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## A Comparative Study of Causative Factors of Dependency

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF  
CAUSATIVE FACTORS OF  
DEPENDENCY

by  
Frank G. Partridge

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the School of Social Work  
of Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Social Work

June  
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of this study is to compare and evaluate the causative factors of dependency within a select group of unattached male recipients from the Chicago Department of Welfare who have been on the assistance rolls for at least one year as of March 31, 1952. The secondary purpose is to determine if these study factors of dependency are akin for the Negro and the White group, or if sufficient differences exist within specific areas to justify new social treatment techniques and preventive measures.

In the following chapters a focus will be placed upon generic as well as specific aspects of the study groups as the means of further definition and clarification of dependency factors.

The writer is well aware that such a limited study will not be adequate in providing an all-inclusive definition of dependency, but it is hoped that the conclusions attained from this thesis will provide additional knowledge to the field of social work and a better understanding of client problems, both natural or physical and social or created.

The statistical method of research was employed as the major means of gaining data, while pertinent individual case information was obtained and is included in subsequent chapters to further illustrate specific points of reference.

It was the writer's original intention to include a study of multiple person cases along with the single or unattached male groups, however the project proved to be too expansive in nature. The original project was abandoned in favor of a more concentrated study focused upon the unattached male group exclusively. As a further means of limiting the scope, cases were selected which were active for at least an entire year, eliminating the short term or relatively temporary recipient. The age group of twenty-five through forty-four was selected on the writer's assumption that it is within this range that the unattached male for the total population is most employable, physically able and economically productive.

Recipients in this same age group as of March 31, 1952 consisted of 17 per cent of the total number of persons in the case load as compared to 33 per cent for the total population of Chicago in the same age range.<sup>1</sup>

A random sample was obtained by selecting all of the

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<sup>1</sup> City of Chicago, Department of Welfare, March 31, 1952 Statistics and 1950 Population, Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.



cases falling within the study group limitations. Ten per cent of the cases were reviewed and on the basis of available case information, a schedule was constructed. The schedule was used as the means of collecting objective factual data for presentation of the study analysis. Material for the study was also drawn from the Statistical Department records, official bulletins, and available literature pertaining to the topic in general. Although there is considerable literature available relating to specific areas of client dependency, the writer was able to find little data relating to the study objective which could be utilized as corollary material to the topic itself.

The study is limited to the review of 100 cases of which fifty cases consisted of white persons and fifty cases consisted of negro persons. Of the original 100 cases selected for study, 18 per cent were not usable. Nine cases selected had been transferred to the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare as these persons were eligible for Categorical Disability Assistance. The other nine cases were unattached women having a masculine first name which necessitated their being discarded due to a tabulating error, hence the need to include eighteen additional cases to provide a specific study of 100 cases.

The total number of General Assistance cases open as of March 31, 1952 was 15,584, while three thousand seven hundred and seven of these cases were case heads between the ages of twenty-

five and forty-four. Eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-five or about 75 per cent of the total case load consisted of unattached male and female recipients. Within the study age group there were 1,846 unattached persons, male and female. The balance of the total number consisted of persons outside of the age range, women and children. The distribution above and below the age range being about 41 per cent for both groups. Although the total number of unattached males for all ages was 4,886 only 661 cases came within the study age and consisted of two hundred and fourteen white and four hundred and forty-seven negro persons.<sup>2</sup> It is from this combined group of 661 cases that the study was conducted and which represents a case sampling of 15 per cent.

Of the 661 cases, forty-nine white and one hundred and forty-six negro males were considered employable, while one hundred and sixty-five white and three hundred and one negro males were classified as either temporarily or permanently unemployable. The sampling included both employable as well as unemployable males and the percentage was not determinable until the factor analysis had been completed. Employment limitations are discussed in subsequent chapters, however it is interesting to note that out of 3,500 adults participating in the Rehabilitation program in January 1953, only two per cent were considered as fully able-

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<sup>2</sup> City of Chicago, Department of Welfare, Caseload Inventory, March, 1952.

bodied.<sup>3</sup> Table I shows the distribution of unattached male recipients at the period the study was initiated.

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF UNATTACHED MALE RECIPIENTS  
ACCORDING TO 15,584 GENERAL ASSISTANCE  
CASES OPEN MARCH 31, 1952

Case Status	All Ages	25 through 44 Years
Total	15,584	3,707
Multiple person	4,009 <sup>a</sup>	1,861
Female, Unattached	6,889	1,185
Male, Unattached	4,886	661
White	<u>2,676</u>	<u>214</u>
Employable	961	49
Unemployable	1,715	165
Negro	<u>2,210</u>	<u>447</u>
Employable	838	146
Unemployable	1,372	301

a This figure includes minors and cases of two or more persons.

3 City of Chicago, Department of Welfare, Statistics, January, 1953.

The Chicago Department of Welfare, in which this study was made, functions as an administrator of general assistance only. Although the present administration was established in July 1936, its origin actually dates back to the depression, for it was during this period that public welfare in Chicago became a formal public obligation. The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was established in 1932 and administered public assistance through the counties in the State of Illinois. Its agent in Cook County was the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, which now included the Unemployment Relief Service, formerly the Joint Emergency Relief Service which was supported by private funds. In 1936 in accordance with a new State law, the City Council of Chicago created the Chicago Relief Administration which was operated through district offices. As a means of providing a more efficient type of service, a Central Intake Service and Central Personnel Administration were established in 1938 which led to the eventual centralization of the majority of services that are provided at the present time. In June of 1942 the agency title was changed to the City of Chicago Welfare Administration and remained so until 1946 when the City Council gave official recognition to the Administration and constituted a Department of Welfare of the City of Chicago.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> City of Chicago, Department of Welfare, History, Program and Operations, July, 1952.

General assistance in Chicago is financed through State and City co-operation and serves all eligible persons, regardless of race, creed or color. It seeks to aid recipients in maintaining good health, in restoring employable recipients to gainful employment, and in rehabilitating persons so that they may once again become self-supporting members of the community.<sup>5</sup>

The focus is upon services rendered by the professional staff and functions through four main areas: case work services, special services, business services and personnel services. The administration offers financial assistance to cover the cost of needs essential to the maintenance of health and self respect, medical care and planning through in-patient treatment and community medical resources, psychiatric consultation and evaluation for individual case work services, and rehabilitation services through re-training, vocational counseling and placement assistance.<sup>6</sup>

Case work services are provided to eligible adults, family groups and to children who are in need of placement and assistance in foster homes and institutions. The Special Service Division consists of the Convalescent, Medical, Rehabilitation, Home Economics and Resource Adjustment Service. Business services

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5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

implement the determination of eligibility for assistance established by the social work services and help integrate the process of getting assistance to the client. Personnel services provide for a classification of salary rates, development of staff committees and codification of personnel policies and procedures. The operative staff now carries out the bulk of personnel regulations at all levels of supervision.<sup>7</sup>

### The Nature and Definition of Dependency

The term dependency is often regarded as an ambiguous word which in itself denoted little other than the state of being dependent upon something else.

The very nature of man as a human creature denotes a need of dependence upon his fellow man, upon social order and upon the spiritual and natural components of daily living.

Due to the tremendous scope of dependency and its far reaching effect upon all the civilized nations of the world, the World Health Organization was established to provide a specialized study within the United Nations. They have defined health as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Brock Chisholm, "Organization for World Health," Mental Hygiene, XXXII, July, 1948, 364.

Dépressions, wars, and other economic upheavals are recognized and accepted as contributing dependency factors, yet in most instances the problems created are beyond the control of the individuals affected.

This same applies to the totally disabled person, the blind, the aged and to the dependent child. The essence of this study is therefore directed towards the man who does not specifically fit into any of these categories and is living in an area of relatively high employment and economic prosperity. The concern is in the discovery of the causes that led to application for assistance, and to assist in evaluating the means of alleviating the economic symptoms which the client now presents.

According to psychoanalytic theory, dependency is a condition that has its origin at the time of birth, and continues to remain in the personality of the individual throughout his total life span. Man's continual dependence upon his social surroundings is considered as a natural phenomenon which is seen in all human beings regardless of their culture or civilization. This complete dependence upon the care and protection of others produces a need for love and a fear of losing the love object which is especially strongly developed.<sup>9</sup> Hartman describes the

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<sup>9</sup> Heinz Hartman, Psychoanalysis Today, ed. Sander Lorand, New York, 1944, 326-341.

way in which the adult world deals with these dependency needs as varying with each individual and the adjustment depends upon

the manner, the degree and the time in which the impulses of the very young child are controlled by cultural influences, or the gratifications and frustrations which the child experiences during the process and the particular development of his ego . . . reconciles with greater or less success the demands of the external world with his infantile needs.<sup>10</sup>

In many instances, dependency results from economic depressions, illness, old age, and other factors that are not psychological in origin. However, according to Shaffer

A large proportion of cases . . . are basically due to failures of adjustment . . . (while) poverty is often caused by the inability of a worker to keep a position because of disadvantageous traits of personality. The only real cure is to restore the ability of self support by procedures planned in accordance with mental hygiene. Many other social problems formerly regarded from a purely economic viewpoint can be attacked successfully only by considering the needs and habits of the individual psychologically.<sup>11</sup>

For purposes of this study a more specific working definition has been provided as a means of understanding and clarifying the objective and scope within the study area, as we must be in a position to understand the attitudes and behavior of the clients as individuals before we can understand them as a group and establish plans for rehabilitation.

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10 Ibid., 329.

11 Lawrance Frederic Shaffer, The Psychology of Adjustment, Cambridge, 1936, 523.



Therefore this study will consider dependency as the interaction of psychological, economic or social and physical forces upon the total personality of an individual, which produces a long term period of inability to adequately compete and maintain one's person in a competitive society without the direct assistance of other members within this society.

In summary, the study consists of an analysis of 100 unattached Negro and White males between the ages of twenty-five and forty-four, who have been recipients of General Assistance for a continuous period of one year or longer. This represents 10 per cent of the Negro males and 23 per cent of the White males in the twenty-five to forty-four age group, and provides the basis for comparing and determining causative factors of dependency.

The study has been conducted in the City of Chicago, Department of Welfare, a General Assistance public agency which had its origin in the depression years as a means of meeting emergency financial needs. The present administration provides specialized as well as case work services to meet specific needs of the client on an individual basis and planning functions for short term as well as long term case requirements.

The following chapters provide a discussion of those individual factors which affect the client, his dependency status and the agency relationship.

## CHAPTER II

### DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY GROUP

In this chapter will be presented a discussion of the following face sheet and case history identifying data: marital status, religious affiliation, age distribution, place of birth and citizenship, past resources, military service, length of residency in the State of Illinois, education and present housing arrangements.

