by town boards. City public welfare officials are generally appointed, although a few cities have elected officials or citizens' boards. County public welfare officials are elected in all counties except Albany, Erie, Hamilton, Jefferson, Monroe, and in New York City. In these areas officials are appointed for varying terms.	Cash relief predominates in terms of case load, although relief in kind in form of grocery and other orders is provided in majority of welfare districts.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
NORTH CAROLINA	State Board of Charities and Public Welfare	Only local funds used for general relief.	County departments of public welfare, under direction of superintendent appointed by welfare board and county commissioners, administer most general relief. Municipal and private agencies administer some general relief. State has no actual supervisory powers, but most county departments administering general relief also administer special types of public assistance affording opportunity for State field representatives to make suggestions and to instruct on methods of handling general relief. State Board of Charities and Public Welfare collects general relief reports.	Relief in kind in form of grocery orders predominates; some cash relief.
NORTH DAKOTA	State Board of Public Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State funds allocated on basis of formula which considers financial conditions of counties, relief loads, and other factors.	County welfare boards, headed by an executive secretary, administer general relief under supervision of State Public Welfare Board when financed in whole or in part by State funds. Supervision exercised through visits by field supervisors, audits of accounts, and required reporting. Board of Public Welfare establishes and recommends standards of relief and approves all appointments of professional staff and board members to local agencies.	Relief in kind in form of grocery, rent, and medical orders. Cash relief.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
OHIO	State Department	<p>Both State and local funds used for general relief on a 50-50 basis. State funds are distributed monthly to each local relief area in an amount equal to but not exceeding 50 percent of the obligations incurred during the preceding month by each local relief area from poor relief funds, provided that the total amount of State funds for any calendar month does not exceed the monthly percentages of the total State appropriation set up in the Act. In case one-half of the total amount of obligations incurred by the local relief areas is in excess of the amount of State funds that may be distributed during the month, the amount of State funds distributed to each local area is reduced proportionately.</p>	<p>State Department of Public Welfare collects general relief reports. General relief administered by counties and municipalities without any State supervision whatsoever. The county commissioners in the county local relief areas and the proper board or officer of the cities in the city local relief areas are responsible for the administration of poor relief. The city may by agreement reunite with the county area for the administration and or financing of poor relief. It is also possible for a county and city or cities to enter into an agreement whereby a city administers relief for other cities and the county local relief area. "The State Director may conduct investigations of the eligibility of the relief of recipients, but such investigations do not in any way take the place of routine investigations by the local relief authority. The State Director in effect is responsible for maintaining a degree of uniformity in the relief programs being conducted by all relief authorities in the State."</p>	<p>Relief in kind in form of grocery orders predominates; some cash relief and commissary supplies.</p>
<p>(Analysis of Amended Substitute House Bill No. 675 Providing for the Administration of Poor Relief prepared by the Ohio State Department of Public Welfare.)</p>				

	State	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief
State Agency	Local Responsibility		
Re:			b/

<p>OKLA- State HOMA Board</p>	<p>Both State and local funds used for general relief. State funds allocated to counties on basis of need, which is judged by size of case loads for past month. Counties must, by law, levy a tax of 0.8 of a mill for their "poor indigent" funds.</p>	<p>State Board of Public Welfare supervises and administers general relief from State funds through its branch county welfare boards, which are made up of county commissioners and county health officers in 47 counties and consist of administrators in other 30 counties. State supervision of local branches exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. State Board prescribes standards of relief and employs personnel for all its local units. (In Oklahoma county a single agency administers both State and local funds. Director and most of personnel are employed by county commissioners). County Commissioners in all counties administer county funds for relief over which State has no authority. County Commissioners do not submit reports to SBPW.</p>	<p>Commodities from State Commissaries and small amounts of cash to unemployable persons; cash for work relief to employable persons.</p>
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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
ORE-GON	State Welfare Commission	Both State and local funds used for general relief. Prior to March 1939, State and local units shared expenses for general relief on a 50-50 basis in accordance with need and available State funds, except that relief to non-residents, other than transportation and meals en route, is paid entirely from State funds. Effective March 1939, full payment of administrative cost of general relief from State funds; all general relief extended to cases shared equally by State and counties. April 1939: State funds-50 per cent Local funds-50 per cent of total general relief extended to cases.	County public welfare departments administer general relief under rules and regulations established by SPWC. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. SPWC approves all county administration and prescribes local standards of personnel. State personnel is appointed by administrator, in accordance with published standards, with approval of SPWC.	Cash relief predominates; some relief in kind in form of relief orders.

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State	State Agency	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
PENNSYLVANIA	State Department of Public Assistance.	Only State funds used for general relief.	County boards of assistance administer general relief as agents of State Department of Public Assistance. State treasurer makes all disbursements of State funds for general relief. State department, with approval of State Board of Public Assistance, established rules, regulations, and standards as to eligibility and nature and amount of relief, prescribes forms, records and reports, and supervises local units through field representatives. Employment board for State Department of Public Assistance, in accordance with specifications determined jointly by Employment board and State department, conducts civil service examinations and establishes civil service registers from which the secretary of public assistance selects State personnel and county assistance boards select county executive directors and other county personnel.	Cash relief.

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State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief b/
RHODE ISLAND			
State Department of Social Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief.	Information not available. This department, however, is responsible for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children under plans approved by the Social Security Board and also responsible for general relief. Recent consolidation.	Cash for work relief; usually relief in kind for direct relief.
SOUTH CAROLINA			
State Department of Public Welfare.	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State and local governments share expenses for relief to unemployed persons on a 50-50 basis in all counties participating in program of State department. State bears entire expense of relief to needy employables. In counties not participating, only local funds used. April 1939; State funds-54 per cent Local funds-46 per cent of total general relief extended to cases.	In those counties which participate in State program county departments of public welfare administer general relief under supervision of State Department of Public Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts and required reporting. State department prescribes standards of relief and local personnel. In a few counties elected county commissioners administer "poor relief." These counties submit reports to SDPW.	Cash relief in counties under State program; cash relief and relief in kind in other counties.

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State	State Agency Reporting	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief
S. Dak.	State Dept. of Social Security	Only local funds used for general relief.	Boards of county commissioners administer general relief, except insofar as they have delegated their authority to county social security offices. This delegation of authority varies from reference and clearance of applications, to complete administrative responsibility, subject to approval of the commissioners. State Department of Social Security collects general relief reports.	Relief in kind in form of grocery orders predominates; very little cash relief; one county has a commissary.
Tenn.	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Only local funds used for general relief	State Department of Public Welfare collects general relief reports from local agencies which administer public funds.	Cash relief predominates; some relief in kind; Knoxville and Memphis have commissaries.
Texas	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Only local funds used for general relief.	New department established in Sept. 1939 to be responsible for the adaptation of policies, rules and regulations governing the administration of the special types of public assistance, general relief and the distribution of Federal surplus commodities.	Relief in kind.
Utah	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Both local & State funds used for general relief. State pays total amount expended by county depts. of public welfare and is later reimbursed for 15% of total by counties. Only county funds used for hospitalization and medical care administered by county commissioners.	County depts. of public welfare administer general relief under supervision of State Dept. of Public Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. State department prescribes standards of relief & personnel. County commissioners appoint local boards with approval of State board. County commissioners also administer from local funds only some general relief for hospitalization and medical care without supervision of State dept. These agencies submit reports to SDPW.	Cash relief and clothing orders to unemployable persons; disbursement orders for emergency cases and to employable persons.

	State Agency Reptg.	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief
Ver- mont	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Only local funds used for general relief.	Information not available.	Relief in kind predominates.
Vir- ginia	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State allocations made on basis of population. County boards of supervisors, city managers, or mayors apply to State Dept. of Public Welfare for their proportionate share, at the same time signifying willingness to provide sixty cents of local funds for each dollar of State funds and to set up local administrative unit. April 1939: State funds 49 percent Local funds 51 percent of total general relief extended to cases.	In 115 local units, local departments of public welfare administer general relief under supervision of State Dept. of Public Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. State does not proscribe standards of relief, but attempts to raise standards by an educational program. Local superintendents are appointed by local governing bodies, subject to approval by the State. Superintendents in cities are appointed by city managers or councils, with or without approval of State. All superintendents are subject to control by local governing bodies, but extent of this control varies widely among counties.	Relief in kind in form of grocery orders predominates; some cash relief.
W. VA.	State Dept. of Public Assist.	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State funds allocated to counties on basis of need, after local funds of 15% of total county tax levies have been expended for welfare and relief purposes.	County departments of public assistance administer general relief under supervision of State Dept. of Public Assistance. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, audits of accounts, and required reporting. State dept. prescribes standards of personnel. County directors are appointed by county councils from certified registers. Amendment passed in last session of legislature authorizing SDPA to certify employable cases to the State Road Commission; if employable person refused work, relief was discontinued. (Began operation July, 1939).	Cash relief predominates; Relief in kind in form of grocery orders for emergency and short-time cases.

State Agency Rptg.	State	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief
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WASH- ING- TCN	State Dept. of Social Security	Both State and local funds used for general relief. The counties provide funds by means of a tax upon the assessed valuation of the taxable property at a rate not less than 3 mills to discharge their responsibility for general assistance. If any county finds that proceeds of the 3 mill levy are inadequate, the county administrator is empowered to submit to the Director and committee a request for a special grant-in-aid of State funds.	Counties are charged with the responsibility, by and through their respective boards of county commissioners for the administration of the 3 special types of public assistance and general relief but they are subject to State supervision. The Department of Social Security serves as a single State agency to supervise the administration of public assistance and general relief. In order to secure grants-in-aid, it is incumbent on the counties to maintain such records pertaining to expenditures and to conform to such other requirements in respect thereto as may be proscribed by the Department of Social Security. (Excerpted from Social Security Laws of State of Washington as of April, 1939).	Cash relief predominates; relief in kind in form of grocery orders and other relief orders.
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(CONTINUED)

State	Agency Reptg.	Financial Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility	Form of Relief
WIS- CON- SIN	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Both State and local funds used for general relief. State funds allocated to local units on basis of need and fiscal capacity of local units to carry their own burdens. State appropriation is made to Emergency Board which makes monthly releases to Public Welfare Dept. for allocation to localities. April 1939: State funds 10 percent; Local funds 90 percent of total general relief extended to cases	Local units administer general relief under supervision of State Public Welfare Dept. in 34 counties relief is administered by county relief depts. with appointed administrators; in 28 counties, by elected township chairmen or overseers; and in 9 counties, by appointed administrators of groups of townships. In 32 counties State maintains agency for purposes of certification and central application services. State supervision exercised in all these local units through visits by field representatives and required reporting. State law provides that standards of relief shall be local responsibility, even when State funds are expended.	Cash relief and relief in kind in form of grocery orders.
WYO- MING	State Dept. of Public Welfare	Both state and local funds used for general relief. State makes up difference between relief needs and relief funds available in counties.	County depts. of Public Welfare administer general relief under supervision of State Dept. of Public Welfare. Supervision exercised through visits by field representatives, who review cases four times a year to determine compliance with State standards and to suggest improvements in case work methods; audits of accounts; and required reporting. State prescribes standards of relief and personnel.	Cash relief & relief in kind in form of grocery orders.

FOOTNOTES

- a/ Material in this Table is assembled from information compiled by the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board.
- b/ The information in this column is from a Study completed by the Social Security Board in December, 1937.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
Regional Conferences on Subject of Relief

The Council of State Governments held during the year 1940 a series of regional conferences in Chicago, New York, Atlanta, Denver, and San Francisco, on the subject of relief, attended by State legislators and relief administrators. The relief problem was discussed from the administrative and legislative points of view. In these conferences information was developed that showed the number of persons who were dependent in some degree on public assistance at the end of 1939 was 17,695,000, comprising 6,183,000 separate households. In more than 43% of these cases, the funds were derived from federal sources almost exclusively. In about 34% of these cases, federal funds matched almost dollar for dollar the funds raised within the states for relief purposes. In the remainder of the cases, slightly less than 25% of the total, the funds were entirely from sources within the states. It was agreed that the goal of the Federal Works Programs -- to provide for all employable persons on the relief rolls -- had never been even approximated.

It was agreed that there was throughout the United States a lack of coordination between the W.P.A. and the general relief programs within the states and inasmuch as these two programs deal with the same group, that this lack of coordination became exceedingly important.

The conferences agreed that the present Federal Works Program and the general relief programs should be financed by grants in aid to the states and supervised by the Social Security Board or a similar agency.

The representatives of the states were in general agreement that the whole relief program required reconsideration at the present time in order that changes in policy and administration may be clarified.

It was agreed that a continuing relief program was inescapable and should be a matter of concern to the state, federal, and local governments, and that all areas of government should to some extent participate in the planning and financial support of the future program.

There was general agreement on the advisability of an over-all relief program which would merge the present public assistance categories with the work relief and general relief programs and provide it solely on the basis of need, and that federal, state, and local governments should participate in the financing of necessary relief services.

In general it was agreed that the various aspects of relief should be administered by those which could manage them most effectively and efficiently, and a very large number of those present at the conference expressed a preference for the administration of general assistance at the local level of government.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS /

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Payroll
June 1940

State	June 1940	June 1939	Percent change
Illinois	2,192,000	2,101,000	+ 4.4
Indiana	760,000	717,000	+ 6.1
Maryland	497,000	470,000	+ 5.7
Massachusetts	1,257,000	1,256,000	+ <u>b/</u>
Michigan	1,336,000	1,250,000	+ 6.9
New Jersey	1,145,000	1,087,000	+ 5.3
New York	3,833,000	3,760,000	+ 1.9
Ohio	1,732,000	1,658,000	+ 4.5
Pennsylvania	2,626,000	2,490,000	+ 5.5
West Virginia	368,000	353,000	+ 4.0
Wisconsin	619,000	613,000	+ 1.1

a/ Excludes proprietors, firm members, self-employed persons, casual workers, domestic workers, employees on merchant vessels and the armed forces of the U.S.

b/ Less than 0.1 percent.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE JOB MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

(The recommendations which follow are those of the Report Committee and of the Job Mobilization executives. They are presented in the hope that they are of sufficient merit to warrant further study by State officials and the people of Pennsylvania.)

