

A STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND CASEWORK CONSIDERATIONS OF THE RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES PROVISION IN OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Doris Woolner

June

1960

FEB 1 2 2008

74841**5** 

LIBNAKY
Michigan State
University

# A STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND CASEWORK CONSIDERATIONS OF THE RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES PROVISION IN OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

bу

Doris Woolner

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to the School of Social Work

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work

May

1960

Approved: M. Traueles Hetzuecher
Chairman, Research Committee

Gordon & Aldridge
Director of School

To, Sidney H. Woolner

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My sincere appreciation goes to the members of the staff of the School of Social Work; especially Miss Frances Hetznecker, Dr. Lucille Barber, Mr. Arnold Gurin, Mr. Barrett Lyons, and Mr. Morris Gluckin. Without their help this project would never have been completed. I also wish to acknowledge the splendid cooperation I received from Mr. Daryl Minnis, Director of the Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid, Mrs. Vera Larios and her staff, and the supervisors and entire social work staff for their kind cooperation in permitting me to study the 140 case records.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

																								Page
ACKNOW	IED	Gl	ŒI	T	3	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	111
LIST C	FT	AE	BLI	es	•	•	é	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	V
Chapte	r																							
I.	IN	TR	OI	U	T	101	I	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
II.	HI	SI	O	RIC	(A)	i I	3A(	K (	GR(	וטכ	ŒV.	AI	(D	CI	URI	RE	T	0.	PII	NI	ON	•	•	7
III.	ME	TI:	101	25	Αì	ID	P!	300	CEI	ושם	RES	3 ]	end	P <b>L</b> (	OY)	ED	I!	1 !	rh.	IS				
		Sī	ָנטי	YC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	18
IV.	TH	E	D/	\TA	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	20
<b>v</b> .	CO	NC	L	JS]	<b>(0)</b>	ī	•	÷	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	30
BIBLIC	GRA	PH	Y	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	35
APPENI	IX		•						•	•	•								•		•	•	•	39

# LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Effort Made by Agency to Obtain Support from Responsible Relatives	22
2.	Percentage of Agency Effort Comparing Voluntary Support with Expected and No Support	24
3.	Reaction to Responsible Relatives Clause, All Recipients	25
4.	Reaction to Responsible Relatives Clause, Support Expected	25
5.	Reaction to Responsible Relatives Clause, No Support Obtained	26
6.	Relationship Between Recipients and Responsible Relatives Resulting from Agency Efforts to Obtain Support	27
7.	Living Arrangements, All Recipients	28
8.	Living Arrangements for Recipients Having Re- sponsible Relatives	29
9.	Sex of Recipients in Sample	59
10.	Age of Recipients in Sample	59

#### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTION

One of the largest groups in our population is our sixty-five and over age group. Despite the advances of our modern industrial economy, many of these persons find that they have not been able to provide funds for their own support in their later years.

In a democracy, government is concerned with the well-being of the individual. The Social Security Act, passed in 1935, made it possible for states to provide for certain of those in need, including the aged, in the public assistance provisions. The categorical assistance programs of states are supported through that provision. In Michigan, Public Act 280, 1939, provides the legal basis for the operation of the federal program.

Assistance to the aged represents the largest expenditure made by the State of Michigan in the field of categorical aid. In November, 1959, when this data was compiled, Old Age Assistance grants totaled \$4,100,780 or some 50% of all moneys granted in the four areas of categorical assistance (Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Disabled and Old Age Assistance).

<sup>1</sup>State of Michigan Department of Social Welfare, Monthly Administrative Report (December, 1959).

This study deals with certain administrative and casework considerations related to the responsible relatives provision of the laws as they relate to Old Age Assistance. This is required by the Michigan Department of Social Welfare in accordance with Act 280, P.A., 1939, as amended, and by Act 146 P.A., 1925, as amended. By law, workers must ascertain the ability of certain relatives to support applicants for Old Age Assistance before they are found eligible to receive an assistance grant. The purpose of this project was to determine: (1) whether the current administration of the responsible relatives provision is productive in relation to staff time invested; (2) whether most of the children providing support for parents do so voluntarily, rather than as a result of demands by the state; (3) whether enforcement of the provision affects the satisfactory adjustment between Old Age Assistance recipients and their families; and (4) whether the attempt to enforce family responsibility represents a cultural lag, related to past socio-economic conditions, as compared with present day conditions.

The writer became interested in the problem when she was employed as a worker in the Michigan Department of Social Welfare, Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid for two years (1955-1957). She found that a very considerable part of the time spent on Old Age Assistance cases was used to meet the re-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>State of Michigan State Department of Social Welfare, The Social Welfare Laws, (Lansing: Michigan State Department of Social Welfare, 1959), pp. 15-23, 52.

quirements of the responsible relatives provision of the law.

sample of one-hundred-forty Old Age Assistance case records at the Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid. This agency was selected because of the writer's detailed familiarity with its operation and because it seemed to serve a representative cross section of Lichigan's population. Ingham County contains a highly industrialized city, Lansing, the state capital. Here live more than half (115,510) of the county's total population of 216,860. The balance live in East Lansing (population 25,350) and in small rural communities and on farms. 3

Public Act 280<sup>4</sup> defines eligibility for Old Age
Assistance as any person who

- 1. Is 65 years or older.
- 2. Has been a resident of Michigan continuously for one year prior to application, and a resident for five out of the preceding nine years.
- 3. Is not an inmate of any institution (except as a patient for other than tuberculosis or mental disease).
- 4. Has no legally responsible relatives (husband, wife, children, parents, or other person or organization) able to support him in part or in whole.

Business and Economic Research, College of Business and Public Service, Economic and Population Base Study of the Lansing Tri-County Area (East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University, 1960).

Social Welfare Laws, (Lansing, Michigan: State Department of Social Welfare, Section 26 and Section 38, 1959), pp. 15-20.

- 5. Has not transferred real or personal property or income for five years prior to date of application in order to secure assistance or a larger grant, or to prevent recovery from his estate.
- 6. Has not sufficient income to provide for his living expenses, as defined by the State Department of Social Welfare.
- 7. Does not own land contracts or mortgages arising from the sale of his homestead, or if married combined with such property of the spouse, which together exceed a market value of \$6,000.
- 8. Does not own real or personal property worth more than \$500 if single, or \$750 if married (this includes spouse's property) except for such exemptions as market value of homestead--\$10,000; cash value of life insurance--first \$500, if single, \$1,000 if married; household goods and clothing--\$500; farm stock and implements--\$750.
- 9. Does not receive Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Disabled.

The term "responsible relative" has been defined by Michigan law (Act 146,P.A. 1925 as amended) as "...husband, wife, father, mother and children of ..." Children are not required to provide support for parents if the child is under 21, or if the parent in question wilfully failed to support the child when he was less than sixteen years of age. 5

Procedures for determining the ability of responsible relatives to provide support for Old Age Assistance applicants

<sup>51</sup>bid., p. 16

are spelled out in detail by the Social Welfare Department. Its <u>Manual of Policies and Procedures</u> requires that a form letter (SB 25) be sent to all known responsible relatives requesting such data as income, size of family, and certain expenses such as shelter, education and health. A personal interview is also offered.

By applying this information obtained to the "Responsible Relative Schedule" a scale of living costs based on U. S. Department of Labor statistics—the worker determines how much support, if any, should come from the relative. If a contribution is expected a second letter, stating the amount of support expected, is then sent and the relative is advised that the grant to the recipient will be reduced by the amount of the expected contribution.

Failure of relatives to respond to the request for information results in the client being asked to cooperate in obtaining judicial interpretation of ability to support. This is done through the signing of a form, a "Request for Judicial Review" (Form SB 25H). The worker then sends a form to the Probate Court requesting review. Refusal to sign such a request can result in reduction or cancellation of the grant.

Once a person has been granted Old Age Assistance, his needs are redetermined once a year. This is required by the

<sup>6</sup>State of Michigan Department of Social Welfare, Manual of Policies and Procedures, Items 320.1-320.1 (12). See also appendix.

<sup>7&</sup>lt;sub>Ibid</sub>.

Federal Government<sup>8</sup> and by the Department of Social Welfare:
"Reinvestigations shall be made each year, or more frequently as probability of change in situation indicates, to determine continuing eligibility and changes in amount of assistance needed."

Thus, the responsibility for support by relatives is found to be established under Michigan law and regulations of the Department of Social Welfare based upon Federal requirements. This study attempts to answer four questions:

(1) is this a productive investment of staff time? (2) is support obtained for parents voluntarily or on demand?

(3) does it affect the relationship between Old Age Assistance recipients and their families? and (4) does this procedure represent a cultural lag?

Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, First Session, Economic Status of the Aged and Public Assistance, Analysis of the Social Security System (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Gov't. Printing Office, 1954).

Manual of Policies and Procedures, Op. cit., Items 335 and 335(2).

## CHAPTER II

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CURRENT OPINION

The origin of the study problem, the responsibility of children to provide support for aged relatives goes back at least as far as Biblical times. Then people lived in tribes, and children cared for their aged parents. If there were no children, other members of the tribe took responsibility.

The loyalty of the younger generation to the older generation is well expressed in the Old Testament story of Ruth and Naomi. Ruth said to her mother-in-law, "Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people and thy God my God."

Dr. Joseph T. Drake in Caldwell and Foster's book,

Analysis of Social Problems, lates that the number and
percentage of the aged in primitive society was not great.

In agrarian and artisan societies, there was often a patriarch who made decisions. In the orient the patriarch was also the family priest. The aged were honored especially in the landowning classes. In the laboring classes the aged were not cared for so well. Dr. Drake states that, "...

<sup>10&</sup>lt;sub>Ruth</sub> 1: 16b

ll Morris G. Caldwell and Laurence Foster, Analysis of Social Problems (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: The Stackpole Co., 1954, Dr. Joseph T. Drake, "The Aging," Chapter 16.

treatment of the aged varies both within and between societies and that this treatment ranges all the way from worship to aversion." 12

Customs of poor relief in the United States were influenced greatly by what was done in England, since the English colonists brought along their customs when they settled in this country. The church cered for the poor in medieval England, Relief was given by parish priests and religious orders. "In the fifteenth century, their number (the Poor) had grown so that more than a thousand monasteries, convents, hospitals, and abbeys provided shelter, alms, food and clothes for the poor of neighboring villages or for wandering beggars." 13

When the serfs were freed more people moved from place to place. The "Black Death" killed two-thirds of the British population in two years. There was then a labor shortage, so an attempt was made to solve the problem by legislation. King Edward III issued the "Statute of Laborers" in 1349. This was designed to keep workers in their own parishes, and citizens were not supposed to give alms to anyone who was able bodied. Other restrictive laws were passed between 1349 and 1597. Some of them required three years residence to get relief. A statute of 1597 stated that parents and children were legally responsible for one another.

The Poor Law of 1601, or 43 Elizabeth, attempted to

<sup>12</sup>Ibid.

<sup>13</sup>Walter Friedlander, Introduction to Social Welfare (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1955), Chapter 2.

codify preceding legislation and added grandchildren as being responsible for the support of needy grandparents. The wording is quoted by Daniel Mandelker. Mand be it further enacted, that the father and grandfather, the mother and grandmother, and the children of every poor, old, blind, lame and impotent person, or other poor person not able to work, being of a sufficient ability shall, at their own charges, relieve and maintain every such poor person . . "
43 Eliz.l. c.2, 7 (1601).

This law set the pace for public assistance for hundreds of years—up to the twentieth century. Some of its principles are still in effect: residence, relative responsibility, and the principle that the local community is responsible for the poor. 16

As long ago as 1936, Edith Abbott in the Introduction to Margaret Creech's book on poor law administration 17 states, "It is hoped that a study of this kind, which shows the miseries of that neglected group in our social order over a period of three hundred years, and sets out all the abuses and inefficiencies of these old, deterrent poor law methods

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

Daniel Mandelker, "Family Responsibility Under the American Poor Laws," Michigan Law Review (February and March, 1956).

<sup>16</sup> Walter Friedlander, Op. cit.

<sup>17</sup> Margaret D. Creech, Three Centuries of Poor Law Administration, A Study of Legislation in Rhode Island (Chicago, Ill.: U. of Chicago Press, 1936), p. 10.

still on the statute books on most of our American states, may be of assistance to those who share a new interest in a better form of social security for all those who are unemployed or unemployable and are still victims of an antiquated system of local support and care. The Elizabethan poor law, from which our poor law descended, was a national statute in the sixteenth century; the "great poor law" of 1601 was a national law; the English "poor law amendment act" of 1834, a very important statute, established a national poor relief administrative authority for England more than a century ago. But our American poor law systems were of necessity placed on an intensely local basis in the days of colonial organization, and our Middle Western and Western states have copied this entirely local system of New England, which England has really never had."

Margaret Creech 18 gives interesting examples of the problem of enforcing relative responsibility in Rhode Island in the eighteenth century. The care of one John Dalie is described at length. At first his son, and son-in-law were required to pay 12 s. 6 d. each to another son-in-law for John Dalie's care for six weeks. Some time later it was provided that the clothing from a deceased man be renovated for the use of John Dalie. Later the son promised to pay L 3 10 s and "to give his . . . father a new shirt." Margaret Creech concluded, ". . . and so for five years the council

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., pp. 17, 18.

<sup>19&</sup>lt;sub>Ibid., p. 18.</sub>

had struggled with the problem of responsibility of relatives with about as much success as is obtained two hundred years later."20

The problem of income for the aged is stated succinctly in the Social Security Board's publication, Social Security in America. 21 "The conditions of modern society, especially in highly urbanized and industrial areas, do not permit the wage earner, unaided, to provide for his old age. Unless wages are increased, thrift encouraged, and savings safeguarded by the government, the community as a whole will inevitably have to meet an increasing problem in the care of the dependent aged. A man's productive wage earning period is rarely more than 45 years. Under present conditions he must earn enough in this period to contribute toward the support of aged parents, rear and educate children, maintain his family at a standard of living more or less consistent with American ideals and save enough in the form of insurance or absolutely safe investment to provide a modest income till death, if he survives the working period. This last item is the one least urgent, least stressed by advertising propaganda, and most easily disregarded among the many financial demands. . .

"It is . . . possible and practicable through social

<sup>20&</sup>lt;sub>Ibid.</sub>

<sup>21</sup> Social Security Board, Social Security in America (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1937), pp. 138-154.

. • . •

· 

insurance to provide a safe, adequate income for the period when the individual will be no longer able to earn a living . . . .

"When he has the assurance that each day's work builds up an investment for his old age, permitting independence of the charity of the community or financial aid from sons and daughters already overburdened by the cost of maintaining their own families, much of the wage earner's haunting fear of insecurity is removed.

"The increase in the proportion of older persons in the population of the United States, the mounting ratio of dependency in old age, and the difficulties which an older worker meets in his attempt to find and hold employment make it imperative that legislative and collective action be taken in this country to avoid ever-mounting costs of relief to the aged and the humiliation of subsistence upon charity."

Four years later in the Social Work Year Book of 1941 we find this statement: 22 "The problem of the responsibility of relatives or family is another major issue in determining need. Some requirements relating to family obligation are based upon general state statutes applicable to all forms of public aid; others are a part of the state's specific old age assistance legislation. The most common requirement is that in order to be eligible an applicant must have no legally liable relative able to support him. The persistence

Russell H. Kurtz, Social Work Year Book (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1941), pp. 387-394.

of such provisions in laws that were intended to raise old age assistance above the legalistic philosophy of the poor laws is generally regarded as unfortunate."

A study of 1006 college and 378 high school students was made in 1939 and 1940 and is reported in Caldwell and Foster's book. 23 More students felt that children should support aged parents (49% urban and 53% rural Protestants; 74% urban and 71% mural Catholies) but there was a substantial number who felt parents should not expect help from children (20% urban and 13% rural Protestants; and 9% urban and 4% rural Catholies). This would point to a conclusion that the mores seem to be changing, and children no longer seem to accept responsibility for supporting aged parents in all instances. When states assume automatically that children will assist needy parents willingly, the assumption does not always hold true. The aged sometimes feel at a loss because they are not certain that they will get help from their shildren and they are not sure they can get public assistance.

Assistance Plan Provisions on Children's Responsibility for Parents. 24 Miss Epler stated that, "Most states-but by no means all-hold that adult children are legally responsible for the support of certain needy parents as defined by law.

<sup>23</sup>caldwell and Foster, Op. cit.

<sup>24</sup>Elizabeth Epler, "Old Age Assistance Plan Provisions on Children's Responsibility for Parents," reprinted from the Social Security Bulletin (U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Social Security Administration, April, 1954).

·

•

of such provisions in laws that were intended to raise old age assistance above the legalistic philosophy of the poor laws is generally regarded as unfortunate."

was made in 1939 and 1940 and is reported in Caldwell and Foster's book. Where students felt that children should support aged parents (49% urban and 53% rural Protestants; 74% urban and 71% mural Catholics) but there was a substantial number who felt parents should not expect help from children (20% urban and 13% rural Protestants; and 9% urban and 4% rural Catholics). This would point to a conclusion that the mores seem to be changing, and children no longer seem to accept responsibility for supporting aged parents in all instances. When states assume automatically that children will assist needy parents willingly, the assumption does not always hold true. The aged sometimes feel at a loss because they are not certain that they will get help from their children and they are not sure they can get public assistance.

Miss Elizabeth Epler did an interesting study, Old Age

Assistance Plan Provisions on Children's Responsibility for

Parents. 24 Miss Epler stated that, "Most states--but by no

means all--hold that adult children are legally responsible

for the support of certain needy parents as defined by law.

<sup>23</sup>caldwell and Foster, Op. cit.

<sup>24</sup>Elizabeth Epler, "Old Age Assistance Plan Provisions on Children's Responsibility for Parents," reprinted from the Social Security Bulletin (U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Social Security Administration, April, 1954).