The study group consists of 100 single male adults between the ages of twenty-five and forty-four years of age assisted by the Chicago Department of Welfare during a period beginning March 31, 1951 or earlier and ending March 31, 1952. This represents 15 per cent of the total number of persons coming within study limitations.

Since the study is limited to unattached men the marital status of these persons varied widely. It is significant to note that forty-one per cent had been married at one time and thirty-five per cent of this number were unable to make a satisfactory marital adjustment.

A survey of the City of Chicago in 1949 indicated that 67.5 per cent of all persons fourteen years of age and over were

married, while 26.8 per cent of the White male population and 20.4 per cent of the Non-White male population over fourteen years of age were single men.<sup>1</sup> In comparison to the study group 66 per cent of the White males and 52 per cent of the Negro males had never been married. The survey further indicated that 3.9 per cent of the White male population and 4.8 per cent of the Non-White population over fourteen years of age were widowed men, and that 1.8 per cent of the White population and 2.2 per cent of the Non-White population over fourteen years of age were divorced.<sup>2</sup>

The study group showed a much higher divorce ratio in both the Negro and the White groups, for 20 per cent of the White males and 8 per cent of the Negro males had been divorced. The number of persons widowed in the study group was more closely related to the Chicago male population as, 4 per cent of the White males and 8 per cent of the Negro males were classified in the widowed group.

The reasons for separation and divorce were not indicated in a sufficient number of cases within the study group to determine the relationship between the personality factors which

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1 University of Chicago, Chicago Community Inventory, January 11, 1950, CSS-No. 7, Chicago, 1950.

2 Ibid.

led to marital discord and the present dependency status. When such notations did occur within the case record they did not lend themselves to comparative study because of ambiguous and vague descriptive terminology. The variation of the study group is shown in Table II.

TABLE II  
MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Number of Men		Total
	White	Negro	
Unmarried	33	26	59
Divorced	10	4	14
Widower	2	4	6
Separated	5	16	21
Total	50	50	100

In forty-eight per cent of the cases the religious affiliation was given as Protestant while thirty-five per cent of the cases were of the Catholic faith. Out of the total case study only one person in the White group was Jewish, while twenty-nine were Catholic. The largest number in the Negro group were Protestant and comprised thirty-four per cent of the total

group, while the Baptist denomination was the largest single group represented. Although no case was represented as Atheist, fourteen per cent of the men were either not asked at time of application or did not feel it of importance to volunteer the information as their affiliation is not shown in the case record. Table III shows the church affiliation and distribution among both study groups.

TABLE III  
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

Religion	White	Negro	Total
Catholic	29	6	35
Protestant	14	34	48
Jewish	1		1
Others		2 <sup>a</sup>	2
Unknown	6	8	14
Total	50	50	100 <sup>b</sup>

a Spiritualist and Islamism.

b Cases from Catholic Charities Section, Chicago Department of Welfare are not included in the study group.

The Chicago Community Inventory survey indicated that the median age of the heads of all families living in the City

of Chicago in 1949 was 45.3 years.<sup>3</sup> The study group distribution was based on the client's age as of March 31, 1951. The median age of the study group was 36.5 years with 12 per cent of the men falling within the 43rd year of age. There is a significant difference between the Negro and White group which indicates a fairly equal age distribution for the Negro group with a tendency to cluster around the first 10 year range, while a pronounced age cluster is seen in the White group falling in the second 10 year portion of the age grouping.

Fourteen per cent of the White group were between twenty-five and thirty-four years of age, while 64 per cent of the Negro group came in this same age division. The greatest number of Negro males or 12 per cent, were thirty-four years of age and the median age was thirty-three. The median age in the White group was forty years and while 86 per cent of the White males were between thirty-five and forty-four years, the largest number of white males in a specific age classification were 11 and came in the 43rd year. Figure 1 shows the age distribution for the two study groups.

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3 Ibid.

Number of  
persons

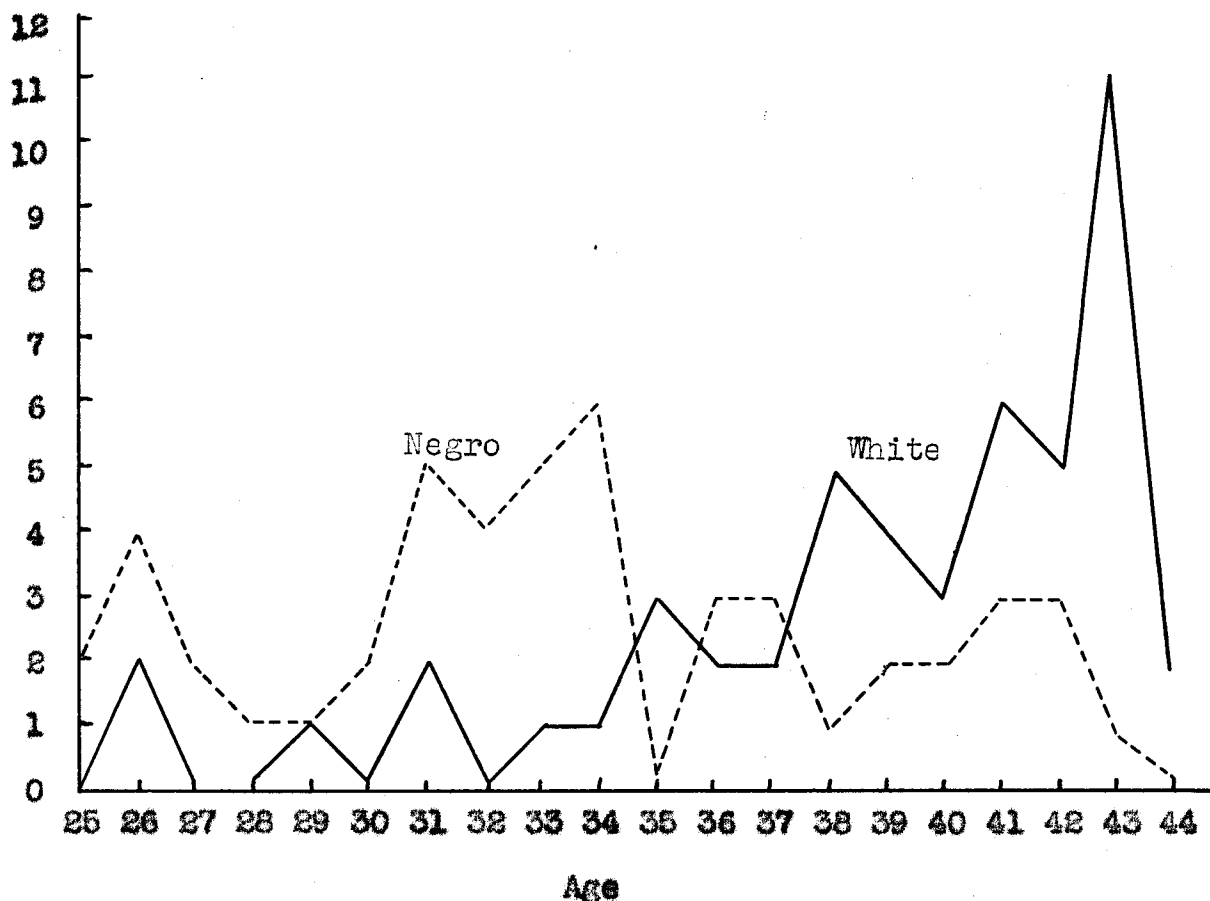


FIGURE 1

#### AGE DISTRIBUTION

The City of Chicago, Department of Welfare no longer considers citizenship as a requirement of eligibility for assistance, however only 3 per cent of the total group were non-citizens while 8 per cent were foreign born. All persons in the Negro group were born in the United States.

Thirty-three per cent of the study group were born in Illinois and 47 per cent were born in the North Central States.<sup>4</sup> Of the four divisional geographic regions in the United States, 72 per cent of the White group and 22 per cent of the Negro group were born in the North Central States as compared to 87.6 per cent of the total White native population and 36.9 per cent for the City of Chicago in 1949.<sup>5</sup> This would indicate that the ratio of migration for both the Negro and White study group is about 14 per cent less than that of the total population. Of the White males born in the North Central States 64 per cent were born in Illinois and 36 per cent were born in other States in the same geographic region as compared to the general population of Chicago which consists of 85.4 per cent of the White persons, male and female born in Illinois, while 14.6 per cent were born in other States of the North Central States region.<sup>6</sup>

The study indicates that as compared to the total population, a higher percentage of the dependent or study group White males came from neighboring States in the North Central region. In the Negro group 99 per cent born in the North Central States

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4 Appendix II contains total study group distribution according to geographic regions of the United States.

5 Chicago Community Inventory, CSS-No. 7, December 29, 1949.

6 Ibid.



were born in Illinois, while only one per cent were born in other States within this same geographic region. Eighty-eight and eight-tenths per cent of the Non-White population born in the North Central States region had their birth in Illinois while 11.2 per cent came from other States in this same region.<sup>7</sup>

Because of the high percentage of migration to Illinois from the Southern States region, we may consider that the reasons persons within the Non-White group migrate to Illinois from other States within the North Central States region may differ from the reasons Non-White or Negro persons migrate from the Southern States region or White persons migrate to Illinois from other States in the North Central States region. The study was not able to provide specific reasons for migration to Illinois for the persons within the study group, but only to their State origin.

While 8 per cent of the White males in the study group were born in the Southern States, 78 per cent of the Negro males had their birth in this same region. Thirty-four per cent of the Negro group were born in the State of Mississippi, which had the largest single Negro representation outside of the State of Illinois.

It is interesting to note that no persons in either division of the study group were born in the Western region which

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

consists of the following States: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

It is a common assumption that ownership of property, real and personal, is a determinant in giving rank and social status to the members of society within the United States. The economic stability and degree of personal achievement an individual is able to exhibit contributes towards a sociological status rank or classification and is one means of evaluating a person's dependence or independence upon the social and economic mores of a given society. In an attempt to ascertain the past assets and resources of the study group, information was obtained solely from affidavits filled out by the clients and one or more are contained in the case record of each individual studied.

One of the requirements for eligibility for General Assistance is the utilization of all convertible assets other than the ownership of one's home and a limited amount of insurance before assistance can be issued. There are some exceptions to this rule that exist because of certain extenuating circumstances, however a discussion of the exceptions does not have specific relation to the study analysis. It is therefore reasonable to assume that none of the persons in the study group had financial resources at the time the study was being conducted. The following resources were considered and evaluated for study purposes: U.S.

Bonds, bank account, stocks or bonds, mortgages, investments of any other type not included in the resource classification, securities, real estate, safety deposits, automobile and truck.

Sixty per cent of the study group never had any of the previously listed resources, 30 per cent had one, 6 per cent had a combination of two, 2 per cent had some combination of three types of resources and 2 per cent had four or more. Both the Negro and White group were about equal for number of resources that they had in the past. In the White group 4 per cent had four or more different resources in the past while 4 per cent of the Negro group had three distinct assets but none in the Negro group had four or more. Table IV shows the similarity between the two groups.