There is a definite need in Pennsylvania for a more complete placement service in the local or county offices of the Department of Public Assistance to supplement the work of the State Employment Service. Under the present set-up there is no agency charged with promoting jobs exclusively for employable relief recipients. These men and women frequently suffer in the labor market competition. The State Employment Service's policy requires that the best fitted person be referred for a job and thus sub-standard registrants may not benefit unless a labor shortage develops. But results could be obtained through local or county placement service, consisting of one or more qualified persons, selected from the present staff, where possible, and receiving merit rating on the basis of placements made.

Stress should be placed on securing employment for the relief recipient rather than focusing major attention on the purely administrative detail of disbursing assistance funds.

It is recommended that the Department of Public Assistance, with cooperation of the Departments of Public Instruction, and Commerce, and the State Employment Service of the Department of Labor and Industry, direct immediate attention to continuing the occupational training and retraining programs which are obviously an authentic relief reduction measure. Seventy requests for Woodside Act vocational training and retraining projects made to the Department of Public Instruction or reported to Job Mobilization headquarters are pending, each a possibility for early reduction of relief costs.

Because there has been an over-supply of teachers and much criticism has been leveled at the 14 State teachers colleges for continued capacity output, it is recommended that the Commonwealth consider the inclusion in each of these institutions of one, and two year advanced, technical training courses, so complete as to qualify the trainees for jobs. As an alternative, it is recommended that the State convert from three to six of the State teachers colleges into junior vocational colleges. Millersville, California and Cheyney now specialize in the preparation of industrial arts teachers and could be so continued. It is suggested that the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction confer on the establishment of a commission to make an immediate and thorough study and report on this recommendation.

The Department of Labor and Industry should inaugurate a field service to facilitate and expand the Pennsylvania Apprenticeship Council and to encourage the reopening of apprenticeship training opportunities within industry. It is recommended that steps be taken within the Departments of Labor and Industry and Public Instruction better to coordinate the activities of the two existing Pennsylvania Apprenticeship Councils (one on standards and one on education), or to merge the two councils so there may be no confusion in the operation of an adequate State program of apprenticeship training.

It is recommended that the State Employment Service consider immediately the addition of an occupational information and counseling section to serve youth, a project that should develop into the establishment of a Junior Employment Service

to function in close cooperation with the public schools. This service should be equipped to provide current information on occupational trends and opportunities, vocational training and retraining opportunities, and provide for vocational guidance, placement and follow-up.

A complete retraining study of employables on relief is highly desirable. Also, a study should be made of all youth and adults currently on relief and classified as unemployables (the unemployables representing about two-thirds of the total number of persons on relief, of which total the number of adults is unknown) in order that as many as possible might be rehabilitated for employment.

The Department of Public Instruction is urged to take advantage of the headway that was made in the campaign to reduce relief and the great pool of the unemployed through efforts directed toward:

1. Appointment of a chief of an occupational information and guidance service to assist local school districts in handling occupational adjustment problems with the cooperation of a similar service recently established in the United States Office of Education; half of the salary can be paid from Federal funds.
2. Encouragement of local occupational surveys by school districts in cooperation with local representatives of the State Employment Service, and application of results to possible revisions of the school curriculum.
3. Encouragement of reasonable expansion of in-school vocational training for youth and the training and retraining of out-of-school youths and adults under State and Federal financial aid provisions.
4. Early attention to promotion of part-time cooperative industrial education projects with industry, particularly in industrial communities where school shops are not now available; also promotion of retail sales training under the George-Deen Act of Congress, and promotion of household service training.
5. Stimulating of school district cooperation in providing for vocational educational facilities in any new building expansions that are contemplated, and encouragement of General State Authority and Work Projects Administration cooperation, with the approval of the State Council of Education, in building and financing new vocational school buildings where the need exists. Consideration should be given in such cases to a revision of the school curriculum, looking forward to a reallocation of funds now used for less important phases of education.
6. Continuation of efforts to obtain the cooperation of the Pennsylvania State Nurse's Association and the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners for the Registration of Nurses, to the end that adequate instructional courses and services be made available for the training of "household aides," workers who are equipped to provide elementary care for invalids and convalescents in low income families.

The problems of unemployment, relief, occupational retraining, vocational education and the providing industry with an available labor supply are so intimately related as to require for efficient control and direction the establishment of a centralized State administrative agency to determine policy, procedure, and necessary funds in carrying out a program. Through a State Employment Council the necessary uniform policies can be determined and correlated with existing services of State departments to meet the needs of labor and industry. Such a council could be composed of the Secretaries of Labor and Industry, Commerce, Public Assistance and Superintendent of Public Instruction, who could be authorized to appoint county and local employment councils of private citizens, together with representatives of the respective State departments.

The purpose of such a council would be to stimulate employment through increased business, the development of new business and industry, compile and publicize information regarding the available labor supply, develop programs of occupational adjustment and take other steps looking toward a permanent solution of unemployment, and to serve as a clearing house for all ideas relating to employment and relief.

SUMMARY OF TURNOVER OF RELIEF CASES IN 1939

The total number of different cases (families or unattached persons) receiving State general assistance during some part of 1939 aggregated nearly 521,000 and included approximately 1,711,000 different men, women, and children or nearly 17 per cent of the State population. At no one time, however, did the number aided exceed 275,000 cases, containing 835,000 men, women and children or about 8 per cent of the State population.

Total gross additions to and separations from general assistance rolls during the year exceeded 848,000. With an average case load level during the year of slightly below 250,000, the existence of a volume of turnover of such magnitude indicates the rapidity and extent of changes in the composition of the rolls.

Half of the gross total of 434,000 cases going off general assistance rolls during the year had received assistance for less than three months.

Half of the gross total of 414,000 cases coming on general assistance rolls during the year either had never before received assistance or were receiving grants for the first time in over a year.

Only 75,000 cases (135,000 persons) out of the year's 521,000 different cases (1,711,000 persons) received grants throughout the year. These constituted about 15 per cent of the year's different cases and represented about one third of the cases on the rolls at the beginning of 1939. This total of 75,000 cases, forming what might be termed the "hard core" of the 1939 general assistance load, may be compared with an estimated total of approximately 65,000 cases containing no employable members which studies show to have been a fairly constant portion of the case load throughout the year.

In addition to the 75,000 cases staying on the rolls for the entire year, there were 446,000 cases, or 85 per cent of the year's different cases, involved in turnover -- going on or off the rolls one or more times during the year. In short, for every case receiving general assistance for the whole of 1939, there were six cases receiving aid for only part of the year.

Approximately four-fifths of the 434,000 cases going off general assistance rolls during the year were discontinued under circumstances definitely indicating employability, such as securing employment or increased earnings in private industry or on WPA projects, or receipt of unemployment compensation.

Nearly seven-eighths of the 414,000 cases coming on general assistance rolls during the year were accepted for assistance for reasons directly associated with employability and recent employment.

A P P E N D I X

LAW GOVERNING POWERS OF COUNTY BOARDS

The Act of June 24, 1937, P.L. 2051, as last amended by the Act of June 26, 1939, P.L. 1091, Section 7, provides:

Each county board of assistance shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) In accordance with the laws regulating employment in the Department of Public Assistance, to appoint, transfer, lay off, suspend and remove its employes, which employes shall, on behalf of the board and under the supervision of the Executive Director, provide assistance in the territory under its jurisdiction, in accordance with law: Provided, however, That the county board may recommend to the Governor that any person employed by it be suspended or removed without regard to the laws regulating employment in the Department of Public Assistance. Upon receipt of such recommendation the Governor shall have power to suspend or remove such employe if he deems the same to the best interests of the public service.

(b) To appoint and remove an executive director without regard to the laws regulating employment in the Department of Public Assistance. But every such executive director shall be appointed only from among those certified by the Department of Public Assistance as having qualified for appointment through an unassembled examination conducted by the Employment Board of the Department of Public Assistance or its successor.

(c) To conform to the rules, regulations and standards, established by the Department of Public Assistance, as to accounting, and as to forms, records and reports.

(d) To submit assistance and administrative budgets to the Department of Public Assistance as the basis of the allocation of funds to the several assistance programs and for administrative costs.

(e) To hear and determine appeals from actions of its employes affecting the right of those applying for or receiving assistance. Any person applying for or receiving assistance of any type covered by the public assistance provisions of the Federal Social Security Act, may appeal to the Department of Public Assistance from any decision of the board, refusing or discontinuing his assistance, in whole or in part, in every such appeal, an opportunity for a fair hearing shall be granted, and the decision of the department on such appeal shall be final. All such appeals shall be in accordance with rules and regulations established by the department, with the approval of the State Board of Public Assistance.

(f) To supervise the administration of and promote any other public function related to assistance, or to the work of the Department of Public Assistance, or of the county board of assistance, which shall be committed to the board by a political sub-division of the Commonwealth, with the approval of the State Board of Public Assistance;

(g) To receive and spend contributions from any source for purposes related to assistance, or to the work of the Department of Public Assistance;

(h) To make recommendations to the Department of Public Assistance as to rules, regulations and standards as to eligibility for assistance, and as to its nature and extent;

(i) To study report and interpret its policies, problems and work, to the Department of Public Assistance, and to the public.

(j) To establish policies and practices as to the amounts of assistance granted in individual cases, but no grants may exceed the maximum amounts for which families of a given size and of given circumstances are eligible, as established by the Department of Public Assistance, with the approval of the State Board of Public Assistance.

(k) To appoint committees of the county board or of local citizens in various communities of the county, as circumstances may require, to cooperate with the county board in (1) supplying information as to the eligibility of persons for assistance; (2) recommending local policies; and (3) stimulating local employment; and, on petition of fifty or more residents of any community, it shall be mandatory upon the board to appoint a committee to function in such community.

(l) To encourage employable recipients of assistance to accept full or part-time employment, by providing that such recipients will again be granted assistance upon the termination of such employment, if in need thereof; and any rule or regulation of the Department of Public Assistance or of the State Board of Public Assistance or of the county board of assistance heretofore or hereafter adopted, contrary hereto, is hereby avoided.

(m) To appoint labor review committees, composed of representative citizens of the county, who shall serve without compensation and whose duty it shall be to pass on the eligibility of any applicant for or recipient of general assistance who shall refuse an offer of employment and whose case shall be referred to such a committee by the county board.

(n) As need may require, to employ the services of commercial credit rating agencies for the purpose of determining eligibility for general assistance.

(o) To make available for inspection and examination during office hours, to any taxpayer, in such manner as the county board of assistance may prescribe, the names, addresses, and amount of assistance granted to all persons then receiving general assistance.

The Act of June 24, 1937, P.L. 2003, Sec. 2504A, subsection b-1 provides ".... examinations for employment which shall be practical in their character and so far as may be possible shall relate to those matters directly bearing on and which shall fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed but no applicant shall be required to have had any scholastic education in social service work nor to have had any other special scholastic education or special training or experience...."

CITIZENS' COMMITTEES OF COUNTY BOARDS OF ASSISTANCE

Act 384, 1939, P. L. 1091, Sec. 7(k), authorizes county boards "To appoint committees of county board or of local citizens in various communities of the county, as circumstances may require, to cooperate with the county board in (1) supplying information as to the eligibility of persons for assistance; (2) recommending local policies; and (3) stimulating local employment; and, on petition of 50 or more residents of any community, it shall be mandatory upon the board to appoint a committee to function in such community.

Sec. 7(n) authorizes county boards "to appoint labor review committees, composed of representative citizens of the county, who shall serve without compensation, and whose duty it shall be to pass on the eligibility of any applicant for or recipient of general assistance who shall refuse an offer of employment and whose case shall be referred to such a committee by the county board."

Even before passage of the Van Allsburg Act, county boards had taken the initiative in appointing citizens' committees for various purposes.

Types of Citizens' Committees

1. Citizens' Advisory Committees
Citizens and Board members
 - a. Community Service Committees - to develop and make available welfare services
 - b. Employment Coordinating Committees - to coordinate the activities of such departments as Commerce, Labor and Industry and Public Instruction, in county planning for job placement and re-training.
 - c. Committees to provide information in certain types of cases on matters of eligibility and policies.
2. Appeals-Case Review-Policy
Board Members and Citizens
3. Reviewing Board
All citizens
Adjudicate appeals of applicants or recipients
4. Labor Review Committees
Must have outside citizens and may have board members- Duties
Sec. 7(m) of Act 384, 1939 P. L. 1091

In larger areas -- Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties -- all types have been utilized. In other areas, functions are combined or the board members perform the work. In more rural areas, "one-man committee" and farmers' committees are sometimes appointed, the first to provide information or eligibility etc., the second to provide information on eligibility and to assist local recipients.

Citizens' committees, in general, have been used extensively, some being temporary ad hoc committees, others operating on a continuing basis.

