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Volume Title: Trends in Philanthropy: A Study in a Typical American City

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Volume Publisher: NBER

Volume ISBN: 0-87014-011-6

Volume URL: <http://www.nber.org/books/king28-1>

Publication Date: 1928

Chapter Title: Disbursements

Chapter Author: Willford Isbell King, Kate E. Huntley

Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c4279>

Chapter pages in book: (p. 26 - 57)

tutions, their relative importance has diminished slightly during the quarter century, for in 1900 they made up approximately three-fifths of the total, while in 1925 the fraction had been reduced to slightly less than one half. Receipts from investments have grown slightly more important, while governmental contributions have remained almost constant. The factor that has shown a relative increase is earnings, these having increased from about 15 per cent in 1900 to over 28 per cent in 1925.

### DISBURSEMENTS

The figures thus far presented have answered, in a general way, the question as to the amount of total receipts of philanthropic organizations in New Haven and West Haven, and from what sources they have been derived. Another question which we hoped to answer by means of the inquiry was "What was done with the money that was taken in by these philanthropic organizations?" Part of the story is told by Table VIII.

#### Contributions to Other Organizations

Everyone is aware of the fact that philanthropic organizations do not directly spend nearly all of the money which they take in. Churches support missions, schools, and hospitals located in all parts of the world. Since its organization, the Community Chest of New Haven has collected large sums of money, most of which collections have been distributed to the member organizations for their support. Table VIII shows that, at various times, from 8 to 44 per cent of the total disbursements have been paid to other organizations, some of these organizations being located in New Haven and some elsewhere. While, apparently, considerably more money is sent out of New Haven for philanthropic work elsewhere than is received from outside organizations for work in New Haven, there is, of course, a flow of funds in each direction. The percentage of the total disbursements of the average organizations which was paid to some other organizations diminished rather steadily between 1900 and 1913, declining from nearly 16 per cent to slightly over 8 per cent. With the beginning of the World War, the percentage rose until, in 1918, it reached 44 per cent. Immediately thereafter there was an abrupt decline to 11 per cent in 1920, with a recovery to 19 per cent in 1922, since which date the percentage has re-

mained in that neighborhood. At the present time, then, the records indicate that about one-fifth of the money paid out is given to other organizations, while about four-fifths is, on the average, expended by the organization making the report.

TABLE VIII.

EXPENDITURES BY ALL ORGANIZATIONS TAKEN  
AS A UNIT

YEAR	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS			PER CENT OF TOTAL		
	Total	Donations to Other Or- ganizations <sup>a</sup>	Direct Ex- penditures	Total	Donations to Other Organizations	Direct Ex- penditures
1900	862	137	725	100.00	15.89	84.11
1901	842	109	733	100.00	12.95	87.05
1902	879	108	771	100.00	12.29	87.71
1903	928	107	821	100.00	11.53	88.47
1904	1000	99	901	100.00	9.90	90.10
1905	1009	92	917	100.00	9.12	90.88
1906	1045	97	948	100.00	9.28	90.72
1907	1091	103	988	100.00	9.44	90.56
1908	1178	99	1079	100.00	8.40	91.60
1909	1181	108	1073	100.00	9.14	90.86
1910	1234	104	1130	100.00	8.43	91.57
1911	1287	109	1178	100.00	8.47	91.53
1912	1311	110	1201	100.00	8.39	91.61
1913	1440	118	1322	100.00	8.20	91.80
1914	1486	142	1344	100.00	9.56	90.44
1915	1601	152	1449	100.00	9.49	90.51
1916	1710	164	1546	100.00	9.59	90.41
1917	2353	609 <sup>b</sup>	1744	100.00	25.88	74.12
1918	3991	1757 <sup>b</sup>	2234	100.00	44.02	55.98
1919	2854	408	2446	100.00	14.30	85.70
1920	3192	356	2836	100.00	11.15	88.85
1921	3808	653	3155	100.00	17.15	82.85
1922	4063	781	3282	100.00	19.22	80.78
1923	4335	881	3454	100.00	20.32	79.68
1924	4776	954	3822	100.00	19.97	80.03
1925	5050	968	4082	100.00	19.17	80.83

<sup>a</sup>Because of inability to acquire this information in detail from several of the Catholic churches and Jewish synagogues, this figure is not wholly accurate, but probably a fair estimate. Many of these organizations to which donations are made are not located in New Haven.

<sup>b</sup>The large amounts in these years are due to sums expended for work among the soldiers at home and abroad, and raised through the efforts of the National Red Cross and a United War Work Campaign involving several organizations.

### **Direct Expenditures Classified**

It is a matter of interest to know to what end the direct expenditures of the various organizations have been devoted. The reader is again reminded that this classification of expenditures is only an approximate one, for it has proved wholly impracticable to apportion the disbursements of most organizations among the different categories in which they might properly be placed. However, it is believed that the method followed, of entering, for example, practically all of the expenditures of the ordinary hospital under "Remedial work for the physically ill" and of putting all church expenditures under "Religious work," does not do great violence to the truth. Note should be made of the fact that the bulk of the disbursements for the mentally ill are not made in the city of New Haven, but are contributions made by New Haven to State hospitals located elsewhere. These amounts are classed as "Direct expenditures" rather than as "Donations to other organizations" because they represent payments for the care of New Haven people and are substitutes for the costs that might well be incurred in caring for patients in hospitals located within the city. It should also be remembered that, inasmuch as our investigation did not cover educational institutions, the amounts entered in the column entitled "Secular education" represent only expenditures in that field made by organizations engaged primarily in some other line of activity.

The question may be raised as to what distinction there is between "Character building" and "Welfare work." In explanation, it may be said that "character building" is the term preferred by such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association for the type of work that they are doing.