In some states, chiefly those in which children are not legally obligated to support their parents, the assistance agencies encourage but do not take any steps to require contributions."

children have no responsibility for the support of their parents, legal responsibility is established by statute or not at all." In October, 1952 there were twelve states which had no legislation. Six states had general support legislation, though not specifically applied to Old Age Assistance. Thirty-three states including Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia had legislation establishing responsibility. Miss Epler's opinion of court orders was, "In any event, court procedures are time consuming and costly, and even when support orders are issued the support may not be forthcoming."

One of the questions raised by this study is whether the attempt to enforce family responsibilities represents a cultural lag related to past socio-economic conditions, as compared with present day conditions.

What is a cultural lag? The idea of a cultural lag is in itself an hypothesis. Samuel Koenig, in Man and Society gives a clear definition: "William F. Ogburn, in his influential work, Social Change, formulated the hypothesis of cultural lag... Ogburn asserted that, owing to the multiplicity of invention, made possible by the accumulation of ma-

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

terial culture, social change has been occurring with great rapidity. This rapid change has taken place more quickly in the material aspects of culture, such as dwellings, tools, utensils, machines, the manufacture of goods, and transportation, than in the non-material aspects such as religion, government, the family, and education. In material culture, discoveries and inventions are readily made.

"Since the different parts of a culture do not change at the same rate, a lag occurs between one part and another, calling for adjustment." 26

There have been few studies in the field of responsible relatives. Two previous studies were done in Michigan, unpublished Master's theses. The first was done by Vern Hayes at the University of Michigan. Miss Hayes studied cases in the Bureau of Social Aid in St. Clair County. Her sample of 322 cases was twenty-percent of the case load as of June, 1950 (1580). She found that 97 clients had no children and that the 322 recipients had 783 children. Of the 783, only 19 were considered by the state as responsible relatives who should make a contribution. "In this study, the state requested a financial contribution from twenty responsible relatives, nineteen children and one spouse. There were eighteen old age assistance cases involved in this financial request for support from responsible relatives.

<sup>26</sup> Samuel Koenig, Man and Society (New York: Barnes and Noble, Inc., 1957).

<sup>27</sup>Vern Hayes, "The Application of the Responsible Relatives Law" (unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Michigan School of Social Work, 1951)

quested by the state from these twenty responsible relatives toward the support of the eighteen old age assistance cases involved was \$274.06 per month. The total amount of financial support actually given by these twenty responsible relatives toward the eighteen old age assistance cases involved was \$141.90 per month, which is less than the amount requested by the state. However, nine of these twenty responsible relatives (eight children and one spouse) gave the exact amount requested by the state. The total amount requested from these nine responsible relatives was \$103.40 per month.

"There were nine of the twenty responsible relatives who did not give any financial contribution toward the old age assistance recipients' support. These nine had been asked to contribute a total of \$126.66 per month.

"One responsible relative gave less than the amount requested: he had been requested to give a total of eighteen dollars a month; he gave a total of \$12.50 per month. One responsible relative gave more than the amount requested by the state. He had been requested to give twenty-six dollars a month toward his parent's support; however, he gave fifty dollars a month toward the support of this parent." 28

Another study was done by Donald Bachman at Michigan State University in 1953.29 The State Department of Social

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., pp. 20, 21.

Donald Bachman, "A Study of the New Responsible Relative Ruling of the Public Assistance law on Old Age Assistance cases active with the Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid and reviewed in October, 1952," (unpublished Master's thesis, Michigan State University School of Social Work, 1953).

Welfare tightened its regulations on relative responsibility in 1952. The new regulations were referred to in the thesis as the "new ruling." Mr. Bachman found that the number of responsible relatives who were making a contribution (either voluntarily or expected) before the new ruling was 16. After the cases were reviewed, using the new regulation, the number expected to contribute was 26, with 14 making voluntary contribution. Mr. Bachman's conclusion was that: "The New Ruling was created in order that the Bureau of Social Aid would be able to obtain more specific data regarding the ability of responsible relatives to contribute towards the support of recipients of Old Age Assistance. From the data collected and analyzed it appears that the New Ruling has accomplished the purpose for which it was designed."

## CHAPTER III

## METHODS AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED IN THIS STUDY

Two experts in the field were interviewed before the study was started. The first, Mr. Daryl Minnis, Director of the Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid and Department of Social Welfare, gave generous permission for the writer to study agency case records. He said he and his staff would be interested in the results.

The writer also interviewed Mr. Barrett Lyons, Administrative Assistant to the Director, State Department of Social Welfare. Mr. Lyons felt that the study would probably show that the contributions from responsible relatives were substantial.

Assistance cases which were active on November 1, 1959 and listed on the payroll of the Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid of the Michigan State Department of Social Welfare. The payroll was arranged according to the date on which the client had applied for Old Age Assistance. Thus, the first names were those who had applied early in the program. The last names were those who had made application late in 1959.

A sample of 140 cases was obtained by reading every tenth case listed on the payroll, beginning with the first

one. This sampling by regular interval was certain to contain all age groups, 30 since the sample was evenly distributed over the period during which the program had been operating. It accounted for individuals who had been receiving assistance for 20 years, as well as those who had recently applied.

It was presumed that this procedure would include cases having urban, rural and semi-rural residence. It was also expected that the semple would show a variety of support-relatives making voluntary contributions, relatives expected to support, relatives ordered by a Court to support, and cases where there were no responsible relatives.

A copy of the schedule used to obtain the data compiled for this study may be found in the appendix.

In tabulating the reactions to the efforts to obtain support, the writer used her own judgment in the following manner: if the case definitely indicated to the writer a therapeutic or hostile reaction, it was so noted in the schedule. If the information in the record did not appear to be definitely therapeutic or damaging it was noted as "not much reaction or "reaction unknown." No judgment factor was involved in obtaining the data on "voluntary contribution at intake," "amount of money being received," or "court order."

<sup>30</sup> Tables 9 and 10, Appendix.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### THE DATA

The data showed that, of the 140 cases studied, 40 had no relatives. In the group of 100 recipients who had responsible relatives there were 36 cases in which relatives either were providing, or were expected to provide support.

Records of the 36 cases revealed:

- 1. There were 24 in which relatives were considered to be supporting voluntarily, since they had been providing voluntary support to the recipients before application for assistance was made. Only 6 of the relatives would have been required to make a contribution, under the rules of the Michigan Department of Social Welfare. These received \$414.14 monthly. The balance of 18 were provided shelter.
- 2. There were 12 in which support was expected after application of the Department's rules, as follows:

One case was a Court Order, (\$35.), obtained after the relatives had protested the Department's decision;

eight cases indicated support was expected and received (\$201.95) after contacts by the Department and application of the rules; and

three cases showed support was subtracted from the monthly budgets of the recipients (\$24.50), but the records did not indicate whether the support was actually received.

The amount of monthly contributions received from rela-

## tives in these 36 cases is as follows:

## Where support was voluntary

## Where support was expected

Thus, where the support was voluntary, relatives of 24 recipients contributed the equivalent of \$1,033.34 in cash or shelter. The 12 cases in which support was credited after the Department sought it show a total of \$261.45.

It is not possible, of course, to determine the extent of support provided simply by having the responsible relative law on the books. Elizabeth Epler discusses this in the article previously mentioned. There may be some persons who never applied because they knew their applications would be rejected.

What was the amount of effort required on the part of

<sup>\*</sup>According to the regulations of the State Department, the Ingham County Bureau figures the cost of a heated sleeping room to be \$34.40 monthly.

<sup>31</sup> Epler, Op. cit.

TABLE 1

EFFORT MADE BY AGENCY TO OBTAIN SUPPORT FROM RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES

	100 Recipients with Responsible Relatives	24 Re Suppo Vol	24 Recipients Support Voluntery	12 Recipi Support	12 Recipients Support	64 Re No	64 Recipients No Support
	Humber	Num- ber	Percen- tage	Num- ber	Percen- tage	Mun- ber	Percentage
Number of times responsible relatives discussed with recipients	278	223	56	107	13	517	19
Number of letters sent to responsible relatives	556	175	31	69	16	292	53
Number of interviews with responsible relatives	177	<b>4</b>	97	17	10	42	7.7
Number of Permission Forms 25H signed to take case to court	m	:	1	H	33	N	29
Number of court orders	8	<b>!</b>	•	~	50	<b>~</b>	20
Number of telephone oalls	33	9	18	7	21	50	61

ment require that contacts be made annually with all responsible relatives, except in certain cases where the relatives income is considered stabilized, when letters are sent in alternate years. In order to determine the effort expended, the case records were checked for the following data:

discussions -- the number of times responsible relatives were discussed with the recipients

correspondence---the number of times letters were sent to relatives

interviews-- the number of interviews with responsible relatives

court orders -- the number of Permission Forms
(25H) signed to take case to court,
and number of court orders obtained

telephone -- the number of telephone calls made to responsible relatives.

These actions are listed in Table 1. A study of the agency activities in these cases where relatives already were providing help (voluntary) compared with those cases in which agency contacts resulted in help (expected) plus those in which no help was obtained (no support) is shown in Table 2.

In this tabulation, the percentage of interviews with responsible relatives is high in the case of those getting voluntary support since this group includes the 18 cases in which the relatives provided shelter. Where the recipient was living with the relative, it was convenient for the worker to interview the relative as well as the recipient at the time of the home call. As would be expected, court procedures were

• • • •

## not followed where support was voluntary.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF AGENCY EFFORT COMPARING VOLUNTARY
SUPPORT WITH EXPECTED AND NO SUPPORT

	Percentage of Activity Devoted to							
Agency Activity	Support- Voluntary	Support Expected plus No Support						
Discussed with Reci- pients	26	74						
Letter to Responsible Relatives	31	69						
Interviews with Re- sponsible Relatives	46	54						
Permission Forms for Court Action		100						
Court Orders		100						
Telephone Calls	18	82						

The data in Table 1 indicate that agency effort is devoted generally to the three categories of cases (Support-Voluntary, Support-Expected, No Support) in proportion to their size. When the two categories of Support-Expected and No Support are combined, as shown in Table 2, it is evident that a large share of the agency effort, ranging from 54 to 100 percent of the activities, is producing only \$261.45 in recipient support, as noted on page 21.

The effects of the enforcement of the responsible relative provisions on the relationships between the Old Age Assistance recipients and their relatives were tabulated according to whether the reaction was therapeutic, minimal, unknown or damaging. The results for the entire group of 100 are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

REACTION TO RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES
CLAUSE. ALL RECIPIENTS

Reaction								Recipients
Therapeutic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	17
Minimal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	47
Unknown	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8
Damaging .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	28

Although more relationships appeared to have been damaged than helped, by a 3 to 2 ratio, in almost half of the cases the effect was slight.

The reaction in those cases where the support was expected (involuntary) is noted in Table 4.

TABLE 4

REACTION TO RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES
CLAUSE, SUPPORT EXPECTED

				-	===	-		
Reaction								Recipients
Therapeutic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Minimal .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Unknown .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
Damaging .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5

These findings show that in this group more relationships were damaged (five) than were improved (three) but this cannot be considered conclusive because there were so few cases.

Table 5 indicates the reaction in the 64 cases in which no support was expected.

TABLE 5

REACTION TO RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES
CLAUSE. NO SUPPORT OBTAINED

Reaction								R	ecipients
Therapeutic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2
Minimal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37
Unknown	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6
Damaging .	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	19

This group indicated considerably more damaged relationships than therapeutic relationships, with no results in terms of support obtained.

Table 6 summarizes the relationships found among the three groups of clients. The findings showed that enforcement of the responsible relative provisions affected the relationships between Old Age Assistance recipients and their families adversely in 28% of the cases; therapeutically in 17%, minimally in 47%, unknown in 8%.

Data on the question of cultural lag is limited. However, information on the living arrangements of the Old Age

TABLE 6

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RECIPIENTS AND RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES RESULTING FROM AGENCY EFFORTS TO OBTAIN SUPPORT

	100 Recipients with Responsible Reletives	24 Re Suppo	24 Recipients Support Voluntary	12 Reofpi Support-	12 Recipients Support	64 Re No S	64 Recipients No Support
	.I.⊕qwn <u>H</u>	Num- ber	Percen- tage	Mun- ber	Num- Percen- ber tage	Mun-	Percen- tage
Reaction Therapeutic	17	21	70	~	18	~	22
Reaction Minimal	24	7	15	~	9	37	79
Resetion Unknown	16	-	12}	<b>ત</b>	124	•	75
Reaction Damaging Hostility	to N	4	#	<b>~</b>	18	19	89

Assistance recipients provides some indication of changing customs. In Table 7 are listed the various types of housing situations found and the numbers of clients in each type.

TABLE 7
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS,
ALL RECIPIENTS

Arrangements	Number of Recipients	Percentage
In Own Home	32	22.9
In Trailer	1	•7
In Own Home or on Relative's Land	3	2.1
In Rented Home	5	3.6
In Rented Apartment	17	12.1
In Room	32	22.9
In County Hospital	10	7.1
In Convalescent Home	16	11.4
With Son or Daughter	24	17.2

This tabulation indicates that in only 17% of the sample studied did the recipients live with responsible relatives in what in past generations would have been a typical family living arrangement. More than four out of five (83%) did not live with relatives: 64% lived in their own home or in rented quarters, while almost 19% were in county hospitals or convalencent homes.

Living arrangements for those with responsible relatives are shown in Table 8, according to type of support.

TABLE 8

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECIPIENTS
HAVING RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES

Arrangements	Support Voluntary	Support Expected	No Support
In Own Home		4	18
In Trailer			1
In Own Home or on Relative's Land		1	,
In Rented Home	1	1	3
In Rented Apartment		ı	14
In Room	1		14
In County Hospital	1		6
In Convalescent Home	2	3	5
With Son or Daughter	19	2	3

These figures indicate that where the elderly person was living with relatives, as has been the custom in the past, support was generally available on a voluntary basis. But this group represents only 24% of those having relatives. Thus, 76% did not live with responsible relatives. These figures, while not conclusive, would seem to support the belief that the majority of those over 65 in need of public assistance do not live with relatives. Those who do live with their children have the best chance to receive help from such relatives.

### CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

the effectiveness of responsible relative laws has been debated by social welfare workers, administrators, and legislators for years. The question is largely unanswered, since no one has yet determined how much help would be forthcoming if there were no legal requirements for support. The purpose of this study was to review within the limits of a single public assistance agency the administrative practices and results from the application of the responsible relative policy in the Old Age Assistance program. The project was limited to a study of 140 cases active on November 1, 1959 in the Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid.

### Is the current administration of the responsible relative clause productive in relation to staff time invested?

Here the data provided a positive answer in terms of money; the 12 cases in which support was expected after application of the responsible relative rules produced monthly support totaling \$261.45, or approximately \$3,100. on an annual basis. If projected to the total of all Old Age Assistance cases in the county bureau (granted the validity of the sample) this could mean a fairly sizeable amount, some \$31,000. per year.

But after considering the total of support obtained, a consideration of equal importance is whether the staff time so invested was used effectively. Table 1 would seem to indicate clearly that all cases received almost equal attention in terms of effort expended, even though 64% produced no support. In fact, the 12% of the cases in which the agency's activities were credited with obtaining support not being given at time of application, received very little more than their arithmetically proportionate percentage of the total agency effort. This would seem to mean that the practice of following practically the same procedures, irrespective of whether support had been obtained previously, might well be questioned. If the rules providing for review of responsibility of relatives were liberalized, so that cases showing no support were checked less often, perhaps at intervals of three or four years, a very considerable amount of staff time might be saved. Likewise, a saving might be made in the case of recipients getting voluntary help, since this help was going to the clients prior to their application.

This, of course, would require certain changes both in Michigan statues and the State Department of Social Welfare rules, and should be considered only after obtaining more evidence than this study provides. It seems fair to conclude, however, that while the responsible relative provision does produce support, further study might well develop rule changes that would reduce the amount of effort spent on non-productive activity.

### Do most of the children providing support for parents do so voluntarily, rather than as a result of demands by the state?

Yes. This project shows that in the sample cases studied, twice as many recipients (24) received help from relatives who gave voluntarily as from relatives (12) who were expected to give by the Bureau of Social Aid. There was a difference, too, in the amount of money contributed, with six cases in which voluntary monetary support was given providing considerably more help than the twelve in which the Bureau expected help to be forthcoming.

Does enforcement of the responsible relatives clause effect the satisfactory adjustment between Old Age Assistance recipients and their families?

Yes. In one case in every four (28%) there was evidence in the case record of hostility as a result of the application of responsible relative rules. The largest number of such situations was found in the group that was not expected to support and did not. Here the relationship between parent and child definitely was damaged, and with no support obtained. In a smaller number of cases (17%) the reaction was therapeutic. The beneficial results were obtained largely among the group that provided support voluntarily.

The reaction noted appeared to be definite in almost half the cases reviewed—28% damaging, 17% therapeutic. In the rest, there was either minimal reaction (47%) or the record failed to give any clear indication. Thus, in less than 20% of the cases was the effect of the responsible relatives

beneficial.

Does enforcement of family responsibility represent a cultural lag, related to past socio-economic conditions as compared with present day conditions?

This is an area in which proof is difficult to establish. If we assume that the growing tendency for elderly persons to live away from their children, contrary to former customs, is an indicator of cultural lag, then the data on living arrangements shed some light. Table 7 shows that 65% of the entire sample lived by themselves in their own or rented property. Another 18% were in institutions, leaving only 17% living with children, in the manner of their forefathers.

Although our whole socio-economic-political structure has changed since the time of the Elizabethan poor laws, the responsibility of children for parents continues in the carrying out of the responsible relative requirements even when children are reluctant or hostile. With all the advances in our understanding of personal relationships this would seem to be a serious lag, indeed, in our handling of elderly persons in need.