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS* FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
BY TYPES OF ASSISTANCE
1939 TOTAL

	All types of Assistance	General Assistance	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Depend. Children	Blind Pensions					
Apps. Pending 1-1-39	34,784	12,371	6,617	14,859	937					
Rec'd During 1939	673,135	584,724	40,645	42,896	4,870					
Total Under Consid.	707,919	597,095	47,262	57,755	5,807					
Pending 1-1-40	22,093	8,316	5,418	7,684	675					
Total Disposed of	685,826	588,779	41,844	50,071	5,132					
	No. Dis. of	% App.	No. Dis. of	% App.	No. Dis. of	% App.	No. Dis. of	% App.	No. Dis. of	% App.
Apps. Rej. Totl.	235,362	34.3	183,460	31.2	25,695	61.4	23,714	47.4	2,493	48.6
Before Form. App.	109,320	15.9	95,484	16.2	8,550	20.4	4,875	9.7	411	8.0
After Form. App.										
In office	45,836	6.7	39,954	6.8	2,730	6.5	2,736	5.5	416	8.1
With Field Inv.	80,206	11.7	48,022	8.2	14,415	34.5	16,103	32.2	1,666	32.5
Apps. Acc. Totl.	450,464	65.7	405,319	68.8	16,149	38.6	26,357	52.6	2,639	51.4
In office	234,685	34.2	234,685	39.8	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
With Field Inv.	215,779	31.5	170,634	29.0	16,149	38.6	26,357	52.6	2,639	51.4

* Requests for Assistance. Department of Public Assistance reports prepared during 1939 used the term "Applications" in a restricted sense to cover only formal applications taken after the initial interview and did not include all requests for assistance. Department of Public Assistance reports since March, 1940 show ALL requests for assistance as "Applications."

COSTS OF ADMINISTERING CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Employment Board, D.P.A.

Period	Cost of Administering Examinations	Number of Applicants	Number of Examinees	Cost per Examinee	Number of Appointees	Cost per Appointee
Oct. 1937 to May 31 1939	\$432,523.41	82,574	73,597	\$5.88	5,038	\$85.85
June 1 1939 to Dec. 30 1939	\$210,406.49	94,372	74,310	2.83	2,488	84.57
Total	\$642,929.90	176,946	147,907	\$4.35	7,526	\$85.43

LAW GOVERNING POWERS OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The act of June 24, 1937, P.L. 2051, as last amended by the act of June 26, 1939, P.L. 1091, Section 4, provides that the Department of Public Assistance shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To allocate to the several assistance programs funds with which to provide assistance and funds for administrative expenses, and as may be needed, from time to time, to keep reasonable emergency funds in the hands of local boards, which shall be used by the executive director for the furnishing of assistance and pensions respectively in emergency cases, upon application to him, or under direction of any member of the local board;

(b) To establish, with the approval of the State Board of Public Assistance, rules, regulations and standards, consistent with law, as to eligibility for assistance and as to its nature and extent;

(c) To supervise the local boards, and to establish for such boards, rules, regulations and standards consistent with law;

(d) To cooperate with other agencies, including any agency of the United States or of another state, in all matters concerning the powers and duties of the department under this act, and particularly in projects for child welfare, for the relief of persons in areas of special need, and for the care of transient and homeless persons, and to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Social Security Board of the United States Government, or any other agency of the United States may, from time to time, require, and to comply with such provisions as such board or agency may, from time to time, find necessary to insure the correctness and verification of such reports;

(e) To receive and to supervise the disbursement of funds, provided by the Federal Government or from any other source for use in this Commonwealth, for assistance;

(f) To gather and study current information constantly, and to report, at least annually, to the Governor, as to the nature and need of assistance, as to the amounts expended under the supervision of each local board, and as to the work of each local board, and to cause such reports to be published for the information of the public;

(g) To report, at least annually, to the Governor, as to the cost of living in the various counties, as related to the standards of assistance and the amounts expended for assistance and to cause such reports to be published for the information of the public;

(h) To collect and report, to the Governor, and to cause to be published for the information of the public, information as to the work of the department;

(i) To direct and supervise the liquidation of the affairs of the Boards of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund, the Boards of Trustees of Pension Fund for the Blind, and the State Emergency Relief Board;

(j) Whenever the department deems it necessary and advisable to purchase credit reports and other services, on a fee basis, for the purpose of supplementing the investigation of eligibility for assistance;

(k) To recommend to the Governor that any person employed by the department be suspended or removed from service. Upon receipt of such recommendation the Governor shall have power to suspend or remove such employe if he deems the same to the best interests of the public service.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERAL ASSISTANCE

A. Citizenship

An alien who applied for assistance on or after June 26, 1939, is ineligible for General Assistance unless he has filed declaration of intention to become a citizen sometime after December 31, 1937. If he filed declaration of intention earlier than that date, he must again file declaration of intention to be eligible for General Assistance.

No alien applicant will be eligible for General Assistance after January 1, 1940, unless he has filed declaration of intention to become a citizen. Such declaration must have been filed after December 31, 1937. Accordingly, after January 1, 1940, only those alien applicants who have filed declaration of intention between January 1, 1938 and January 1, 1940, will be eligible for General Assistance.

The above provisions do not apply to aliens who were active General Assistance recipients as of June 26, 1939. The provisions of the said Act are not retroactive but apply only to persons who filed application on or after June 26, 1939.

B. Age

There are no age requirements for General Assistance applicants.

C. Residence

The DPA may not grant General Assistance to any applicant unless he has a legal settlement in Pennsylvania, and has resided here for two years immediately prior to application.

The requirement period of two years residence must be continuous, but short and temporary absences in the nature of visits will not vitiate residence requirements.

The Department may continue to authorize return of indigents to Pennsylvania, when legal settlement in Pennsylvania has been established. However, such persons may not receive General Assistance unless they satisfy the residence requirements of the amended law, that is, have residence in Pennsylvania for two years immediately prior to application, having been absent only temporarily for short periods.

The above provisions apply only to persons who filed application for General Assistance on or after June 26, 1939, the effective date of Act 384, amending the Public Assistance Law. They do not apply to active assistance recipients as of that date.

D. INSTITUTIONALIZATION

An inmate or resident of a public institution other than a hospital is ineligible for assistance while residing in the institution.

An individual who is living in a "private" institution, and who is eligible in all other respects, is eligible for General Assistance if he is not receiving

maintenance in return for a consideration or contract basis; that is, if as a condition for admission and maintenance in the institution, he paid a sum of money, transferred or conveyed real or personal property, or paid dues to an organization which supports the institution and provides such care for its members. A person entitled to such maintenance does not become eligible for assistance by withdrawing so long as the contract remains effective.

Note: A "public" institution is an institution supported wholly or in part by funds raised by taxation. County Homes and Institutions receiving subsidies from the Commonwealth are "public institutions."

A "private" institution is an incorporated non-profit institution which receives no subsidy from the Commonwealth or from any political subdivision.

E. INCOME

The "adjusted" income of an applicant may not exceed the "C-D" allowance schedule. The total gross income minus all permissible deductions is termed "adjusted" income. Gross income includes any cash received by a member of the applicant group, as earnings, profits, rent from boarders or lodgers, compensation, etc.

F. PROPERTY RESOURCES

An applicant is considered indigent, and may thus be eligible for assistance, if he has no property resources which can be converted into cash to provide for subsistence necessities. Such property resources include all types of property (cash, bonds, real estate, etc.) except the following:

1. Resident property which is not of substantial or unusual value so as to raise the question of need.
2. Household goods and personal belongings which are not of substantial or unusual value. This refers to the usual household articles, (furniture, refrigerator, radio, etc.) and ordinary personal effects.
3. Automobiles or similar property required and necessary for employment purposes to transport water, to market goods, or to provide transportation in the absence of other facilities.
4. Frozen assets, which refers to personal property (such as stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.) on which no cash can be realized, and real property which is actively offered for sale on the open market but cannot be sold for a sum approximating the present value of the property.
5. Trust funds, if, and so long as, the principal of the fund cannot be utilized for current needs.
6. Compensation or damages required and specifically designated for medical care or treatment, to the extent only that such compensation or damages must actually be so expended.

INSURANCE

Insurance may constitute a resource which applicants must utilize within certain limits. The continuation of insurance while receiving assistance consti-

tutes an investment which must not be permitted beyond certain limits. Therefore assistance recipients over sixteen years of age will be allowed policies of term or whole life insurance not exceeding a face value of approximately five hundred dollars, and assistance recipients under sixteen years of age, a face value not exceeding approximately three hundred dollars.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE POLICY: When insurance policies other than the types allowed, (term or whole life) have no cash or loan values, assistance may be granted without adjustment of the policies for a period not to exceed one year. Then the adjustment will become mandatory, if the case has not been discontinued.

When an applicant or recipient can prove that he is uninsurable. Under these conditions, the applicant must agree to make the policy payable to his estate.

Adjustment of insurance is not required if, under the terms of the policy, the policy is unadjustable.

H. EMPLOYMENT

When it has been determined that an employable member of the applicant or assistance group has, without justifiable cause, refused work or failed to report for work on a governmental project or in private industry, assistance is denied or discontinued.

An applicant group is not eligible for assistance if the chief wage-earner is working full-time in private employment, unless the group contains other employable persons who either are employed part-time or are unemployed.

All employable persons, (over sixteen years of age and not in school or needed at home) must be registered with the State Employment Office before Assistance is granted.

Every member of an applicant group who has had earnings since January 1, 1937, from employment in an occupation covered by U.C. Law, must present evidence that he has filed a claim or compensation before assistance may be granted.

Every employable member of an assistance group should have in his possession a Social Security Card and his Social Security Number should be entered in the DPA record. It is important as a means of identification, especially in securing information on Unemployment Compensation, and in the future, on Old Age Benefits.

Investigation of Cases in PHILADELPHIA

A G. H., wife M. was located on the payroll records of R.C.A. Steadily employed since 1935, has missed but one month's work since May, 1938. Earnings for first three quarters of 1939 totaled nearly \$900. Address given employer that of his sister who advised he has not lived there for two years. Gave 16th Street address as his residence. Neighbors verified George Hayes residence as the 16th Street address. Mrs. Hayes, receiving a \$64.00 monthly A.D.C. grant, denies his being there.

Receiving compensation from B. & O. Railroad, Earning \$5.00 weekly at an Italian-American Club. Saving \$3.00 weekly in a Christmas Club. Owns home clear of encumbrances. M. F. receiving G.A. grant of \$6.20. Other former relief recipients, removed from relief rolls during 1939, and identified by club records and cancelled checks were:

Name	Amount Savings	Case Closed	Reason
P. M.	\$718	7/12/39	Non-legal settlement
E. & V R	350	3/13/39	Private employment
G. R.	300	5/11/39	W.P.A.

L. on W.P.A. C. employed, as an A.R. at the Philadelphia General Hospital, earning \$47.00 monthly (and so employed steadily since January 1931) during the period of relief assistance.

Purchased home for \$4200 (mortgage \$3200) four months after leaving relief rolls.

A private colored school within about four city blocks of two new schools erected by the Board of Education within the last two years. Charges are made for tuition and text books. Carfares are required in many instances. School supplies and stationery must be provided by the pupils. A check of pupils' names, against relief rolls, revealed 39 families on active assistance rolls receiving G.A., A.D.C., or a combination of the two. In addition, there were 12 more names, cases of which were closed in 1939. The weekly G.A. grant to families sending children to this private school totaled \$330.86. The monthly A.D.C. grant, in the same circumstance, \$748.75.

Has truck for huckstering and push cart for "snow balls." Bought house, deed shows cash consideration of \$400, on 6/17/38 and on 7/5/38 the visitor granted a G.A. increase from \$12.80 to \$14.10. Case closed in November, 1938, when his private enterprises were definitely established, but case was re-opened in March, 1939, even though he had been able to pay his tax bill in advance for a discount benefit. Case in Legal Department 10/24/39. Mrs. D. wishes to revoke her reimbursement agreement.

One of a concerted family group who were certified for relief at the same time, September 1932. Have received clothing, bedding, medication and hospitalization, in addition to cash grants. Title to property in name of G. C., wife of G., taken in March, 1937, with a cash consideration of \$1160. One week later, request for re-opening of case is made because of loss of W.P.A. job. In September, the visitor requested that case be discontinued "so that future restitution may be avoided" after learning that C. was receiving both G.A. and compensation.

An A.D.C. grant of \$49.30. Receives \$16.00 per month from a tenant. Son 20, earning \$12.00 weekly, \$10.00 of which is given to his mother. Daughter's husband, two in family, earns \$40.00 to \$45.00 weekly. Another son, married, also employed.

Was receiving grant for two but wife left for Virginia. Now expects \$4.80. Is employed "part time" in South Seventh Street store, several miles from home, ostensibly earning but \$3.00 per week.

Husband's parents on relief. Case begins when T. returns from C.C.C., is married, has a child and begins housekeeping in two unfurnished rooms on a G.A. grant of \$8.20. (Rent \$11.00 monthly.) In 1935 they find he had been working while receiving relief. They move to new quarters, acquire new furniture and now pay \$13.00 monthly rental. Complaints that he is again engaged in private enterprise. On W.P.A. In 1936 a new baby is expected and layette is requested. G.A. now \$8.80. To new apartment that rents for \$14.00 monthly, plus charge for gas and electric. G.A. is increased to \$10.30, later to \$11.20. 1937 and the family move again, rent is now \$18.00, plus gas and electricity charges of nearly \$3.00 monthly. They buy a car. On 3/12/37 they buy a home in the name of R's father, with a cash consideration of \$300, and begin alterations. Another baby is expected. Carrying charges are now \$20.00 monthly. G.A. grant is now \$13.40. Caught working on a truck. Grant is decreased for a while but goes back to \$13.40 and so remains.

INVESTIGATION OF CASES IN PITTSBURGH

Daughter at home and employed. D.P.A. office not advised.

Complaints are numerous, but little attention has been paid to them by the Pittsburgh Office. Wife found working in Chinese Laundry four or five days a week at \$2.00 per day salary. Salary paid in presence of investigator. Case record shows this woman was employed by George Toy during 1937 and 1938, despite which there is his denial.