### **Comparative Trends of Various Classes of Direct Expenditures**

The figures in Table IX show that direct expenditures by philanthropic organizations for all purposes were more than five times as large in 1925 as in 1900. The field showing the most rapid growth was that of miscellaneous health work and recreation, but the disbursements in this field at the beginning of the period were so small that the rate of growth can scarcely be considered comparable with the rates in the other categories. During the quarter century, expenditures for "character building" have been mul-

TABLE IX

DIRECT EXPENDITURES OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS  
TAKEN AS A UNIT

YEAR	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR										
	All Purposes	Relief for the Poor, Afflicted, and Delinquent		Remedial Work for the		Other Health Work, and Recreation	Religious Work	Secular Education	Character Building	Other Welfare Work	Miscellaneous Expenditures
		Out-door <sup>a</sup>	In-door	Men- tally Ill	Physi- cally Ill						
1900	725	44	133	17	106	1	341	13	33	8	29
1901	733	44	145	21	89	1	343	14	36	9	31
1902	771	48	159	22	97	1	347	14	41	9	33
1903	821	49	162	21	113	3	364	14	51	10	34
1904	901	51	196	22	117	6	379	18	69	9	34
1905	917	51	215	24	131	10	377	18	49	9	33
1906	948	58	185	25	140	11	397	17	71	9	35
1907	988	61	180	27	156	9	420	17	71	10	37
1908	1079	66	207	30	215	6	420	18	67	12	38
1909	1073	66	208	30	174	10	438	19	74	13	41
1910	1130	66	227	35	196	14	430	21	75	12	54
1911	1178	68	242	35	213	16	451	25	80	10	38
1912	1201	65	233	36	222	21	458	27	87	11	41
1913	1322	63	236	38	310	24	488	33	96	4	30
1914	1344	70	239	37	295	31	494	31	110	5	32
1915	1449	69	258	39	340	29	519	29	128	6	32
1916	1546	72	287	41	353	36	530	29	158	6	34
1917	1744	73	331	40	436	43	554	42	155	14	56
1918	2234	91	398	38	768	55	568	40	182	12	82
1919	2446	115	441	38	774	81	597	72	187	27	114
1920	2836	168	535	47	866	135	702	81	185	22	95
1921	3155	235	533	57	920	114	843	118	203	23	109
1922	3282	269	519	53	1007	138	820	118	224	22	112
1923	3454	266	599	71	977	178	873	115	231	22	122
1924	3822	298	611	57	1131	177	1003	159	231	33	122
1925	4082	290	691	73	1194	185	985	238	263	34	129

<sup>a</sup>Includes overhead and service rendered as well as money and goods donated.

multiplied by 8, for hospital work by 10, and for secular education\* by 19. On the other hand, expenditures for relief have grown at a somewhat slower rate, being only 5 times as great in 1925 as in 1900,

\*It should be remembered that this study does not cover organizations primarily educational in nature.

TABLE X

PERCENTAGES OF DIRECT EXPENDITURES OF  
ALL ORGANIZATIONS TAKEN AS A UNIT  
GOING FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES\*

YEAR	PER CENT <sup>b</sup> EXPENDED FOR										
	All Pur- poses	Relief for the Poor, Af- flicted, and Delinquent		Remedial Work for the		Other Health Work, and Recre- ation	Re- ligious Work	Secu- lar Edu- cation	Char- acter Build- ing	Other Wel- fare Work	Mis- cel- laneous Ex- pendi- tures
		Out- door <sup>c</sup>	In- door	Men- tally Ill	Physi- cally Ill						
1900	100.00	6.07	18.35	2.34	14.62	.14	47.04	1.79	4.55	1.10	4.00
1901	100.00	6.00	19.78	2.86	12.14	.15	46.79	1.91	4.91	1.23	4.23
1902	100.00	6.22	20.62	2.85	12.58	.13	45.01	1.82	5.32	1.17	4.28
1903	100.00	5.97	19.74	2.56	13.76	.36	44.34	1.70	6.21	1.22	4.14
1904	100.00	5.66	21.75	2.44	12.99	.67	42.06	2.00	7.66	1.00	3.77
1905	100.00	5.56	23.45	2.62	14.29	1.09	41.11	1.96	5.34	.98	3.60
1906	100.00	6.12	19.51	2.64	14.77	1.16	41.88	1.79	7.49	.95	3.69
1907	100.00	6.17	18.22	2.73	15.79	.91	42.52	1.72	7.19	1.01	3.74
1908	100.00	6.12	19.18	2.78	19.93	.56	38.92	1.67	6.21	1.11	3.52
1909	100.00	6.15	19.38	2.80	16.22	.93	40.82	1.77	6.90	1.21	3.82
1910	100.00	5.84	20.09	3.10	17.34	1.24	38.05	1.86	6.64	1.06	4.78
1911	100.00	5.77	20.54	2.97	18.08	1.36	38.29	2.12	6.79	.85	3.23
1912	100.00	5.41	19.40	3.00	18.48	1.75	38.14	2.25	7.24	.92	3.41
1913	100.00	4.77	17.85	2.87	23.45	1.82	36.91	2.50	7.26	.30	2.27
1914	100.00	5.21	17.78	2.75	21.95	2.31	36.76	2.31	8.18	.37	2.38
1915	100.00	4.76	17.81	2.69	23.46	2.00	35.83	2.00	8.83	.41	2.21
1916	100.00	4.66	18.56	2.65	22.83	2.33	34.28	1.88	10.22	.39	2.20
1917	100.00	4.19	18.98	2.29	25.00	2.46	31.77	2.41	8.89	.80	3.21
1918	100.00	4.07	17.82	1.70	34.38	2.46	25.42	1.79	8.15	.54	3.67
1919	100.00	4.70	18.03	1.55	31.65	3.31	24.41	2.94	7.65	1.10	4.66
1920	100.00	5.92	18.86	1.66	30.54	4.76	24.75	2.86	6.52	.78	3.35
1921	100.00	7.45	16.89	1.81	29.16	3.61	26.72	3.74	6.43	.73	3.45
1922	100.00	8.20	15.81	1.61	30.68	4.20	24.98	3.60	6.83	.67	3.41
1923	100.00	7.70	17.34	2.05	28.29	5.15	25.28	3.33	6.69	.64	3.53
1924	100.00	7.80	15.99	1.49	29.59	4.63	26.24	4.16	6.04	.86	3.19
1925	100.00	7.10	16.93	1.79	29.25	4.53	24.13	5.83	6.44	.83	3.16