This study reveals some evidence that present responsible relative practices, while productive in a limited way, might well be reviewed and re-oriented, to the end that the same monetary results might be achieved with less effort on the part of the public agency. And a change might well lessen the hostility the present procedures induce, as the new

approach recognizes the human dignity and worth of every individual.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Books

- Asch, Sidney H. Social Security Federal and State Laws.
  Legal Almanac Series, No. 26. New York, New York:
  Oceana Publications, 1952.
- Atwater, Pierce. Problems of Administration in Social Work.
  Minneapolis, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press,
  1940.
- Bald, F. Clever. Michigan in Four Centuries. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1954.
- Bible. Ruth 1:16b.
- Biestek, Felix P, S. J. The Casework Relationship. Chicago, Illinois: Loyola University Press, 1957.
- . The Principle of Client Self-Determination in Social Casework. Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1951.
- Burns, Evelyn. Social Security and Public Policy. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956.
- Caldwell, Morris G. and Foster, Laurence. Analysis of Social Problems, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: The Stackpole Company, 1954.
- Clarke, Helen I. Social Legislation. New York: Appleton-Crofts, Inc., 1957.
- Creech, Margaret. Three Centuries of Poor Law Administration,
  A Study of Legislation in Rhode Island. Chicago,
  Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1936.
- DeSchweinitz, Karl. England's Road to Social Security.
  U. of Pennsylvania Press, 1943.
- Dornbusch, Sanford M., and Schmid, Calvin F. A Primer of Social Statistics. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955.
- Durkheim, Emile. Suicide. Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1951.

- English, O. Spurgeon and Finch, Stuart M. Introduction to Psychiatry. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1954. 1957.
- Feldman, Frances Lomas. The Family in a Money World. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1957.
- Friedlander, Walter A. Introduction to Public Welfare. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1955.
- Hall, Fred S. (ed.). Social Work Year Book, 1935. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1935.
- Jahoda, Marie, Deutsch, Morton and Cook, Stuart W. Research Methods in Social Relations. N. Y.: Dryden Press, 1951.
- Koenig, Samuel. Man and Society. New York: Barnes and Noble, Inc., 1957.
- Kurtz, Russell H. (ed.). Social Work Year Book, 1941. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1941.
- Social Work Year Book, 1957. New York: National Association of Social Workers, 1957.
- . Social Work Year Book, 1960. New York: National Association of Social Workers, 1960.
- Lepawsky, Albert. Administration. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.
- Leyendecker, Hilary M. Problems and Policy in Public Assistance. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1955.
- Miles; Arthur P. An Introduction to Public Welfare. D. C. Heath, 1949.
- Nordskog, John Eric. Contemporary Social Reform Movements. Scribner's, 1954.
- Official Proceedings 79th Annual Meeting, National Conference of S. W., Chicago, 1952. The Social Welfare Forum, 1952. Columbia University Press, 1952.
- Patton, Price and Patton, Martha. <u>Freedom From Money Worries</u>. New York: Citadel Press, 1956.
- Perlman, Helen Harris. Social Casework a Problem Solving Process. Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, 1957.
- Pinner, Frank A. Old Age and Political Behavior. Berkeley and Los Angeles, California: University of California Press, 1959.

- Russell, James E. National Policies for Education, Health, and Social Services. Doubleday, 1955.
- Smith, A. Delafield. The Right to Life. U. of N. Carolina Press, 1955.
- Smith, Ethel Sabin. The Dynamics of Aging. New York: W. W. Norton, 1956.
- Towle, Charlotte. Common Human Needs. New York: National Association of Social Workers, 1945.
- White, R. Clyde. Administrative of Public Welfare. New York: American Book Company, 1940.
- Woods, Frances Jerome, C.D.P. <u>Cultural Values of American</u> Ethnic Groups. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1956.
- Young, Pauline V. Scientific Social Surveys and Research. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1956.

### Articles

- Aldridge, Gordon J. "Issues in American Social Work," (book review), Social Work, IV, No. 4 (October, 1959).
- Cohen, Wilbur J. "Needed Changes in Social Welfare Programs and Objectives," The Social Service Review, XXXIII (March, 1959).
- Epler, Elizabeth. "Old Age Assistance Plan Provisions on Children's Responsibility for Parents," reprinted from the Social Security Bulletin, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration (April, 1954).
- Linden, Maurice E. "Cultural and Socio-Psychological Considerations in Work with the Aged," Social Casework (November, 1959)
- Mandelker, Daniel. "Family Responsibility under the American Poor Laws," <u>Michigan Law Review</u> (February and March, 1956).
- National Conference on Social Work, The Social Welfare Forum, 1953, (New York: Columbia U. Press, 1953).
- National Conference on Social Welfare, The Social Welfare Forum, 1959 (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959).
- Tailer, William P. "Public Welfare and the Aging -- Administration, Planning for Services," Public Welfare, XVIII, No. 1 (Jan., 1960).

### Public Documents

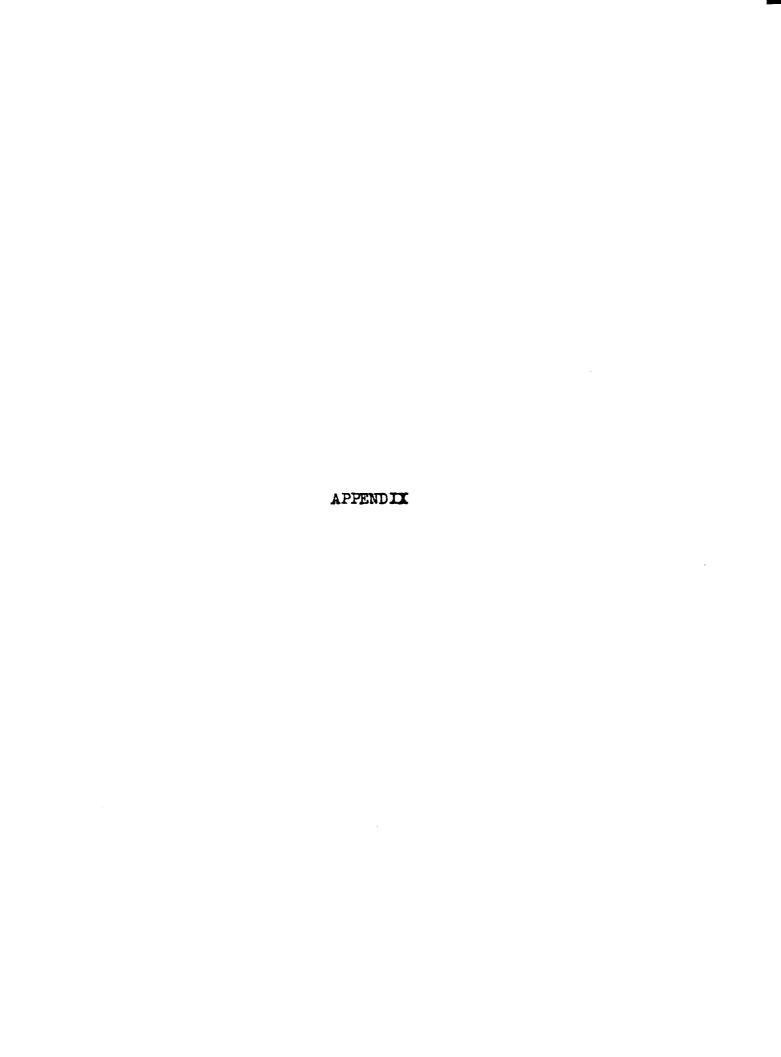
State of Michigan State Department of Social Welfare, The
Social Welfare Laws, Lansing, Michigan State Department
of Social Welfare, 1959.

### Reports

- Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business and Public Service. Economic and Population Base Study of the Lansing Tri-County Area. East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University, 1960.
- Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, First Session. Economic Status of the Aged and Public Assistance; Analysis of the Social Security System. Wash-Ington, D.C.: U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, 1954.
- Social Security Board. Social Security in America. Wash-ington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937.
- State Department of Social Welfare. State of Michigan Social Welfare Laws. Lansing, Michigan: State Department of Social Welfare, 1959.
- State of Michigan Department of Social Welfare. Manual of Policies and Procedures. Items 320.1-320.1(12).
- State of Michigan Department of Social Welfare. Monthly Administrative Report. December, 1959.

### Unpublished Material

- Hayes, Vern. "The Application of the Responsible Relatives Law." Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Michigan School of Social Work, 1951.
- Bachman, Donald. "A Study of the New Responsible Relative Ruling of the Public Assistance Law on Old Age Assistance Cases Active with the Ingham County Bureau of Social Aid and reviewed in October, 1952." Unpublished Master's thesis, Michigan State University School of Social Work, 1953.



### STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE

State of Michigan
Department of Social Welfare

Case Name: Case No.: Caseworker:

determining current eligibility for assistance of your relative named above. The state law under which this program is adered provides that persons who have legally responsible relatives able to support them are not eligible to receive assistance. Inclosed folder gives as much information as possible on the general question, "What is Expected of Relatives?"

ter from our office will be glad to discuss this matter with you at your convenience if you will write or telephone for an apent. If you live too far away or it is otherwise inconvenient for you to see the worker personally, please fill out the other if this form and return it to us as soon as possible. The information will be held confidential and will be used only to deterour ability to provide support.

ate law requires the county bureau of social aid to determine each responsible relative's ability to help before granting ance. If a grant is approved, this determination must be reviewed at least once a year as long as assistance is continued.

st that you will be able to send the requested information by return mail. However, if we do not hear from you within 15 days be necessary to withhold assistance from your relative, or to initiate court action to determine the amount you are able to sute.

Si Si	igned	, Supervisor
	County Bureau o	f Social Aid
	Address	
RELATIVE - PLEASE COMPLETE OTHER SIDE	- DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS DOUBLE LINE	
Bureau's Computation	(All figures monthly)	
gle Income	B. Combined Incomes	
Income; Relative \$	Relative \$\$	
	Spouse	
ments:	Total	\$
sual medical or dental \$	1. \$	
pitalization or funeral expense	2.	
lter costs	3	
cial education	4	
ra retirement deduction	5	
datory payments	6	
	*7. <u>100.00</u>	
djustments\$	Total Adjustments	\$
d Gross	Adjusted Gross	
income minus total adjustments)	(Gross income minus total adjustments)	
ed Contribution (from Item 333, Tables 7 - 17, <u>not</u> ding employed spouse)	**Expected Contribution (from Tables 7 - 17, including employed spouse)	
er persons in family\$		\$

ie's expenses of earning an income. Applies only to combined income computation. If gross income of spouse is below \$100, disregard I compute Column A only, including spouse in family group.

making combined computation in Column B, Column A is also to be computed; then use expected contribution from A <u>or</u> B, <u>whichever</u> aller.

### TO BE COMPLETED BY RELATIVE - AND RETURNED TO BUREAU CHECK ONE 1. I am not employed and have no income of my own. ( 2. I have employment or income as described below. ( ) I am employed by \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ Address\_\_ Social Security Number\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Badge Number\_\_\_\_\_ CHECK ONE My gross pay (before payroll deductions) is \$\_\_\_\_\_ ( ) per week ) each two weeks (Do not enter take-home pay) ( ) per month ) each half-month My total gross earnings for the last twelve months were \$\_\_\_\_ My age is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ My Social Security or retirement expenses are \_\_\_\_\_\_ % or \$\_\_\_\_\_\_ per pay. I have other income, or operate my own business as follows: Source \_\_\_\_\_ The members of my immediate family living in the home with me are: Check whether person de Name Age Relationship Monthly Income as income tax exempts Yes ( No ( Yes ( No ( No ( No ( Yes ( No ( Living elsewhere but dependent on me: Monthly Contribution No ( Yes ( ) No (

I am listing below the amounts which I pay monthly for certain types of expenses, which I understand the Bureau may take into consideration in determining my ability to assist.

	Description of Expense	For whom or what purpose	Monthly Expen
1.	Medical and dental expenses, including health insurance.		<b></b> \$
2.	Hospital or funeral expenses not covered by insurance.		
3.	Shelter costs; only rent, mortgage payments, taxes, repairs.		
4.	Special education, as for children in private school or college.		
5.	Court orders such as alimony or garnishments.		

REMARKS: (Please state in what way you are now helping your relatives and what you believe you can continue to contribute. Make any other comment or explanation of circumstances you wish.)

 Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Address \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Item 320.1 SUPPORT FROM RELATIVES

### Act 146, Public Acts of 1925, as amended:

- "Sec. 1. The words 'poor person' as used in this act shall be construed to mean one who has no property, exempt or otherwise, and who is unable, because of physical or mental disabilities or age, to earn a livelihood, or a person who has some means but is eligible to receive relief or assistance granted under the provisions of the social welfare act.... The words 'dependent parent' as used in this act shall be construed to mean a poor person whose estate is insufficient to maintain him and who has an adult child....
- "Sec. 2. The husband, wife, father, mother and children of any poor person, being of sufficient ability, shall jointly or severally relieve, maintain and support the poor person . . . in such manner as shall be approved by the county department of social welfare of the county in which the poor person is settled or is living.
- "Sec. 19. No person shall be required to furnish a parent with maintenance and support if it is proven that such parent abandoned, deserted, or wilfully refused or neglected to support and maintain him while an infant under 16 years of age."

### Section 76, Act 280:

"This act shall not be construed to relieve the liability for support by relatives under the provisions of chapter 1 of Act No. 146 of the Public Acts of 1925.... The terms of chapter 1 with respect to liability for support by relatives may be invoked in connection with any form of public aid or relief administered under this act."

### Section 26, Act 280:

ec:

1

"Old age assistance shall be given to any person who . . . . (d) Has no spouse, child, other person, association, society or corporation legally or contractually responsible under the laws of this state for his support and found by the county bureau to be able to support him:

Provided, That if such spouse, child, other person, association, society or corporation is partially able to support the applicant, such partial support shall be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of the assistance."

In determining eligibility for any category of assistance, the county bureau must consider the ability of legally responsible relatives to support, fully or in part, persons applying for or receiving such assistance. This determination must be made whether the relative lives in Michigan or elsewhere. All pertinent information regarding the circumstances of responsible relatives and the conclusions reached as to their ability to provide support are to be included in the case record according to the requirements of Item 360.

The definition of who is a legally responsible relative may be found in the citations from Act 146 above. With respect to a dependent parent, a child is not a legally responsible relative until he is an adult, in other words 21 years of age.

Neither is a son or daughter to be considered legally responsible if it can be established that the parent in question wilfully failed to support the child while under 16 years of age, as provided in Section 19 quoted above from Act 146. In order to apply this provision, the county bureau must:

1. Secure as much information as possible as to whether the parent did actually abandon, desert, or wilfully refuse or neglect to support (when able) the child while still under 16 (See Item 264 for discussion of what constitutes abandonment or desertion); and 2. Secure an evaluation of this information by the prosecuting attorney or the probate judge and a ruling that the son or daughter is not legally responsible.

A. <u>Basic Procedures</u>. Under the provisions of the law cited above, the county bureau is required to make a positive determination with respect to the ability of each responsible relative to contribute to the client's support. The client and his relatives are expected to participate in this determination, and their responsibility to do so must be discussed at the earliest opportunity. It is important that the client be fully informed of the various courses of action which may be taken and of the decisions which he must make or share with the bureau as the investigation proceeds.

The following procedures are basic to the determination of eligibility and the amount of the grant in all categories in connection with the possibility of partial or full support by responsible relatives. It will not be possible or necessary to use all these procedures in any given case. Each numbered item begins with the description of a certain set of circumstances, and when these are found to exist in a particular case, the procedures given in that item are to be applied.

- 1. When the relative has been determined able to contribute a certain amount, the "expected contribution" is to be considered as income, except when the contribution is not forthcoming and a judicial review has been requested.
- 2. When there is reason to believe the relative has some ability, but the bureau is unable to secure sufficient information to make a specific determination, or in the case of the self-employed relative, when the bureau is convinced that the information presented does not reveal his actual ability to contribute, the application is to be denied, or the grant cancelled, except when a judicial review has been requested.
- 3. When the client wishes to have the probate court determine the ability of relatives to help, he is to sign Form SB-25H, Request for Judicial Review. This form may also be used by the responsible relative who wishes to request a judicial review although any statement in writing to that effect will be acceptable. In case the client is seriously ill or senile, his spouse may sign the request; if there is no spouse, or if the spouse is also ill or senile, the bureau may initiate legal action on behalf of the client.
- 4. When a judicial review has been requested, whether by the client, the relative, or the bureau, the bureau action otherwise indicated, i.e., denial, cancellation or reduction of grant is <u>not</u> to be put into effect pending the outcome of legal action. (Contributions actually forthcoming must, of course, be budgeted.) In the case of an application, assistance is to be granted if the client is otherwise eligible. Reinvestigation of an active case is to be considered completed with respect to the ability of relatives to provide support.
- 5. When the decision made in 1 or 2 will result in reduction or cancellation of a grant and judicial review is not requested, the client is to receive one more check before the action is put into effect, in order to allow an adjustment period in case the help from relatives is not forthcoming.

More detailed discussion of the various steps in the investigation or reinvestigation of relatives' ability to provide support is given below under the headings: B. Information from the Client, C. Information from the Relative, D. Information from Other Sources, E. Determination of Contribution, F. Legal Action, G. Support from Spouse, H. Support from Parents, I. Support from Relatives Living in Other States, and J. Relatives in Military Service.

- B. <u>Information from the Client</u>. The bureau is expected to obtain from the client himself as much information as possible regarding the financial resources and obligations of relatives, and regarding any contributions which are being received. If this information conclusively shows the relative is unable to contribute, it may be unnecessary to contact the relative at the current determination of eligibility. However, the bureau must contact relatives to determine their circumstances according to the following instructions:
  - 1. All relatives must be contacted at original application.

- 2. No further contact is required with any relative for whom current information furnished by the client shows conclusively that the relative has no ability to contribute, and the bureau has no evidence to the contrary. Examples: a daughter who is receiving ADC; relative is an inmate of a mental or penal institution; relative is unemployable because of a disabling illness or injury. Basis for the decision is to be clearly set forth in the case record.
- 3. At reapplication or request for reinstatement, no contact is required (until the next regular reinvestigation) with any relative from whom a statement has been received within six months prior to the date of reapplication or request, nor with any relative coming under # 2.
- 4. Relatives currently making a regular voluntary contribution or expected to contribute on bureau standards must be contacted at each reinvestigation.
- 5. Relatives who have income but are found unable to contribute, and who are making no regular voluntary contribution, are to be contacted only at alternate reinvestigations.