At husband's demise she received insurance totaling \$2538.00 as follows:

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.....	\$1500.00
John Hancock Life Insurance Co.....	863.00
United States Government.....	100.00
Allegheny County.....	75.00

Application for assistance on 5/29/39 mentions only \$1500.00. Nearly \$700.00 was received one month prior to application, for which there is no "breakdown" or accounting.

Married in February. Husband employed as a steward, receiving room and board in addition to weekly salary. Marriage not reported. A.D.C. and G.A. now discontinued. Family received assistance for which they were ineligible.

Complaints that:

2/15/40 Julian receiving unemployment compensation and public assistance while being employed. 2/23/40 using step-father's truck for coal hauling. Admission of employment after investigation. Most recent finding relates to a business partnership of buying and selling coal.

Received \$500.00 check damages for truck injuries that was not reported until after investigation.

Tenant of J. N. Uses aliases of P. and M., apparently to avoid detection by relief offices. Found he was employed as S. M. from 6/27/38 to 3/20/40.

Engaged in private enterprise, car washing, since January, 1939, but not "found out" until March, 1940.

G.A. grant of \$2.10. Gets small basement apartment free for services and, in addition, by his own admission, earns \$5.00 to \$6.00 weekly as porter or clean-up man in apartment owner's meat market.

Obtained job, through S.E.O., as clerk for the Surplus Commodities Commission at \$82.00 a month, but continued to receive relief of \$4.40 weekly.

Receiving board, room and small salary caring for invalid sister, while on G.A. grant.

Employed as painter, earning 75¢ per hour, working 40 hours a week while on relief.

Widower, living with one of his daughters, receiving \$7.50 G.A. Engaged in private enterprise as a painter.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATORS IN PITTSBURGH,
ACTION TAKEN BY PITTSBURGH OFFICE THEREON AND COMMENTS

On July 18 and 19, visit was made to the Pittsburgh Office of the Allegheny County Board of Public Assistance to:

Review supposed discrepancies in the Joint State Government Commission's investigation report of April 8, 1940, as expressed by Executive Director, George P. Mills, in his letter of June 20, 1940, regarding follow-up of these cases by his office.

Conferences

Discussions were held with Messrs. Mills and McCullough (an Assistant County Supervisor) of the Department of Public Assistance, and Mr. Boyle, an operator of the investigating group.

Findings

Contrary to the statement contained in Mr. Mills' memorandum of June 20, "On ten of the twenty-six cases the District had not received information as a result of your investigation" was Mr. Mills' admission that individual reports had been submitted, or the cases personally reviewed, for each name as shown.

The gist of some findings by the investigators was lost when the Executive Director's letter to the visitor failed to take into consideration all of the details of the investigators' expositions.

Visitors, in their re-investigation, went no further than usual routine - invariably examining questionable situations directly with the recipients.

Despite the evident importance of a letter from the Executive Director, and the need for promptness, quite a number of cases are still in process of re-investigation, even though several months' time has elapsed. Even the agitation of a "second reminder", via telephone, failed to elicit response.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATORS IN PITTSBURGH,
ACTION TAKEN BY PITTSBURGH OFFICE THEREON AND COMMENTS

Mr. Mills assented to this lack of efficiency.

The comparative analysis itself was not an analysis by Mr. Mills, the Executive Director, but the work of an assistant county supervisor, whose attitude, in relation to outside investigations and their value, is derisive, inharmonious and factious.

Mr. Mills concurs that their analysis, by its statements, depreciates the work of the investigators, while setting too high a value on their own examinations.

Despite a feeling that "hearsay" was accepted as "factual information", and that the moral aspects of a case were too deeply defined by the investigators, the Executive Director admits they accomplished much.

Furthermore, Mr. Mills feels that similar groups of outside investigators, operating as did the Commission's group, should be made a part of the Department of Public Assistance. Such a group would, in his opinion, overcome the limitations of visitors.

While thirty-two cases were listed as "Non-eligible cases developed during survey and still active", only twenty-six were compared in the Pittsburgh office summary.

Explanations relating to those recorded in the Mills' survey are shown.

As to the remaining six, it was assumed that the Department was in agreement with the report. A test check, however, was made of two such cases, explanation of which is shown.

Rept. No.	Date	Date	Date	Principal Facts of Joint State Govt. Commission Investigation	Remarks in Mills' Letter 6/20 Relating to Commission's Report	How Handled by Pittsburgh Office	Learned at July Conference and from Case Records	Resulting Comments
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13 Continued

No check-up with former employer as to where she might be presently employed. Mother on blind pension.

25 3/30 4/5 4/12 Painting jobs.

Employment reported by recipient. Landlady reports employment has been promised S. but he has not worked during period of assistance.

With the recipients.

On 4/1 (day after investigator's contact) S. reported work to start 4/8. Case history shows that Mrs. S. sued husband even though not separated, as she thought he was earning more than he was leading her to believe. Also, this recipient reported his intention to start work the day following Commission's investigations.

Not on D.P.A. Pittsburgh Office Analysis

6 3/7 3/11 3/26 Washing cars.

Car-washing job verified. T. admits that car-washing has been going on since January 1939, but claims ... weekly. Over-payment summary covering the period 1/27/39 to 3/29/40 submitted to claims settlement.

42 3/6 Committed to jail.

A sordid mess. Niece comes North pregnant. Niece pregnant second time by L. L. and M. see visitor, want to set up own household. Mrs. L and children continue on assistance. Mr. L on WPA. Mrs. L has her paramour arrested. All arrested on charges of adultery. Social worker in Morals Court says moral condition was being sanctioned and encouraged by the D.P.A. Advised to plead guilty, the D.P.A. draws in Legal aid when plea is changed to "not guilty". All in jail or detention for 37 days ending 3/13/40. M. back with L. Case record shows:
 2/29/40 assistance discontinued.
 3/14/40 out of jail day before.
 3/15/40 expected assistance for himself, M. and their child. M. cashed his check of 2/9/40 after forging signature; assistance resumed for \$4.40 and urgent partial requested.
 4/19/40 L. reports he and Mrs. P. are living together again and want their checks combined.
 4/22/40 budget increased to include Mrs. and 2 children 4/26/40.

Rept. No.	Date Con-	Date Mills' Letter	Date Visitors Reply	Principal Facts of Joint State Govt. Commission Investigation	Remarks in Mills' Letter 6/20 relating to Commission's Report	How Handled by Pittsburgh Office	Learned at July Conference and from Case Records	Resulting Comments
31	3/13	3/26	4/3	Morals, selling milk, etc.	Relationships with S. nothing more than a friend. Mrs. O. states that all milk received is used for the children's needs.	Usual visit.	Case has been active since 1933. Frequent reports of her interest in P.S. for several years. Juvenile Court supervising children at home. Cash grant increased without a home visit after birth of P. No visits after 4/3.	No attempt to verify conditions beyond a visit with recipient. Contributions by the various sires should be thoroughly digested. Isn't there a relationship between P.S. and the child P?
32	3/18	3/26	4/3	Income & savings.	State's interest amply protected by Reimbursement Agreement.	Bank not checked. No attempt to verify son's employment.	6 rooms, pays \$66 monthly. \$55 to HOLC. Supposedly living on remaining \$11 plus G.A. grant of \$3.50 weekly. No visit between 11/15/39 and 3/29/40.	Is this family able to live on approximate \$22 monthly remainder? Is the son employed to any extent?
41	3/28	4/4	4/16	Clerk in "numbers" store.	Have been unable to establish that P. works there or is engaged in number writing himself. Factual information very difficult to obtain.	Proprietor of store questioned.	Came to office 3/26/40 to report he was being investigated. Pay, supposedly only candy and tobacco for opening store and sweeping place. Proprietor is known as "numbers" writer or pick-up man. P. not in store since investigation.	A known number writer's statement can hardly be expected to be true.
13	3/12			Employment	Family apparently eligible with no indication of overpayment	A visit.	Was a supplemental grant on a salary of \$30.33 mo. contrary to advice of investigators' report that mentions \$10 weekly. No visit between 10/9/39 and 4/9/40.	Visitor's investigation should have gone further than just an interview with the recipient.

Rept. No.	Date Con-	Date Mills' Letter	Date Visit-OR'S Reply	Principal Facts of Joint State Government Com. Investigation	Remarks in Mills' Letter 6/20 relating to the Commission's Report	How Handled by Pittsburgh Office	Learned at July Conference and from Case Records	Resulting Comments
							ceiving U.C. & assist- ance while employed. 2/23/40 complaint using step-father's truck. 3/7/40 D.P.A. 78 reports earnings of \$76.66 for P.J. for period 1/1-1/31/40. This is amount reported by inves- tigators. Requested Mills to check employment situation at once and learned that Al and Pete J. are in partnership of buying and selling coal.	being found.
35	3/26	4/2	4/5	Cash settlement of accident claim makes recipient ineligible.	District has been aware of possibility of settle- ment. Case probably would not be settled before Sept- ember 1940.	Another attorney located.	After report check of 3/29 40 was held. Received \$500 on 3/8/40 but not reported until 4/8/40.	D.P.A. did not learn of settlement until after investigator's report was submitted.
34	3/4	4/4	4/26	Paramour & private income.	M. in home as roomer. Sep- arate living quarters are maintained. Mrs. L. has a friend who owns house boat but would not consider living on one herself.	Recipient & M. inter- viewed	Re-application for relief 2/26/40. Granted 3/4/40. Admit lease signed in name of Mr. & Mrs. M. but office attaches no significance to such arrangement. Vis- itor asked lawyer to eval- uate stock. Had intended to rent house boat. No community contacts.	Since only recip- ients were interro- gated, D.P.A. inves- tigation is not com- pleted. Also this is a too willing accept- ance that Mr. & Mrs. arrangement is sole- ly for purpose of renting house.
2	4/5	4/10	4/24	Odd jobs. Also regular employment of tenant.	Man received \$2.00 for small repair job, discovered as result of investigator's report.	N. came to dist. office in April	Odd job of Cabin Pie Co. verified. As to P., two aliases. Found he worked as S.M. from 6/22/38 until 3/20/40. Evidence of pay while on relief. Restitution to be begun at once. (4/19/40) Aliases apparently used to avoid detection by relief offices.	D.P.A. admits to N.'s part-time employment. tenants earnings as reported by investi- gators' report, also office.

Rept. No.	Date	Date	Date	Principal Facts of Joint State Govt. Com. Investigation	Remarks in Mills' Letter of 6/20 relating to Commission's Report	How Handled by Pittsburgh Office	Learned at July Conference and from Case Records	Resulting Comments
10	3/11	3/26	3/29	Using truck for hauling coal.	No evidence of income from truck	Recipient questioned.	Admits hauling coal solely for own use. Truck now being repaired.	Would a truck be maintained solely for purpose of hauling one's own fuel.
43	3/11			No proof that men were living at this address	Recipient arrested for pandering 12/27/39	Visited	Record of recipient not in office	a crowd of the same ilk, living in a "flop house".
9	3/11			Employment in Mt. Washington	No overpayment discovered as result of investigator's report	No references made.	Case record shows that recipient worked while receiving assistance. Was getting \$4.40 weekly relief and \$12.50 weekly salary plus room and board.	Employment mentioned in investigator's report not followed up, despite prior record of income while on relief.
11	3/18			Contributions by the father of an illegitimate child	No ineligibility established	Nothing	Divorced in 1925. Support order on husband in 1926. In 1935 expecting help from F. Criminal court order of \$3 weekly considered at time of grant. A.D.C. grant considers court order of \$13 monthly. Had husband in court 6/20/40 but did not get support. Older son army deserter and accused of paternity.	Here is an emphasis by the Department on what may be granted rather than how much can be cut.
4	4/2			Her recent marriage.	Marriage known and assistance discontinued prior to investigator's report	Visits.	Married husband earning \$16 week. A.D.C. and G.A. discontinued 4/11/40. Family received assistance during month of March and also a G.A. grant from 2/8 for which they were ineligible. Would not let son go to CCC.	Actual discontinuance was not effective until nine days after date of investigator's rept.
20	3/26	3/29		Employment in private industry	Employment reported by family. To date not able to establish that D.J. and A.J. are same.	Waiting for employment information	Advice of employment on 4/11/40 Case history shows: 2/15/40 complaint that J. was re-	Undoubtedly employed while receiving assistance. Further evidences of employment still

Rept. No.	Date Con-	Date Mills' Letter	Date Visi-tors Reply	Principals Joint State Govt. Com. Investigation	Facts of Investigation	Remarks in Mills' Letter of 6/20 relating to Com-mission's Report	How Handled by Pittsburgh Office	Learned at July Confer-ence and from Case Records	Resulting Comments
18	continued					thoroughly investigated.		Record shows recipient employed by Toy during 1937 & 1938 but on 8/4/39 he denies her em-ployment during prior 2 years. Complaints are numerous but little atten-tion has been paid to them. Letter supposedly written by Toy, when checked with recipient's signature in case record shows simil-arity of writing.	history. Verification of employment by Pittsburgh Office staff not thorough enough.
38	3/8				Application for 1st citizenship papers after deadline to qual-ify for assistance.	No indication of overpayment.	No remarks.	Mills says there is no-thing that can be done at present but should re-recipient ever go off re-lief he could not get back on rolls again.	No follow-up of citizen-ship status in case re-cord after his advice that application had been made in August and for which he had no receipt.
37	3/15	3/29	4/15		Insurance of \$2538	Receipt of other insur- ande not reported. Fur- ther investigation being made.	Apparently not at all	Application of 5/29/39 shows receipt of \$1500 only. Nearly \$700 was received 1 month prior to application for which no receipts. No verification of addi-tional \$1038 insurance.	Case has appearance of a "build up" by brother. Incorrect statements definitely made and ac-counting of insurance funds has been evaded.
39	3/9				Naturalization	No indication of overpayment	No remarks.	Case discontinued 6/5/40 private employment.	Investigator's comments dealt with citizenship.
46	3/20	4/10	4/16		Immoral activities.	Morals questionable; managing ability of family not very ac-ceptable but no indi-cation of ineligibility	Neighbors re- port interest in Mr. A.B.	Mr. A.B. is a recipient. No check-up on son's earnings. Case is one of bad repute.	Supervision attitude is still "forget the moral aspects". Visitor's in-vestigation too casual.