TABLE IV  
PAST RESOURCES

Past Resources	White	Negro	Total
Never had	29	31	60
Had 1	15	15	30
Had 2	4	2	6
Had 3		2	2
Had 4 or more	2		2
Total	50	50	100

As a means of providing a more objective and unbiased study, cases in the Veteran's Relief Service, a separate division of the Chicago Department of Welfare, were not included in the study group as it was felt that a more equal distribution could be obtained solely through the parent agency. It is interesting to note however, that within the Veteran's Relief Service, of a total of 582 cases, which represented about 4 per cent of the total General Assistance case load, only two White veterans and eighteen Negro veterans came within the study limitations.

Due to the many veteran's benefits that have been provided by both the federal government and the local governments, it was the writer's assumption that a large proportion of men within the study group would have been eligible for benefits due to veteran's status and also provide some additional data relating to the client's present dependency needs. The assumption was wrong, for the study revealed that 89 per cent of the men had never had any type of military service, only one in the White group was a World War I veteran, two received dishonorable discharges making them ineligible for any benefits, four had less than three months service making them also ineligible for benefits, two were in service during peace time, one served in the Merchant Marine during World War II and only one served in World War II to the extent he was eligible for any type of veteran's benefits. This would indicate that the persons within the study

group had some type of limitation or handicap during or prior to the war period which had direct relation to the present dependency need, and now reveals a chronic, long term period of social and economic maladjustment.

As previously discussed in this chapter, 33 per cent of the study group were born in Illinois. The study further reveals that 25 per cent of the total study group came to Illinois prior to 1933, 50 per cent came to Illinois prior to 1944, and as of the year 1951, a total of 83 per cent of the study group have resided in Illinois more than seven years.

Twenty-five per cent of the White group came to Illinois prior to 1932 and 25 per cent of the Negro migrant group had been in residence in Illinois prior to 1934. The study does not reveal any single large influx within either group but rather a gradual migration over a period of many years. The largest number of White males coming to Illinois was 6 per cent in 1946 and the same percentage in 1929. The Negro group revealed that 8 per cent was the largest single year increase, and came in 1942 following the outbreak of World War II. For the total study group 1929 was the year in which the greatest number of persons came to Illinois and this only represents 5 per cent of the total distribution. Table V shows this distribution.

TABLE V  
YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN STATE OF ILLINOIS

Year	White	Negro	Total
Native Born	23	10	33
1950			
1949	1	2	3
1948		2	2
1947	1	1	2
1946	3	1	4
1945	1	3	4
1944		2	2
1943	1	1	2
1942		4	4
1941		2	2
1940	1	3	4
1939	1	1	2
1938		1	1
1937	1	2	3
1936	1		1
1935	1	2	3
1934	2		2
1933		1	1
1932			
1931	1		1
1930		2	2
1929	3	2	5
Prior to 1929	9	8	17
Total	50	50	100

The educational level of the total population including all persons twenty-five years and over in Chicago, 1949 was 9.9 years as measured by median school years completed. The median school years completed for the White male population twenty-five years and over was 10.3, and 8.4 school years for the Non-White

male population over twenty-five years of age.<sup>8</sup>

Due to the high percentage of cases not having any educational attainment data recorded, a sufficiently valid median year could not be obtained from the study group. This is due in part to a modification of the agency affidavit forms throughout the past fifteen years which now eliminates this factor as part of the factual case record data. Many of the cases contained the information in the case worker's recordings, however the factor was inconsistently provided.

Within the study group 34 per cent of the cases contained no education information. Of the total reported cases 50 per cent had seven years or less of formal education. Only one person, in the Negro group, completed any college work, while no persons within the White group had gone beyond the completion of high school. Thirty-two per cent of the total study group were known to have completed the eighth grade and six per cent completed high school.

In the White group 32 per cent of the reported cases completed the eighth grade, 6 per cent completed high school, and 36 per cent were unknown. In the Negro group 32 per cent of the reported cases also completed the eighth grade, 4 per cent

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8 Chicago Community Inventory, CSS-No. 5, December 27, 1949.

completed high school 2 per cent completed two years of college, the highest grade achieved and 32 per cent were unknown.

The study reveals that there is no significant educational difference between the two groups, and only a minor difference in the number of persons completing individual school years. Table VI shows the percentage distribution between the study group and the total population, while Figure 2 shows the distribution of school years completed within the study group for the individual White and Negro groups.

TABLE VI

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR MALE PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO, 1949 AS COMPARED TO THE STUDY GROUP

Years Completed	Total Population <sup>a</sup>		Study Group	
	White	Non-White	White	Negro
No school years completed	2.2	1.3	2.	6.
Grade school 1 to 4 years	4.4	11.1	6.	12.
5 and 6 years	6.0	12.9	16.	14.
7 and 8 years	27.4	27.1	22.	16.
High school 1 to 3 years	16.8	12.3	12.	14.
4 years	20.6	13.2	6.	4.
College 1 to 3 years	8.2	5.3		2.
4 years or more	8.6	5.4		
Not reported	6.	11.4	36.	32.

<sup>a</sup> Chicago Community Inventory, CSS-No. 5, December 27, 1949.



Number of  
persons

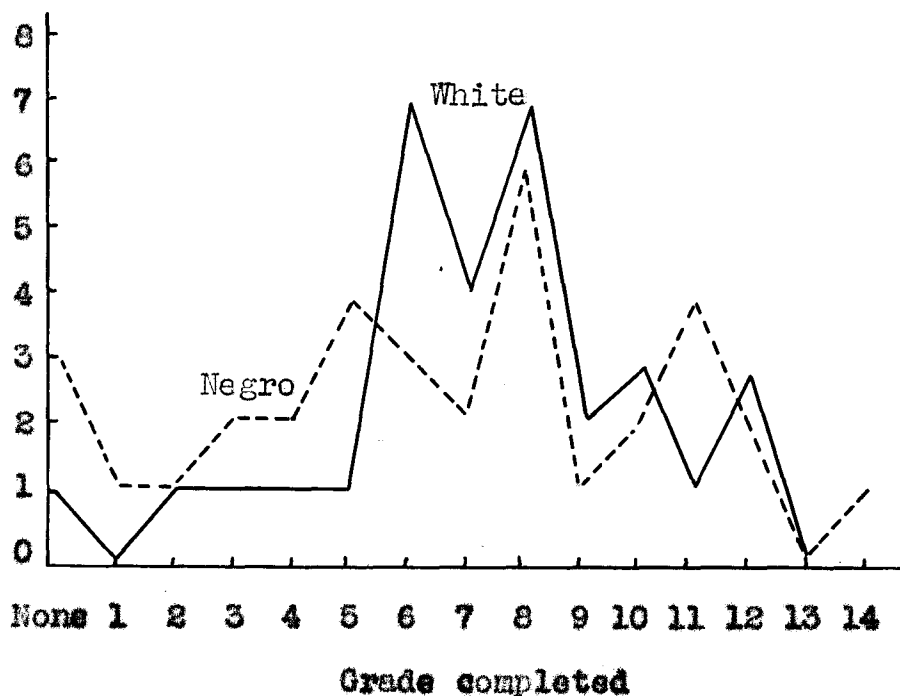


FIGURE 2

STUDY GROUP DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Eighty-eight per cent of the study group occupied a one room housing unit, 11 per cent occupied two or more rooms and one per cent owned the dwelling. Of the total group, 18 per cent of the White persons rented two or more rooms, while only 4 per cent of the Negro group occupied this same proportion of rooms. It is interesting to note that although 88 per cent of the men occupied one room, 79 per cent lived alone while 21 per cent resided with either a friend or relative. This is explained in part by the fact that the client rented a room in the home of a relative and

such provision was considered as an independent or private living arrangement.

Two per cent of the men in the study group lived with their father, and 7 per cent lived with their mother, 5 per cent lived with a sister, one per cent lived with both parents, one per cent lived with a brother, one per cent with the grandfather, 2 per cent lived with a cousin or niece and one per cent lived with a friend who was also the client's trustee. Seventy-two per cent of the White group lived alone and 22 per cent lived with a close relative while 86 per cent of the Negro group lived alone and 10 per cent resided with close relatives.

This indicates that even though 23 per cent of the study group have lived within the State of Illinois since 1944, the group as a whole exists in a relatively solitary manner and has been unable to establish or maintain stable family relationships.

According to the Chicago Community Inventory survey, "the median monthly rent for tenant-occupied dwelling units in the City of Chicago was \$43.77 in 1949".<sup>9</sup> The study group revealed that 74 per cent of the men paid between twenty and thirty-five dollars per month rent, with the average for this percentage

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<sup>9</sup> Chicago Community Inventory, CSS-No. 8, December 29, 1949.

being \$27.50. Five per cent of the group had free rent, which was provided by a relative, 12 per cent had a monthly rental between ten and twenty dollars and 4 per cent had a rental between thirty-five and forty-five dollars per month. Six per cent of the persons were classified as room and board cases and have not been included in the rental distribution.

The largest number of persons in the White group or 34 per cent, had a monthly rental between twenty-five and thirty dollars, while 36 per cent of the Negro group had a rental between thirty and thirty-five dollars per month. Table VII shows the rent distribution for the White and the Negro group. This table gives rental figures for 94 persons and excludes six persons whose budgets were unavailable as they were combined on a room and board basis.

TABLE VII  
MONTHLY RENT OF THE STUDY GROUP

Rental in dollars	White	Negro	Total
Free	3	2	5
10 to 15	3	1	4
15 to 20	7	1	8
20 to 25	9	11	20
25 to 30	17	11	28
30 to 35	7	18	25
35 to 40	1		1
40 to 45		3	3
Information unavailable	3	3	6
Total	50	50	100

In summary, the study group compares favorably to the total population in relation to marital status, with the exception of a higher divorce ratio shown for the White study group. The majority of persons in both the White and Negro group had never been married, however the reasons for divorce and separation were not known. The majority of men in the White group indicated a Catholic affiliation while the Negro group were predominantly Protestant. The age distribution indicated that the number of White persons increased with increased age rather gradually, forming a peak in the forty-third year, while the Negro group showed the peak between the thirty-first and thirty-fourth year and a gradual decline in the higher age range.

Although 8 per cent of the study group were foreign born, all but three per cent of the total group were United States citizens. One third of the study group were born in the State of Illinois. Almost three-fourths of the White group had their origin in the North Central States region while 78 per cent of the Negro group were born in the Southern States region and the largest single State represented outside of Illinois was the State of Mississippi.