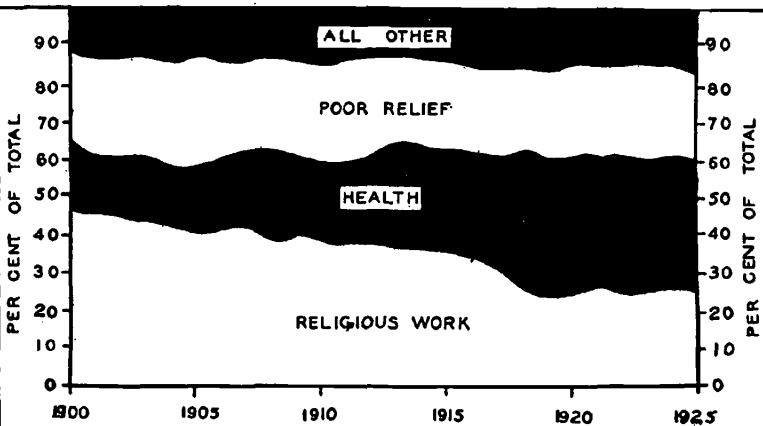
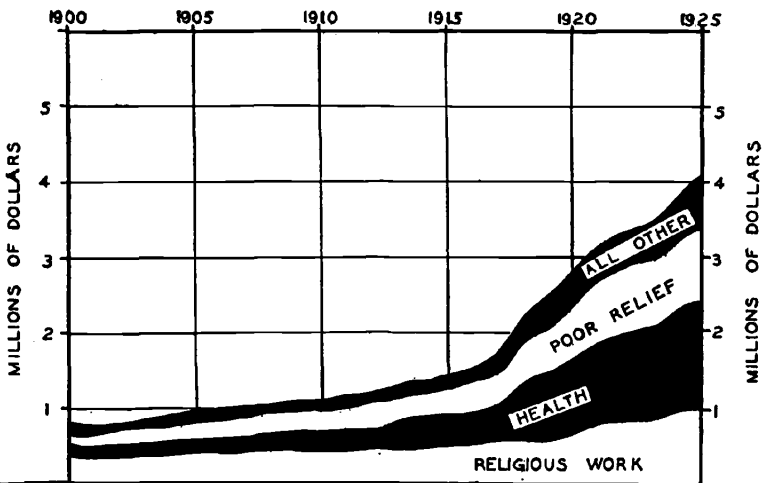
\*The percentages in Table X are based on data in Table IX.

<sup>b</sup>The percentages as given are as correctly computed; hence, frequently, the sum of the items does not exactly equal 100.

<sup>c</sup>Includes overhead and service rendered as well as money and goods donated

CHART 3

DIRECT EXPENDITURES OF  
ALL ORGANIZATIONS TAKEN AS A UNIT  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE



\*For data, see Tables IX and X.

and expenditures for religious work did not quite treble during the period.

As a result of these variable rates of increase, we see that, for the quarter century, the following types of expenditures show a distinct increase in the relative proportions which they respectively form of the total.

1. Remedial work for the physically ill.
2. Other health work and recreation.
3. Secular education.

On the other hand, the following types of expenditures diminished in proportion to the total.

1. Indoor relief.
2. Remedial work for the mentally ill.
3. Religious work.
4. Other welfare work.

In general, we may say that relative expenditures for health have been steadily encroaching upon those for religious work. In 1900, all health work used up but slightly over one-sixth of the total direct expenditures, while, in 1925, its share had grown to more than one-third. On the other hand, the fraction of direct expenditures going for religious work had declined during the same quarter century from 47 per cent to 24 per cent. The other categories show relatively little change. The situation, in so far as the main types of disbursements are concerned, is clearly set forth in Chart 3.

### **Receipts and Expenditures of Organizations by Classes**

Thus far our discussion has dealt with all organizations considered as a unit. We shall now consider briefly the receipts and expenditures of each of six classes of organizations doing philanthropic work in New Haven and West Haven. The facts concerning these various classes are set forth in Tables XI to XVII, inclusive. The term religious organization may need a word of explanation. The groups classed under this title consist mainly of churches and synagogues but include also a few other organizations the main purpose of which is to further the cause of religion.



TABLE XI

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF  
ALL PROTESTANT RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

YEAR	TOTAL RECEIPTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)					EXPENDITURES (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				
	Total	Be- quests	Contributions from		Earn- ings, Rent, In- terest, etc.	Total	Don- ations to Other Organ- izations	Relief for Poor, Af- flicted and De- linquent	Re- ligious Work	Other Expen- ditures
			In- divi- duals (In- cludes Pew Rents)	Other Organ- izations						
1900	429	12	337	20	60	377	127	5	233	12
1901	669	233	353	19	64	350	97	4	236	13
1902	394	11	299	23	61	343	98	5	228	12
1903	374	11	276	23	64	353	94	5	238	16
1904	481	45	338	24	74	359	88	4	252	15
1905	482	54	325	24	79	347	78	3	251	15
1906	452	10	337	24	81	359	83	5	255	16
1907	457	13	333	24	87	389	89	7	276	17
1908	431	28	295	24	84	377	83	5	273	16
1909	693	46	537*	26	84	395	93	5	281	16
1910	487	11	302	79	95	383	91	4	270	18
1911	484	33	336	25	90	394	93	4	278	19
1912	467	12	334	27	94	400	96	5	277	22
1913	461	15	327	24	95	427	96	4	305	22
1914	450	11	315	23	101	423	109	5	287	22
1915	508	8	369	24	107	441	107	6	304	24
1916	523	8	382	24	109	444	108	4	306	26
1917	610	84	393	23	110	474	130	3	313	28
1918	621	83	390	27	121	487	136	6	320	25
1919	706	20	522	30	134	538	153	5	348	32
1920	849	66	604	34	145	686	241	5	404	36
1921	837	16	613	47	161	760	230	6	482	42
1922	923	142	574	43	164	772	245	7	473	47
1923	886	43	618	49	176	774	240	7	482	45
1924	858	24	598	53	183	803	242	8	508	45
1925	867	22	600	50	195	800	212	11	529	48

\*The increase in the 1909 figure over that for 1908 is due to a personal gift of a new church building having a value of approximately 200 thousand dollars.