RECAPITULATION OF CASES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE IN PITTSBURGH, ORIGINAL COMMENTS OF PGM. OFFICE

Report No.	Date Contact	Date Mills' Letter	Date Visitor's Reply	Principal Facts of Joint State Com. Investigation	Remarks in Mills' Letter of 6/20 relating to the Commission's Report	How Handled by the Pgh. Office	Learned at July Conference and from Case Rcds.	Resulting Comments
14	3/18/40	3/26/40		Landlady advised an independent income, radio purchase, expensive clothes, and political affiliations	Frequents saloon, old friend of bartender. Wears hand-down clothes; radio loaned by friend	Recipient consulted	Feel that landlady has been "kidded"	Why wasn't the landlady consulted by the visitor? It is not expected that the recipient would be detrimentally expressive to himself.
12	3/17			Recipient working.	An overpayment has been established but not by independent report.	No verification as to emplmt	Recipient objects to too many hours on RWP. Objects to Reimbursement Agreement. Office attitude is that RWP employment would keep him from private enterprise.	His supposed part-time employment not verified. In view of prior experience as to "overpayment" should not a more detailed investigation be made?
1	4/5	4/10	4/17	Employed, as is daughter	Daughter was in home for short period but has left. Possibility of overpayment for two weeks. Being investigated.	Recipient and daughter at home and by telephone	Visitor advised "We did not know daughter was at home". She has been home and working several weeks. Won't say how she manages. Admittedly, case needs further investigation.	Commission's report did show daughter was at home, employed and still part of the household.
15	3/21	3/26	4/5	Employed at pool-room.	Previous employment known & verified. Picks up change occasionally but never more than \$1 weekly.	Contact with pool-room proprietor.	Proprietor says earnings don't average over \$1 weekly. This information felt to be sufficient.	Earnings are stated to be within maximum allowance for relief continuance.
18	3/22	3/27	4/2	Employed in Chinese laundry	Many complaints, all by father-in-law; All information previously known and quite	Recipient & Chinaman questioned	Mills advises visitors not capable of further checking employment.	Misrepresentation as to employment already in case

ONE YEAR OF R. W. P.

MONTH	Average Number of Projects In Operation	Average General Assist Caseload	Average No. of Cases with a worker on R. W. P.		Average Number Workers Per Project	Total Man hours worked	Am't General Assistance Granted			Average Hourly Work Rate	Cost of Administra
			Number	%			TOTAL AMOUNT	Am't Worked For On R.W.P.	%		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1939											
Aug.	133	273,000	1,612	0.6	12.1	117,067	\$9,220,851	\$ 52,380	0.6	\$0.45	\$46,000
Sept.	658	273,100	8,261	3.0	12.6	567,724	8,805,482	267,378	3.0	0.47	40,000
Oct.	1,031	253,100	12,355	4.7	12.0	804,267	7,620,330	395,929	5.2	0.49	37,675
Nov.	1,197	218,800	15,502	7.1	13.0	998,960	6,656,110	507,720	7.6	0.51	36,450
Dec.	1,221	205,700	16,601	8.1	13.6	1,053,707	6,301,236	537,047	8.5	0.51	36,885
Jan. <u>1940</u>	1,225	200,100	17,068	8.5	13.9	1,097,169	6,155,495	558,981	9.0	0.51	36,993
Feb.	1,339	200,800	20,574	10.2	15.3	1,273,788	6,024,032	648,919	10.8	0.51	33,719
March	1,433	201,100	22,931	11.4	16.0	1,513,134	6,331,101	768,366	12.1	0.51	33,000
April	1,545	195,100	23,226	11.9	15.0	1,453,996	5,840,309	742,105	12.7	0.51	36,020
May	1,568	176,800	23,586	13.3	15.0	1,605,454	5,655,644	825,241	14.6	0.51	36,711
June	1,577	165,000	25,674	15.6	16.3	1,598,286	4,672,960	818,496	17.5	0.51	35,071
July	1,590	166,800	26,843	16.1	16.9	1,753,299	4,959,077	898,622	18.1	0.51	33,000

INVESTIGATION OF CASES IN OUTLYING COUNTIES

A supplemental grant for a "part time" employee. Children advise he is employed regularly from Monday until Friday. Have two roomers paying \$6.50 weekly. A man and his wife were also paying \$8.00 monthly for an apartment. One boarder, a chef, also supplies food.

Earning \$14.00 weekly at woolen mill and has Plymouth car. Mother also received assistance while the father was "away". Boasts that she wouldn't "sign over" her insurance for adjustment and just "strung them along" knowing she wouldn't need relief after a couple of weeks anyway. Father is also employed, earning \$21.00 weekly.

Father employed by construction company and, in addition, earns \$8.00 as janitor in local theatre. S. and her illegitimate son, live with her mother and father.

A summary of January 1934 mentions: A very complaining type. Employer states "he is not a good worker." Doctor remarks that these people demand un-required medical attention. (These remarks are supplemented in 1937 with "L. not anxious to work - no serious health condition.") Recently; i.e., July, 1940, it is found that wife is away from home and a tenant, supposedly removed, is still continuing residence.

On rolls since 1932. Only apparent reason for not working is "hemorrhoids". Won't have the operation that is discussed many times.

Employed on truck several days weekly, receiving maximum grant of \$4.40 weekly. Has completely furnished five room apartment, even though single, rent for which is \$16.00 monthly. On the rolls since 1933, has enjoyed every form of relief.

Groceries, clothing, bedding and fuel, in addition to cash grants since 1932, varying as sons, daughters and mother are added to household. As early as 1934 record shows complaints and, too, evidence of son working while included in grant. Father won't work. Mother leaves, to live with other relatives, as soon as she receives old age assistance. Daughter and her child included even though she won't take support from husband. Planning a divorce, the cost of which is to be borne by a boy friend. Intends to keep earnings for herself if she gets a job. Numerous instances of failures to report for assignments by various members of the family. At time of last application for assistance, following W.P.A., it was learned that a \$1000.00 endowment insurance policy had been turned over to a friend.

A 46 year old Russian, in America since 1913. No record of citizenship application. Has been on relief, the majority of time, since 1930. Mention is made 4/16/36 "Large part of weekly earnings go for beer". Had received, and failed to report, compensation of \$114.27 while on a G.A. grant. Last entry in case folder, 3/19/40, mentions a failure to report for a relief work project.

Application 11/2/39. Had received relief in Mercer County until 11/1/39. Wife failed to report to assignments given her by S.E.O. Accepted for assistance even though Mercer County report was not received. (Mercer County report not favorable to the Harshmans). Nothing done about complaints of "sign painting" and "peddling" while on relief, even though verified.

Groceries, prenatal clinic, shoes, extra milk, rent payments by outsiders, bed, spring and mattress, food commodities, and clothing orders are additional to cash grants. Known to relief agencies since 1930. Many instances of moving. Quarrels with landlords. Left owing rent. Would not "work out" obligations. Constant improvement in surroundings. Wife's belongings sold by, and clothing orders spent by, the husband. Admission of occasional odd jobs. Not satisfied with clinical attention for latest pregnancy, wants own physician. Found working for grocer while on relief. Claim for restitution. Complaints of drunkenness, thievery, feigned illness, boarders, etc. W.P.A. provides a housekeeper.

Case record in Erie County office indicates a "single man." A native of Argentina, has been married 13 years. Visitor has not been near for several months. Recalled by General Electric in July, 1940, but refused job because he wanted something easy to do. Wife has no idea how bad his "heart condition" is, but he goes out all day. Doesn't know where he goes. She receives Mothers Assistance of \$38.30. He receives \$1.60 weekly for his own use.

Old age assistance of \$20.00 per month since April, 1939, prior to which the grant was \$17.50 since March, 1937. Son operates plumbing business and is in possession of \$19,000 worth of real estate with no record of encumbrances. Net income from properties estimated as nearly \$900.00 and earnings \$600.00. Son refused to assign piece of property, where mother resides, in order for her to sign a reimbursement agreement.

G.A. case - \$11.25 weekly. After visitor requested reimbursement agreement signature, because of property interest, a judgment note was made in favor of a sister and entered against E. The agreement was then signed. Review Board justified this evasion and permitted the grant to remain unchanged, even though appealed by the visitor.

Appeal case. Notation of 6/4/40 says "grant assistance." Case history shows: Failure of son to report for W.P.A. assignments. Doctor's notation - "This family will resist the idea of work." Threats of warrants against the relief board. Constant writings "Get busy or I'll go higher, etc." Complaints of the wife selling W.P.A. clothing and surplus commodities. Complaints of the son caddying and selling magazines.

Mother advises that C. never asked for or received relief, as his employment, as helper in A. Shoe Repair Shop where he has been the past two years, is sufficient. An apartment is sub-let for \$10.00 monthly. Case record shows a supplemental grant because of limited earnings.

Over-payment reported June 1, 1939. Insurance received in amount of \$322.20 against which were funeral expenses of \$150.00. No restitution of the difference.

Woman works in store and could be regularly employed but for the time consumed in getting relief. Won't marry father of illegitimate child for fear relief will cease. Assistance finally discontinued 5/11/40.

CASES OF HABITUAL DRUNKENESS

Proprietress of six houses containing 29 old age assistance cases, 6 W.P.A. workers and 13 physically handicapped G.A. cases. Her biggest problem is "boozing". Drinks are mostly "moonshine."

Case begins in 1930. Excerpts from the running case history show: During 1937 - referred to private job but doesn't want heavy work. Re-applies for relief. Advise that Seasock drinks up W.P.A. earnings and makes trouble. Grocer says "All Seasock does is drink." Battered, drunken brawl. Sister tells visitor if S. gets relief he would drink it all. During 1938 - still spending money for liquor. M. is an habitual drunkard. Upon making several collateral visits, visitor advised that M. drinks heavily, and is usually drunk.

Case begins in 1933 but drinking is not mentioned until 1936. Case record shows:

- 2/4/37 Drinks heavily and for this reason has lost his job.
- 11/1/37 Visitor finds him in a very drunken condition. In such a drunken stupor they paid no attention. Because of their being intoxicated, interview was not continued. Case continued.
- 9/13/38 W.P.A. earnings paid a back store account, balance for current expenses and drinking. Case re-opened in office.
- 11/19/39 Visitor suspects manufacture of "illegal alcoholic beverages."
- 9/25/39 Not a citizen.
- 7/8/40 B. under influence of liquor. Mr. B. was in prostrate condition and could answer no questions.

Lives at a tourist home, where his own quarters are provided in the rear. Receives, all his meals. Is caretaker for the lawn and chickens. Only purchase he makes for food is for balogna. Receives his relief check on Saturday morning and gets drunk regularly each Saturday.

As early as 1932 visitor comments " will sell his groceries for liquor if the case is approved." In 1935: Room mate complains that L. has been drunk almost continuously. Barred at the Salvation Army. An employer has work for him if he stays sober long enough. Gets \$1.00 an hour when employed. Separated from wife who is also on relief. Later: He thinks he must keep on drinking. Employment office sent him to job, electric welders are needed, but he is too drunk to go. Admits earnings have been as much as \$121.00 weekly. Not in accord with the idea of "taking a cure." Brother feels S. is utterly useless. Made no effort to support his family, was living with another woman. Not a citizen. Panhandled meals and hauled rubbish and ashes, earning to 50¢ to 75¢ daily, while receiving relief. Visitor closed case 5/1/40 but it was almost immediately re-opened by an interviewer.

Many complaints. Charges and counter-charges by husband and wife, as to intoxication, disorderly conduct, cashing mate's relief checks, etc.

Father-in-law of S. C. Known to various relief agencies, churches, missions, etc., for years. Came in while Cr. was being interviewed, drunk and requesting that his relief check be cashed. Impressions are that he is always drunk.

Lives with sister. A habitual drunkard. Uses his money for liquor.

Came from Richeyville, Washington County, Pa., in 1936. Is a Slav, married at least twice. Arrested in 1939 on assault and battery charge. Worked on W.P.A. as laborer until year and a half ago. Has since been operating rooming houses, principally for men patrons on relief rolls, at 40 Fernando Street and 1036 Fifth Ave. Usually has between 15 and 20 roomers. Doing volume of business from sale of liquor at Fernando St. address. Sells it by drink or bottle. Has no liquor license. Relievers at 1036 Fifth ave. admit getting relief checks on Friday A.M., out of which De. takes room rent, plus whatever amounts are owed him for liquor. D. keeps mail box under lock and key and himself distributes relief checks to tenants. Pays rent for both addresses promptly by means of properly endorsed relief checks and cash. Patrons are drunk on Fridays and Saturdays. On subsequent days are out on streets panhandling for enough to eat to sustain them until following Friday.

One of 4 residents in the same house. Case record shows: To America 1905, no citizenship papers. Associates with whiskey drinkers. Drunk for days. Buy rubbing alcohol to drink. A bum. Quarrelsome and a trouble maker. Drinks constantly. On relief and W.P.A. for number of years.

Known also as Gdwish and Gdwrys. Case record shows: Spends scrip for liquor. Prosecuted for "breaking, entering, attempted burglary." Found working while on relief. Not a citizen - to America 1907. More mention of drinking.