Form SB-25, Statement of Responsible Relative, is furnished to enable the bureau to correspond with relatives, and to provide a convenient method for the relative to return the necessary information to the bureau. A copy of the folder, "What is Expected of Relatives?" (Form SB-25G), is to be enclosed when this form is sent to a responsible relative. It should be made clear to the client that this contact with relatives, including the possibility of legal action, is an essential part of the determination of eligibility to receive or continue to receive assistance. Such contact is not to be made against the client's wishes, however, and if he is unwilling for the bureau to investigate the relative's circumstances, it is not possible to determine eligibility as to need for assistance. In the case of an applicant, the application must be withdrawn or denied. In an active case, the grant must be cancelled.

It is important that the whole question of relative responsibility be thoroughly discussed with the applicant at the intake interview, and that necessary clearance with relatives be made promptly thereafter, so the client may be advised at the earliest date of the bureau's findings. On reinvestigation of active cases, it may be possible to complete correspondence with relatives prior to the home call, so that the determination of each relative's ability may be discussed fully at that time.

When the bureau finds that the current whereabouts of a relative is unknown, i.e., neither his address or place of employment can be determined, the determination of eligibility may be considered complete, provided the bureau recording on the SB-25 shows the following information:

- 1. The bureau is satisfied the client has furnished all the information he has concerning his last contact with the relative, and
- 2. The client has attempted to locate the relative through other relatives and other possible sources, but without success.

At each reinvestigation the bureau must carry out and record efforts to determine from the client the current whereabouts of such relatives.

C. <u>Information from the Relative</u>. Whenever it is possible to do so, it is usually more satisfactory to discuss the relative's circumstances in a personal interview. If a relative comes to the office, or is present in the home during an interview, this opportunity for interviewing him should be utilized. Such interviews should stress that availability of support from relatives depends not only upon legal obligation but upon the responsibility which one member of a family feels for another. Every effort should be made to appeal to this sense of responsibility.

Form SB-25 is to be used for recording the basic data regarding the relative's circumstances and also the bureau's computation of his ability to contribute. This form is to be completed

and returned by the relative who does not wish to or is unable to arrange for a personal interview. When he requests an interview, the caseworker is to go over the SB-25 with the relative and be sure that sufficient information is recorded so that the relative's ability to contribute can be determined. In the case of an out-county relative who requests an interview in his own county, he is to be provided with the address of the bureau there. The out-county bureau is expected to secure and forward the same information as it would require for its own cases, and yet make it clear to the relative that the bureau in the county where the client lives has the responsibility for making the final determination. The out-county bureau is not to complete any part of the "Bureau's Computation" on the SB-25.

If the necessary information is not forthcoming from the relative within 15 days after sending Form SB-25, assistance must be denied or cancelled on the basis that need cannot be determined, unless a judicial review is requested. The bureau need not wait the full 15 days to make this decision if at any point the relative advises he does not intend to furnish the requested information, and sufficient information cannot be secured from other sources. On the other hand, when the relative fails to furnish requested information, the bureau's findings may be based upon information from other sources as described in D below, when such sources are available to the bureau. When the 15-day period has passed without response, and other factors of the reinvestigation are not yet completed, the use of other sources should be explored to avoid the necessity of court action if possible.

On the other hand, at any time that sufficient information is obtained from any source, the amount of the expected contribution is to be computed according to instructions under "E. Determination of Contribution."

In determining the relative's gross income in order to measure his ability to contribute, his own statement is to be accepted unless the bureau has reason to question its accuracy. When the relative's statement shows a difference between annual earnings and earnings in recent weeks or months, the bureau is to use the lower figure. When the bureau has reason to question the accuracy of the relative's statement, such sources as pay stubs, income tax statements, or statements of employers may be examined if available. When there is a difference in verified earnings between annual and current income, the lower figure is to be used. However, when the relative's statement and the verified information do not agree, the verified information is to be used.

There may be some situations in which, although the relative may give information willingly, the bureau may be unable to determine his ability to contribute. Examples of these types of situations include:

- 1. The relative who operates what appears to be a thriving business but who pleads little or no ability to contribute,
- 2. The self-employed relative who contends that his net income is small because it is necessary to reinvest business earnings in maintenance or expansion of the business,
- 3. The relative who reports wages much smaller than the known wage rate paid by his employer, or by others for similar positions,
- 4. The relative whose apparent living standard is much higher than would be possible with his reported income,
- 5. The "retired" relative living at a high standard on income from investments which are difficult to determine or evaluate.

If the bureau has made all possible efforts to determine the ability of such relative, such as by comparison of known incomes from similar business or positions, and is satisfied the relative is able to make a contribution although he is unwilling to do so, the application must be denied or the grant cancelled on the basis that eligibility as to need for assistance cannot be determined, unless a judicial review is requested.

- D. <u>Information from Other Sources</u>. If it is impossible to obtain the necessary information from the relative himself, or there is reason to question his statement, the bureau's findings may be based on information secured from other sources, such as verification of wages from his employer (Form SB-38, Verification of Employment, may be used for this purpose) or information on average earnings for a comparable job. When a determination is made on the basis of information from other sources, the relative should be advised of it so that he may present more adequate data if he wishes.
- E. Determination of Contribution. The amount a responsible relative is considered able to contribute to the support of the client depends on the relative's income, the size of his own family, and any unusual financial circumstances peculiar to his situation. In recognition of these factors, the Department has developed the Relatives' Contribution Schedule given in Item 333, Tables 7 to 17 inclusive, as the basis for determining the ability of relatives to provide support. There is a separate table for the employed married woman and for each size family from the single relative to the family of ten persons. Each table is set up in five columns: Gross Income, Living Cost, Reserve, Income Balance, and Contribution. All figures are monthly.

The "Gross Income" column is, of course, the key to each schedule and must be determined for the relative whose ability is under consideration before the table for his size family can be used. As will be seen below, when "adjustments" are made for certain types of unusual expenses which the relative may have, then the "Adjusted Gross" is the amount used to find the proper line in the gross income column. (See also Form SB-25, under "Bureau's Computation.") It is to be noted that each amount in the gross income column is followed by a hyphen which indicates an interval of \$5. For example, \$450 - represents the income interval \$450 - 454.99.

The "Living Cost" column represents the basic expense to the relative of providing for his own family, and the amount varies, of course, from table to table according to the size of the family. Within each table, this cost varies also at the different income levels as the income tax and social security tax figures increase. The living cost scale is based on studies by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and takes into consideration all the normal living costs common to most families in which there is one wage earner: food, clothing, ordinary shelter, household expenses (including replacements), ordinary medical care, transportation (permits ownership and operation of an automobile), and school expenses (through high school), personal necessities, income tax, life insurance, recreation, and employment expenses such as social security, shop insurance, union dues, etc.

The "Reserve" column figures constitute 10% of the respective gross income amounts (computed on the mid-point of the income interval), up to a maximum of \$50. It is recognized that each relative has certain obligations on behalf of his own family in terms of payments on indebtedness (other than those contemplated under "unusual expenses" below), savings, additional insurance, or other provisions for the future. The reserve amount is intended to allow for this type of obligation before expecting a contribution from the relative toward the support of a client.

"Income Balance," as given in the fourth column of the schedule, is the margin of income left after deducting living cost and reserve amounts from gross income (again using the mid-point). This is the amount which the relative presumably has available after providing for the basic needs of his own family.

The "Contribution" figure given in the last column of the schedule is the amount which the relative is considered able to contribute monthly to the support of the client. This amount is arrived at by dividing the income balance by the number in the relative's family <u>plus one</u>; uneven amounts have been adjusted to the next lower 50 cents. The theory of this is that the amount of "free income" is not <u>all</u> considered as a potential resource to the client but that it might be <u>shared equally</u> among the members of the relative's family <u>and</u> the client. In actual practice, it will be seen that the client's "portion" may be shared with other legal dependents of the relative not living in his household. This method of computing the expected contribution gives additional assurance that the needs of the relative's own family are recognized and "protected" in determining the responsibility of the relative toward the client.

As indicated by the construction of the schedule, the amount of the relative's expected contribution is determined according to his gross income, or according to the adjusted gross if there are unusual expenses, and according to the number of persons in his own family (includes the relative and those persons legally dependent upon him for support, except the client, if living together as a family group.) Stepchildren living in the home may also be considered in the family group even though the relative is not legally responsible for their support. The relative's spouse is always to be included in the family group unless self-supporting, i.e., has gross income in excess of \$100 per month. (See discussion below regarding combined income computation.)

Unusual expenses are those recognized as not included in "normal living costs." "Adjustments" from gross income are to be made for the following types of expenses incurred by the relative for himself or for members of his own family as defined above. The amount paid monthly by the relative is to be considered, whether the expenditure is to meet current bills or to retire obligations incurred for this type of expense.

1. Medical or dental expenses in excess of the following monthly schedule. These expenses are not to be evaluated on assistance standards, and may include cost of hospital and medical insurance, practitioner fees such as for Christian Science practitioners, house-keeping and nursing care due to illness, and other emergency or chronic medical costs.

Size of family	Ordinary medical	Size of family	Ordinary medical
1	\$ 7.50	6	\$25.00
<b>2</b>	11.00	7	28.50
3	14.50	8	32.00
4	18.00	9	35.50
5	21.50	10	39.00

- 2. Hospital or funeral expenses not covered by insurance. Note: the dependent for whom such expenditures are made need not have been living in the relative's home; this is an exception to the general rule.
- 3. That part of shelter costs which is in excess of \$65 per month. This expense must relate to the home in which the relative lives, and may include: rent; taxes; insurance; payments on mortgages or contracts; repairs, replacements, or remodeling (including plumbing and heating equipment).
- 4. Special educational expenses, for items over and above the usual public school costs, incurred on behalf of any member of the family group including the relative himself.

  Example: child in college or in a private school such as a parochial school. When the person in school is living away from home, he is still to be counted as a member of the relative's family in selecting the appropriate table of the Contribution Schedule even though the educational expenses may include board and room.
- 5. Retirement deductions in excess of the current Social Security figure for an employee (as opposed to a self-employed person).
- 6. Mandatory payments, other than for support of legal dependents, such as garnishments ordered by a court.
- 7. Expenses for child care when the employed relative has no spouse in the home, as for a baby-sitter, housekeeper, or cost at a day care center.
- 8. Extra living expenses incurred by the relative in the performance of job duties for which he is not reimbursed. Example: railway train employee who has a layover at the end of his run, away from home. If he is reimbursed, no unusual expense is allowable, but the

reimbursement amount is not to be included as part of his gross income in determining the expected contribution. However, if this reimbursement is not paid separately from regular wages, reduction in gross income cannot be recognized unless the relative presents a statement from his employer indicating the amount of such special compensation.

Adjustments for expenses other than those listed above may be made by the county bureau only by permission in writing from the state office. Requests for consideration of such expenses are to be submitted to the area representative in duplicate.

After adjustments have been made for unusual expenses, if any, the adjusted gross income is the figure to be used in turning to the proper line on the contribution schedule.

If the responsible relative's monthly income is \$1200 or more, and the client's needs are not met by expecting the contribution indicated on the last line of the schedule, necessary data on gross income, size of family, unusual expenses, etc. is to be submitted for computation in the state office. These requests are to be sent to the area representative in duplicate. Similar requests are to be submitted for relatives with families larger than 10.

When the wife of a responsible relative is self-supporting, she is not to be included as a member of his family group in applying the relatives' contribution schedule. When a married daughter is the responsible relative and both she and her husband are employed, the husband is considered as having responsibility for the support of the children, if any, and for the maintenance of the household. Therefore the daughter is considered able to contribute more than a single person with comparable income. For this reason a special table No. 7, "Married woman," is included in Item 333 to determine her expected contribution. Adjustments from her gross income are to be limited to unusual expenses incurred on behalf of the married woman herself. In either of these situations, however, if the income of the non-responsible spouse is made available, the county bureau is to compute the expected contribution on the basis of the combined incomes (See SB-25). The additional adjustment of \$100 from gross income in this computation is to provide for the expenses of earning the second income. However, if the spouse's gross income does not exceed \$100 per month, it is to be disregarded and only the single income computation used. When the combined computation is used, the single income column is also to be completed, and whichever resulting contribution is smaller is the one to be expected. This avoids any possibility of expecting a larger contribution from the relative than his own income, excluding the spouse as a dependent as well as the spouse's income, would justify.

An employed married woman who has living with her a dependent parent, or a child by a previous marriage, is entitled to consider such person a member of her family. Her expected contribution is to be based on the schedule for that size family, even though her husband is considered responsible for maintenance of the household expenses. A combined computation in such instances is to include legal dependents of both husband and wife if living in the home.

If the responsible relative, or his spouse in case of a combined computation, is over 60 years of age, the expected contribution is to be reduced \$10 below the amount shown in the schedule. If the resulting amount is less than \$5, no contribution is to be expected or budgeted except as voluntarily made.

When the relative contributes support to another legal dependent or stepchild outside his home, the expected contribution to the client is to be reduced by the actual amount of the contribution to the other person, provided that one of the following circumstances is found to exist:

- 1. Such support is in compliance with a court order, or
- 2. The relative furnishes sufficient information to show the person would be in need on assistance standards if the contribution were not made.

If the relative's spouse is expected to contribute to her dependent parent who is also on assistance, the total of the expected contributions is not to be greater than the computation of their ability based upon combined income.

If the relative is found able to make a contribution, and there are two or more persons applying for or receiving public assistance for whose support he is legally responsible, the expected contribution may be allocated according to his wishes, <u>provided</u> that the amount allocated to any one such dependent may not exceed that person's needs, according to assistance standards, after other income has been deducted.

When a contribution is expected from a relative through use of schedules in Item 333, and the relative contributes to the client in kind, the expected contribution is to be reduced according to the following instructions:

- 1. When the relative contributes in kind an item, other than shelter, which is allowable on assistance standards, the expected contribution is to be reduced by the actual cost of the item to the relative or the amount the bureau would have budgeted, whichever is smaller.
- 2. When the relative furnishes shelter in kind to the client outside the relative's home, in property owned or being purchased by the relative, the expected contribution is to be reduced by 50% of the county shelter maximum for the type of shelter involved.
- 3. When the client and the relative live together in the relative's home, and the client is furnished shelter there without cost, the expected contribution is to be reduced as follows: for the individual OAA, AB, or AD client, 50% of the county shelter maximum for a heated sleeping room; for a married couple or ADC eligible group, 50% of the county shelter maximum for a heated, furnished apartment.

When the bureau has determined that a responsible relative is able to make a contribution to the support of the client, the amount of the expected contribution is to be budgeted as income, unless a judicial review is requested. Provided, of course, that when the relative is making a contribution in excess of the amount expected, the amount actually available to the client is to be budgeted as income. Both the client and the relative are to be informed of the amount of the expected contribution and of its effect on the application or the grant. If the findings will result in denial of an application, this decision is to be explained to the applicant in a personal interview so that full opportunity is offered for discussion and understanding of the judicial review procedure. When a grant must be reduced or cancelled, the bureau's decision is to be explained personally to the recipient unless the caseworker and the supervisor agree that the judicial review procedure has already been adequately discussed during the current reinvestigation.

In all instances, the reduction of grant or the denial or cancellation of assistance is to be confirmed in writing to the client. (See also Item 300.) In case of the recipient, he is to be advised that he will receive one more check before the reduction or cancellation becomes effective. Copies of Form SB-25H, Request for Judicial Review, are to be enclosed with such letters, or made available at other appropriate occasions, so the client may request legal action if he so desires. It must be made clear to the client that the bureau's action will be held in abeyance if he requests a judicial review, except for budgeting of contributions which are actually forthcoming.

Notice to the relative is to be given by use of form letter SB-25E. In addition to the amount of the expected contribution, the county bureau must insert in the letter an explanation of how the application or the grant will be affected by the contribution(s) from the relative(s). An alternate form letter SB-25D is provided to notify the relative of denial or cancellation of assistance when he fails to answer the bureau's letters requesting information. Individualized letters will be necessary in some instances, such as when the relative does reply but does not furnish sufficient information for the bureau to make a determination.

### F. Legal Action

### Chapter I, Section 3, Act 146, P.A. 1925:

"Upon the failure of any relative to relieve and maintain any such poor person, it shall be the duty of the county department of social welfare where such poor person may be settled, by the social welfare board or by the director or by the supervisor of social aid, to apply with the advice and assistance of the prosecuting attorney to the probate court of the county where such poor person or relative may dwell or such poor person has his or her legal settlement, for an order to compel such relief; of which application notice shall be given as provided by law. A dependent parent with the approval of the prosecuting attorney may also apply to the probate court where such dependent parent dwells or has his legal settlement for such an order."

### Section 77b, Act 280:

"Any relative determined by the county department of social welfare legally responsible under the laws of this state for the support of an applicant for or recipient of old age assistance, within 30 days of receipt of notice of such determination, may appeal to the probate court of the county in which the applicant for or recipient of old age assistance is a resident for a determination by the court of legal responsibility under the laws of this state for support. The probate court shall have jurisdiction to affirm, modify or reverse the determination of the county department of social welfare, and shall have power to enforce its orders, which shall be final and binding upon the county department of social welfare . . . . Any order entered under the provisions of this section may be amended, suspended, revoked or confirmed by the court when the financial circumstances of the respective parties so require, upon application made in such form and manner as the court shall prescribe . . . ."

When a person applies for assistance in any category, the county bureau is required, under Section 76 of Act 280, to determine whether responsible relatives of such person are able to provide support, and is authorized to give assistance only when, and to the extent, such relatives are unable to do so. However, the bureau has no enforcement powers, and the legal authority which has jurisdiction (under Act 146, P.A. 1925 as amended) is the county probate court. In certain cases, support from a husband may be enforced in circuit court as described below under G.

Section 3 of Act 146 cited above indicates two types of applications for probate court action in connection with failure of relatives to provide support to bureau clients for whom they are legally responsible: 1. application by the bureau on behalf of the client; 2. application by a dependent parent to secure support from his adult children. However, in order to relieve aged clients of legal details which would be burdensome and difficult, as well as to simplify procedure, the bureau is to make such application on behalf of any client who requests a judicial review of his relatives' ability to contribute.