According to affidavit information, 60 per cent of the study group never had any type of resource or asset and 30 per cent had only one kind prior to the study period. The distribution for the White group and the Negro group was almost identical

in comparison. Veteran status of the study group was a very negligible factor, for the study revealed that 89 per cent of the men had never had any military service and of those men who did have service, only one was an honorable discharged veteran of World War I and one was an honorable discharged veteran of World War II, indicating that some type of handicap may have existed with each of these persons since 1942.

The study group have resided in the State of Illinois for a relatively long period of time and the analysis indicates that the migration to this State has been a very gradual process for both the White and Negro group.

Fifty per cent of the reported cases had seven years or less of formal education and only 6 per cent completed high school. The White group had a slightly higher ratio of achievement, however the literacy rate was about equal for both of the study groups and showed a relative similarity to the total population.

While 88 per cent of the persons in the study group lived in a one room housing unit, the average room rental was about five dollars per month more for the Negro group which may be due in part to the over crowded living conditions that prevail in Negro residential districts, as well as a lack of adequate rent controls within these areas.

## CHAPTER III

### THE CLIENT-AGENCY RELATIONSHIP

As a means of further understanding the client study group, this chapter presents an analysis of the client's relationship to the Chicago Welfare Department. Such factors as the reason for application, the length of time on public assistance prior to the initial study limitation date, the number of times the client applied for and received assistance prior to present application and the client's overt attitude towards the agency and himself as exhibited by his actions and verbal expressions recorded in the case history.

Any type of relationship other than on the most superficial level with other persons or groups produces either a positive or negative reaction within the personality of the individual. To understand the reaction process and dependency status of those persons who constitute a dependency group, examination of the type and degree of relationship must be clearly understood. It is reasonable to assume that the client's expressed feelings towards himself as well as towards the agency will not always be evidenced in the case history of each individual, yet it is felt that a sufficiently reliable indication has been obtained to

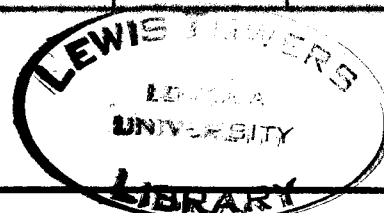
warrant examination within this area. A further discussion of the client's attitudes towards himself, towards his illness and towards employment factors will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter IV.

The study revealed that 67 per cent of the persons in the study group applied for assistance because of a physical or mental illness. Following a medical examination initiated by the agency 84 per cent of the group were classified as having some type of physical limitation and 16 per cent were considered as mentally handicapped. Table VIII shows the reason given by the client at the time of application.

TABLE VIII

REASON AT TIME OF APPLICATION FOR NEED  
OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE

Reason	White	Negro	Total
Loss of employment	13	12	25
Illness	35	32	67
Relatives no longer able to assist	2	4	6
Insufficient income		2	2
Total	50	50	100



Although 42 per cent of the men were medically classified as able to work, 34 per cent of the total group were severely limited as to types of activities they were able to engage in, and 23 per cent of the total group were persons unadapted for any type of available work.

It is notable that in spite of, rather than because of severe limitations of function, many of the men were periodically able to provide for themselves without the aid of public assistance. Thirty-nine per cent of the total group were known to the agency for the first time on the present application covered in the study period, while 61 per cent of the men were known to the agency two or more times. Twenty-three per cent of the men had applied and received assistance on one previous occasion, 18 per cent had two previous periods of assistance, 11 per cent had received public assistance during three other periods and 9 per cent of the study group had been recipients between four and eight times exclusive of the study or present application period.

The Negro group had a higher percentage of first applications, and the White group had a slightly higher percentage of the number of times known to the agency. Thirty-four per cent of the White group applied for and received assistance only one time as compared to the Negro group, which had 44 per cent of its number receiving assistance for the first time. Fifty-six per cent of the White group and 48 per cent of the Negro group



had received assistance between two and four times, and 10 per cent of the White group as compared to 8 per cent of the Negro group, had received between five and nine separate assistance grants for varying periods of time. This would indicate that on a proportion basis of comparison the Negro group had been known to the Chicago Welfare Department less frequently than the men in the White study group.

The study reveals that a similar relationship exists between the two groups in comparison to the number of registrations with other agencies in the Chicago area, as evidenced in Social Service Exchange registrations recorded in the individual case records. All cases of persons in the study group were registered with the Social Service Exchange but clearing revealed that 26 per cent of the White group and 44 per cent of the Negro group were registered at one time or another with from one to five different agencies exclusive of the Chicago Welfare Department. While 12 per cent of the White group were known to six or more other agencies while living in Chicago, only two per cent of the Negro group had more than six registrations. Twenty-six per cent of the White group and 54 per cent of the Negro group were not registered with any other agency according to the Social Service Exchange report. The distribution according to the number of times both groups were known to the agency as well as the number of other agency registrations is compared in Table IX.

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF TIMES KNOWN TO THE CHICAGO WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
AND OTHER AGENCY REGISTRATIONS

Number of Times	Known to C.W.D.			Other Agency Registrations		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
1	17	22	39	10	10	20
2	11	12	23	9	5	14
3	12	6	18	8	5	13
4	5	6	11	2	1	3
5	1		1	2	1	3
6		3	3	1		1
7	2		2	2		2
8	1	1	2	1		1
9	1		1		1	1
10				1		1
11				1		1
None				13	27	40
Total	50	50	100	50	50	100

The study showed in Chapter II that the migration to Chicago was a gradual process, yet 50 per cent of the study group were first known to Chicago Welfare Department between 1947 and 1951, 35 per cent made a first application in the ten year period between 1936 and 1946 and 15 per cent had been known prior to 1936.

During the war years a significant decline in applications for this group was shown. In the years of 1942, 1943 and 1944 none of the White group made an initial application and only

four per cent of the Negro group applied for assistance during that same period. The Negro group showed a gradual and somewhat equal distribution of applications during a sixteen year period with the exception of the largest number making application between 1948 and 1951. This accounts for 58 per cent of the Negro group, while 50 per cent of the White group made their first application between 1945 and 1951 or in a seven year span instead of a five year span. While 50 per cent of the White group first applied at Chicago Welfare Department prior to 1942, only 26 per cent of the Negro group made their initial application in the same period.

This would indicate that during the war years many of the dependent group had been able to find an opening in the labor market in spite of physical handicaps, limited skills and education. As the war terminated more able bodied and highly trained persons replaced this group, with the result that a significant increase in general assistance applications can be seen in both groups from 1945 until the study period in 1951. Table X shows the year in which the members of the study group first became known to Chicago Welfare Department.

TABLE X

YEAR IN WHICH STUDY GROUP FIRST BECAME KNOWN  
TO CHICAGO WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Year	White	Negro	Total
1951	1	2	3
1950	10	8	18
1949	4	12	16
1948	3	7	10
1947	2	1	3
1946	3	3	6
1945	2	2	4
1944		1	1
1943			
1942		1	1
1941	2	1	3
1940	1		1
1939	1	2	3
1938	8	1	9
1937	1	1	2
1936	2	3	5
Prior to 1936	10	5	15
Total	50	50	100

The analysis in itself may be misleading in that it tends to indicate that the majority of persons in the study group have been known to the agency for a relatively short period of time. Consideration is therefore given to the length of time that each of the members has been receiving public assistance as of March 31, 1951 which is the lower limit of the study inclusion. This provides a greater balance to the dependency problem, for it is indicated that while 58 per cent of the total group have been

receiving continuous assistance for one year or less, 27 per cent have received continuous assistance of from two to four years, 7 per cent from four to six years, 3 per cent from six to eight years and 5 per cent have been in continuous receipt of assistance from the Chicago Department of Welfare for over ten years.

Because of the long span of time in which these persons have been in a dependent status there appears to be a fairly clear indication that the problems involved are of a chronic nature which have tended to increase rather than decrease the dependency pattern. There is some difference in the length of time on public assistance for the study period application between the White and Negro group, however this difference is a relatively minor one in relation to the total group.

While 50 per cent of the White group have received less than one year and nine months of continuous assistance prior to March 31, 1951, fifty per cent of the Negro group had less than one year and six months assistance prior to this same date. The significant difference does not come within this period but in the second 50 per cent distribution of both groups.

In the latter division, assistance had been continuously issued to 45 per cent of the White group up to six years and six months and 10 per cent had been active recipients for over ten years. In the Negro group the latter 50 per cent received assistance prior to March 31, 1951 from one year and six

months up to the maximum of four years and six months. This would indicate that 20 per cent of the White group had a greater degree of dependency than the Negro group or that the nature of their chronic condition was not similar for the two groups. Another consideration is that because of the larger number of White persons born in the Chicago area, less of the seriously handicapped and chronically dependent Negro group may have been able to migrate to the City of Chicago, but were by necessity cared for in their native State. This may also be explained in part by the difference in age distribution that was discussed in Chapter II. It would then indicate that the White group by virtue of their higher age would have less opportunity to become independent especially when limited by lack of education, adequate training and physical handicaps. Table XI shows the length of time the study group had continuously received assistance immediately prior to Maych 31, 1951.

TABLE XI

LENGTH OF TIME CONTINUOUSLY ON ASSISTANCE  
ROLLS PRIOR TO MARCH 31, 1951

Years	White	Negro	Total
1 year or less	15	13	28
1 to 2	12	18	30
2 to 3	6	9	15
3 to 4	5	7	12
4 to 5	1	3	4
5 to 6	3		3
6 to 7	2		2
7 to 8	1		1
8 to 9			
9 to 10			
Over 10 years	5		5
Total	50	50	100

The client attitude analysis is based upon the degree of cooperation the individual has exhibited toward the agency program, his case worker and in program planning, as recorded in the case history. This is illustrated by quotations from the case recording to further clarify the discussion. Although the purpose of the analysis is to provide an objective review of available data, the writer is aware that the following evaluation is subject to varying opinions, however it is felt that the value obtained from the inclusion of these factors will outweigh the objections, and provide a more valid understanding of the realistic element of client dependency.

It is further assumed that in working with the chronically dependent person, the client must be able to psychologically accept the agency and its staff members as a means of helping himself, otherwise he will not be in a position to accept his own as well as the agency function and limitations.

The study revealed that 73 per cent of the total group were cooperative and conforming to the agency program, or at least no indication was given in the case record to warrant a contrary decision. The degree of cooperation being about equal for both the White and Negro group. Seventy-six per cent of the White males and 70 per cent of the Negro males were classified as cooperative in attitude while 24 per cent of the White group and 30 per cent of the Negro group were classified as uncooperative or negative towards the agency.