TABLE XII

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF  
ALL CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS<sup>a</sup>

YEAR	GROSS RECEIPTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				EXPENDITURES (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)			
	Total	Contributions from		Earnings, Rent, Inter- est, etc.	Total	Dona- tions to other Or- ganizations	Relief of Poor, Afflicted, and De- linquent	Religious Work and Mis- cellaneous
		Individuals, Including Bequests and Few Rents	Other Organ- izations					
1900	91	90		1	92	4	4	84
1901	92	91		1	91	4	4	83
1902	102	101		1	103	5	5	93
1903	106	105		1	108	5	5	98
1904	105	104		1	111	5	5	101
1905	116	114		2	115	7	5	103
1906	126	124		2	128	5	7	116
1907	128	128			127	5	8	114
1908	129	127		2	129	5	8	116
1909	137	137			136	4	8	124
1910	140	140			137	4	8	125
1911	147	147			145	5	8	132
1912	155	155			151	5	7	139
1913	167	165		2	155	6	6	143
1914	188	185		3	178	7	5	166
1915	195	194		1	182	8	5	169
1916	211	211			192	9	4	179
1917	230	225	4	1	207	10	5	192
1918	236	235		1	209	10	7	192
1919	253	251		2	210	11	6	193
1920	294	292		2	252	12	7	233
1921	430	424		6	314	15	6	293
1922	552	471	77	4	292	15	7	270
1923	651	616	32	3	321	18	7	296
1924	547	518	25	4	408	18	7	383
1925	563	515	29	19	356	20	6	330

<sup>a</sup>These figures are largely estimates, as it was impossible to obtain complete data from several of the Catholic churches.

TABLE XIII

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF  
ALL JEWISH RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS\*

YEAR	GROSS RECEIPTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)					EXPENDITURES (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				
	Total	Be- quests	Contributions from		Earnings, Rent, Interest, etc.	Total	Donations to Other Organ- izations	Relief for Poor, Afflicted, and De- linquent	Re- ligious Work	Other Ex- pendi- tures
			Indi- viduals	Other Organ- izations						
1900	29		25	1	3	23	1		21	1
1901	28		24	1	3	24	1		22	1
1902	29		25	1	3	25	1		23	1
1903	29		25	1	3	26	1		24	1
1904	31		27	1	3	26	1		24	1
1905	31		26	1	4	24	1		22	1
1906	32		27	1	4	25	1		23	1
1907	32		27	1	4	29	1		27	1
1908	43	1	36	1	5	29	1		27	1
1909	41		32	1	8	33	1		30	2
1910	48	1	38	1	8	34	1		30	3
1911	43	1	34		8	38	1		34	3
1912	47		37	1	9	41	1		37	3
1913	48	2	37		9	41		1	36	4
1914	49	1	36		12	44		3	37	4
1915	52		40		12	47		3	41	3
1916	52	3	39		10	49		4	42	3
1917	53		41		12	52	1	3	46	2
1918	74	1	62		11	57	2	3	50	2
1919	69	1	51		17	56	2	2	48	4
1920	76	3	54		19	61	2		55	4
1921	74	2	54		18	63	3		56	4
1922	85	2	62		21	66	3		59	4
1923	101	2	75	3	21	81	3		74	4
1924	120	2	96	3	19	101	2		93	6
1925	158	2	126	4	26	119	2	1	106	10

\*These figures are largely estimates, as it was impossible to obtain complete data from several of the Jewish organizations.

## TRENDS IN PHILANTHROPY

TABLE XIV

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ALL HOSPITALS*										
YEAR	GROSS RECEIPTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)					EXPENDITURES (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)				
	Total	Earnings	Contributions and Bequests from Individuals	Contributions from Other Organizations	Rents, Dividends, and Interest	Total	Donations to Other Organizations <sup>a</sup>	Remedial Work for Physically Ill <sup>c</sup>	Secular Education <sup>b</sup>	Miscellaneous
1900	84	43	5	14	22	114		105	9	
1901	234	48	148	15	23	97		88	9	
1902	149	49	62	14	24	106		97	9	
1903	114	60	14	18	22	121		113	8	
1904	165	64	59	17	25	125		115	9	1
1905	178	72	62	21	23	137		128	9	
1906	142	76	23	19	24	144		136	8	
1907	159	89	27	19	24	161		152	9	
1908	272	104	90	36	42	218		208	9	1
1909	509	100	348	23	38	177		167	9	1
1910	579	102	374	32	71	205		185	10	10
1911	250	124	15	26	85	208		195	11	2
1912	279	141	22	26	90	211		196	14	1
1913	727	233	367	26	101	300		280	20	
1914	1,126	254	714	32	126	288	12	258	18	
1915	486	194	135	29	128	315	16	281	18	
1916	563	244	156	30	133	339	21	301	17	
1917	436	269	8	26	133	392	33	330	29	
1918	497	310	9	31	147	510	46	439	25	
1919	1,063	377	445	97	144	669	42	564	52	11
1920	856	439	203	69	145	811	43	712	55	1
1921	1,070	517	174	156	223	889	21	777	90	1
1922	1,183	640	166	154	223	993	19	883	90	1
1923	1,530	624	485	174	247	976	36	875	64	1
1924	1,263	704	107	187	265	1,165	37	1,018	109	1
1925	1,499	783	195	229	292	1,310	51	1,084	173	2

\*"Donations to other organizations" is a figure composed entirely of sums transferred to allied organizations.

<sup>b</sup>Expenditures for maintenance of nurses' training schools are included under "secular education."

<sup>c</sup>There are no hospitals for the mentally ill in New Haven, hence this item does not appear on the table. However, the care of New Haven patients in institutions outside of New Haven, is paid for by New Haven people to the extent shown in Table IX.