Section 77b, Act 280, also cited above, provides further that the relative who has been found able to make a contribution may appeal to the probate court for a review of the bureau's findings. This provision is limited, however, to the relatives of old age assistance clients. Here again, in order to simplify procedure and also to offer a similar opportunity to the relatives of clients in other categories, the bureau is to apply for a probate court determination at the written request of any responsible relative who is not satisfied with the agency's decision with regard to his ability to contribute.

As indicated in previous sections of this Item, the bureau is to hold in abeyance the denial of an application, or the reduction or cancellation of a grant, due to expected support from relatives, provided it has been decided to request a judicial determination of the relatives' ability. This permits

the bureau to ignore expected contributions which are not in fact available to meet the client's needs, pending the outcome of legal action. However, since the client may not wish to have legal action taken, even though he might benefit financially, the bureau will ordinarily initiate such action on the client's behalf only when he signs the Request for Judicial Review, Form SB-25H. (See Section A, Basic Procedures, above for discussion of situations in which the bureau might make this decision independently.) It should be made clear to the client in any discussion of the judicial review procedure, however, that any responsible relative may request a judicial determination even though the client may not desire such action.

When a judicial review is requested by the client or relative, or when the bureau considers such action necessary on behalf of an ill or senile client, the proceedings are to be initiated in the county where the client resides. The application or petition form should be available at the court; if it is not, the bureau is to consult the prosecuting attorney who is expected to approve the petition and to rule on any other points of law which may be involved. The county supervisor or his authorized representative is to sign the petition. The petition form usually contains some general allegations as to the ability of the responsible relatives to provide support. The bureau must be prepared to present more specific information concerning each relative's ability at the request of the prosecutor or the court. Although detailed information as to the relative's circumstances may not be available, the bureau will probably be expected to show, at least, that he is employed, and if possible to give his place of employment, type of employment, estimated earnings, etc.

When a court order for support has been issued, the amount set by the court is to be considered available income to the client, and the order is to be binding upon the bureau until it is altered or revoked by the court. However, the bureau is not relieved of its responsibility to review the circumstances of the recipient's relatives at each reinvestigation or when information comes to its attention that a relative's circumstances have improved. When the relative's circumstances have improved to the extent that the expected contribution computed on the current information exceeds by \$10 or more the prior amount expected on bureau standards at the time the judicial determination was made, the bureau is to petition the court (under Section 7 of Act 146) for revision of the order. When the relative believes that his circumstances have changed so that he is less able to contribute, it is his responsibility to petition the court for revision of the order.

If the prosecutor or the probate judge declines to consider a petition for support, there may be no further legal recourse. In general, it is hoped that courts and prosecutors will act within 90 days of a referral. If the prosecutor consistently fails to assist the bureau or the dependent person in petitioning for support, or the judge consistently fails to make a determination despite the availability of information showing that the relative has some ability, the county bureau is to report the situation to the area representative for possible referral to the Attorney General.

When there is no issue insofar as the bureau is concerned with regard to support from relatives, as for example when the client would be eligible for the maximum grant even after budgeting expected contributions, there is no need to consider legal action to satisfy bureau requirements. However:

1. If the client wishes assistance in taking legal action, the bureau is to provide such service upon request.

2. The bureau is expected to have a working agreement with the county department as to who will take the initiative when the department is supplementing and the client requests legal action.

G. Support from Spouse. If an OAA client is living with a spouse (not living apart due to estrangement), any income of the spouse in excess of that required to meet his expenses on assistance standards is to be considered available for the support of the client. No other legal dependents of either husband or wife can be considered in OAA budgeting.

In AB or AD, if the client is living with a spouse (not living apart due to an estrangement), any income of the spouse in excess of that necessary to meet his personal requirements on assistance standards may be applied to his legal dependents provided they are in need as defined in Item 325. If a spouse

has legal dependents outside the home for whom a court has ordered the spouse to pay support, the spouse's income in excess of that necessary to meet his personal requirements may be applied also to those legal dependents.

Estranged Spouse. In any category, if the client and spouse are separated (living apart because of an estranged relationship), the procedures given above in sections A through F are to be used in determining the spouse's ability to contribute. However, the prosecutor may advise that other legal procedures than the Poor Law may be invoked with regard to support from a spouse, and his decision regarding the type of legal action which should be used is considered final. (If ADC for children is involved, see Items 263, 264, 265.)

### H. Support from Parents.

AB, AD, and OAA. Ability of the client's parents to contribute is always to be determined according to responsible relative standards as outlined in sections A through F above.

ADC. In ADC the ability of the client's parents to contribute is to be determined as indicated below:

- 1. Use assistance standards:
  - a. In the case of an unmarried mother under 18 only if she is living with the parent.
  - b. In the case of any other unmarried minor under 18, regardless of living arrangement.
- 2. Use responsible relative standards:
  - a. In the case of an unmarried mother under 18 living elsewhere than with the parent.
  - b. When the client has been married, regardless of age or living arrangement.
  - c. When the client is 18 years of age or over, regardless of living arrangement.

In respect to support for the child of the unmarried mother from its absent father, policies in Item 265 are to be applied.

I. Support from Relatives Living in Other States. The enforcement of obligations for support may be extended to other states through Act 8, Public Acts of 1952 as amended, known as the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA). Such reciprocal legislation has now been adopted in all of the 50 states and in the other "jurisdictions" of Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

The ability of responsible relatives living in other states is to be determined by the county bureau in essentially the same manner as for relatives living in Michigan. The chief difference is that legal action may not be possible under the laws of some states, and that initial action under URESA is begun in circuit court rather than in probate court.

The regular form letter SB-25 is to be used for corresponding with relatives living in other states. However, if the necessary information is not received from the relative or from other sources by the end of 30 days (even though the form stipulates 15 days), or when sufficient information is available from other sources, regular procedures described in sections A through F are to be followed. Interstate inquiries through the state office, Correspondence Division, are to be limited to requests to ascertain the address and/or the place of employment of the relative. Interstate correspondence services are on a reciprocal basis, and therefore we can request of other state agencies only such services as we are willing and able to provide for them. In order to conserve time for the most essential processes such as client interviews and reinvestigations of eligibility, the states have mutually agreed not to request interviews with relatives in other states for the purpose of seeking financial assistance. If the necessary information cannot be secured by direct correspondence with the relative, the county bureau is to use information from other sources or move on to legal action if possible.

Even when the other state has reciprocal legislation it may not be possible to enforce support unless the specific duty of support involved is required by law in the other state. The possibility of taking such action is much greater in case the relative formerly resided in Michigan and a court order for support was obtained before he left the state. For information as to the basic duties of support imposed by law in other states, the bureau should refer to the latest edition of "Reciprocal State Legislation to Enforce the Support of Dependents" published by the Council of State Governments. If there is no copy of this booklet in the bureau office, the bureau should inquire of the area representative.

Under Act 8 it is one of the duties of the county prosecuting attorney to handle URESA proceedings "In all instances in which a public support burden has been incurred or is threatened...." The bureau is to consult him on any questions involving a petition for support under URESA and to provide information on the relative's circumstances as in Section F, Legal Action, above. The client's request for a judicial review is to be considered effective when he signs the SB-25H, although it will also be necessary for him to sign the support petition if URESA action is determined to be feasible.

In the case of an applicant for assistance, an SB-25 is to be sent to the responsible relative even though he lives in a state where legal action is not possible and his ability to contribute therefore must be determined on a voluntary basis. (See Section B above.)

J. Relatives in Military Service. Since responsible relatives who are in military service are not under the jurisdiction of civil authorities, consideration of their ability to provide support must be handled on a voluntary basis. However, the client is to be encouraged to make every possible effort to secure a "family allowance" or allotment from the relative in service. Local veterans' service officers or Red Cross chapters are to be consulted for assistance in making contact with the relative or with his commanding officer in this connection.

# 新文学学 を表現 を表現 を表現 を表現 とこれできません (Single Person)

item 333 Table 8 (Front)

ol z ol z

0e. ii 000. i

= =	888	3 B B	8 B	8	88	2 G	20	20	8	8	က္ခ	20	20	8	8	8	20	20	20	3 8	3	8	20	20	၁ ၁	3 8	3 8	ያ የ	გ გ	8.8	3
CONTRI-	130.	135.	139.	141.	143.	145.00	148.	150.	152.	154	155.	157.50	159.	•	•	165.	166.	168.	•	. 2/ [		176.	177.	179.	181.	103.	000	2 2 3	188.	96	136.
HCOME	260.86	271.81 275.46	279.11	282.76	286.41	290.06	297.36	301.01	304.66	308.31	311.96	315.61	319.26	322.91	326.56	330.21	333.86	337.51	341.16	344.81	340.40	352.11	355.76	359.41	363.06	370 36	370.30	3/3.9/	377.44	380.91	504.50
2	50.00	20.03	50.00			20.00				50.00	20.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	• •	50.00	•		8.6	3.00	20.00			20.00				2 2 3 8 8	•	•
LIVING	331.64	335.69	338.39	339.74	341.09	342.44 343.79	345.14	346.49	347.84	349.19	350.54	351.89	353.24	354.59	355.94	357.29	358.64	359.99	361.34	362.69	304.04	365.39	366.74	368.09	369.44	370.79	972 53	375.33	3/3.00	3/6.39	3/0.16
67 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	640 <b>-</b> 645-	655-	- 665	-029	675-	685-	-069	- 269	200	705-	710-	715-	720-	725-	730-	735	740-	745-	750-	760		765-	?	775-	780-	7007	700	- 66/	- 200 800	- co	2 5
CONTRI-	65.50	26.50 20.50 30.50	73.50	75.50	77.00	29.60 00.00	83.00	85.00	•		•	92.50	94.50	96.50	98.00	100.00	102.00	104.00	106.00	108.00	06.601	111.50	113.50	115.50	117.50	3.65	30.121	123.00	124.50	126.50	128.50
HICOME	131.19	137.85	147.84	151.17	154.75	158.58	166.24	170.07		•	•	185.39	189.22	193.05	196.88	200.71	204:54	208.37	212.20	216.03	219.86	223.69	227.52	231.35	235.18	243 64	242.01	246.26	249.91	253.56	17.762
RESERVE	46.75	47.75	49.25	49.75	50.00	20.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	•	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	30.06	50.00	50.00	20.00	20.00	3 8	9.6	50.00	•	20.00	
LIVIES COST	289.56 290.73		295.41	296.58	297.75	300.09	301.26	302.43	303.60	304.77	305.94	307.11	308.28	309.45	310.62	311.79	312.96	314.13	315.30	316.47	317.04	318.81	319.98	321.15	322.32	323.34	324.09	326.24	327.59	328.94	330.29
GROSS	465-	475- 480-	490-	495-	500-	505- 510-	515-	520-	525-	530-	535-	540-	545-	0	552-	ပ္ပါ	65	2	575-	ည္က	g Q	590-	595-	-009	605-	-010		-029	625-	630-	633-
CONTRI- BUTION	5.00	8.6.8	13.50		1	18.50	• •	24.00	•	•	•	31.00			36.50	•		•	43.50	•	47.00	•	•	•	53.50	•1	57.00	58.50	•	62.00	m.
NCOME	9.99	16.86	23.88	30.90	. •	37.92	• 1 •	•	<del>-</del>	55.47	œ.	65.49	99.99		73.02				87.06			97.59	101.10	104.55	107.88	• •	•	117.87		124.53	7
ROFRYE	29.25 29.75	30.25	•	• •	•	33.25 33.75	• 1 •	•	•	•	•	7.		7	7	7	7.	7	40.25	<u>ر</u> .	?	•	•	•	43.25	•	. •	•	ر ا	•	9
000 L R O O O	ينين و	255.39 256.38			•	261.33 262.32		•			•	7	2	2	2	2	2	7	275.19	_	-	278.16	279.15	280.20	281.37				286.05		
# X # 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	290. 295.	305-	315.	320-	325-	330-	340-	345-	320-	352-	360-	365-	370-	375-	380-	385-	390-	392-	400-	405-	410-	415-	420-	425-	430-	435-	- 440	445	450-	455-	<b>4</b> 00-

### RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE - (Single Person)

Table 8 (Back)

l tem 333

CONT RI-304.50 306.00 307.50 309.00 310.50 311.50 8UT10# BALANCE 615.34 618.19 623.89 626.74 HCONE 621.04 612.49 RESERVE 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 512.16 507.86 510.01 518.61 520.76 LIVING 516.46 COST INCOME GR0 88 1190-1165-1170-1175-1180-1185-1195-CONT RI-251.00 252.50 254.50 256.00 257.50 290.00 291.50 293.00 294.50 296.00 297.50 299.00 300.50 301.50 259.00 260.50 262.00 263.50 265.00 266.50 268.00 270.00 271.50 274.50 276.00 277.50 279.00 281.50 282.00 283.50 285.50 287.00 BUT 10H BALANCE 555.55 558.65 563.75 564.85 502.85 505.95 509.05 512.15 515.25 524.55 527.65 530.75 540.05 549.35 552.45 567.95 571.05 583.45 586.55 589.65 592.54 595.39 598.24 601.09 603.94 606.79 521.45 533.85 580.35 HCOME 543.15 536.95 RESERVE 50.00 439.65 445.35 451.05 452.95 454.85 456.75 458.65 473.85 475.75 479.55 489.05 490.95 492.85 494.96 503.56 443.45 462.45 468.15 470.05 471.95 477.65 481.45 483.35 485.25 LIVING 460.55 501.41 149.15 187.15 499.26 164.35 166.25 COST INCOME 6 RO 8 S 1120-1125-1130-1135-1140-995-005 010 1020-1025-1030-1035-1040-045 1050-1055-1065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1095-1105 1115 1145 150 1155-1160-1015 090 CONTRI-193.50 195.50 197.00 202.00 204.00 205.50 207.00 209.00 210.50 212.00 214.00 215.50 217.00 223.50 225.50 227.00 199.00 218.50 220.50 222.00 228.50 230.50 232.00 233.50 235.00 237.00 238.50 240.00 242.00 243.50 245.00 246.50 248.00 BUTION BALANCE 414.79 424.69 427.99 441.19 464.29 470.89 474.19 477.49 480.79 484.09 487.35 490.45 493.55 496.65 387.85 394.79 398.26 401.59 408.19 457.69 460.99 INCOME 454.39 411.49 104.89 421.39 431.29 447.79 451.09 RESERVE 50.00 379.65 381.18 432.05 433.95 435.85 437.75 LIVING 426.71 428.41 430.15 384.24 385.91 421.61 423.31 425.01 389.31 391.01 392.71 394.41 397.81 399.51 404.61 406.31 408.01 416.51 418.21 419.91 382.71 387.61 396.11 401.21 409.71 413.11 414.81 402.91 411.41 COST HCOME G RO 8 S 840-845-850-855-860-865-905-910-915-925-930-935-940-945-950-955-965-975-825-830-870-875-890-895-900-880-885-980-985-835

RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE - (Two Persons)

CONTRI-BUT 10M 128.50 130.00 131.50 132.50 134.00 135.00 136.50 137.50 94.00 95.50 96.50 98.00 100.50 102.00 103.50 104.50 107.50 111.50 111.50 115.50 116.50 118.00 119.50 122.00 123.50 126.00 item 333 Table 9 (Front) HCOME 282.48 286.49 290.50 294.51 298.52 306.54 306.54 310.55 314.56 318.57 322.58 326.59 330.60 342.63 346.64 350.65 354.66 352.68 362.68 370.70 374.71 382.73 386.74 390.75 398.57 402.47 406.27 409.97 413.67 RESERVE 50.00 L 1 V 1 N G C 0 ST 365.02 366.01 367.00 367.99 368.98 369.97 370.96 371.95 372.94 373.93 374.92 375.91 376.90 377.89 379.87 380.86 381.85 382.84 383.83 384.82 385.81 386.80 386.80 389.77 390.76 391.75 392.83 393.93 395.03 396.23 397.53 398.83 GROSS - MCOME 595-700-705-710-715-CONTRI-54.00 55.00 56.50 60.50 63.00 66.00 80.50 83.00 84.50 86.00 87.00 99.00 99.50 68.50 68.50 70.00 71.00 72.50 74.00 75.00 76.50 79.00 47.00 48.50 50.00 51.00 52.50 HCOME 162.18 166.19 170.20 174.21 178.22 182.23 196.24 194.26 242.38 246.39 250.40 254.41 258.42 262.43 266.44 270.45 270.45 202.28 206.29 210.30 214.31 218.32 222.33 226.34 230.35 234.36 RESERVE 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 345.22 346.21 347.20 348.19 349.18 350.17 351.16 352.15 353.14 354.13 335.32 336.31 337.30 338.29 340.27 341.26 342.25 343.24 355.12 356.11 357.10 359.08 360.07 361.06 362.05 363.04 364.03 330.37 331.36 332.35 333.34 LIVIE C08T HCOME 595-600-600-605-605-605-605-605-620-625-635-640-640-520-525-530-535-540-585**-**590. CONTRI-22.50 24.00 25.00 25.00 27.50 27.50 30.00 31.00 33.50 34.50 36.00 37.00 38.00 39.50 40.50 44.50 46.00 10 I TU 10.50 13.00 14.00 15.50 16.50 19.00 20.00 21.50 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 BALANCE 68.62 72.22 75.82 79.42 83.02 86.62 90.22 93.82 14.62 18.22 21.82 25.42 29.02 32.62 36.22 39.82 43.42 47.02 50.62 54.22 57.82 61.42 65.02 INCOME 104.62 108.22 111.80 115.31 118.82 122.33 126.09 130.10 RESERVE 34.75 35.25 35.75 36.25 37.25 37.75 38.25 38.75 39.25 39.75 40.25 42.25 42.75 43.25 44.25 44.75 45.25 45.25 46.25 47.25 47.75 48.25 48.75 49.25 50.00 50.00 50.00 41.25 298.13 299.03 299.93 300.83 C087 302.63 303.53 304.43 306.23 306.23 307.13 308.03 308.93 309.83 311.63 312.53 313.43 314.33 315.23 316.13 317.03 317.93 320.63 321.53 322.45 323.44 324.43 325.42 326.41 327.40 328.39 328.39 GROSS INCOME 345. 350. 355. 360. 365. 375-375-380-385-385-400-400-410-415-420-425-430-435-445-445-455-466-465-465-470-475-480-4880-4880-4880-8500-8500-505-515-