Those persons in the cooperative group were classified so because they gave indication of willingness to seek employment, were cooperative in participation of the agency rehabilitation program, were prompt in keeping appointments, expressed a desire to become independent and self supporting and were accepting of the case worker as well as the agency. These factors were not present in all cases, but one or more indications were seen in each of the cooperative group. To one client, the agency represented a paternal symbol and thus he sought the approval of his worker, another client vacillated in his feelings, having



struck the worker on one occasion and stated that he "loved the relief people at other times." For two other clients the agency had a different meaning: the record indicated Mr. A. was "accepting but somewhat lacking in personal freedom due to financial dependence," and Mr. B. "stated that he was ashamed to be on relief but there (was) nothing else he could do."

The following examples of cooperation and attitude have been taken from the case history and include reports submitted by other agencies.

Mr. K. is very cooperative. He leads a very quiet life, he reads magazines which the neighbors give him, listens to the radio and reads the daily papers. Occasionally friends come to visit and sometimes he is able to go out as far as the next door neighbor to visit, as he is able to manipulate about through the aid of crutches. He states his life is very boring.

When Mr. R. was interviewed he seemed to be in some pain as he stated his leg was causing him a great deal of trouble. In the opinion of the worker Mr. R. seems to be unusually cheerful even though he is considerably handicapped.

Mr. M. still seems to be interested in getting a job and is very much discouraged that he cannot get anything at the present time. He feels that this is due not only to his handicap but because of his color.

It is worker's impression that Mr. L. has always lacked understanding from his family and friends. He is called by them, 'Dummy'. It appears that he had always been rejected because of his inability to speak or hear. He cannot cook, has always had someone to cook for him or has eaten his meals in restaurants. He seems to have the intelligence to learn to cook, as evidenced by his teaching himself to read and write. However, he evidently never had the opportunity to learn, which is an evidence of rejection by his family. He has two brothers and two sisters, but they do not seem to be interested in him. They did not even visit him in the

hospital, and he had not seen them since his release. Mr. L. responded greatly to the interest shown in him by worker, and always appeared very happy to see him. It is the worker's opinion that if speech therapy, which Mr. L. is now undergoing at MRH is to succeed, he will need to receive the interest, understanding and support of any future worker.

The negative or uncooperative aspects of the client's attitudes are much more specific in nature and clearly defined. This was seen in seven cases where fraud was involved as an attempt was made to conceal a change in their financial status while receiving assistance.

One alcoholic client was considered for treatment at Portal House but decided against it when the opportunity arose. The worker wrote of another case, "client resists employment and presents a persistent pattern of failing to show up for WP (Work Project) and of being late the majority of days worked." Another client "uses his illness as a means of keeping from working," and in still another instance the case worker recorded that the client "uses (his) physical condition as a threat when demands are placed upon him."

The following report is a portion of a psychiatric evaluation of a client which shows the drastic reaction he has been able to produce when his attitude is negativistic.

Whenever pressure is brought on Mr. F. to face reality, he presents a counter argument with passion and he seems convinced himself that he should stay on relief and that it is our responsibility to find him a job, as if by magic. No amount of argument can oust him in his belief that any minute degree of diabetes entitles him to relief. He tries

to back this up by quoting the doctors of Michael Reese Hospital. He knows he can influence qualification for relief by neglecting diet, aggravating the diabetes, thus qualifying as a sick man as well.

The case worker in describing a client presented a vivid picture of the client's physical appearance and of his refusal to accept a job he had been sent on. The following excerpt from the case record provides an indication of the case worker's attitude towards the client:

his skin is full of comedos, he has a sty on the right eye. His mouth droops which shows teeth with pyorrhea. He walks with an unsteady gait. He presents an unpleasant appearance. His clothing however was clean. As soon as Mr. R. came into the interviewing booth it was apparent that no one would hire him unless they were desperate and it almost appeared useless to ask him to do something about his appearance. He is not dirty but just obnoxious looking, however the importance of looking well and cooperating with P.S. was discussed. This he promised to do, . . . Mr. R. had been sent on several jobs but he makes such a poor appearance that no one will hire him. He has been sent on several jobs but refuses to take them.

Another worker comments that, "Mr. K. seems satisfied with his present situation on Skid Row. He is completely discouraged from any elevating attitude both by his accident and inferiority feelings." The attitude of the client is often seen in an exhibition of hostility directed towards anyone in the agency he came in contact with. An understanding of the client's psychological problem is necessary as a means of helping him modify his attitude. An example of this is seen in the following recording.

Mr. S. is quite upset over his heart condition and generally makes quite a demonstration when he comes into the office.

He generally creates a disturbance at the service desk, and makes a lot of threats and demands.

This is also described in the following paragraphs obtained from two separate case records within the study group.

Recently when case worker suggested that he attempt to find a furnished room within CWD rental allowance he became so upset that it was necessary to hospitalize him for several days. He is extremely antagonistic toward CWD and is unable to make plans for himself or to attempt to make other living arrangements.

Mr. H's sister telephoned advising that her brother used the money received from the relief office for drink and was completely inebriated, and caused a disturbance in her home and in the school where the children went.

Although the means of expressing anxiety and attitudes toward the agency varies with the individual client, the undertone and feeling is evident. Another man in the study group expressed his attitude by writing a letter to the Mayor of the City of Chicago. Portions of his letter are presented as a means of illustrating the client's attitude in his own words.

I don't like to be on relief, but what is a poor person to do, when he hasn't the means to get around and another thing is that I have a poor old mother which I love dearly and she is suffering from high blood pressure and heart trouble and rheumatism. I don't want to leave her.

Will you please explain to me why is it that I'm not able to find a job, even though I was born in this country, when all of the refugees (D.P.'s) that are entering the country day in day out, receive the best jobs and can't speak a word of English.

It would appear from these examples that the client's attitude towards the agency would have a tendency to influence the cooperation he would be able to provide and therefore would

have a direct relationship on the dependency status of the individual members of the study group which might also be applied to other persons in similar circumstances.

In summary, this chapter has shown that 67 per cent of the study group applied for assistance because of a physical or mental illness and that upon medical examination 34 per cent were classified as severely limited in the types of activities they could perform, while 23 per cent of the total group were persons unadapted for any type of work.

One-third of the study group were known to the agency for the first time on the study application period and the other two-thirds of the group had been known to the Chicago Welfare Department and received assistance on from two to nine separate occasions. All cases in the study group were registered and cleared through the Social Service Exchange and clearance indicated that 40 per cent of the total group were not registered with any other social agency in the Chicago area. Forty-seven per cent of the cases had been registered with from one to three other agencies and the White group was known to more social agencies than the Negro group.

One-half of the study group were first known to the Chicago Welfare Department between 1947 and 1951 and 15 per cent of the clients were known to the agency prior to 1936. The largest number of persons in the Negro group made their first

application between 1942 and 1961 and only two per cent of first applications were made in the war years of 1942, 1943 and 1944. Fifty-eight per cent of the study group had been receiving assistance less than one year prior to March 31, 1961 while 5 per cent of the cases had been in continuous receipt of public assistance for more than ten years. The White group also exhibited a greater degree of dependency as indicated by the length of time on continuous assistance.

The client's attitude towards the agency has shown some effect upon his dependency status, however 73 per cent of the total group were considered as cooperative and little difference was seen between the White and Negro group in the degree of cooperation or the nature of a lack of cooperation.

## CHAPTER IV

### EMPLOYMENT AND MEDICAL FACTORS

This chapter will provide a focus upon the client's past employment history, the degree of employability during the study period and types of rehabilitation provided. This is seen in relation to the problems presented by the client's attitudes, agency limitations and client handicaps. The study group medical problems will be discussed in terms of the relationship and effect upon the client and his dependency status. Appropriate excerpts from case records and reports have been included to illustrate specific areas of analysis in these two important areas of the dependency problem.

Chapter III related the reasons of application to the client's present employment status. It was shown that 67 per cent of the study group applied for assistance because of illness and 25 per cent made application because of a loss of employment. The study revealed that after medical examination provided by the Medical Examining Unit of the Chicago Welfare Department, this same group were classified in a low range of employability. Forty-two per cent of the group were classified with an employable status while 58 per cent were considered unemployable. Of the

unemployable" group, 35 per cent were temporarily unemployable during the period of the study pending some type of medical treatment, 23 per cent were considered as unadaptable for any type of employment due to a mental or physical condition and only one person out of the total study group was classified as physically qualified to do any type of work.

Of the 41 per cent considered employable, 7 per cent were able to perform light work on the ground indoors or outdoors which did not involve continuous muscular exertion, 23 per cent were restricted to light work not involving continuous muscular exertion and 11 per cent were only able to perform light sedentary indoor work which involved very little walking or stair climbing.<sup>1</sup>

Because of these limitations it is reasonable to assume that the loss of employment at the time of application was closely related to the physical condition of the individual and thus had little relationship to an economic change within the community in which he was employed. Table XII shows the employability of the study group and the number of men in each classification.

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<sup>1</sup> City of Chicago Welfare Department, Official Bulletin No. 2249, Appendix, March 7, 1949.



TABLE XII  
EMPLOYABILITY ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Class <sup>a</sup>	Number of persons		Total
	White	Negro	
A		1	1
B			
C	2	5	7
R	10	13	23
S	7	4	11
TD	14	21	35
D	17	6	23
Total	50	50	100

<sup>a</sup> See appendix III for description of each classification as defined by the Medical Examining Unit of the Chicago Welfare department.

It was the writer's assumption that by determining the types of past employment, length of time employed, salary and reasons for termination of employment of the members of the study group, a fairly reliable conclusion could be obtained in relationship to a possible dependency pattern. This has proved to be true in part, however it has been found that many variables existed which have limited the analysis considerably. First, many of the case records of the study group contained insufficient employment history and that which was available was often not specifically stated in regard to actual dates of employment. Second, when

employment history was included in the case recording, the reasons for termination of employment were not given. Third, it was found that the older the case record the greater the number of inclusions, hence relatively new cases showed little or no employment history while cases of long duration contained an abundance of material. Fourth, in many instances the information obtained from the Work Verification Unit was not consistent with the information given by the client at time of application. With these factors in mind, all available data relating to past employment of the study group was compiled and on the basis of these data the analysis is presented.

The employment history was classified according to the total number of jobs each member had prior to receiving assistance, and from this number the position which the client held the longest was listed, as well as the length of time he held the job and the reason for leaving when it was known.

In the White group 84 per cent of the client's provided past employment information. Fourteen per cent had never had any known employment and 2 per cent of the cases had no available information.

Twelve per cent were classified as white collar or service employees which included such employment as salesman, office clerk, and switchboard operator and 78 per cent were in the semi-skilled and unskilled group. The median number of jobs was 4.3

months. Twelve years for one man was the longest period of employment indicated in the White group, while four men reported one month as the longest period of employment for each of them. The main reason given for termination of employment was illness; however twenty-six members of the group gave no reason for leaving. Appendix IV shows the employment distribution for the White study group.