TABLE XV

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF  
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS\*

YEAR	GROSS RECEIPTS (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)						EXPENDITURES (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)							
	All Sources*	Earnings	From Gov't Sources				Miscellaneous	All Purposes	Donations to Hospitals in New Haven	Relief for Poor, Afflicted, and Delinquent in New Haven		Payments for Remedial Work Outside New Haven		Health Conservation
			Federal	State	County	Municipal				Out-door	In-door	Mentally Ill	Physically Ill	
1900	106	12		18	76		104	3	9	74	17	1		
1901	113	11		21	81		112	4	10	76	21	1		
1902	113	12		24	77		113	3	10	78	22	1		
1903	121	13		25	83		119	3	11	83	21	1		
1904	124	12		25	87		122	4	12	82	22	1	1	
1905	132	11		29	92		132	5	12	89	24	1	1	
1906	131	13		27	91		128	4	11	86	25	1	1	
1907	147	12		35	100		133	6	12	86	27	1	1	
1908	231	12		109	110		147	7	17	91	30	1	1	
1909	243	13		124	106		140	5	16	89	28	1	1	
1910	185	14		56	115		162	3	16	106	33	3	1	
1911	175	17	1	34	123		171	4	17	108	33	8	1	
1912	175	22	1	36	116		175	3	18	109	33	10	2	
1913	183	29	1	38	115		182	5	16	111	36	11	3	
1914	192	32	1	38	121		190	7	15	115	34	13	6	
1915	203	26 <sup>1b</sup>	3	43	130		198	5	14	118	37	16	8	
1916	206	34 <sup>2c</sup>	2	41	127		205	7	16	121	38	13	10	
1917	214	37	3	44	130		213	9	15	130	37	12	10	
1918	283	51	2	94	136		241	6	17	160	35	11	12	
1919	288	57	12	77	142		269	8	28	168	36	15	14	
1920	326	48	37	70	171		318	12	51	182	36	18	19	
1921	377	41	51	85	200		375	21	79	185	46	24	20	
1922	403	41	64	73	190	35 <sup>d</sup>	363	22	92	163	42	24	20	
1923	411	40	71	79	221		399	25	97	173	57	30	17	
1924	407	30	86	89	202		391	18	111	165	43	40	14	
1925	456	47	84	89	236		443	22	112	195	57	41	16	

\*The following organizations and Public Departments are covered in this table:

1. Department of Charities and Corrections of the City of New Haven
2. Town of West Haven Charity Fund
3. New Haven State Aid to Widows
4. West Haven State Aid to Widows
5. Bureau of Child Hygiene and Bureau of Nursing of the City of New Haven
6. Bureau of Child Hygiene and Bureau of Nursing of the Town of West Haven
7. County Home

<sup>b</sup>Reimbursement for aid given to soldiers on the Mexican border.

<sup>c</sup>Compensation for condemned cattle.

<sup>d</sup>Insurance received on account of fire.

\*Receipts from the sale of hogs and farm produce by Springdale Poor Farm, and from payments by inmates of Poor Farm to cover part of their cost of maintenance.

## TRENDS IN PHILANTHROPY

TABLE XVI

RECEIPTS OF PRIVATE SECULAR ORGANIZATIONS  
EXCLUDING HOSPITALS

YEAR	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS RECEIVED FROM												
	ALL SOURCES	EARNINGS					RECEIPTS FROM INVESTMENTS		CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LIVING PERSONS				
		Paid by Members for Privileges	Services Rendered	Sales of Products	Bazaars, Entertainments, etc.	Miscellaneous	Endowment	Other	Direct	Through Governmental Bodies	Bequests	Other Organizations	
1900	320	6	25	36	7	12	24	1	99	100	4	6	
1901	298	6	23	39	2	14	23	1	63	110	10	7	
1902	871	8	27	40	3	14	36	1	114	108	511	9	
1903	374	10	35	41	7	15	39	1	93	114	11	8	
1904	577	10	31	36	5	15	40	1	291	119	21	8	
1905	393	10	40	37	5	19	45	2	62	129	35	9	
1906	440	11	51	39	9	22	53	2	103	127	12	11	
1907	438	8	61	40	6	23	58	1	87	143	6	5	
1908	549	7	61	42	6	25	60	2	70	229	31	16	
1909	662	8	71	42	8	28	61	2	167	243	23	9	
1910	656	7	69	42	10	32	74	1	170	185	49	17	
1911	574	8	72	41	10	34	81	2	112	171	32	11	
1912	564	8	92	46	14	31	75	2	98	163	17	18	
1913	730	8	92	35	10	33	76	2	123	168	165	18	
1914	615	8	99	40	11	33	86	3	122	175	22	16	
1915	927	10	121	33	17	33	94	2	158	192	176	91	
1916	750	12	149	42	21	34	102	2	162	189	15	22	
1917	1,295	12	144	47	31	40	104	3	658 <sup>a</sup>	196	20	40	
1918	2,890	11	170	60	42	76	101	3	2,066 <sup>a</sup>	254	24	83	
1919	1,748	7	161	65	26	92	103	13	938 <sup>b</sup>	257	41	45	
1920	1,422	10	212	56	24	110	103	11	424	322	49	101	
1921 <sup>c</sup>	1,938	17	203	53	25	85	96	10	658 <sup>c</sup>	417	43	331	
1922	2,585	15	222	54	28	93	119	12	715	398	502	427	
1923	2,472	17	230	50	23	112	144	12	745	426	183	530	
1924	2,446	23	278	39	22	104	141	11	846	428	52	502	
1925	2,677	22	290	55	29	128	148	11	886	466	121	521	

<sup>a</sup>The large amounts in these years are due to sums raised for work among the soldiers, at home and abroad, through the efforts of the National Red Cross and a United War Work Campaign involving several organizations.

<sup>b</sup>In 1919, the Red Cross receipts were again large. A fund for Armenian Relief totalled approximately 69 thousand dollars. In addition to these sums, several private local agencies held drives.

<sup>c</sup>In 1921, the New Haven Community Chest commenced functioning.