Revised 6-18-54

### RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE - (Two Persons)

Table 9 (Back)

i tem 333

CONTRI-BUT 10H BALANCE INCOME RESERVE LIVING C0 ST HCOHE GR0 88 CONT RI-204.00 205.50 206.50 208.00 209.00 189.50 190.50 192.00 193.00 194.50 197.00 198.00 199.50 200.50 210.50 211.50 213.00 215.50 215.50 216.50 218.00 219.00 220.00 183.50 184.50 185.50 187.00 202.00 BUTION BALANCE 650.47 654.00 657.50 661.00 550.57 554.27 557.97 635.67 639.37 643.07 646.77 565.37 569.07 572.77 583.87 587.57 591.27 598.67 602.37 606.07 609.77 617.17 INCOME 624.57 580.17 613.47 628.27 631.97 561.67 576.47 594.97 620.87 RESERVE 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 88.88.88 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 479.43 480.73 448.23 449.53 450.83 482.03 483.50 485.00 486.50 453.43 454.73 456.03 457.33 461.23 462.53 463.83 465.13 466.43 467.73 469.03 470.33 472.93 474.23 475.53 476.83 458.63 459.93 LIVING 471.63 **52.13** COST INCOME 1170-**GR038** 1180-1185-1190-1195-1130-<u>-</u>8 1120-1125-145-1155-020 555 98 1075-1080-1085-90= . 69 1065-1070 -060 095-105 110 1115-140-1165 CONTRI-15 5.00 156.00 157.50 151.00 58.50 161.00 162.50 163.50 168.50 171.00 173.50 176.00 177.00 178.50 179.50 181.00 140.00 141.50 142.50 144.00 146.50 147.50 148.50 150.00 153.50 65.00 00.991 167.00 174.50 BUTION DALANCE 506.17 513.57 517.27 520.97 524.67 539.47 543.17 546.87 421.07 424.77 428.47 432.17 443.27 446.97 450.67 454.37 458.07 476.57 480.27 487.67 528.37 532.07 535.77 435.87 439.57 461.77 491.37 495.07 498.77 HCOME 469.17 483.97 502.47 465.47 472.87 RESERVE 50.00 410.53 436.53 440.43 443.03 444.33 404.03 405.33 407.93 409.23 415.73 418.33 420.93 424.83 431.33 433.93 435.23 439.13 441.73 LIVING 413.13 414.43 417.03 423.53 426.13 427.43 428.73 430.03 406.63 C0 ST HCOME 68088 905-910-925-930-935 -950-8 900 919-920-955--096 965-970-975-980-880-885-890 895-940-945-990. 995-85 010 1025-1025-1035-1035-1040-985.

Revised 6-18-54

the extra the state of the state of

item 333 Table 10 (Front)

80 000			•	,									Table 10 (Front)	Front)
NOON CO	2 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	RESERVE	INCOME	CONTRI-	GROSS	L 1 V 1 N G	RESERVE	HCOME	CONT R ! -	GROSS	L   V   M G COST	RESERVE	BALANCE	CONTR)-
395-	331.82	39.25	21.43	5.00	555-	361.89	50.00	145.61	36.00	-024	394.56	50.00	277.94	69.00
<b>4</b> 00.	322 63	39.75	25.03	00.9	260-	362.88	50.00	149.62	37.00	725-	396.55	20.00	281.95	70.00
	70.00	40.25	28.63	8.	565-	æ	20.00	153.63	38.00	730-	396.54	50.00	285.96	71.00
405-	334.52	40.75	32.23	•	220-	æ	20.00	157.64	39.00	735-	397.53	50.00	289.97	72.00
410-	335.42	41.25	35.83	8.50	575-	Φ.	20.00	161.65	40.00	740-	398.52	•	293.98	73.50
415-	336.32	41.75	•	9.50	580-	Φ.	50.00	165.66	41.00	745-	399.51	50.00	297.99	74.50
420-	337.22	42.25	•	10.50	582-	æ	50.00	169.67	42.00	750-	400.50	50.00	302.00	
425-	338.12	42.75	•	11.50	290-	æ	50.00	173.68	43.00	755-	401.49	20.00	306.01	76.50
430-	339.05	43.25	50.23	12.50	595-	369.81	50.00	177.69	•	-09/	402.48	50.00	310.02	
435-	339.92	43.75	•	•	-009	370.80	20.00	181.70	•	<b>-</b> 292	403.47	20.00	314.03	•
440-	340.82	44.25	•	14.00	605-	7.	50.00	185.71	46.00	770-	404.46	20.00	318.04	79.50
445-	341.72	44.75	61.03	•	-019	7	50.00	189.72	•	775-	405.45	50.00	322.05	80.50
450-	342.62	45.25	•	•	615 -	7	20 20 30	193.73	•	780-	406.44	•	326.06	81.50
452-	343.52	45.75	68.23	17.00	-079	7.	50.00	197.74	49.00	782-	407.43	20.00	330.07	82.50
460-	344.42	46.25	•	•	625-		20.00	201.75	•	-062	4.		334.08	83.50
465-	345.32	46.75	75.43	18.50	<b>630-</b>	7	50.00	205.76	51.00	795-	409.41	50.00	338.09	84.50
470-	7	47.25	79.03	•	635-	1		209.77	•	800-	410.40	50.00	342.10	85.50
475-	347.12	47.75	82.63		640-	378.72	50.00	213.78	53.00	802-	411.39	50.00	346.11	86.50
<b>4</b> 80-	348.02	48.25	86.23	•	645-	1	50.00	217.79	•	810-	412.38	<b>2</b> 0.00	350.12	87.50
485-	348.92	48.75	89.83	22.00	<b>6</b> 50-	۲.	20.00	221.80	55.00	815-	413.37	20.00	354.13	88.50
490-	349.82	49.25	93.43	23.00	655-	381.69	50.00	225.81	56.00	820-	414.36	50.00	358.14	89.50
495-	350.72	49.75	97.03	•	-099	•	50.00	229.82	57.00	825-	415.35	50.00	362.15	90.50
20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	351.62	20.00	100.88	25.00	-699	383.67	50.00	233.83	58.00	830-	416.34	50.00	366.16	91.50
202	352.52	•	104.98	•	-029	•	•	237.84	29.00	835-	417.42	50.00	370.08	92.50
510-	353.42	8.8	109.08	27.00	675-	•	20.00	241.85	8 8 8	840-	418.52	20.00	373.98	93.50
515-	354.32	20.00	113.18	28.00	-089	386.64	50.00	245.86	61.00	845-	419.62	50.00	377.88	94.00
520-	355.22	8 8 8	$\overline{}$	•	682-	387.63	50.00	249.87	62.00	820-	420.72	20.00	381.78	8.8
525-	356.12	8. 8. 8.	121.38	•	-069	388.62	•	253.88	63.00	852-	421.82	50.00	385.68	96.00
- 230-	357.02	•	125.48	31.00	695-	389.61	20.00 20.00	257.89	<b>8</b> .8	<b>8</b> 60-	422.92	50.00	389.58	97.00
535-	357.93	8 20 20	129.57	32.00	9	390.60	20.00	261.90	•	865-	424.02	20.00	393.48	98.00
540	358.92	20.00	133.58	33.00	705-	9	20.00	265.91	99	870-	425.12	20.08	397.38	00.66
545-	359.91	50.00	137.59	34.00	710-	392.58	20.00	269.92	67.00	875-		•		9.00
- 200	360.90	20.00	141.60	•	715-	6	20.00	273.93	68.00	-088		20.00	405.18	101.00

## RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE - (Three Persons)

680 88	LIVING	- 1	RCOME	CONTRI-	88088	LIVING		INCOME	CONTRI-	88088	=		LECOME	COMT PI-
HCOME	COST	RESERVE	BALANCE	. =	INCOME	: I	RESERVE	BALANCE	BUT 10M	INCOME	COST	RESERVE	BALANCE	. =
885-	428.42	50.00	409.08	102.00	1050-	470.82	50.00	531.68	132.50					
890-	429.52		412.98	8	1055-	_	50.00	535.38	133.50					
895-	430.62	•	416.88	8	1060-	473.42	50.00	539.08	134.50					
-006	431.82	•	420.68	8	1065-	474.72	50.00	542.78	135.50					
902-	433.12	20.00	424.38	8	1070-	476.02	20.00	546.48	136.50					
910-	434.45	20.00	428.08	107.00	1075-	477.32	50.00	550.18	137.50					
9.15-	435.72	8	431.78		1080-	478.62	20.00	553.88						
-026	437.02	8	435.48	.50	1085-	479.92	20.00	•	139.00					
925-	438.32	8	439.18	8	1090-	481.22	50.00	561.28	140.00					
<b>3</b> 30-	439.62	8	442.88	110.50	1095-	482.52	20.00	564.98	141.00					
935-	440.92	50.00	446.58	111.50	1180-	483.82	50.00	568.68	145.00	-				
940-	442.22		_	.50	1105-	485.12	50.00	572.38	143.00					
945-	443.52	50.00	453.98	ය	1110-	486.42	20.00	576.08	144.00					
950-	444.82		•	8	1115-	487.72	50.00	579.78	144.50					
955-	446.12		461.38	15.00	1120-	489.02	50.00	583.48	145.50					
-096	447.42	50.00	465.08	8	1125-	490.32	50.00	587.18	146.50					
-696	448.72	•	•	7.00	1130-	491.62	50.00	590.88	147.50					
-026	450.02		472.48	8	1135-	492.92	50.00	594:58	148.50					
975-	451.32	50.00	476.18	8	1140-	494.22	50.00	•	•					
-086	•	20.00	479.88	9.50	1145-	495.52	20.00	601.98	150.50					
985-	453.92	50.00	483.58	120.50	1150-	496.82	50.00	605.68	151.00					
-066	455.22	50.00	487.28	<u>ي</u>	1155-	498.12	50.00	609.38	152.00	_				
995-	456.52	•	490.98	.50	1160-	499.42	50.00	613.08	153.00					
<u>\$</u>	457.82	-		•	_	500.72	50.00	•	154.00					
1005-	459.12	20.00	498.38	124.50	1170-	502.02	20.00	620.48	155.00					
1010-	460.42	50.00	502.08	125.50	1175-	503.32	50.00	•	156.00					
1015-	461.72	50.00	505.78		1180-	504.62	20.00	•	156.50					
1020-	463.02	50.00	509.48	•	1185-	505.92	•		157.50					
1025-	464.32	50.00	513.18	128.00	28	507.22	•	635.28	158.50					
1030-	465.62	20.00	516.88	•	_	508.52	20.00	638.98	159.50					
1035-	466.92	50.00	520.58	130.00										
1040-	468.22 469.52	50.00	524.28 527.98	131.00										
	1						1					- > •	. d 6-18-5	_

DROSS - RCORF	011		- H	CONTRI-	G R0 8.9	0 7 7		- HC 0 H F		a	28 - > -		LECOME	CONTE
AGE	1	RSERVE	BALANCE	BUTION	INCOME	COST	RESERVE	BALANCE		INCOME	COST	REGERVE	BALANCE	8 UT 108
<b>4</b> 53.	386.35 387.25	45.75	25.40	5.00	620-	416.59	50.00	155.91	31.00	785-	449.26	50.00	288.24	57.50
/CE	3.5	46.25	29.00	5.50	625-	417.58	20.00	159.92	31.50	790-	450.25	20.00		58.00
<b>.</b>	368.15	46.75	32.60	6.50	-069	418.57	20.00	163.93	32.50	795-	451.24		296.26	29.00
470-	389.05	47.25	36.20	7.80	635-	•	•	167.94	33.50	<b>.</b>	452.23	•		8. 8.
475-	389.92	47.75	39.80	7.50	640-	•	•	171.95	34.00	802-	453.22	20.00		60.50
480-	390.85	48.25	43.40	8.50	645-	421.54	50.00	175.96	35.00	810-	454.21	50.00	308.29	61.50
485-	391.75	48.75	47.00	00.6	-029		50.00	179.97	35.50		455.20	50.00	312.30	62.00
490-	392.65	49.25	.09.02	10.00	655-	423.52	50.00	183.98	36.50		456.19	20.00	316.31	63.00
495-	393.55	49.75	54.20	10.50	-099		20.00	187.99	37.50	825-	457.18	50.00	320.32	64.00
200-	394.45	20.00	58.05	11.50	- 699	•	20.03	192.00	38.00		458.17	20.00	324.33	64.50
505	395.35	50.00	62.15	12.00	-029	426.49	50.00	196.01	39.00	835-	459.25	20.00	328.25	65.50
510-	396.25	50.00	66.25	13.00	-679	427.48		200.02	•	840-	460.35	50.00	331.15	99.99
515-	397.15	50.00	70.35	14.00	-089	428.47	8	204.03	40.50	845-	461.45	50.00	336.05	67.00
520-	398.05	50.00	74.45	14.50	685-	429.46	8	208.04	41.50	820-	462.55	50.00	339.95	67.50
525-	398.95	20.00	78.55	15.50	-069	430.45	8	212.05	•	855-	463.65	20.00	343.85	68.50
530-	399.85	50.00	82.65	16.50	695-	431.44	8	216.06	43.00	-098	464.75	20.00	347.75	69.50
535-	400.75	50.00	86.75	•	700-	432.43	8	220.07	44.00	865-	•	20.00	351.65	8.0
540-	401.65	50.00	90.85	18.00	702-	433.42		224.08	44.50	870-	466.95	•	355.55	2.8
545.	402.55	50.00	94.95		710-	434.41	8	228.09	45.50	875-	468.05	50.00	359.45	71.50
550-	403.45	20.00	99.02	19.50	715-	435.40	8	233.10	46.50	-088		•	363.35	72.50
555-	404.35	50.00	103.15	20.50	720-	436.39	8	236.11	47.00	885-	470.25	20.00	367.25	73.00
560-	405.25	50,00	107.25	21.00	725-	437.38	8	240.12	48.00	-068		50.00	371.15	74.00
565-	406.15	50.00	111.35		730-	438.37	8	244.13		895-	•		375.05	75.00
570-	407.05	50.00	115.45	23.00	735-	439.36	20.00	248.14	49.50	-006	473.55	50.00	378.95	•
575-	407.95	20.00	119.55	•	740-	•	8	252.15		902-	•		382.85	76.50
580-	408.85	20.00	123.65	24.50	745-	441.34	20.00	256.16	51.00	910-	475.75	50.00	386.75	77.00
585-	409.75	20. 20.	127.75	25.50	750.	442.33	50.00	260.17	52.00	915-	476.85	50.00	390.65	78.00
290-	410.65	20. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 1	131.85	26.00	.755-	443.32	20.00	264.18	52.50	920-	477.95	20.00	394.55	78.50
292-	411.64	50.00	135.86	27.00	- 29-	444.31	50.00	268.19	53.50	925-	479.05	20.00	398.45	79.50
3	412.63	8.9	139.87	27.50	765-	445.30	20.00	272.20	24.00	- 026	480.15	20.00	402.35	80.08
605	413.62	20.00	143.88	•	.67	446.29	20.00	276.21		935-	481.25	20.00	406.00	81.00
-010 -011	414.61	20.00	147.89	29.50	775-	447.28	20.00	280.22	56.00	940-	482.35	20.00	410.15	85.00
615-	415.60	20.00	151.90	•	780-	448,27	20.00	284.23	•	945-	483.45	8. 8.	414.05	82.50

# RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE - (Four Persons)

Table II (Back)

1 tem 333

CONTRI-BUT 10H BALANCE INCOME RESERVE LIVING COST HCOHE GR038 CONTRI-116.00 116.50 117.50 114.50 118.00 108.50 10.00 112.00 113.00 110.50 119.50 BUTION 111.50 BALANCE 543.65 547.35 562.15 591.75 595.45 HCOME 554.75 565.85 569.55 573.25 580.65 584.35 588.05 599.15 551.05 558.45 576.95 RESERVE 50.00 50.00 8.8.8 8.8.8 8.08 9.08 20.00 50.00 90.09 528.85 530.15 536.65 537.95 LIVING 531.45 534.05 547.05 548.35 535.35 539.25 543.15 544.45 545.75 532.75 540.55 54.1.85 COST HCOME GROSS 1160-1195-130 135-1150-1155-1175-180-125 140 145 1.85 8 165 CONTRI-105.50 106.50 107.00 107.50 83.50 85.00 85.50 86.50 87.00 88.00 88.50 89.00 90.06 94.50 95.00 96.00 96.50 97.50 98.00 99.00 99.50 100.50 102.90 102.50 103.50 104.00 90.50 91.50 92.00 93.00 93.50 BUT 10E BALANCE 417.85 421.55 528.85 532.55 536.25 539.95 436.35 451.15 454.85 458.55 473.35 484:45 491.85 495.55 510.35 INCOME 425.25 428.95 447.45 465.95 499.25 443.75 462.25 517.75 521.45 432.65 469.65 480.75 488.15 502.95 506.65 514.05 RESERVE 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.80 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 523.65 524.95 526.25 527.55 497.65 498.95 510.65 511.95 514.55 515.85 484.65 485.95 487.25 495.05 500.25 LIVING 488.55 491.15 492.45 506.75 518.45 522.35 489.85 493.75 517.15 519.75 521.05 196.35 501.55 502.85 504.15 505.45 508.05 509.35 513.25 COST INCOME 88088 985-980-965--086 010 015-030-035-040 920 1055-960 065-1075-8 1085-8 9 1105 98 970 975 995-1020 025-095 8 8 945 070