The same type of classification was used for the Negro study group and out of 46 persons classified, all came within the semi-skilled grouping. Six per cent had never had any known employment and two per cent had no available information. The longest period of employment recorded was ten years, while one record indicated that the longest period worked for that client was two days. The median number of former jobs was four and the median length of employment was 25.3 months. The main reason given for termination of employment was illness, however, twenty-six persons within the Negro group gave no reason for termination of their employment from the position classified. Appendix V shows the past employment as evaluated for the Negro study group.

In comparing the two groups, a noticeable 2 to 1 ratio is seen in relation to the median length of time employed. The individual members of the White group worked a greater number of months but the total number of jobs represented was about equal for the two groups.

According to the monthly report of the Rehabilitation Service of the Chicago Welfare Department a total of 4,167 adult persons participated in the rehabilitation program during March 1952. Of this number, 158 persons were classified as able bodied, one-thousand four hundred and eighty-eight were industrially handicapped and 2,521 adults were considered seriously handicapped. Two hundred and seven persons received Industrial Training Service, 639 were assigned on public works projects and three thousand seven hundred and twenty men and women participated in group or individual counseling.<sup>2</sup>

During the study period 16 per cent of the study group were assigned on a public works project, 16 per cent participated in the Industrial Training Service, and six per cent received some type of vocational therapy. In addition to this, 6 per cent had been rejected as not adaptable to the program. One person received a prosthesis as a means of rehabilitative therapy and three members of the group had been referred to Goodwill Industries for sheltered employment. Altogether 38 per cent of the study group had been included in some type of vocational therapy during the study period.

In many instances it was not feasible to include members

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<sup>2</sup> Chicago Welfare Department, Rehabilitation Division  
Monthly Report, March, 1952.

of the study group in the program. One client was considered ineligible because of feeble-mindedness, another was a chronic alcoholic, in another instance the medical report stated the client would be chronically ill and unemployable over a long period of time, one client was "not in placement program as he has a poor employment history" while another was excluded because his "physical condition is getting worse."

The following excerpts from case records indicate additional rehabilitation problems that have been presented by members of the study group:

Mr. R. was removed from W.R. program at the suggestion of the W.R. foreman as Mr. R's adjustment was poor. He was dirty and unkept when reporting for work. His job performance, wrapping rat poison, was very inferior and he was of little value as a worker.

Mr. M. was given bobby pins to do and did fairly well in the beginning, but the work soon slipped to sub-standard level and it was necessary to remove him from the project. We discovered that he could do work on Easter Seal packets, one of the simplest projects involving stamping a metal rabbit on a prepared package . . . . Mr. M. has always been a cooperative and pleasant person with whom to work. However he was a truck driver prior to his accident and does not have any degree of manual dexterity for fine activities. He is willing to try this type of work but is not particularly easy to instruct in any new industrial project.

Mr. K. is a very dependent, immature person who is mentally very dull. He lives a simple life with very few interests or satisfactions. In previous years, his jobs have been of a very simple nature, such as selling newspapers, or assembling parts in a radio factory. He is a very dependent person and planning is difficult for him. He has little self confidence as he is dwarfish in size and has a humped back . . . . He states that the thing that bothers him the most is that he will never be able to work, and that he will always be on charity.

Client was interviewed regarding Hobbie Center referral. The program was explained to him. However, Mr. B. rejected referral. He has no interest at all in such a program, stating he knows about such things, and there would be no enjoyment for him as he takes art too seriously. There is no money in the field.

Phoned Mr. M., Counsellor at State Department of Rehabilitation concerning status of Mr. S's case with them, he stated that case is fairly inactive with them at present time. No artificial leg was recommended by their physician since location of nerves on leg would make this impossible. As far as training goes, State DR does not consider a person for training unless person has specific plans about specific training and they do not have a general program. Case is still on file for possible employment; however there are virtually no jobs for people in Mr. S's condition at this time.

Counselor conferred with Mr. A. M., Supervisor, Adult Education for Blind IPW, who advised that that agency has had little success with 'Madison Street Alcoholics' however, if it were felt that the individual could constructively utilize training, the counselor would refer him to IPW . . . . In reviewing Mr. W's case, both casework and counseling staff feel that Mr. W. could not measure up to IPW's standard. Because of his history of repeated arrests, and his apparent lack of interest in his betterment by not following through with plans, it is felt that he is a very poor candidate for rehabilitation.

The problems relating to employment must also be considered in light of the client's attitude towards employment, for the negative or defeated attitude will tend to retard any type of therapy project and result in a prolonged period of dependence. The following example is an indication of the client's positive attitude towards employment, which was found in the case recordings of only a few of the study group:

Mr. A. has expressed enthusiasm about being able to work after the new leg has been adjusted. Although he has been seen in

P.S. on several occasions, no employment has been found for him and it was felt that he should become adjusted to the new artificial leg.

A small group of the case histories conveyed a similar attitude to that expressed by Mr. R. "He states that the thing that bothers him most is that he will never be able to work, and that he will always be on charity." A third type of attitude towards employment found in a small number of cases was also considered as a factor in prolonging the dependency status. This example is seen in the case worker's recording of Mr. L.

I'm able to do the work of a fireman, night janitor, maintenance man, shipping clerk, but only on the city payroll. So you might as well keep me on relief for the rest of my life, as I don't want any other work, than as a fireman, night maintenance man or night watchman, no other job will ever do for me.

In comparing client attitudes towards employment for both the White and Negro study groups, there were no significant differences that would indicate one group was more dependent than another.

According to Upham, "an individual with an illness or problem of social adaptation should be understood and treated as an entity and not as a person with a series of unrelated diseased organs or defective capacities."<sup>3</sup>

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3 Frances Upham, A Dynamic Approach to Illness, New York, 1949.

This portion of the study will also include the attitudes and psychological adjustment of the individual in relation to the type and severity of his illness. As a means of evaluating the type of illness that prevailed in the study group, the medical diagnosis was obtained from the Medical Examining Unit (form 308) report which was reviewed in the case record. In cases where two or more serious conditions existed, the two major disorders were selected for analysis purposes. As a further means of classification, the disorder most disabling to the client during the study period was classified as the primary illness. The primary illness is considered as the most important factor in relation to the client's immediate dependency status, while the secondary illness is considered as an accompanying disorder that would not necessarily produce a dependent condition because of its existence.

The primary and secondary disorders are classified according to organ systems and represent the following divisions: psychiatric disorders, cardio-vascular disorders, gastro-intestinal disorders, eye ear nose and throat disorders, neurological disorders, pulmonary disorders, endocrine disorders, orthopedic disorders, and miscellaneous or unclassified disorders.

The largest number of medical handicaps were found in the neurological division of disorders, for it is in this category that 32 per cent of the study group had a primary condition



and 12 per cent had a secondary condition. The second largest group of primary disorders were in the pulmonary category, for 13 per cent of the total group were classified in this section. The cardio-vascular disorders accounted for 12 per cent of the primary illnesses and 6 per cent of the secondary illnesses while 11 per cent of the orthopedic disorders were primary, 16 per cent of the study group were classified as having secondary orthopedic disorders.

Ten per cent of the study group had some type of psychiatric disorder as a primary condition and 9 per cent of the total group also had a psychiatric disorder as a secondary condition.

There were no significant differences between the two study groups in either the primary or secondary classifications, however it is noteworthy that although all of the study group had some type of primary disorder, 22 per cent of the total study group had no secondary condition.

In relation to the dependency factors of illness the study shows quite clearly the severe limitation which almost all of the study group have had to adjust to. Another factor to be considered is that all of the conditions presented, other than a few minor exceptions, are chronic conditions which indicate a need for long term planning rather than on an emergency assistance basis. This conclusion is further substantiated from the

findings reported in Chapter I which indicated that out of the original study group of 100 selected cases, 9 per cent had been referred to the Cook County Department of Welfare for Categorical Disability Assistance.

A complete description of classification and distribution of Medical disorders utilized in the study analysis is found in Appendix VI while Table XIII shows the distribution according to primary disorders.

TABLE XIII  
PRIMARY MEDICAL DISORDERS

Disorder	White	Negro	Total
Cardio Vascular	5	7	12
Endocrine	5	3	8
Eye Ear Nose Throat	2	2	4
Gastro Intestinal	3	3	6
Neurological	15	17	32
Orthopedic	6	5	11
Psychiatric	4	6	10
Pulmonary	7	6	13
Unclassified	3	1	4
Total	50	50	100

The meaning the client places upon his illness forms his attitudes towards himself, his dependency status and his desire to become productive. Because the effect of illness is an individual development the "form of the reaction will depend upon the

person's particular make-up and on the way he has learned to handle pressures."<sup>4</sup>

The following case recording is considered as an example of the client's acceptance and adjustment to his illness:

Mr. M. appears cheerful all the time about his condition. He is still confined to the wheel chair and is able, by the use of hanging on to the bars, to drag himself along without the help of the wheelchair and can even go down the stairs in this manner. He has been known to CCH but has not been there for over two years. He said the doctor told him not to come back anymore but he should keep up the good work of trying to rehabilitate himself. He said his progress is very slow but he seems encouraged.

This type of illustration was exceedingly rare for both of the study groups, for the following excerpts from the case history indicates a more typical example of the study group conditions and attitudes towards illness:

Mr. L. at this visit spoke about the possibility of getting married. However, he appeared quite discouraged about such a plan since he has little hope of ever being employed again.

Mr. F. stated that at the present time he cannot get any alcoholic beverages, but he would if he could, as he considered it a past time, a relief, a way of ridding himself of his feelings. He said the case worker would understand it if he had ever been a 'bum'. He spoke of his 'poor environment' and the fact that he was ashamed and sensitive, particularly about his crippled arm, and wondered what it would be like to be normal and have two arms.

Mr. R. was found to be very attractive in appearance, although noticeably pale. While he avoids contact with others when he can, if pushed to appear before certain people, he converses very politely and intelligently, . . . he said vaguely that he never went out because of fear, but was unable to describe what he was afraid of. He said frankly to

worker 'I am not like other people since I got shot. I can see it myself.'

The patient, after separation from his legal wife, started living with a common-law wife. In June 1944 there was a fire in their hotel which started in their room, both of them were drunk. The common-law wife burned to death and the patient's reaction to this was a mixed one of guilt and inability to forget it. He tells us that since that time he has drunk increasingly and has not been able to forget it. He said he is not sure he did not cause the fire and worries about this. A referral for psychiatric care has been suggested but the patient is unable to accept this.

This person is a chronic social dependent, because of resistance to work, he has a tendency to magnify physical complaints, exploitation of dependency, basically inadequate, inadaptible. Prognosis for help through psychotherapy poor. Believed permanently dependent. Recommend a permanent unemployable coding.

The study indicated that 18 per cent of the total group were overtly accepting of their illness and did not react adversely to their environment, while 43 per cent had exhibited some difficulty in acceptance of their illness and 39 per cent could not be judged sufficiently well to determine this factor.