TABLE XVII

EXPENDITURES OF PRIVATE SECULAR ORGANIZATIONS  
EXCLUDING HOSPITALS

YEAR	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR											
	All Purposes	Donations to Other Organizations	Relief for the Poor, Afflicted, and Delinquent		Remedial Work for		Other Health Work, and Recreation	Religious Work	Secular Education	Character Building	Other Welfare Work	Miscellaneous Expenditures
			Out-door	In-door	Men-tally Ill	Physi-cally Ill						
1900	152	2	26	59			1	3	4	33	8	16
1901	168	3	26	69			1	2	5	36	9	17
1902	189	1	28	81			1	3	5	41	9	20
1903	201	4	28	78			3	4	6	51	10	17
1904	257	1	30	114		1	5	2	9	69	9	17
1905	254	1	31	126		2	9	1	9	49	9	17
1906	261	4	35	99		3	10	3	9	71	9	18
1907	252	2	34	94		3	8	3	8	71	10	19
1908	278	3	36	116		6	5	4	9	67	12	20
1909	300	5	37	119	2	6	9	3	10	74	13	22
1910	313	5	38	121	2	8	13	5	11	75	12	23
1911	331	6	39	134	2	10	15	7	14	80	10	14
1912	333	5	35	124	3	16	19	5	13	87	11	15
1913	335	11	36	125	2	19	21	4	13	96	4	4
1914	363	7	42	124	3	24	25	4	13	110	5	6
1915	418	16	41	140	2	43	21	5	11	128	6	5
1916	481	19	44	166	3	39	26	3	12	158	6	5
1917	1,015	426 <sup>a</sup>	47	201	3	94	33	3	13	155	14	26
1918	2,487	1,557 <sup>a</sup>	58	238	3	318	43	6	15	182	12	55
1919	1,112	192	74	273	2	195	67	8	20	187	27	67
1920	1,064	46	105	353	11	136	116	10	26	185	22	54
1921	1,407	363	144	348	11	119	94	12	28	203	23	62
1922	1,577	477	163	356	11	100	118	18	28	224	22	60
1923	1,784	559	155	426	14	72	161	21	51	231	22	72
1924	1,908	637	172	446	14	73	163	19	50	231	33	70
1925	2,022	661	160	496	16	69	169	20	65	263	34	69

<sup>a</sup>These figures represent sums spent for war work among the soldiers in training camps and abroad. These items are detailed in the notes following Table II.

### **Protestant Bodies**

Table XI shows the chief facts concerning the receipts and disbursements of all Protestant religious organizations. The figures indicate that, at present, approximately two-thirds of the total support of such organizations comes in the way of contributions or pew-rent paid by individuals, while between one-fourth and one-fifth represents receipts from investments. Contributions tended to fall off between 1900 and 1903, but, since then, have had an upward tendency throughout the remainder of the period. In 1925, they were slightly more than double what they were in 1903. Donations to other organizations declined from 1900 to 1905, but, since that date, have nearly trebled.

### **Catholic Bodies**

As previously stated, the estimates for Catholic religious organizations are based upon data so scanty as to be anything but dependable. The best that can be said for the figures in Table XII is that they represent as careful a guess as could be made on the basis of the fragmentary records obtained from most of the churches, and the reasonably dependable records secured from two or three of the larger churches and a number of the smaller churches. Such figures as we have indicate that there has been a very marked growth in the receipts and expenditures of Catholic organizations.

### **Jewish Bodies**

The records for Jewish religious organizations presented in Table XIII also come far from having the dependability which one might desire, for many of these organizations did not have sufficiently accurate accounts, especially for the earlier years, to be able to furnish dependable figures. From such data as we secured, however, it appears that the receipts and disbursements of Jewish religious organizations in New Haven have been growing at a rather steady rate throughout the quarter century, but that the increase has been more marked since 1917 than before. Of course, however, this apparent increase is, to a large extent, merely a reflection of the diminished value of the dollar, and hence does not show that the growth in purchasing power has been at a higher rate than that prevailing in the earlier part of the period.

### **Hospitals**

Reasonably complete records were secured from nearly all of the hospitals in New Haven, hence there is reason to believe that the



figures as presented state the facts with a fair degree of accuracy. Owing to the fact that the hospitals have occasionally received large bequests, the totals of receipts have moved up in a rather irregular fashion. In general, about half of the receipts of these institutions is in the form of earnings, while about one-fifth comes in as rents, dividends, and interest. The total receipts were nearly 18 times as large in 1925 as in 1900, a truly surprising rate of growth. The bulk of the disbursements of the New Haven hospitals have been classified as going for remedial work for the physically ill. Certain of the funds used for the maintenance of training schools for nurses are classified as being spent for secular education. Slightly less than one-seventh of the total disbursements in 1925 went for the last mentioned purpose.

### **Governmental Bodies**

The figures in Table XV pertain to the total receipts and disbursements of two departments of the City of New Haven, one County institution, two funds supported by the Town of West Haven, and one State fund. The receipts of these governmentally supported institutions and funds more than quadrupled during the 25 years. Earnings tended to represent a constant proportion of about 10 per cent during the entire period. In most of the years, indoor relief has absorbed more of the available money than all the other types of disbursements combined, though in the last few years, there has been a marked tendency for outdoor relief to increase at a much faster pace than indoor relief. For example, since 1917, the expenditures for outdoor relief have been multiplied by 7, while the expenditures for indoor relief have increased by only 50 per cent. The chief reason for the marked increase in the cost of outdoor relief has been the advent of widows' pensions. These alone accounted for about \$82,000 in 1924. Expenditures for the mentally ill more than trebled during the quarter century.

### **Miscellaneous Welfare Organizations**

Records for miscellaneous welfare organizations appear in Tables XVI and XVII. The accounts of these organizations were so much more complete than the others, that two tables instead of one have been devoted to their analysis. These welfare organizations have had a very rapid growth during the period covered, their total receipts being multiplied by 8, in other words, rising from \$320,000 in 1900 to \$2,677,000 in 1925. Direct contributions from living

persons have increased in about like proportion, making up, throughout the period, approximately one-third of the total amount. These organizations have also been receiving increased contributions from governmental bodies, getting nearly 5 times as much from this source in 1925 as in 1900. The receipts entered under the title "Contributions from other organizations" shows a remarkable increase since 1920. The large gain in this item is due to the organization of the New Haven Community Chest which, since that date, has been raising funds and distributing them to various welfare organizations. In most years, bequests constitute a relatively small fraction of the total income, but occasionally they have accounted for as much as one-fifth of the entire amount, and, in 1902, for more than half of all the money raised. Earnings have been growing at a rapid rate, and, in 1925, those received on account of services rendered constituted more than one-tenth of the entire receipts of this type of organizations. The amounts taken in in that year were more than 11 times as great as the similar amounts received in 1900.