19-97-9 Perices

, 2000 S	N. A.			REL	ATIVES (	CONTRIBUT	RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE	מכב ב ניי						
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1													INCOME	CONTRI-
0 2 0 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C 1 V 1 M G	RESERVE	INCOME BALANCE	CONTRI-	GROSS INCOME	LIVING	RESERVE	INCOME	CONT RI-	GROSS INCOME	C087	RESERVE	BALANCE	BUT 10H
515.	434.81				9		8	76 731	27 50	845.	408 11	Ç	299 30	8
	435.71	30.00 00.00	32.69	3.8	200	465 13		•	•	050	1007		303 30	•
.02	436.61	3.6	36.79	9.6	- 600	466.12	3 5	175 30	•	855.	500 31	6 6 6 8	303.29	
530-	437.51	20.00	40.09	7 50		468, 10	8 6	179.40	29.62	860-	501.41	8.8	311.09	51.50
	438.41	20.00	49.09	8 .8		469.09	20.00	183.41	• •	865-	502.51	20.00	314.99	52.50
540-	439.31	20.00	53.19	8.50	705-	470.08	20.00	187.42	31.00	870-	503.61	50.00	318.89	53.00
	440.21	•	57.29			471.07		191.43	31.50	875-	. •	•	322.79	53.50
	441.11	20.00	61.39	0.02		472.06	50.00	195.44	32.50	880-	505.81	20.00	326.69	•
555-	442.01	50.00	65.49	10.50		473.05	50.00	199.45	33.00	885-	506.91	50.00	330.59	55.00
-096	442.91	20.00	69.59	3 - -		4/4.04	20.00	203.46	33.50	-068	508.01	20.00	334.49	55.50
	443.81	20.00	73.69	12.00	730-	475.03	50.00	207.47	34.50		509.11		338.39	56.50
	444.71	50.00	77.79	12.50	735-	476.02	50.00	211.48	35.00		510.21		342.29	57.00
5/5-	445.61	3.5	81.89 86.49	13.50	745-	477.01	50.00	215.49	•		511.31	3 S	346.19	57.50
- <b>5</b> 82 -50	447.41	20.8	60.06 80.06	12.8	750-	478.99	20.8	223.51	37.00	915-	513.51	\$0.00 \$0.00	353.99	59.00
590-	448.31	50.00	94.19	15.50	755-	479.98	20.00	227.52	38.00	920-	514.61	50.00	357.89	59.50
			98.29	16.00	-09/	480.97	50.00	231.53	38.50	925-	515.71	50.00	361.79	•
	450.11	20.00	102.39	17.00	765-	481.96	20.00	235.54	39.00	930-	516.81	50.00	365.69	. 61.00
605-	451.01	50.00	106.49	17.50	770- 375	482.95	20.00	239.55	40.00	935-	517.91	20.00	369.59	61.50 23.00
	451.91	8.	110.59	8 8	-6//	463.94	•	243.56	40.50	940-	10.810	30.00	3/3.49	97.70
	452.81	20.00	114.69	19.00	780-	484:93	50.00	247.57	41.00	945-	520.11	50.00	377.39	•
	453.71	20. 3. 3. 3.	118.79	19.50	785-	485.92	20.00	251.58	42.00	950-	521.21	50.00	381.29	63.50
-620 630-	454.61 455.51	2 2	122.89	2.50	795-	486.91	20.05 00.05	255.59	42.30	-026 -096	523.41	30.00 50.00	389.19	8.8 8.8
635-	456.41	20.00	131.09	21.50	800-	488.89	20.00	263.61	44.00	965-	524.51	50.00	392.99	65.50
640-	457.31	50.00	135.19		802-	489.88	50.00	267.62	44.50	970-	525.61	50.00	396.89	•
	458.21	20.00	139.29	23.00	810-	490.87	20.00		45.00	975-	526.71	50.00	400.79	•
	459.19	20.00	•	•	815-	491.86	•	275.64	46.00	-086	527.81	50.00	404.69	•
655- 660-	460.18 461.17	20.00	147.32 151.33	25.00	820- 825-	492.85 493.84	20.00 20.00	279.65 283.66	46.50	-086 -086	528.91 530.01	50.00 50.00	408.59	68.00 68.50
	462 16	50		25 50	830.	494.83	5	787 67	00 87	995-	531 11	00	416 39	69 50
670-	463.15	50.00	159.35		835-	495.91	88.8 88.8 88.8 88.8	291.59	• •	1000-	532.31	50.00	420.19	70.00
-6/0	404.	3.	103.30	•		2.784	90.00	290.49	49.00	<u>.</u>	333.01	>	423.09	00:0/

RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE - (Five Persons)

item 333 Table 12 (Back)

	CONT RI-																																
	BALANCE																																
	RESERVE																																
	LIVING COST																																
	GROSS Income																																
	CONTRI- BUT 10M	91.50	92.00	83.50 50.50	94:00																												
	SALANCE	549.69	553.39	557.09 760.79	564.49																												
	RESERVE	50.00	8.8	3 5	20.00																												
	COST	577.81	579.11	581.71	583.01																												
-	GROSS -BCOME	1175-	-180	- 6	1195-																												
	CONTRI-	71.00	•	3 8	73.50	74:50	75.00	75.50		76.50	77.50	78.00	78.50	79.00	80.00	80.50	81.8	•	•	83.00	83.50		•	•	8	86.50	87.00	•	•	3.63	89.50	90.50	
	HCOME	427.59	431.29	434.99	442.39	446.09	449.79	453.49	457.19	460.89	464:59	468.29	471.99	475.69	479.39	483.09	486.79	490.49	494.19	497.89	501.59	505.29	508.99	512.69	510.39	520.09	523.79	527.49	531.19	534.89	538.59	542.29	
	RESERVE	20.00	20.00	9.6	50.00	50.00	20.00		8	20.00		50.00			20.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	50.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.8 8.8	8.6	20.00	50.00	20.00	•	3.5	20.00	50.00	
	COST	534.91	536.21	538 81	540.11	541.41	542.71	544.01	545.31	546.61	547.91	549.21	550.51	551.81	553.11	554.41	555.71	557.01	558.31	559.61	560.91	562.21	563.51	564.81	200.11	567.41	568.71	570.01	571.31	2/2.01	573.91	575.21	
	EROSS - NCOME	1010-	1015-	1020-	1030-	1035-	1040-	1045-	1050-	1055-	1060-	1065-	1070-	1075-	1080-	1085-	1090-	1095-	1100-	1105-	1110-	1115-	1120-	1125-	-081-	1135-	1140-	1145-	1150-	1155-	1160-	1165-	

Table 13 (Front)

78-F.

## Revised 6-18-54

CONTRI- BUTION						
INCOME C					an di s	
RESERVE						
COST						·
GROSS IRCOME						
CONTRI-						
HCONE						
RESERVE						
LIVING						
GROSS I RCOME						
CONTRI-	61.00 61.50 62.00 62.50 63.50	64.30 64.50 65.30 66.00	66.50 67.00 67.50 68.00 68.50	69.00 69.50 70.00 70.50 71.00	71.50 72.50 73.00 74.00	74.50 75.00 75.50 76.00
INCOME	429.39 433.09 436.79 440.49	447.89 451.59 455.29 458.99 462.69	466.39 470.09 473.79 477.49	484.89 488.59 492.29 495.99	503.39 507.09 510.79 514.49 518.19	521.89 525.59 529.29 532.99
RESERVE	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	50.00 20.00 20.00 20.00	50.00 50.00 50.00	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	50.00 50.00 50.00
COST	578.11 579.41 580.71 582.01 583.31	584.61 585.91 587.21 588.51 589.81	591.11 592.41 593.71 595.01 596.31	597.61 598.91 600.21 601.51 602.81	604.11 605.41 606.71 608.01 609.31	610.61 611.91 613.21 614.51
GROSS INCOME	1055- 1060- 1065- 1070-	1080- 1085- 1090- 1095- 1100-	1105- 1110- 1115- 1120-	1130- 1135- 1140- 1145- 1150-	1155- 1160- 1165- 1170-	1180- 1185- 1195-

Revised Gontana salvina service services

item 333 Table it (Front)

				Mak.										( LLour )
GROSS - HCOME	COST	RESERVE	INCOME	CONTRI-	BROSS - HCOME	LIVING COST	RESERVE	BALANCE	CONTRI-	GROSS - HCOME	COST	RESERVE	I NCOME BALANCE	CONT.RI-
605-	517.10	50.00	40.40	 8. 8	770-	547.04	20.08	175.46	21.50	935-	582.00	50.03 80.03 80.03	305.50	38.00
615-	518.90	20.8	48.60	8.6	780-	549.02		183.48	22.50	945-	584.20	8 8 8 8	313.30	36.36 39.00
620-	519.80	50.00	•	6.50	785-	550.01		187.49	23.00	950-	585.30	20.00	317.20	39.50
625-	520.70	20.00	•	7.00	790-	551.00	•	191.50	23.50	955-	586.40	20.00	321.10	40.00
-069	521.60	50.00	%·09	7.50	795-	551.99	50.00	195.51	24.00	-096	587.50	20.00	325.00	40.50
635-	522.50	50.00	65.00	8.8	<b>6</b> 00	552.98	20.00	199.52	24.50	-696	588.60	20.00	328.90	41.00
640-	523.40	50.00 20.00	69.10	8.50	802-	553.97	50.00	203.53	25.00	-026	589.70	50.00	332.80	
645-	524.30	50.00	73.20	00. 6	810-	554.96	•	207.54	25.50	975-	590.80	•	336.70	•
650-	525.20	20.00	77.30	 6. 20.	815-	555.95	20.00	211.55	26.00	-086	591.90	20.00	340.60	42.50
655-	526.10	20.00	81.40	10.00		556.94	50.00	215.56	26.50	985-	593.00	50.00	344.50	43.00
-099	527.00	50.00	85.50	10.50		557.93	50.00	219.57	27.00	-066	594: 10	50.00	348.40	43.50
665-	527.90	50.00	89.60	8.		558.95	50.00	223.58	27.50	995-	595.20	50.00	352.30	44.00
-029	528.80	50.00	93.70	11,50	835-	560.00	•	227.50	28.00	<u>-000</u>	596.30	50.00	356.20	
675-	529.70	20.00	97.80	12.00		561.10	20.00	231.40	28.50	1005-	597.40	20.00	360.10	42.00
-089	530.60	20.00	101.90	12.50		562.20	20.00	235.30	29.00	1010-	598.50	50.00	364.00	45.50
<b>682</b> -	531.50	20°,08	106.00	13.00		563.30	20.00	239.20	29.50	1015-	599.60	50.00		45.50
-069	532.40	50.00	110.10	13.50	822-	564.40	20.09	243.10	30.00	1020-	600.70	20.00	371.80	46.00
- 369	533.30	20.00	114.20	14.00		565.50	20.00	247.00	30.50	1025-	•	20.00	375.70	46.50
700-	534.20	20.00	118.30	14.50		566.60	20.00	250.90	31.00	1030-	602.90	20.00	379.60	47.00
705-	535.10	50.00	122.40	15.00	870-	567.70	50.00	254.80	31.50	1035-	604.00	50.00	383.50	47.50
710-	536.00	20.00	126.50	15.50	875-	568.80	50.00	258.70	32.00	1040-	605.10	20.00	387.40	48.00
715-	536.90	20.00	130.60	•	-088	269.90	20.00	262.60	•	1045-	606.20	20.00	391.30	48.50
720-	537.80	20.8	134.70	16.50	882-	571.00	20.00	266.50	33.00	1050-	607.30	50.00	395.20	•
725-	538.70	80. 80.	138.80		-068	5 72 . 10	20.00	270.40	33.50	1055-	608.40	20.00	399.10	49.50
730-	539.60	20.00	142.90	17.50		573.20	20.00	274.30	34.00	1060-	609.50	50.00	403.00	20.00
735-	540.50	20.00	147.00	18.00		574.30	20.00	278.20	34.50	1065-	610.60	20.00	406.90	50.50
740-	541.40	50.00	151.10	18.50		575.40	20.00	282.10	35.00	1070-	611.70	50.00	410.80	51.00
745-	542.30	20.8	155.20	9.80		576.50	•	286.00	35.50	1075-	ä	20.00	414.70	51.50
-02/	543.20	20.00	159.30	19.50	915-	577.60	20.00	289.90	36.00	1080-	613.90	20.00	418.60	52.00
755-	544.10	20.00	163.40	20.00		578.70	50.00	293.80	36.50	1085-	615.00	50.00	422.50	52.50
1	545.06	20.00	167.44	20.20	925-	579.80	50.00	297.70	37.00	1090-	616.10	20.00	426.40	53.00
765-	546.0 <b>6</b>	20.00	171.45	21.00		280.90	20.00	301.60	37.50	1095-	617.20	20.00	430.30	53.50
								-						

item 333 Table it (Back)

CONTRI-					
HCOME					
RESERVE					
LIVIEG					
GROSS - RCOME					
CONTRI-					
HCOME					
RESERVE					
LIVING					
GROSS					
CONTRI- BUTION	54.00 54.50 55.00 55.50	56.50 57.00 57.50 57.50 58.00	58.50 59.00 60.00 60.50	61.00 61.50 62.00 62.50 63.00	
INCOME	434.10 437.80 441.50 445.20	452.60 456.30 460.00 463.70 467.40	471.10 474.80 478.50 482.20 485.90	489.60 493.30 497.00 500.70 504.40	
RESERVE	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	82.08 80.08 90.08 90.08	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	
LIVING	618.40 619.70 621.00 622.30 623.60	624.90 626.20 627.50 628.80 630.10	631.40 632.70 634.00 635.30 636.60	637.90 639.20 640.50 641.80	
GROSS INCOME	1100- 1105- 1110- 1115-	1125- 1130- 1135- 1140- 1145-	1150- 1155- 1160- 1165-	1175- 1180- 1185- 1190- 1195-	

TATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

INCOME CONTRI- | GROSS

CONTRI-47.50 34.50 35.00 35.50 36.00 36.50 37.00 37.50 38.00 39.00 39.00 40.00 40.50 41.00 41.50 42.00 42.50 43.00 43.50 44.00 45.00 45.50 45.50 46.00 47.00 BUT 10m 48.50 BALANCE 320.07 323.97 327.87 331.77 335.67 339.57 343.47 362.97 366.87 359.07 370.77 374.67 382.47 386.37 409.77 417.57 433.17 355.17 378.57 390.27 394.17 398.07 401.97 425.37 405.87 INCOME 351.27 429.27 RESERVE 50.00 625.73 626.83 627.93 622.43 623.53 624.63 636.73 637.83 647.73 648.83 649.99 651.03 LIVING 630.13 632.33 634.53 635.63 644.43 645.53 646.63 653.23 654.33 655.43 641.13 643.33 629.03 633.43 638.93 640.03 652.13 COST HCOHE GR0 33 010 1015-020-035-040-045-1055-1060-1065-1070--060 10-1120-1130-1135-980-985-990-995. 115 030 020 95. 1125 1080 105 20.00 20.50 21.00 21.50 22.00 22.50 23.00 23.00 24.50 25.00 25.50 26.00 26.50 27.00 27.50 28.00 28.50 29.00 29.50 29.50 30.00 31.00 31.50 32.00 32.50 33.00 33.50 34.00 CONTRI-23.50 BALANCE 183.22 187.23 191.24 195.25 199.17 222.57 226.47 203.07 206.97 210.87 214.77 218.67 230.37 234.27 238.17 245.97 249.87 253.77 257.67 273.27 277.17 281.07 284.97 288.87 292.77 304.47 265.47 269.37 296.67 300.57 INCOME 242.07 261.57 RESERVE 50.00 LIVING **584.28 585.27 586.26 587.25 588,33** 589.43 590.53 591.63 592.73 593.83 594.93 596.03 598.23 599.33 600.43 601.53 602.63 605.93 607.03 608.13 609.23 610.33 611.43 612.53 613.63 614.73 615.83 616.93 618.03 619.13 603.73 597.13 GROSS - HCONE 845-845-850-855-860-865-870-875-915-920-925-930-815-820-825-830-835-880-890-895-900-940-945-950-955-960-905-965-970-975-CONT RI-5.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 9.50 10.00 11.00 19.00 19.00 19.50 12.80 13.50 13.50 7.50 15.00 15.00 16.00 16.50 17.90 17.50 18.90 18.50 BALANCE 52.07 56.17 60.27 64.37 68.47 72.57 76.67 80.77 84.87 88.97 93.07 97.17 101.27 109.47 113.57 117.67 121.77 125.87 129.97 134.07 38.17 42.27 46.37 54.57 158.67 162.77 166.87 70.97 75.07 IRCOME 105.37 RESERVE 50.00 LIVING COST 559.03 559.93 560.83 561.73 562.63 566.23 554.53 555.43 556.33 557.23 558.13 563.53 565.33 568.93 569.83 570.73 571.63 572.53 573.43 574.33 575.23 576.13 577.93 578.83 579.73 580.63 581.53 582.43 583.33 564.43 567.13 568.03 577.03 INCOME GROSS 685--069 705-710-715-720-725-730-735-740-745-750-755-760-785-790-795-665-695-8 765-770-8 660. 675 680-780-670

Table 15 (Front)

| tem 333

RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE - (Eight Persons)

4 C

item 333 Table 15 (Back)

1-=				
CONTR BUT 10				
HCOME				
RESERVE				
LIVING				
GROSS IRCOME	·		•	
CONTRI- BUT ION				
INCOME	·			
RESERVE				
LIVING				
GROSS				
CONTRI-	49.00 49.00 49.50 50.00 50.50	51.00 51.50 52.00 52.50 53.00		
INCOME	440.97 444.77 448.47 452.17	459.57 463.27 466.97 470.67 474.37 478.07		
RESERVE	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	50.00		
LIVING	656.53 657.73 659.03 660.33	662.93 664.23 665.53 666.83 668.13 669.43		
620 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	1145- 1150- 1155- 1160-	1170- 1175- 1180- 1190- 1195-		

SEVING RESERVE CONTRI- SROSS LIVING RESERVE CONTRI- SROSS LIVING RESERVE SALANCE BUTION INCOME COST BALANCE BUTION

_	
Ď	
Ë	
5	
ă	
7	
_	
•	
•	
-	
=	
こ	
ı	
4	
•	
ζ.	
ŭ	
Ē	
Š	
SCHEDOLE	
_	
?	
_	

item 333 Table 16 (Front)