As early as 1935 case history mentions a two week drinking spree. Shows also: Request for citizenship denied 9/12/38. Drunk. Ill from drinking. Sick again from drinking rubbing alcohol. Had priest in to see him.

Question as to his residence in 1935. Used address to receive scrip. Asks landlady to elope with him. Refused job. Uses scrip for liquor-demands more scrip. Works on project but still requests scrip. Woman advises 6/29/36 he is working on her farm, getting room, board and \$15.00 monthly pay while on relief. Uses scrip for bootleg liquor. Report again in 1937 as to his employment while on relief. Cross at suggestion he go to work. "Wants relief". Drinks up all his money. Did not report for review board meeting but food and clothing granted notwithstanding. Never applied for citizenship. Drunk with the rest of the boys.

CASES IN WHICH EXTRA MARITAL STATUS WAS FOUND

Receiving A.D.C. grant of \$50.00 monthly.. Living with brother of husband. Both brothers employed steadily by Scott Brothers and each earns nearly \$300.00 a quarter year period.

Formerly received a G.A. grant of \$4.80. Moved in with woman and three small children, supposedly his, and relief grant is now \$12.10.

Receives \$1.70 weekly supplement to laundry work. Is doing just so much and won't look for additional customers. Lives with daughter and daughter's three illegitimate children. Court order of \$2.00 weekly on father of youngest child. Daughter receives \$36.70 Mothers' Assistance. Won't take jobs, don't want. Air grants reduced. Inferred that relief office suggested they not work at all, but stay home and continue on relief.

Unmarried, has illegitimate child. Child Welfare Bureau advises D.P.A. of L's admission that she is living with a boy friend. He too has been receiving his relief checks at her home. Relief is to be discontinued for the woman but she will be included in the man's grant. Complaint by paramour that she left him and is living with another man. Despite complaints of frequent male visitors, parties, women boarding and the frequent changes of address, the final case message notation, of 5/15/40, reads "Recommends assistance be continued." Maximum budget allowance.

One son, L. now in Morganza Reformatory for theft. Second son apparently headed in same direction. Interest now centered in an A.B. who is also a relief recipient.

Posing as man and wife with a Mr. M. and house lease signed as Mr. and Mrs.

Receiving A.D.C. of \$48.30 for four children sired by different fathers. Alleged father of youngest child, Paul, is a P. S. employed. Juvenile Court is supervising the children at home.

Niece came North while pregnant. Second time pregnant by L. L. and M., the niece, want to set up own household. Mrs. L. and children continue on assistance. Mr. L. on W.P.A. Mrs L. has her own lover arrested. All arrested on charge of adultery. Social worker in Morals Court says "moral condition was being sanctioned and encouraged by the D.P.A." Advised to plead guilty, D.P.A. draws in Legal Aid and plea is changed to "not guilty". All in jail or detention for 37 days ending 3/13/40. M. back with L. Case record shows:

3/15/40 Out of jail on the 13th. Expected assistance for himself, Mamie and child. M. cashed his check of 2/9/40 after forging signature. Assistance resumed.

4/19/40 L. reports he and Mrs. T. are living together again.

4/22/40 Budget increased to include Mrs. T. and the two children

Son employed by dental laboratory. Unmarried daughter has baby 17 months old. Receiving grant of \$9.80. Daughter has court order on child's father, despite which visitor offers A.D.C. grant.

SURVEY OF CASES DENIED OR REMOVED FROM
GENERAL ASSISTANCE IN DELAWARE COUNTY

Introduction

During the calendar period September 1939 to February 1940, the Delaware County Board of Public Assistance authorized:

1. The cancellation of relief aid to single men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years without dependents.
2. The rejection of new requests for relief assistance in the same category.
3. The non-acceptance of re-application of the same category.

The assumption was that these men could, through diligent application, earn an amount equivalent to what a weekly relief check would be.

Four hundred twenty-two cases -- September 1, 1939 - February 1, 1940 -- were refused after being reviewed, some so evidently undeserving that no office records were kept. In 25 per cent of these cases, records were kept. They were the persistent ones.

Seventy-four cases, however, were set aside to be investigated for later approval, or disapproval, of the action of refusal.

The division of these cases is as follows:

<u>Division</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Active cases discontinued	1	1.4
2. New, or first, requests Never before on relief	24	32.4
3. Re-applications		
a. Former recipients	45	60.8
b. Previous application but never recipients	<u>4</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Totals	74	100.0

These cases were investigated during the period February 27 to March 26, 1940.

In addition, thirty-one more investigations were made during the week April 1 to April 8, 1940, inclusive.

This second group covered cases, regardless of sex, age, marital status and the like, that had been arbitrarily discontinued because the Delaware County Board felt "the people had been on too long and had not made an honest effort to get into industry."

It is interesting to note that, while these cases were on relief rolls for one year or longer, some as long as three years, there has been no reaction of any kind since they were dropped.

Results of Survey

Group No. 1

Of the first group, i.e., seventy-four supposedly single men, eighteen to forty-five years of age:

a. Thirty-two cases, or forty-three per cent, were in the City of Chester. The balance were distributed throughout the County.

A geographical distribution of cases, according to case record addresses, is attached to this report as Appendix I.

b. The cases, of which forty-three were of the white race and thirty-one of the colored race, were located at residences graduated from filthy hovels to clean, well-established homes.

c. Ten cases showed changed names, to wit:

<u>As Recorded</u>	<u>Actual or Other</u>	<u>Our Case No.</u>
Miller	Mlynarszek	96
Tindale	Tingle	64
Farmer, James	Farmer, Lee	28
Margio	Marge	52
Davidson	Davis	76

<u>As Recorded</u>	<u>Actual or Other</u>	<u>Our Case No.</u>
John	Johnson	56
Templin	Tempelton	85
Pompur	Pompey	82

No consideration has been given to names of step-parents.

d. Seven, supposedly single men, were married and, admittedly, living with their wives:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Our Case No.</u>
Miller	White	96
Turner	Colored	4
Trawick	"	5
Ryder	"	6
Kennedy	"	7
Connelly	White	8
Smith	Colored	15

Eleven were married, but divorced or separated.

There were, in addition, nine cases of illicit relationships.

e. There were nine men whose ages, admittedly, were in excess of the forty-five year old maximum as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Our Case No.</u>	<u>Ages in Years</u>
Schrader	24	60
Seagraves	9	49
Smith	75	55
Wilhems	11	50
Margio	52	57
Evans	53	60
Burns	39	63
Maraz	62	62
MacIvor	70	60

f. Seven, now on relief, W.P.A. or N.Y.A., are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Our Case No.</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Miller	96	White	On relief in Scranton
Bowers	97	"	W.P.A.
Collins	98	"	"
Hackett	99	Colored	"
Wilson	100	White	N.Y.A.
Rooks	101	Colored	"
Johnson	102	"	"

g. Four were unknown, at addresses given in Board's case records.

Their names follow:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Our Case No.</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Informants</u>
Oryszczak	90	White	Tenants in apartment and store at residence address.
Shorts	92	Colored	Present tenant and postman.
Graves	91	"	Next door neighbor and corner grocer.
Myers	93	"	Three tenants of same building and white neighbor next door.

Group No. 2

The second group, twenty-one of which are residents of Chester, were divided, according to race, as follows:

<u>Sex</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Colored</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Male	14	7	21
Female	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>
Totals	16	15	31

Here again were instances of:

a. Variances in names -

<u>As Recorded</u>	<u>Actual or Other</u>	<u>Our Case No.</u>
Rush	Szatkowski	16
Maguire	Higgins	17
James Berry	Warden Berry	20
Edward Maloney	Elwood Maloney	103

b. Men who failed to complete their citizenship requirements:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>No. of Years In America</u>	<u>Our Case No.</u>
DePase, Louis	Italian	20	42
Petryk, John	Ukranian		46
Tartaglio, Nicholas	Italian	39	71
Kanuka, Steve	Lithuanian	29	72
DiPaulo, Gaetano	Italian		89
Sepcich, John	Croatian	30	63

- c. There are six cases of conviction for law violations of which four seem to be of the criminal type and two of the casual violations of law.
- d. Nine cases of illicit relationship are specified in the individual reports.

General

For individual discussion of the cases, see Appendix II. The following summary of the combined results of the two groups investigated is recapitulated as follows:

	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Not at Present in Need of Relief in Delaware County	87	83
a. Employed on regular jobs	23	
b. Engaged in private enterprise	26	
c. Living with relatives	11	
d. Moved from locality	8	
1. To Philadelphia	3	
(1 with kin)		
(1 with friend)		
(1 not known)		
2. To Shamokin	1	
(With kin)		
3. To Scranton	1	
(With friends)		
4. To New York	1	
(With kin)		
5. To Concordville	1	
(Employed)		
6. To Georgia	1	
(With kin)		
e. Not living with relatives, Families able to support	3	
f. On W.P.A. or N.Y.A., Arrangements questionable	6	
1. <u>Hackett</u> , landlady would give no information.		

fuel, and housing and, in general, the individuals seemed to be living roughly in accordance with their own long time standards.

In this report no attempt has been made to present personal impressions, except as to living conditions. The reports of individual cases record only what transpired at the time of inquiry.

APPENDIX I.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
ACCORDING TO CASE RECORD ADDRESSES

Location - Delaware County

	<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Group 2</u>	<u>Combined Total</u>
Broomall	1		1
Bryn Mawr	1		1
Chester	32	21	53
Clifton Heights	2	2	4
Collingdale	1		1
Colwyn		1	1
Crum Lynn	1		1
Darby	3		3
Darby Township	3		3
Drexel Hill	1		1
Essington	1		1
Fernwood	1		1
Folsom	2		2
Glenn Riddle	1		1
Holmes	1		1
Lansdowne	1		1
Lenni	1		1
Lester	2	1	3
Linwood	3		3
Marcus Hook	1		1
Media	3	1	4
Secane	1		1
Sharon Hill	3	4	7
Twin Oaks	3		3
Upland	1		1
Upper Darby	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	74	31	105

APPENDIX II.

CASE OUTLINE

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	Kubla, Steve	Has car Now regularly employed Previously earned \$10 weekly junking Present landlady, Mrs. Belmont, is former relief client Was on relief in "coal regions"
2	Peoples, John	Regularly employed Father and brother employed Was on W.P.A. for about two years
3	Radcliffe, Wm. J.	Moved to step-sister's home during August 1939. Was rejected, on relief application, September 18, 1939. Brother, working, also boarding here.
4	Turner, Chas. H.	Former relief recipient Now employed Wife probably working
5	Trawick, Garland	Wife working steadily. Came from New Jersey during November. Relatives in Alabama
6	Ryder, John	Steadily employed Living with family who have been on relief for seven years Buys food and fuel in lieu of rent payments
7	Kennedy, Montreal	Mother of applicant advises he has been employed by Viscose for over two years
8	Connelly, Wm.	Employed by Sinclair Oil Co. steadily for twelve years
9	Seagraves, Everett	Working several days weekly at the Ford plant. Lives with brother who operates, in addition to regular job, a rooming house
10	Thomas, John	Employed. Father employed by Sun Oil Company, earning \$12 daily which is spent on other than his family

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
11	Wilhems, Harry	A "floater," now gainfully employed in Philadelphia
12	Simpson, James	To be re-employed by commission merchant
13	Greenberg, Max	Working. Mother provides meals. Brothers able to aid Lived with woman who was on relief, in Philadelphia
14	Algoe, Ellis	Now employed. Works only long enough to save some money then quits A gambler and "bum"
15	Smith, Moses	Wife employed
16	Rush, Frank P.	Real name Szatkowski A heavy drinker, has a prison record Now working for a mission
17	Maguire, Emma	Working for, and living with, a Roy Meredith Operates a second-hand furniture store and a rooming house
18	Powell, Wm. H.	Employed - and, apparently, has never been entirely idle during the past 10 years
19	Harris, Joe	Working in a restaurant Character report unfavorable
20	Berry, James	Uses name of "Warden." Drives Darby Township School bus. Has an orchestra Father and sister also employed Have automobile
21	Hilliard, Earl	Selling life insurance. Son employed at moderate salary.
22	Campbell, Chas.	Maintenance man at St. Vincent's Hospital, Philadelphia Children attend parochial schools Have old Packard sedan
23	Williams, Margaret	Wife earning \$7 to \$8 weekly Husband also employed at Sun Oil Co. at \$24 weekly salary
24	Schrader, Adolph	Lives with other relief recipients, one of whom - Casselman - has a wife who is steadily on relief in another locality

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
25	McKone, James	Son employed at the Sun Ship Co. Applicant - with substantial family background - now does odd jobs. Admits to earnings of \$5 weekly. Has applied for job six times in three months.
26	Mabus, Jack	Drives car. Has occasional work. Family, with whom he has roomed for 15 to 18 years, made no demands for payments of board.
27	Curtis, Raymond	Lives with grandmother. Father, living in Philadelphia, is on relief. Mother's residence, job, etc. questionable.
28	Farmer, James	Former constable who will not look for work. Meals and rooming quarters supplied by Hotel proprietress.
29	Blow, Wesley	Was on relief on W.P.A. for 5 years. Now doing odd jobs.
30	Carney, Dawson	No evidence as to manner of employment other than driving men to work in own car. Boasts he is living better than when employed in industry.
31	Brown, John	Lives at fire house, rent free. Father pays for meals this son charges at restaurant. Earns \$6 to \$10 weekly playing pool.
32	Upjohn, Horace	Living with woman employed as school janitress at a salary of \$13.50 weekly. He earns about \$5 weekly. Part of their apartment is sub-letted for \$20 monthly. Woman's son at Broadmeadows.
33	Mitchell, Richard	Got relief as married man while living with woman. Relations live in immediate neighborhood.
34	Scheffmeyer, Walter P.	Made request for relief while employed as cook at the Eddystone Hotel. Compensation was \$10 weekly, plus room and board.