Table XVII shows that organizations in this group paid out over two millions of dollars in 1925, of which approximately one-third was donated to other organizations. Of direct expenditures, indoor relief was most important, accounting for about one-fourth of the total "Character building" called for some 13 per cent of the total in 1925. The unusually large donations to other organizations in 1917 and 1918 are, of course, amounts spent for war work.

### **Donations to other Organizations**

Table XVIII purports to give a record of the sums of money donated to other organizations by the various classes of philanthropic organizations in New Haven. The reader is again warned, however, that the figures for Catholic religious organizations are not sufficiently substantiated to be given any particular credence, and practically the same may be said of those pertaining to Jewish religious organizations. The remaining figures in the table, are however, believed to have a much higher degree of dependability, the estimates for the years 1900 to 1905 showing a rather marked decline in this type of disbursements made by Protestant religious organizations. Since, however, the records for these earlier years are much less complete than the later ones, the extent of this decline may be exaggerated, and it is possible that the mode of estimating has been unsound, and that, therefore, the falling off of the items in this

column between 1900 and 1905 may be erroneous. Since 1905, there appears to have been a marked tendency to give more to other organizations, but the increase has probably been little more than enough to keep up with the rise in the price level.

TABLE XVIII

DONATIONS TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS  
BY DIFFERENT CLASSES OF  
PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS  
IN NEW HAVEN

YEAR	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS				
	All Organizations	Protestant Religious Organizations	Catholic Religious Organizations <sup>a</sup>	Jewish Religious Organizations <sup>a</sup>	Other Organizations
1900	137	127	4	1	5
1901	109	97	4	1	7
1902	108	98	5	1	4
1903	107	94	5	1	7
1904	99	88	5	1	5
1905	92	78	7	1	6
1906	97	83	5	1	8
1907	103	89	5	1	8
1908	99	83	5	1	10
1909	108	93	4	1	10
1910	104	91	4	1	8
1911	109	93	5	1	10
1912	110	96	5	1	8
1913	118	96	6		16
1914	142	109	7		26
1915	152	107	8		37
1916	164	108	9		47
1917	609	130	10	1	468
1918	1757	136	10	2	1609
1919	408	153	11	2	242
1920	356	241	12	2	101
1921	653	230	15	3	405
1922	781	245	15	3	518
1923	881	240	18	3	620
1924	954	242	18	2	692
1925	968	212	20	2	734

<sup>a</sup>The figures recorded under these headings are largely estimated, being based on what scanty data were obtainable.

TABLE XIX

DIRECT EXPENDITURES OF  
DIFFERENT CLASSES OF  
PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS

YEAR	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS					
	All Organizations	Protestant Religious Organizations	Catholic Religious Organizations	Jewish Religious Organizations	Hospitals	Other Organizations
1900	725	250	88	22	114	251
1901	733	253	87	23	97	273
1902	771	245	98	24	106	298
1903	821	259	103	25	121	313
1904	901	272	106	25	125	373
1905	917	269	108	23	137	380
1906	948	276	122	24	144	382
1907	988	300	123	28	161	376
1908	1079	294	125	28	218	414
1909	1073	302	132	32	177	430
1910	1130	292	132	33	205	468
1911	1178	301	141	37	208	491
1912	1201	305	146	41	211	498
1913	1322	331	149	41	300	501
1914	1344	314	171	43	276	540
1915	1449	334	174	46	299	596
1916	1546	336	184	49	318	659
1917	1744	344	197	51	359	793
1918	2234	351	199	55	464	1165
1919	2446	386	199	54	627	1180
1920	2836	445	239	59	768	1325
1921	3155	530	298	60	868	1399
1922	3282	526	278	63	973	1442
1923	3454	534	304	78	940	1598
1924	3822	561	390	99	1128	1644
1925	4082	588	335	117	1259	1783

### Direct Expenditures of Five Classes of Organizations

Table XIX is devoted to comparing the changes that have taken place in the direct expenditures made by five classes of organizations. It indicates that, while the expenditures for Protestant religious organizations have little more than doubled, those for Catholic organizations have nearly quadrupled, and those for Jewish religious organizations have more than quintupled. Miscellaneous organ-

izations spent directly 7 times as much in 1925 as in 1900, while hospitals multiplied their expenditures by 11.

In the year 1900, the proportions of the total direct expenditures of all philanthropic organizations paid out by the different groups are roughly represented by the following fractions:

Protestant religious organizations	—one-third
Catholic religious organizations	—one-eighth
Jewish religious organizations	—one-thirty-third
Hospitals	—one-seventh
Miscellaneous organizations	—one-third

In 1925, these fractions had changed to

Protestant religious organizations	—one-seventh
Catholic religious organizations	—one-twelfth
Jewish religious organizations	—one-thirty-fifth
Hospitals	—one-third
Miscellaneous organizations	—two-fifths

As we have repeatedly pointed out in the preceding discussion, increases in the dollar amounts of receipts and disbursements are, in many cases, not significant, because of the fact that the purchasing power of the dollar has changed. In order to obtain a fair comparison, it is, of course, highly desirable to correct the figures for these changes in the purchasing power of money. To do this accurately is impossible, since we have no price index covering just the type of commodities that fit the problem, and since such price index numbers as we have all relate to places other than New Haven. Under such circumstances, the very best that is possible is to make a rough correction which will eliminate the most gross errors arising from the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar.