Although all members of the study group had free access to medical facilities 20 per cent of the total group were not attending any clinic, 13 per cent of the cases gave no indication either way, and 67 per cent were attending some clinic periodically during the study period. While 57 per cent of the White group attended clinics, 80 per cent of the Negro group availed themselves of this service. The following case recordings give an indication as to some of the client attitudes towards clinic care as well as reasons for not attending.

Clinic attendance was again discussed with Mr. B. He advised worker that he had been referred to the clinic to get glasses and since he is 'such an unusual specimen, they use him as a guinea pig.'

Mr. S. said he believes his heart condition is becoming worse. He appeared to be quite despondent over his health condition and said he would be better off dead. Recommendations by the clinic for Mr. S. to obtain some light work was discussed. Mr. S. said he could not possibly do anything. He spends most of his time in bed. He did not have very much confidence in the recommendations or care received at the clinic. He refuses to go back to the clinic for medical care.

Mr. W. spends a great deal of time talking about his illness. Mr. W. places great emphasis on his physical condition and it is apparently the one great interest which he now holds. . . . He is convinced now there is little that can be done for his condition. Previously he had gone to clinic every week and was extremely worried and anxious about his condition.

In summary this chapter has provided a focus upon the client's past employment history, rehabilitation efforts provided by the agency, and the client's attitude towards employment. In addition, the relationship between the client's medical condition and his use of available facilities, as well as his attitude towards illness, have indicated that these factors must be viewed in relation to the client's ability to psychologically accept this combination of factors.

Although 67 per cent of the study group originally applied for assistance because of illness, the total group were medically unemployable or limited as to the activities they were able to perform. Past employment of the group indicated that the majority of men were classified as unskilled or semi-skilled.

The average number of jobs held for both groups was four and the main reason for termination of employment was illness.

Thirty-eight per cent of the study group had participated in some phase of the rehabilitation program but due to the high degree of physical or mental limitations many were not considered likely candidates for employment. The client's attitudes towards employment varied and for the most part they had difficulty in accepting any type of rehabilitative therapy. There were no significant differences between the expressed attitudes of the Negro and the White group.

The largest number of medical handicaps were found in the neurological disorders, for 32 per cent of the study group had some type of neurological condition. There were no significant differences between the two study groups as to the types of illnesses manifested; however, the nature of the illnesses were primarily chronic and applicable to the total study group. Only 18 per cent of the group indicated an acceptance of their illness and while 80 per cent of the Negro group availed themselves of clinic facilities, only 57 per cent of the White group took this same opportunity. The reasons given for not attending clinic varied greatly, but case recordings indicated that the client's attitudes and feelings were similar for both groups as to the reasons for not taking advantage of medical facilities that had been made available to them through the welfare department

medical service.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study has been to compare and evaluate the causative factors of dependency and to determine if the study factors of dependency are the same for both the White and the Negro group.

On the basis of the material gathered there does not seem to be any significant difference between the two dependent groups. It is only in the area of minor segments of these factors that some differences are noted, and these differences within themselves do not appear in sufficient variation to justify a classification on the basis of one group being more or less dependent than the other.

In evaluating the similarities and differences of both groups, the marital status of the study group compares with relative similarity to the total population of the City of Chicago with the exception that a higher divorce ratio is seen in the White study group. The age factor showed that the number of White persons increased with increased age, while the men in the Negro group were almost ten years younger and the number gradually diminished with increased age.



Although about one-third of the study group were born in the State of Illinois, the majority of migrants were from the Negro group. Almost three-fourths of the White group were born in the North Central States region, while 78 per cent of the Negro group were born in the Southern States and the State of Mississippi had the largest single representation outside of Illinois.

The factor of education revealed that the White group had a slightly higher ratio of achievement, however 50 per cent of the total reported cases had seven years or less of formal education and only 6 per cent of the overall study group completed high school.

A difference in room rental showed that the Negro group was required to pay on the average, about five dollars per month more for their living accommodations than the men in the White study group.

One-third of the study group were known to the agency for the first time on the study application period, and the balance of the study group had received assistance from the Chicago Welfare Department between two and nine times. While 40 per cent of the study group were not known to any other agency in Chicago, according to Social Service Exchange reports, the study showed that the White group was known to more social agencies than the Negro group.

In comparing the length of time on continuous assistance,

the study showed that the White group was more prone to dependency than the Negro group. This was further substantiated by the evaluation of residency factors and the higher proportion of Chicago-born White persons as seen in Chapters II and III. While one-half of the study group were first known to the Chicago Welfare Department between 1947 and 1951, fifteen per cent of the client study group were known to the agency prior to 1936 indicating a long term period of agency dependency as 5 per cent of the cases had been in continuous receipt of public assistance for over ten years.

While consideration was given to the factor of the client's attitude towards the agency, it was notable that about three-fourths of the total study group were considered as cooperative and no significant difference between the Negro and the White study group was seen.

Although no major differences were evidenced as to the types of illnesses manifested by members of both groups, the largest number of medical handicaps were found in the neurological disorders. The nature of illnesses were primarily chronic and applicable to the total study group which may in part account for the majority of men being classified as un-skilled or semi-skilled persons.

Only 18 per cent of the study group indicated any type of acceptance of their illness. The Negro group was more

accepting of medical facilities for 80 per cent availed themselves of clinic care as compared to 57 per cent for the White group. Client attitudes regarding their reasons for not taking advantage of medical facilities was similar for both groups.

In an analysis of employment factors Chapter IV revealed that there was a marked similarity between the two groups as to the types of employment, length of time employed and the reasons for termination of employment. The average number of jobs held for both groups was four and the main reason for termination of employment was illness.

In conclusion the study reveals one factor which is disproportionate in cause and effect, as related to all other study factors, and that is the factor of chronic illness which is exhibited so pronouncedly in almost every case. This one factor may well be considered as one of the major forces which has produced the ultimate effect of dependency, and has been shown to be of equal force and importance for both the Negro and the White group.

There is also an underlying trend of psychological dependency which is seen in the client's expressed attitudes and behavior. These individuals, as a group, have also given an indication that very few of them have been able to make a satisfactory adjustment prior to receiving public assistance and this is seen in their relative isolation from social relationships.

None of the men who were married had been able to maintain a marital relationship which did not end in separation or divorce. Few members of the study group indicated any strong religious affiliation and the majority of persons in the study group lived a rather solitary existence.

Another factor which is somewhat more difficult to evaluate, is seen in the importance of understanding the client and the desirability of a close socially therapeutic relationship between the client and his case worker if the dependency needs of the individual within the study group are to be effectively met.

Therefore, the study indicates that the study group are a chronically dependent group of men who are socially and economically dependent because of chronic physical and psychological factors, and their present status may be considered as the result of an interrelated inability to make satisfactory psychological, medical and social adjustments as the need to do so has presented itself. Therefore, the client will not be in a position to accept the services and limitations of the agency until he can learn to accept himself and live within his own limitations.

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# APPENDIX I

## SCHEDULE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADD. \_\_\_\_\_ CWD# \_\_\_\_\_

C# \_\_\_\_\_

C# \_\_\_\_\_

1. IDENT. INFO: Race N W Mar. Sing. Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Pl. of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Relig. \_\_\_\_\_ Citizen? \_\_\_\_\_  
Active \_\_\_\_\_ Closed \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for Closing \_\_\_\_\_

2. HOUSING: Rent \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Own \_\_\_\_\_ Assessed Val. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Full Pd. \_\_\_\_\_ Par Pd. \_\_\_\_\_  
#Rooms \_\_\_\_\_ Furn. \_\_\_\_\_ Unfurn. \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. at Pres. Res. \_\_\_\_\_  
#Res. Changes in Past Yr. \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_

3. EDUCATION: Gr. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 H.S. 1 2 3 4 Col. 1 2 3 4 Other \_\_\_\_\_

4. MILITARY HISTORY: Length of Service \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. Branch \_\_\_\_\_  
Foreign Service? \_\_\_\_\_ Character of Disch. \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
Benefits Rec'd; Yes No  
G.I. Educ. Benef. \_\_\_\_\_ What? \_\_\_\_\_  
Pension \_\_\_\_\_ Reason \_\_\_\_\_ Amt. \_\_\_\_\_

5. RESOURCES: Other Income Yes No Source \_\_\_\_\_  
Now Had in Past Now Had in Past  
U.S. Bonds \_\_\_\_\_ Securities \_\_\_\_\_  
Bank Acct. \_\_\_\_\_ Real Estate \_\_\_\_\_  
Stocks or Bonds \_\_\_\_\_ Safe Dep. Box \_\_\_\_\_  
Mortgages \_\_\_\_\_ Auto \_\_\_\_\_  
Investments \_\_\_\_\_ Truck \_\_\_\_\_

6. PUBLIC ASST: Reason for Present Need \_\_\_\_\_ Able to Wk? \_\_\_\_\_  
Reason for Appl. \_\_\_\_\_ Length of Time on Pres. Appl. \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. \_\_\_\_\_  
S.S.E. Reg. Yes No #of Times Known to Agency \_\_\_\_\_ #of Other Agency Regs. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date First Known to Agency \_\_\_\_\_ Length of Time in Ill. \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. \_\_\_\_\_

7. EMPLOYMENT: Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Emp. Class. \_\_\_\_\_ Self Emp? \_\_\_\_\_  
Longest Period Wkd. \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. \_\_\_\_\_ Hi. Sal. \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Past Wk. Hist; Type of Wk. From To Sal. Reason for Leaving \_\_\_\_\_

Has Voc. Rehab. Been Offered? Yes No What? \_\_\_\_\_

8. FAMILY HISTORY: Living With \_\_\_\_\_ Marriage Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Married by Whom? \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_  
#of Children \_\_\_\_\_ Living at Home \_\_\_\_\_; Div. \_\_\_\_\_ Sep. \_\_\_\_\_  
Reason for Div. or Sep. \_\_\_\_\_

9. HEALTH: Med. Class. \_\_\_\_\_ Diagnosis \_\_\_\_\_  
Current Diseases \_\_\_\_\_ Past Diseases \_\_\_\_\_  
Ever Hospitalized? \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_ Att. Clinic Now? \_\_\_\_\_  
#of Previous Known Hosps. \_\_\_\_\_ Due to Military Service? \_\_\_\_\_  
Prognosis \_\_\_\_\_ Client Accept Illness? \_\_\_\_\_  
Is Present Depend. Due to Illness? \_\_\_\_\_; Mental \_\_\_\_\_ Physical \_\_\_\_\_ Accident \_\_\_\_\_  
Alcoholic? Yes No Unknown Acute Chronic  
Attitude Toward Using Avail. Med. Resources \_\_\_\_\_

10. CLIENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS PUBLIC ASSIST: \_\_\_\_\_

\* REMARKS: Recorded on Suppl. Cards Yes No

## APPENDIX II

### DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO REGION AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of Birth	White	Negro	Total
<b>North Central States</b>			
Illinois	23	10	33
Indiana	2		2
Iowa			
Kansas			
Michigan	3		3
Minnesota	2		2
Missouri	3		3
Nebraska			
North Dakota			
Ohio	2	1	3
South Dakota			
Wisconsin	1		1
<b>North Eastern States</b>			
Connecticut			
Maine			
Massachusetts			
New Hampshire			
New Jersey			
New York	2		2
Pennsylvania			
Rhode Island			
Vermont			
<b>Southern States</b>			
Alabama		4	4
Arkansas		2	2
Deleware			
Florida			
Georgia		4	4
Kentucky	2	1	3
Louisiana		4	4
	73		

Place of Birth	White	Negro	Total
Maryland			
Mississippi		17	17
North Carolina			
Oklahoma			
South Carolina		1	1
Tennessee	1	5	6
Texas		1	1
Virginia			
Wash. D.C.	1		1
West Virginia			
Other than United States			
Austria	1		1
Cuba	1		1
Germany	1		1
Holland	1		1
Ireland	1		1
Mexico	1		1
Norway	1		1
Poland	1		1
Total	50	50	100



### APPENDIX III

#### DEFINITIONS AND LIMITATIONS RELATED TO EACH WORK CLASSIFICATION

##### Employable Work Classifications

- O** The "O" work classification is not based on a medical examination or review of medical reports and will be assigned to persons obviously employable or in instances where employability is unquestioned.
- A** Absence of apparent defects or limitations - Such persons are physically qualified for any type of work.
- B** Ordinary work - Such persons may be placed on ordinary shovel and wheelbarrow work; lifting and carrying lumber or similar material which is not extremely heavy; or other work which does not involve extreme manual exertion such as swinging a heavy sledge hammer, or shoveling out a deep ditch. Men in this class may work on scaffolds, trees, and other elevations.
- C**  
(General) Light work, indoor or outdoor - Such persons are physically able to perform work on the ground not involving continuous muscular exertion.

For men, this excludes heavy construction and labor work; also heavy indoor labor such as in foundries or steel mills, etc. Persons so classified can be employed from a physical standpoint as flagmen, watchmen, tool clerks, light assembly or machine work, light factory work, machine operators, waiters, bartenders, etc.

Women so classified, can be employed from a

**Employable Work  
Classification**

physical standpoint as elevator operators, light factory, assembly or machine work, wrappers, counter girls, short order cooks, light housework, etc.

**R  
(Restricted)**

Light work - indoor work only. With the exception of the indoor restriction, persons classified "R" can, from the physical standpoint, perform the same types of work as may be performed by persons in the "C" or General classification.

**S  
(Sedentary)**

Light sedentary work - indoor only. Persons so classified can perform light indoor work of a sedentary nature, which involves very little walking or stair climbing than is necessary to go to and from the job. This includes all deskwork such as clerical, draftsman, designer, musician, hand and power machine sewing, inspector, wrapper and other types of light work described for "C" or general work classification, providing person can be seated while performing the work.

**D**

Persons unadapted for any available work.

**Temp. D**

Temporarily unadapted for any available work, pending medical treatment, surgery, convalescence, illness or injury.

# APPENDIX IV

## PAST EMPLOYMENT EVALUATION OF THE WHITE STUDY GROUP

Number of jobs	Longest period of employment		Position	Reason for leaving
	Years	Months		
5		4	Bus boy in hotel	
6	1	3	Janitor	
3	5		Tallied unloaded lumber	Discharged - undepend- able
4	2		Truck driver	Alleged injury
3		1	RR track laborer	Walked off job
6	1		Repaired and fin- ished bars, self- employed	
2	5	9	Janitor	Not enough available work
3			Dishwasher	
2	2	5	Office Clerk	Resigned
3	7		RR track laborer	
1	5		Truck driver	Leave of absence to have operation
4	1		Foundry laborer	No record of having employment
3	10		Match box maker	Fired
3	3		Laundry salesman and driver	
6	6		Stockyards cattle feeder	
5	6		Trucker	
2	10		Selling notions, self-employed	
5	2	1	Dishwasher	
3		9	Clerk	Quit to work someplace else

Number of jobs	Longest period of employment		Position	Reason for leaving
	Years	Months		
4	3		Salesman	Left for better job
4	1		Foundry laborer	
3	12		Bus boy in department store	
3		11	Gambler	Resigned, explained unable to handle messages.
4	7	4	Grocery clerk	
3	1	1	Watchman	
5	1	3	Machinist helper	Sick leave Illness
1	3	3	Edison Co. Billing clerk	
8	4		Farming	
6	10		Punch press operator	Paralysis of hands Physically handicapped
5	7		Musician	
4	8	5	Bakers helper	
4	4		Merchant Marine	Illness
3	9		Seaman	
6	4	4	Car polisher	
7	3		Newspaper boy	Poor health
6	5		Upholsters helper	
3	1	10	Switchboard operator	
6		5	Track laborer	Dismissed for inefficiency
8		1	Construction laborer	
12	5		Factory laborer	
1		3	Grocery clerk	
4	1	3	Assembly laborer	
			Hospital orderly	
None - 7				

# APPENDIX V

## PAST EMPLOYMENT EVALUATION OF THE NEGRO STUDY GROUP

Number of jobs	Longest period of employment		Position	Reason for leaving
	Years	Months		
4	1		Building porter	
3	1		Puller in machine shop	
6	5	11	Houseman	
3	1		Cleaned floors	
13	2		Hog killer	
6	1	9	Goodwill Industries	Attendance unsatis- factory
2	2	11	RR trucker	Illness
3	1		Porter	
3	2		Weigher in Packing Co.	
4	2		Elevator operator	
4	1		Coal hiker	
3	2	11	Laborer	Misbehaved - came to work drunk
4	1	1	Steel laborer	Quit, another posi- tion
2	9	6	Decorator, self-em- ployed	Illness
3	1	3	Decorator and painter	Illness
4	1		Pin setter	
5	3	3	Coal hiker	
2		5	Porter	
2	2	1	Elevator operator	Laid off
4		4	Shipping clerk	
6	10		RR laborer	Lack of work
2		6	Porter and Dishwasher	Discharged

Number of jobs	Longest period of employment		Position	Reason for leaving
	Years	Months		
6	5		Machine shop helper	Out of business
6	4		Construction laborer	
1		7	Laborer	Laid off
2	3		Wool presser	Auto accident
2		1	Factory helper	
5	2	6	Machine greaser	Accident, refused to return on re- covery
6	5		Laborer machine helper	Illness
3		2 da.	Construction laborer	
4		7	Chauffeur	Quit
6	1	6	Mechanic	
1	1	1	Shoe shiner	Illness
6		4	Laborer	
9	2		Laborer soap factory	
3		3	Delivery boy	Illness
5	1	1	Janitor	
8		11	Punch press operator	Wouldn't do his work right
3	4		Ice man	
2	1		Coal hiker	
1	1	6	Porter	Illness
3	1	1	Receiving room checker	
6	4	6	Truck loader	
1	1	8	Laborer in packing house	Physically unable to work
6	1	8	Guitar player	
None-3				
Unknown-1				

# APPENDIX X

## DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISORDERS ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION AND DEGREE OF HANDICAP

Disorders According to Organ Systems	Primary			Secondary		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
<b>PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS</b>			<u>10</u>			<u>9</u>
Psychosis				2		2
Schizophrenic	2		2			
Paranoid				1		1
Traumatic	1		1			
Psychoneurosis	1	3	4	1		1
Anxiety Neurosis		1	1		1	1
Constitutional Psychopathic State		1	1			
Chronic Alcoholic		1	1	2	2	4
<b>CARDIO VASCULAR DISORDERS</b>			<u>12</u>			<u>6</u>
Heart Disease						
Rheumatic						
Hypertensive	2	7	9	1	1	2
Organic						
Coronary Insufficiency	3		3			
Varicose Veins				1		1
Hypertension				1	2	3
<b>GASTRO INTESTINAL DISORDERS</b>			<u>6</u>			<u>4</u>
Duodenal Ulcer	1		1			
Hepatitis		1	1			
Peptic Ulcer		1	1	1		1
Gall Bladder					1	1
Hemorrhoids					1	1
Hernia	2	1	3	1		1
	81					

Disorders According to Organ Systems	Primary			Secondary		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
<b>EYE EAR NOSE THROAT DISORDERS</b>			<u>4</u>			<u>13</u>
Glaucoma		1	1			
Hearing Deficiency				1	1	2
Blindness				2	5	7
Myopia					3	3
Speech Defect				1		1
Bilateral Optic Atrophy	2	1	3			
<b>NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS</b>			<u>32</u>			<u>12</u>
Epilepsy	4	8	12	1	1	2
Paraplegia	1		1			
Post Encephalitic Parkinsonism	1		1			
Hemiplegia		1	1	1		1
Atrophy of Extremities	3	4	7	1		1
Multiple Sclerosis				1		1
Hemiparesis				1		1
Hyperactive Reflexes				1		1
Mental Deterioration				1	1	2
Mental Defective	6	4	10			
Mentally dull				2	1	3
<b>PULMONARY DISORDERS</b>			<u>13</u>			<u>3</u>
Tuberculosis	7	5	12			
Asthma		1	1		1	1
Pleurisy				1		1
Collapse of Lung				1		1
<b>ENDOCRINE DISORDERS</b>			<u>8</u>			<u>2</u>
Diabetes	5	2	7	1	1	2
Hypogonadism		1	1	1	1	2
<b>ORTHOPEDIC DISORDERS</b>			<u>11</u>			<u>16</u>
Herniated Disc	1		1			
Hypo Scoliosis	1		1			
Amputation of Leg	2	3	5			
Chronic Osteomyelitis	1		1			
Healed Fractured Vertebrae	1		1			
Fractured Femur		1	1			
Flexion Deformity of Spine		1	1			
Fracture both ankles				1		1



Disorders According to Organ Systems	Primary			Secondary		
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total
Limited motion of arm and hand					2	2
Kypho-Scoliosis					2	2
Club Foot					1	1
Severe Limitation of Movement				4	2	6
Arthritis				2	2	4
MISCELLANEOUS			4			13
Lupus Erythematosus		1	1			
Congenital Muscular Dystrophy				1		1
Obesity				1	1	2
Venereal Disease					1	1
Luetic				1	3	4
Bilateral Sympathectomies	1		1			
Leg Ulcer				1		1
Malnutrition				1		1
Atopic Dermatitis					1	1
Congenital Deformities	2		2			
Dwarfism					1	1
Hypochronic Anemia					1	1
NONE				10	12	22
Total			100			100