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
35	Majors, William	Son on W.P.A. Wife lives with a "Saunders" at Leipers Quarry. Majors pays no rent, drives car, does odd jobs. Living with woman and her children.
36	Fontaine, Morris	Living on a vacated estate with woman caretaker. Does odd jobs and farming. No definite amount paid for board.
37	Tyler, Howard	Lives with aunt who receives old-age pension. Quit his job in Charlottesville, Va., to come North.
38	Sample, John	Has car. Brother, unemployed, came from Virginia for sinus treatments at the Philadelphia General Hospital.
39	Burns, John	On relief since 1934. Has sister who is "well-fixed" - other close relatives nearby who can aid.
40	Hayward, Malcolm	Former C.C.C. enrollee, has been on both relief and W.P.A. assignments. Owes no back rent for room. Has Postal savings. Doesn't bother to look for a job.
41	Crawley, Paul	Really lives in Philadelphia. Two brothers and sister, all employed, live in Philadelphia. Does some odd jobs, but is really "laying around."
42	DePase, Louis	A gambler and heavy drinker. Owns home - taxes are paid. Living with woman. Two children are in an Italian Home. One child lives with relatives. Rents rooms. Has only 1st citizenship papers.
43	Nelson, Naomi	Has roomers who pay also for laundry and cooking. Started on relief in 1932.
44	Jones, Willie	Lives with his paramour. Junks for a living
45	Jackson, Sylvia	Doing housework few days a week. Never had a day's work, for about 4 years, while on relief.

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
46	Petryk, John	One son in prison, another is employed as messenger boy, and the third son is epileptic. Not a citizen. Is doing odd jobs paperhanging.
47	Ruffings, Margaret	Does housework. Living with a Sam Williams.
48	Farrell, William	A "rummy." Does huckstering. Has son, earning \$30 weekly, who lives with his mother in Essington. Produce broker for local merchant.
49	Miller, Joseph	On relief since 1933. Moving to Philadelphia through the assistance of the Media Community Centre. Combined earnings of Miller and his two sons amount to \$13 weekly.
50	Harkness, John	Lives at married sister's home. Father living and pensioned.
51	Traband, Chas.	Mentally deficient. Only employment he has ever had was a two year W.P.A. assignment. Lives at one brother's home. Has another brother and a sister.
52	Margio, Antonio	Has own living quarters adjacent to son's home. Came from Pittsburgh year ago.
53	Evans, Felix	Man of sixty whose sister just recently moved in after 13 years of family separation. Evans has daughter in North Carolina. Owns house.
54	Wilson, Bradford	Lives with sister. Came from Maryland three years ago. His only jobs were on W.P.A. projects. Brother-in-law works at General Chemical Co. and has son on N.Y.A.
55	Brown, Harry	An epileptic. Lives with cousins. Was recently in Philadelphia for about five months. Father in the county home, sister's husband is on W.P.A.
56	John, William	Correct name Johnson. Returned to step-father's home. Was living with other relief recipients.
57	O'Neill, Leonard	Living with mother who owns her own home - has boarders and lets a two-room apartment.

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
58	Smith, Ella	Son at C.C.C. camp sends \$22 monthly. Receives \$2 for support of daughter's illegitimate child. Brother, separated from family, lives in same community.
59	Wiggins, John	Left uncle's home to get relief assistance. Now living with aunt since her husband's death. Not trying very hard to find work.
60	Mastracola, Dominick	Has son and daughter living at home who are working. Two other adult children Owns own home.
61	Woelfel, Ralph A.	Has good family capable of assisting. Lives, rent free, at firehouse. A painter, he gets odd jobs occasionally.
62	Moraz, Frank	An old man whose family can provide for him without inconvenience to themselves.
63	Sepcich, John	In America for thirty years. Never got second papers of citizenship Rents rooms occasionally Family well able to provide for him Arrests in 1919 and 1933 on "speakeasy" charges.
64	Tindalie, Francis C.	Owes \$23 for relief chiseling. Won't work!
65	Swetko, John	Lost citizenship papers for falsifying marital status. A Russian, he has lived in America for 30 years.
66	Bradford, Henry	Drives an old DeSoto car. Presently employed by a cleaner. Doesn't hold jobs long. Was pipe fitter on W.P.A. projects.
67	Meekins, Jacob	Apparently the only man in house full of women. \$2.00 room rent also gives him the privilege of eating with the rest of the guests.
68	Carter, James	Living with a Hattie Williams. Has a wife at another address. Consort still receiving \$1.70 weekly as her relief allowance.

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
69	Adams, Ernest	Has lived here since recent release from jail. Has a family and a girl friend -- a Pearl Gibbs. Pays nothing for rent and can stay indefinitely.
70	MacIvor, Walter	Living in own basement apartment with a friend who is steadily employed at Brills. Has two unmarried daughters, and a son, living in St. Louis.
71	Tartaglio, Nicholas	Lived in this country since 1901 but made no application for citizenship until 1937. Stay here, at friend's home, can continue indefinitely.
72	Kanuka, Steve	An alien, from Lithuania, has lived with Annie Wallen for 14 years. Have 20 chickens, a cow; and Mrs. Wallen has a son who is working. Too, she owns property.
73	Anderson, Edward	Remained at this address for only a few weeks. Was employed regularly, as garage mechanic, after the first week of residence.
74	Kohn, George	C.C.C. enlistment expired in December 1939. Now living in Philadelphia with the father who is regularly employed.
75	Smith, Horace	Recently separated from wife. Now purportedly living in Philadelphia. Was believed, by neighbors, to have some "means." Didn't work.
76	Davidson, Herbert	Used the name of Davis. Recently separated from wife who is living with another man. Now in Shamokin with married sister. Was living with relief recipients.
77	Carie, Lovey	Has moved to New York City with family. Sister, still living at this address, conducts a private school with an enrollment of 58 colored children. Most of the parents of these pupils are on relief. Charge for tuition is 25 cents weekly.

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
78	Dugan, Mary	Moved to Scranton in June 1939. Planned to continue to New York City. Has a brother living in Scranton.
79	Jillard, Samuel	Was on relief from 1933 until December 1938. Has been living with a Mrs. Beaumont. Gives five different addresses.
80	Wells, Henry	Family moved back to their kin in Georgia.
81	Magee, Howard	Moved after rooming at this address about six months. An irresponsible fellow.
82	Pompur, Julius	Lived with Patterson, a W.P.A. employe. Received unemployment compensation of \$100. Owes credit clothing house for suit on which only two payments were made.
83	Beck, Irving	Moved from this location several months ago.
84	D'Ambrosia, Carmen	Left this rooming house recently, owing for room rent. Would not look for work.
85	Templin, Albert	Name really Tempelton.
86	Tucker, Hughie	Moved, no forwarding address.
87	Wippert, Albert	Former C.C.C. enlistee. Has sister and two aunts living near northeast Philadelphia.
88	Ayres, Alfred	Left this rooming house in December 1939.
89	DiPaulo, Gaetano	Not a citizen. Moved the summer of 1939 from this house.
90	Orysczak, William	No one knew of this individual.
91	Graves, Preston	Never heard of.
92	Shorts, Howard	Postman did not know, in addition to present tenants.
93	Myers, Elsworth	Does not live here and is unknown.

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
94	Thomas, Bertha	Information refused by this arrogant woman and her daughter. Has been on relief for 5 years.
95	Johnson, Albert	Duplicate addresses. Not located at either house.
96	Miller, John	Applied for relief in Chester while on rolls in Scranton. Has been earning, in addition, substantial amounts doing odd jobs. Brother, on W.P.A., rents rooms and sells homemade quilts. Name really Mlynarzyek.
97	Bowers, James	On W.P.A. Has 18 year-old son. Last job, other than W.P.A., was at Seaford, Delaware, last fall.
98	Collins, Verden	Former inmate of Elyzn Training School. Was "adopted" by school attendant with whom he is living. Has been on relief eight or nine years. Has a car which is used to drive fellow W.P.A. workers for which he receives \$1.50 weekly.
99	Hackett, Francis	Recently started on W.P.A.
100	Wilson, Thomas	Never completed first grade education even though he went to school for nine years. Grandfather left \$1600 insurance for his upkeep. Is getting \$18 monthly through N. Y. A. Has always been able to earn a few dollars delivering circulars and groceries working at the various markets, etc.
101	Rooks, James	Doing "odd jobs" and on N. Y. A. Was at a C.C.C. camp for eighteen months. Step-father employed by General Chemical for twenty-six years.
102	Johnson, Russell	On N.Y.A. since October. Mother refused to assign her house to get "widow's pension."
103	Maloney, Edward	Husband at Broadmeadows on larceny arrest. No steady job since he was married. Wife now getting \$8.00 relief.

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
104	Lawrence, Ida	Owens house. Gave up occasional domestic jobs to go on W.P.A. sewing project. Has about 15 chickens.
105	Weaver, John	Living with friends named Soifer.

APPENDIX III.

NUMERICAL AND CLASSIFIED INDEX OF CASES.

1. Employed - regular jobs

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Where Employed</u>
1	Kubla, Steve	Sol Sidewater's Junk Yard, Chester
2	Peoples, John	Paper Container Corporation, Yeadon
3	Radcliffe, W. J.	Giant Tiger Super Market, Darby
4	Turner, Charles H.	Sun Ship Company, Chester
5	Trawick, Garland	Domestic service (wife)
6	Ryder, John	Sun Ship Company, Chester
7	Kennedy, Montreal	Viscose Rayon Corporation, Marcus Hook
8	Connelly, William	Sinclair Oil Company, Marcus Hook
9	Seagraves, Everett	Ford Motor Company, Chester
10	Thomas, John	Pennsylvania Railroad
11	Wilhelms, Harry	Dixon Machine Shop, Philadelphia
12	Simpson, James	Wilkins, Commission Row, Chester
13	Greenberg, Max	Joe Doblitz, Trainer
14	Algoe, Ellis	J. Wallsworth Sons, Chester
15	Smith, Moses	Domestic service (wife)
16	Rush, Frank P.	Chester Mission, Chester
17	Maguire, Emma	Roy Meredith, Chester
18	Powell, William H.	Haley's Sheet Metal Works, Chester
19	Harris, Joe	Restaurant, Chester
20	Berry, James	School bus driver, Darby Township
21	Hilliard, Earl	Sun Life Insurance Co.
22	Campbell, Chas.	St. Vincents Hospital, Philadelphia
23	Williams, Margaret	Domestic - Husband employed by Sun Oil Company, Chester

2. Engaged in private enterprise

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>How Employed</u>
24	Schrader, Adolph	Chopping corn, shoveling snow, etc.
25	McKone, James	Carpentry, plastering, etc.
26	Mabus, Jack	Printer or printer's helper
27	Curtis, Raymond	Caddying
28	Farmer, James	Tap room and the "Eagles"
29	Blow, Wesley	Odd jobs
30	Carney, Dawson	Chauffering
31	Brown, John	"Shooting" pool
32	Upjohn, Horace	Chauffering
33	Mitchell, Richard	Odd jobs
34	Scheffmeyer, Walter P.	Kitchen helper
35	Majors, William	Junking and odd jobs
36	Fontaine, Morris	Farming and chauffering
37	Tyler, Howard	Polishing cars and gardening
38	Sample, John	Junking
39	Burns, John	Carpentry and quarrying
40	Hayward, Malcolm	Helping around house

2. Engaged in private enterprise (Cont'd.)

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>How Employed</u>
41	Crawley, Paul	Junking and farming
42	DePase, Louis	Gambler and landlord
43	Nelson, Naomi	Rents rooms
44	Jones, Willie	Junking
45	Jackson, Sylvia	Domestic
46	Petryk, John	Paperhanging
47	Ruffings, Margaret	Housework
48	Farrell, William	Huckstering, food brokerage
49	Miller, Joseph	Plumbing and auto repair

3. Living with relatives

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>With Whom Living</u>
50	Harkness, John	Father and married sister
51	Traband, Charles	Brother
52	Margio, Antonio	Son
53	Evans, Felix	Sister
54	Wilson, Bradford	Sister
55	Brown, Harry	Cousin
56	John, William	Mother and step-father
57	O'Neill, Leonard	Mother
58	Smith, Ella	Daughter and grandchild
59	Wiggins, John	Aunt
60	Mastracola, Dominick	Wife, son and daughter

4. Families able to support

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
61	Woelfel, Ralph A.
62	Moraz, Frank
63	Sepcich, John

5. Living with friends

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
64	Tindalle, Francis C.
65	Swetko, John
66	Bradford, Henry
67	Meekins, Jacob
68	Carter, James
69	Adams, Ernest
70	MacIvor, Walter
71	Tartaglio, Nicholas
72	Kanuka, Steve
105	Weaver, John

6. Moved from locality

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>New residence</u>
73	Anderson, Edward	Concordville, Pa.
74	Kohn, George	Philadelphia, Pa.
75	Smith, Horace	Philadelphia, Pa.
76	Davidson, Herbert	Shamokin, Pa.
77	Carey, Lovie	New York, N. Y.
78	Dugan, Mary	Scranton, Pa.
79	Jilliard, Samuel	Philadelphia, Pa.
80	Wells, Henry	Georgia

7. Moved and left no new address

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
81	Magee, Howard
82	Pompur, Julius
83	Beck, Irving
84	D'Ambrosia, Carmen
85	Templin, Albert
86	Tucker, Hughie
87	Wippert, Albert
88	Ayres, Alfred
89	DiPaulo, Gaetano

8. Were not located

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
90	Oryszczak, William
91	Graves, Preston
92	Shorts, Howard
93	Myers, Elsworth
94	Thomas, Bertha
95	Johnson, Albert

9. On relief agencies

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>
96	Miller, John	On relief in Scranton
97	Bowers, James	On W.P.A.
98	Collins, Verden	On W.P.A.
99	Hackett, Francis	On W.P.A.
100	Wilson, Thomas	On N.Y.A.
101	Rooks, James	On N.Y.A.
102	Johnson, Russell	On N.Y.A.
103	Maloney, Edward	Prison Aid
104	Lawrence, Ida	On W.P.A.