62008 - 2008 - 2008	LIVING	RESERVE	INCOME	CONTRI-	GR03S I NCOME	LIVING COST	RESERVE	INCOME	CONTRI-	GROSS I NCOME	LIVING	RESERVE	INCOME	CONTRI-
-069	589.07	50.00	53.43	5.00	-098	620.25	50.00	192.25	19.00	1030-	657.57	50.00	324.93	32.00
695-	589.97	20.00	57.53	5.50	865-	621.27	20.00	196.23	19.50	1035-		20.00	328.83	32.50
8	590.87	50.00	61.63	6.00	870-		50.00	200.13	20.00	1040-		20.00	332.73	•
705-	591.77		65.73	•	875-		50.00	204.03	20.00	1045-	660.87	20.00	336.63	•
710-	592.67	20.00	69.83	6.50	- 880	•	20.00	207.93	20.50	1050-		20.00	340.53	34.00
715-	593.57	50.00	73.93	7.00	885-	625.67	50.00	211.83	21.00	1055-	663.07	50.00	344.43	
720-	594:47	50.00	78.03	7.50	890-		50.00	215.73	21.50	1060-	664.17	50.00	348.33	34.50
725-	595.37	50.00	82.13	8.8	895-	627.87	50.00	219.63	21.50	1065-	665.27	20.00	352.23	
730-	596.27	50.00	86.23	8.50	-006	628.97	50.00	223.53	22.00	1070-	666.37	50.00	356.13	35.50
735-	597.17	20.00	90.33	8. <sub>6</sub>	902		20.00	227.43	22.50	1075-		20.00	360.03	•
740-	598.07	50.00	94.43	9.00	910-	•	50.00	231.33	23.00	1080-	668.57	20.00	363.93	36.00
745-	598.97	50.00	98.53	9.50	915-	•	50.00	235.23	23.50	1085-	669.67	50.00	367.83	36.50
750-	599.87	50.00	102.63	10.00	-026	633.37	50.00	239.13	23.50	1090-	670.77	50.00	371.73	37.00
755-	600.77	50.00	106.73	10.50	925-	634:47	50.00	243.03	24.00	1095-	671.87	50.00	375.63	37.50
-09 <i>L</i>	601.67	50.00	110.83	11.8	930-	635.57	50.00	246.93	24.50	1100-	672.97	20.00	379.53	37.50
765-	602.57	50.00	114.93	11.00	935-	636.67	50.00	250.83	25.00	1105-	674.07	50.00	383.43	38.00
770-	603.47	50.00	0		940-	•	50.00	254:73	25.00	1110-	675.17	50.00	387.33	38.50
775-	604.37	50.00	123.13	12.00	942-	•	50.00	258.63	25.50	1115-	676.27	50.00	391.23	39.00
780-	605.27	50.00	127.23	12.50	-056	639.97	50.00	262.53	26.00	1120-	677.37	•	395.13	39.50
785-	606.17	20.00	131.33	•	955-	641.07	20.00	266.43	26.50	1125-	678.47	20.00	399.03	39.50
790-	607.07	50.00	135.43	13.50	-096	642.17	50.00	270.33	27.00	1130-	679.57	50.00	402.93	40.00
795-	607.97	50.00	139.53		- 596	643.27	50.00	274:23	27.00	1135-	680.67	50.00	406.83	40.50
800-	608.87	50.00	143.63	14.00	970-	•	<b>20</b> .00	278.13	27.50	1140-	681.77	20.00	410.73	41.00
802-	609.77	50.00	147.73	14.50	975-	645.47	50.00	282.03	28.00	1145-	682.87	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	414.63	•
810-	610.67	20.00	151.83	15.00	-086	646.57	20.00	285.93	28.50	-0611	683.97	20. 20.	418.53	41.50
815-	611.57	50.00	155.93	15.50	985-	647.67	20.00	289.83	28.50	1155-	685.07	20.00	422.43	45.00
820-	•	20.00	160.03	•	-066	648.77	20.00	293.73	29.00	1160-	686.17	20.00	426.33	42.50
825-	613.37	50.00	164.13	16.00	995-	•	20.00	297.63	29.50	1165-	687.27	8 8	430.23	43.00
830-	614.27	50.00	168.23	16.50	1000-	•	20.00	301.53	30.00	1170-	688.37	50.00	434:13	•
832-	615.25	20.00	172.25	17.00	1005-	652.07	20 20 20	305.43	30.50	1175-	689.47	8	438.03	43.50
840-	616.25	20.00	176.25	17.50	1010-	653.17	20.00	309.33	30.50	1180-	690.57	20.00	441.93	44.00
845-	7	50.00		•	1015-	654.27	20.00	313.23	31.00	1185-	691.67	20.00	445.83	•
850-	618.25	20.8	184.25	18.00	1020-	655.87	20.00 20.00	317.13	31.50	130-	•	20.00	449.73	•
855-	619.25	<b>20.</b>	188.25	18.50	1025-	•	20.00	321.03	32.00	1195-	693.87	20.00	453.63	45.00

SACONE COST REBRAVE INCOME CONTRI- GROSS LIVING RESERVE INCOME CONTRI- GROSS LIVING RESERVE INCOME CONTRI-

GR0SS INCOME	LIVING	RESERVE	HCOME	CONTRI-	GROSS I N COME	LIVING COST	RESERVE	INCOME	CONTRI- BUT ION	GROSS INCOME	LIVING	RESERVE	INCOME	CONTRI-
725-	621.45	50.00	56.05	8.0 8.0	890-	652.33	90.00 80.00	190.17		1055-	688.15		319.35	•
735-	623.25	20.00	64.25	. 50 .50	-006 -006	654.33	8.8 20.8	194.17	. 8. 8.8	1065-	690.35		323.25	29.00
740-	624.15	50.00	68.35	0.9	902-	655.33	•	202.17		1070-	691.45	50.00	331.05	30.00
745-	625.05	20.00	72.45	6.50	910-	656.33	•	206.17	18.50	1075-	692.55		334.95	30.00
750-	625.95	20.00	76.55	6.50	915-	657.35	50.00		19.00	1080-	693.65	50.00		30.50
755-	626.85	50.00	80.65	7.00	-076	658.45			19.00	1085-	694.75	50.00		
-09/	627.75	50.00	84.75	7.50	925-	659.55	•			1090-	695.85	50.00		•
765-	628.65	50.00	88.85	8.0	930-	560.65	50.00	221.85	20.00	1095-	696.95	50.00	350.55	31.50
-0/	658.55	20.00	92.95	S	933-	6/ 1 100				1100-	698.05	20.00		•
775-	630.45	20.00	97.05	8.50	940-	662.85	50.00	229.62	•	1105-	699.15	50.00	358.35	
780-	631.35	50.00	101.15	00.6	945-	663.95		233.55	•	1110-	700.25	20.00	362.25	•
785-	632.25	50.00	105.25	9.20	950-	665.05	20.00	237.45	•	1115-	701.35	. 20 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00	366.15	•
795-	634.05	50.00	113.45	9.01	-096	667.25	50.00	241.33 245.25	22.00	1125-	703.55	50.00	373.95	34.00
800-	634.95	50.00	117.55	10.50	965-	668.35	50.00	249.15	22.50	1130-	704.65	50.00	377.85	34.00
802-	635,85	50.00	121.65		970-	669.45	20.00	253.05		1135-	705.75	50.00	381.75	34.50
810-	636.75	50.00	125.75	8	975-	670.55	50.00	256.95	23.00	1140-	706.85	•	385.65	•
815-	637.65	50.00	129.85	11.50	-086	671.65	20.00	260.85	23.50	1145-	707.95	50.00	389.55	35.00
820-	638.55	20.00	133.95	12.00	985-	672.75	20.00	264.75	24.00	1150-	709.05	•	393.45	•
825-	639.45	50.00	•	12.50	-066	673.85	50.00	268.65	24.00	1155-	710.15	50.00	397.35	
830-	640.35	20.00	142.15	12.50	-366	674.95	•	272.55	•	1160-	711.25	50.00	401.25	•
835-	641.33	20.00	146.17	13.00	1000	676.05	50.00	276.45	25.00	1165-	712.35	50.00	405.15	36.50
840-	642.33	•	150.17		-5002	677.15	20.00	280.35	25.00	-0/11	/13.45	9.00	409.05	
845-	643.33	20.00		14.00	1010-	678.25	20.00	284.25	•	1175-	714.55	20.00	412.95	• •
850-	644.33	50.00		14.00	1015-	679.35	50.00	288.15	•	1180-	715.65	20.00	416.85	•
855-	645.33	20.00		14.50	1020-	680.45	20.00	292.05		1185-	716.75	50.00	420.75	•
-098	646.33	50.00		15.00	1025-	681.55	8 8 8	295.95	•	1190-	717.85	50.00	424.65	38.50
865-	647.33	3 S	170.17		1030-	683.65	3 6	303 75	27.00	- 661	7.18.95		420.33	•
200		•		3.30	2000	2	•	?	•					
875-	649.33	50.00	178.17	16.00	1040-	684.85	50.00	307.65	•					
-088	650.33	20.00	182.17	16.50	1045-	685.95	50.00	311.55	28.00					
•000	001.00			06.01	-000-	60.700	20.00	0.0.0	•					

55

Momen)	
terriod	
- H	
SCHEDULE	
IBUTION	
CONTR	
ELATIVES	
æ	

item 333 Table 7 (Front)

	1 1													
GROSS	LIVING	RESERVE	INCOME	CONTRI- BUT 10N	GROSS IN COME	LIVING COST	RESERVE	BALANCE	CONTR !-	GROSS	COST	RESERVE	INCOME BALANCE	CONTRI- BUT 1 OR
225-	195.50	22.75		_	400-		40.25	130.89		575-	271.47	50.00	256.03	128.00
230-	196.50	23.25	12.75	00.9	402-	232.35	40.75	134.40	67.00	580-	272.64	50.00	259.86	129.50
235-	197.50	23.75	•		410-		41.25	137.91		585-	273.81	•	263.69	•
240-	198.53	24.25	о О		415-	•	41.75	141.42		590-	274.98		267.52	•
245-	199.62	24.75	23.13	11.50	420-	•	42.25	144.93	•	-262	276.15	•	271.35	135.50
.050.	200			13 00	425-		42.75	148.38	74.00	-009	277.32		275.18	137.50
255	201.71			•	430-		43.25	151.71		-509	278.49	20.00	279.01	139.50
260-	202 89	•			435-		43.75	155.04		610-	279.71	•	282.79	141.00
265	203.98	26.75	36.77	18.00	440-	239.88	44.25	158.37	79.00	615-	281.06	50.00	286.44	143.00
270-	205.07			20.00	445-		44.75	161.70	•	-079	282.41	• 1	290.09	145.00
275-	206.16			٠.	450-		45.25	165.03	82.50	625-	283.76	20.00	293.74	•
280-	207.25	•		•	455-		45.75	168.36	84.00	-069	285.11	50.00	297.39	148.50
285-	208.34	•		•	460-		46.25	171.69	•	635-	286.46	20.00	301.04	•
290-	209.43	•		•	465-		46.75	175.02	87.50	<b>640</b> -	287.81	20.00	304.69	152.00
295-	210.52	•	57.23	28.50	470-		47.25	178.35	89.00	645-	289.16	20.00	308.34	•
300	211 56		60 69	20	475-	248.07	47.75	181,68	90,50	650-	290.51	20.00	311.99	156.00
305		•	•		480-		48.25			655-		20.00	315.64	157.50
310-	•	•	• ,	• ,	485-		48.75	188.34		-099	293.21	50.00	319.29	159.50
215	· <	•	•	•	490-		49.25	191.67		-699		50.00	322.94	161.00
320-	215.52	32.25	74.73	37.00	495-	252.75	49.75	195.00	97.50	-029	295.91	50.00	326.59	163.00
325-				٠.	500-		50.00	198.58		675-		50.00	330.24	
330-					505-		50.00	202.41	•	-089		•	333.89	166.50
335-			•	42.50	510-		50.00	206.24		589		•	337.54	•
340-			•	•	515-		50.00	210.07	105.00	-069		50.00	341.19	170.50
345-	220.47		92.28	46.00	520-		50.00	213.90	106.50	695-		20 20	344.84	•
250.	221,46		95.79	47.50	525-		50.00	217.73	108.50	700-	304.01		348.49	174.00
355	222.45		99.30	•	530-		50.00	221.56	•	705-	305.36	50.00	352.14	176.00
360-	223.44			•	535-		50.00	225.39		710-	306.71		355.79	177.50
365-	224.43		106.32	53.00	540-			229.22	4	715-	308.06		359.44	179.50
370-	225.42			54.50	545-			233.05	116.50	720-	309.41		363.09	181.50
375-	226.41	37.75	113.34	56.50	550-	265.62	50.00	236.88	•	725-	310.76	50.00	366.74	183.00
380-	227.40		116.85	•	555-			240.71	•	730-	312.11		370.39	185.00
385-	228.39		120.36	•	- 290			244.54	122.00	735-	313.46	•	374.04	187.00
390-	229.38		123.87	61.50	565-		20.00	248.37	•	740-	314.81	20.00	377.69	•
395-	230.37		127.38	•	570-		20.00	252.20	126.00	745-	316.16	20.00	381.34	190.50
						,								

## RELATIVES CONTRIBUTION SCHEDULE - (Married Woman)

CONTRI-307.00 308.50 310.50 312.00 315.00 316.50 318.00 319.50 322.00 323.50 325.00 325.00 326.50 329.50 331.00 332.00 333.50 335.00 BUTION BALANCE 614.88 617.98 621.08 624.18 627.28 630.38 633.48 636.37 639.22 642.07 644.92 647.77 667.72 670.57 653.47 656.32 659.17 662.02 664.87 HCOME RESERVE 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 453.28 455.43 457.58 459.73 461.88 468.33 470.48 472.63 474.78 476.93 437.62 439.52 441.42 443.32 445.22 451.13 LIVING 449.02 464.03 166.18 COST INCOME **GR088** 1100-11105-11110-1115-1125-1175-1180-1185-1190-1135-1140-1145-150-1155-160 1165-CONTRI-260.50 262.00 263.50 265.50 267.00 270.00 271.50 273.00 276.00 277.50 279.50 281.00 282.50 284.00 285.50 287.00 288.50 290.00 291.50 293.00 295.00 296.50 298.00 299.50 301.00 302.50 252.00 254.00 255.50 257.00 259.00 BUTION BALANCE 537.38 540.48 543.58 546.68 549.78 562.18 565.28 574.58 577.68 580.78 583.88 586.98 590.08 602.48 605.58 608.68 611.78 504.82 508.12 511.42 521.32 524.62 527.92 531.18 552.88 555.98 559.08 568.38 596.28 599.38 514.72 INCOME 593.18 534.28 571.48 RESERVE 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.80 50.80 50.80 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 372.68 374.38 376.08 381.18 382.88 384.58 386.32 388.22 392.02 393.92 395.82 397.72 405.32 407.22 409.12 422.42 424.32 426.22 428.12 377.78 399.62 401.52 412.92 414.82 416.72 418.62 430.02 431.92 433.82 435.72 379.48 403.42 411.02 LIVING 390.12 420.52 C0 S T HCOME **GROSS** 925 -930-950-955-960-965-990-935-985-1050-1055-1060-940-970-975 980 1005-1010-1015-1020-1030-040-045 065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1090-035 CONTRI-207.00 208.50 210.50 212.00 214.00 215.50 219.00 221.00 222.50 224.00 226.00 227.50 229.00 235.50 237.50 239.00 242.50 244.00 245.50 247.00 249.00 250.50 192.50 194.00 196.00 197.50 230.50 232.50 234.00 201.50 205.00 240.50 BALANCE 384.99 388.64 395.94 399.59 403.24 406.89 410.54 414.19 431.68 438.62 442.09 445.42 448.72 471.82 475.12 481.72 485.02 488.32 491.62 494.92 498.22 501.52 HCOME 417.80 424.74 455.32 458.62 461.92 478.42 421.27 452.02 392.29 428.21 135.15 RESERVE 50.00 347.18 348.88 350.58 352.28 353.98 359.08 360.78 362.48 364.18 365.88 367.58 317.51 318.86 326.96 328.31 329.70 331.23 332.76 335.82 337.35 340.41 342.08 355.68 357.38 320.21 325.61 LIVING 321.56 334.29 338.88 343.78 345.48 322.91 COST HCOME 8 8 0 W B 825-830-835-845-850-875-880-885-890-755-760-765-770-775-780-785-790-800-805-810-815-820-855-860-865-870-895-900-905-910-920-

item 333 Table 7 (Back)

## APPENDIX

## SCHEDULE

1,	Case Number
2.	Age ·
3.	Sex
Ĺ.	Marital Status
5.	Place of Birth
6.	Marital Status Place of Birth Living Arrangements
7.	Number of Children
8.	Age of ChildrenYoungest and Oldest
	Addresses of Children Unknown
<b>/•</b>	NO EFFORT
10.	Voluntary Support at Point of Intake
20.	EFFORT MADE TO OBTAIN SUPPORT
11	Approximate Times Discussed with Client
	Letters Times sent out
	Approximate number of Interviews with Children
	Signed 25H Permission to take case to Court
	Court Order
10.	Approximate Number of telephone Calls
	RESULTS IN TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP
	Reaction Therapeutic
	Not much Reaction
19.	Reaction Unknown
20.	Reaction Damaging Hostility
	RESULTS IN TERMS OF SUPPORT
	Support expected, don't know if received
	Voluntary Support
23:	Support expected, not received
	Shelter in Kind
25.	No Support
	Support expected and received
27.	Remarks

TABLE 9
SEX OF RECIPIENTS IN SAMPLE

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male Female	49 <u>91</u>	35 65
Total	140	100

TABLE 10

AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN SAMPLE

Age	Number	Percentage
65-69	11	7.9
70-74	28	20.0
75-79	36	25 <b>.7</b>
80-84	34	24.3
85-89	22	15.7
90-94	7	5.0
95-100	_2	1.4
Total	140	100.