APPENDIX IV.

CHRONOLOGY OF INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Investigation Nos.</u>	<u>Dates</u>
1 to 19	February 27 to March 5, 1940
20 to 41	March 6 to March 12, 1940
42 to 61	March 13 to March 19, 1940
62 to 74	March 20 to March 26, 1940
A1 to A31	April 1 to April 8, 1940

CASES IN WHICH MEDICAL SERVICE IS BEING RECEIVED
DESPITE QUESTIONABLE RELIEF STATUS

Case closed 4/2, re-opened 4/29/40. Received medical treatment 4/5 to 24.

Application for assistance, dated 9/14/39, never signed by Mrs. F. or her husband.

Signature on medical invoice of \$13.00 is as L. and at variance with signature in the case record. (Various spellings of last name.)

Bond bears an "X" mark without exposition. Authorization for information on finance bears an "X" and notation "her mark". Neither are witnessed. Doctor's invoice bears a signature, as does also the application of 11/28/39.

SURVEY OF RELIEF CASES COMING FROM UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
WITH EARNINGS OF \$800 OR MORE DURING A SINGLE CALENDAR YEAR

<u>County</u>	<u>Original No. of Selected Cases</u>	<u>Number with Earnings of \$800 or More During a Single Calendar Year</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Allegheny	50	18	36.0
Philadelphia	37	18	48.6
Schuylkill	49	35	71.4
Dauphin	24	6	25.0
Luzerne	<u>50</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>34.0</u>
TOTAL	210	94	44.8

Classification of the 94 Cases with earnings of
\$800 or more during a single calendar year

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1 - Received relief during a quarter year immediately following a quarter with earnings of \$200 or more	40	42.6
2 - Received relief during a quarter year immediately following a quarter with earnings plus U.C. totaling \$200 or more	9	1.0
3 - Received U.C. during two benefit years and granted relief during the interim between the two series of U.C. payments	47	50.0
4 - Received relief prior to U.C. when eligible for the latter, and when only one U.C. benefit year was involved	19	20.2
*5 - Received duplicate payments (Relief and U.C.) during one or more months of a quarter year	35	37.2
6 - Received relief during a quarter year with earnings of \$200 or more	35	37.2

*Duplications within a single month of any one quarter for Schuylkill and Dauphin Counties are not determinable from available records. Size of total income from all three sources during a single quarter, however, suggests duplication and is checked as such for these counties.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION-RELIEF

Wages for 1937 were as follows: \$390 for the first quarter, \$380 for the second quarter, \$460 for the third quarter, \$440 for the fourth quarter. Wages for the first quarter of 1938 were \$90 plus U.C. of \$50. Wages for the second quarter of 1938 were \$340 plus U.C. of \$50. Wages for the third quarter of 1938 were \$275 plus U.C. of \$25. Wages for the last quarter of 1938 and for the first three quarters of 1939 averaged \$334. Wages for the last quarter of 1939 were \$370 plus U.C. of \$25. U.C. was also received in the first quarter of 1940 amounting to \$150 plus wages of \$50. In the second quarter of 1940 U.C. amounting to \$40 was received, plus relief of \$40.

Worked steadily through 1937, 1938, and 1939. His earnings, however, show progressive decline, varying per quarter from \$770 to \$250. During the first quarter of 1939, he earned \$390. The following quarter his total income of \$230 comprised \$110 wages, \$70 U.C., and \$50 relief. During the fourth quarter of 1939, wages plus U.C. amounted to \$310. The following quarter \$90 relief was granted which, together with \$30 U.C., and \$100 wages, made his income total \$220. His relief grant for the second quarter of 1940 amounted to \$29.12 and for the first month of the third quarter (July 1940) it was \$28.19.

In the year 1937 and first half of 1938 he had earned over \$1400. Earned \$240 during third quarter of 1938 and was granted \$25 relief during the following quarter. Earned over \$200 in first quarter of 1939 but again received relief in that and following quarter, despite U.C. payments in second quarter of 1939.

Wages for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 averaged \$1627 per year, with a low for the three years of \$110 for the first quarter of 1937 and a high of \$600 for the fourth quarter of 1937. Unemployment compensation of \$190 was received in the first quarter of 1940. In the second quarter of 1940 U.C. amounting to \$40 was received, together with \$80 relief.

In 1937 earned wages in every quarter in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$300 - total wages over \$800. Total relief payments during that year nearly \$500. In 1938 earned wages in four quarters. Received relief payments totaling \$250 in two quarters. Total income in 1938 including U.C. payments \$1040. In 1939 received over \$400 wages in first quarter and over \$300 wages in second quarter and was put on relief in third quarter.

Quarterly wages earned during 1937 and 1938 and the first quarter of 1939 varied from \$190 to \$440, average about \$250. After earning \$290 during the first quarter of 1939, he was granted \$10 relief during the following quarter. Wages were \$140, making his total income \$150 for that quarter. During the third quarter of 1939, wages plus U.C. amounted to \$240. He was granted \$50 relief, which raised his income for that quarter to \$290. Again, during the first quarter of 1940, income from three sources totaled \$220 - \$75 in U.C. benefits, \$40 in wages, and \$105 relief. Relief grants for the second quarter of 1940 totaled \$68.72. Relief was discontinued May 10, 1940.

Has received payments in ten of the last fourteen quarters, despite wages of over \$1,000 in 1937, \$880 in 1938, and \$1300 in 1939, and U.C. payments of approximately \$135 in 1938 and the same amount in 1939.

During the second quarter of 1937, he earned \$250 and was granted \$150 relief, making a total income of \$400 for that quarter. Earnings for the second quarter of 1937 were \$290. He was granted \$60 relief making a total income of \$350 for that quarter. \$130 relief was granted for the third quarter of 1938 after earnings of \$240 for the second quarter of that year. During fourth quarter of 1938 earnings were \$350 and he was granted \$80 relief, making total income of \$430. The following quarter, wages amounting to \$290 and U.C. payments of \$150 brought his income up to \$440. During the quarters immediately following \$180 relief was granted. Wages were only \$20. Wages amounting to \$300 plus \$130 relief brought his income up to \$430 for the first quarter of 1940. Relief payments for the second quarter of 1940 amounted to \$184.56, and for the first month of the third quarter (July 1940) \$66.72 in relief was granted.

Wages for the third quarter of 1937, fourth quarter of 1937, and first quarter of 1938 were \$225, \$375, and \$325. \$40 relief was granted during each of these quarters. \$10 relief was also granted during the third quarter of 1938, which followed wages of \$350 during the preceding quarter.

Earned \$430 in wages during the fourth quarter of 1937 and was granted \$50 relief during the first quarter of 1938, which was in addition to \$50 U.C. and \$110 in wages in that quarter. Again, during the first quarter of 1939 he earned \$300 and second quarter he earned \$210 and was granted \$90 relief the third quarter, prior to securing his U.C. insurance which he did not take until the next year.

Quarterly earnings held consistently at about \$250 per quarter for the years 1937 and 1938, and the first half of 1939. During the second quarter of 1939 his income from three sources, totaling \$220, was made up of \$190 wages, \$10 U.C. and \$20 relief. He is now unemployed and was granted \$128.30 relief during first quarter of 1940. During the second quarter of 1940 \$69.72 was granted

for relief, and during the first month of the third quarter (July 1940) he received \$36.06. It appears that U.C. payments were scattered over four quarters for his first benefit year. He is eligible now for U.C. payments covering a second benefit year. Relief was discontinued July 31, 1940.

Wages averaged better than \$300 per quarter for the four quarters of 1937 and \$150 for the first quarter of 1938, followed by U.C. and \$200 in wages (total) for three quarters in 1938. In first quarter of 1939 he earned \$100 per quarter and was given relief in excess of \$150 during each of these quarters. Total income for these quarters (first and second 1939) was \$290 and \$310 respectively. During the third quarter of 1939 he earned \$310 and received \$50 relief, totaling \$360. He had no income during the last quarter of 1939 but received U.C. during the first and second quarters of 1940. He went on relief again during the latter quarter receiving \$120. This man's income, 1937 to June 1940, completed two cycles in the following sequence - wages, U.C., relief.

Wages for the second quarter of 1937 were \$807, but in spite of that fact he was granted \$15 relief during the following quarter. Wages during the latter quarter were \$165, making a total quarterly income (wages plus relief) of \$170. Wages for last quarter of 1938 were \$390. Was granted \$50 relief during that quarter following in spite of earnings during that quarter amounting to \$370. Total income for first quarter of 1939 (wages plus relief) was \$420.

Earned \$530 in wages during the second quarter of 1938. Total income during the following quarter was \$240 and came from three sources - \$110 wages, \$25 relief, and \$105 U.C. Relief amounting to \$20 was granted during the third quarter of 1939, which together with \$275 in wages, brought his income up to \$295. Total income for the quarters immediately preceding and succeeding the above quarter was \$175 and \$190 respectively.

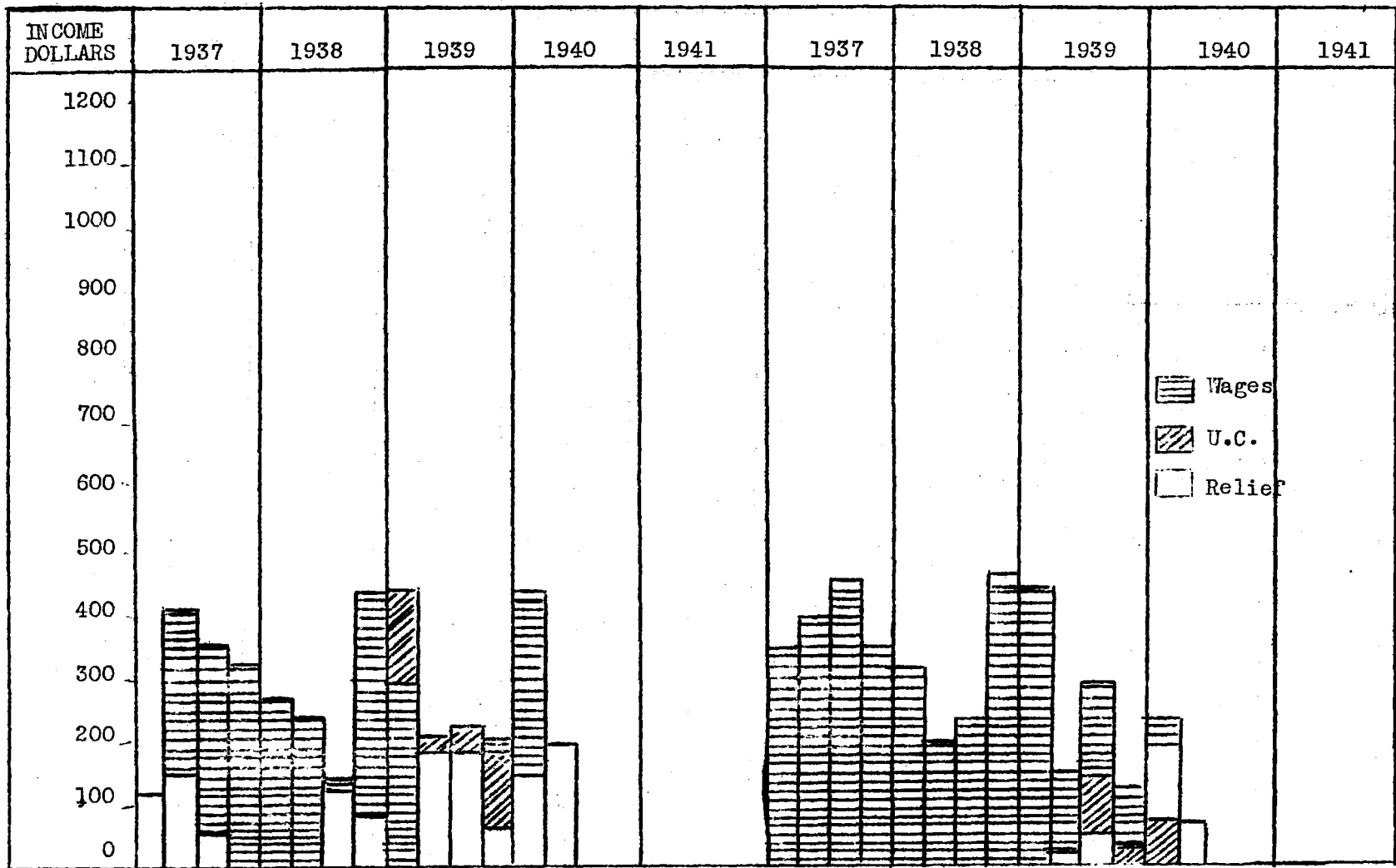
Wages for second quarter of 1938 were \$340. Was granted \$25 relief during the following quarter which, together with \$225 earned during that quarter, brought his income up to \$250.

Earned \$525 for four quarters in succession - last of 1937 and first, second, and third of 1938. Was granted \$20 relief during fourth quarter of 1938 which together with wages of \$350, brought his income for that quarter up to \$370. Received \$195 U.C. first quarter of 1939, following which he went on relief for remainder of the year, followed by second series of U.C. payments in 1940.

S.S.NO. 183-01-7369

S.S.NO. 165-09-4720

145



S.S.NO. 182-10-6689

SS NO. 163-01-2633