#### Direct Expenditures Measured in "Deflated Dollars"

An attempt has been made, in Table XX, to reduce to dollars of constant purchasing power the direct expenditures of each of three different groups of philanthropic organizations. The index of prices used for this purpose is a combination of the series, covering the years 1900 to 1909, presented by the present writer in his book on *The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States*, and an index series for years since 1909 representing the estimated price of goods used by all consumers in the United States. This last mentioned index has been computed by the author in the course of

his investigations for the National Bureau of Economic Research. It appears that an index number of the prices of direct or consumers, goods is the correct kind to employ for the purpose at hand, for, presumably, most of the direct expenditures of philanthropic organizations are used either immediately or in the near future for the purchase of goods for human consumption.

TABLE XX

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY  
DIFFERENT CLASSES OF  
PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS

YEAR	THOUSANDS OF CURRENT DOLLARS				INDEX OF PRICES OF DIRECT GOODS*	THOUSANDS OF 1913 DOLLARS			
	All Organ- izations	Govern- mental Organ- izations	Re- ligious Organ- izations	Secu- lar Or- gan- izations		All Organ- izations	Govern- mental Organ- izations	Re- ligious Organ- izations	Secu- lar Or- gan- izations
1900	725	104	360	261	.7716	940	135	467	338
1901	733	112	363	258	.7877	931	142	461	328
1902	771	113	367	291	.8251	934	137	445	352
1903	821	119	387	315	.8390	979	142	461	376
1904	901	122	403	376	.8426	1069	145	478	446
1905	917	132	400	385	.8448	1085	156	473	456
1906	948	128	422	398	.8793	1078	146	480	452
1907	988	133	451	404	.9218	1072	144	489	439
1908	1079	147	447	485	.9188	1174	160	487	527
1909	1073	140	466	467	.9526	1126	147	489	490
1910	1130	162	457	511	.9764	1157	166	468	523
1911	1178	171	479	528	.9697	1215	176	494	545
1912	1201	175	492	534	.9810	1224	178	502	544
1913	1322	182	521	619	1.0000	1322	182	521	619
1914	1344	190	528	629	1.0077	1334	189	524	621
1915	1449	198	554	697	1.0070	1439	197	550	692
1916	1546	205	569	772	1.0913	1417	188	521	708
1917	1744	213	592	939	1.2858	1356	166	460	730
1918	2234	241	605	1388	1.5175	1472	159	399	914
1919	2446	269	639	1538	1.7571	1392	153	364	875
1920	2836	318	743	1775	1.9801	1432	161	375	896
1921	3155	375	888	1892	1.6926	1864	222	525	1117
1922	3282	363	867	2052	1.5829	2073	229	548	1296
1923	3454	399	916	2139	1.5977	2162	250	573	1339
1924	3822	391	1050	2381	1.6024	2385	244	655	1486
1925	4082	443	1040	2599	1.6517	2471	268	630	1573

\*Index numbers for the years 1900-1908 are taken from King, *Wealth and Income of the People of the United States*, p. 180. Index numbers for the years 1909-1925 are estimates by the National Bureau of Economic Research, of the average for the year prices of goods used by all consumers in the United States.

The "deflated figures" presented in the right-hand half of Table XX indicate that, when the correction for the purchasing power of the dollar has been made, the figures still indicate a rapid increase in the total expenditures of all organizations. The evidence indicates that the slope of the curve has been increasing in recent years, for, between 1900 and 1912, there was a growth in the total of slightly less than one-third, while between 1912 and 1924—a period of equal length—the total almost doubled. Again the figures indicate that, when all amounts are reduced to dollars of constant purchasing power, the direct expenditures by governmental organizations doubled during the quarter century; those made by religious organizations increased by something less than half; while those of other secular organizations grew to nearly five times their size from the beginning of the period.

It appears, then, that there is no doubt about the fact that New Haven philanthropic organizations have been increasing their expenditures not only in terms of nominal dollars, but also in terms of actual purchasing power.

### **Contributions Compared With Wealth**

It would be of interest to know whether the total amount contributed to philanthropic enterprises in New Haven and West Haven represents a larger proportion of the total income of the people of the city than it did in 1900. To answer this question it is obviously necessary to know approximately the income of the people of the city at the two dates. Unfortunately, the data at hand seem entirely inadequate for use as a basis of income estimates. Under the circumstances, it has been necessary to make comparisons with the next best criterion, namely, wealth. While the ratio of income to wealth was probably not exactly the same in 1925 as in 1900, the chances are that it has not changed greatly; hence the probabilities are that curves showing the trend of contributions as compared to wealth will have much the same slope as would the curves showing the ratio of contributions to income, were such figures available.

But it is far from easy to approximate the total wealth of the inhabitants. The United States Census furnishes us with estimates of the wealth in the State of Connecticut in the years 1902, 1912, and 1922, but Census figures represent not the value of the property belonging to the inhabitants of Connecticut, but instead the value of the wealth located in the State of Connecticut. We have no way of knowing anything about the ratio between these two quantities.

TABLE XXI

CONTRIBUTIONS AND BEQUESTS TO  
NEW HAVEN PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS  
COMPARED WITH  
THE TOTAL ESTIMATED WEALTH  
OF THE INHABITANTS

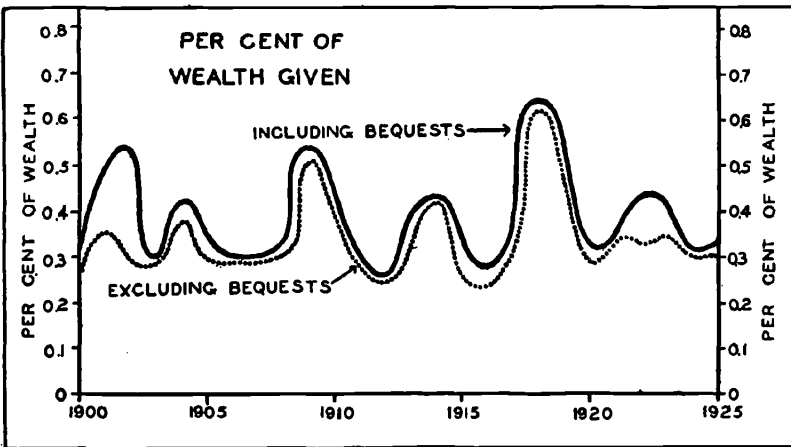
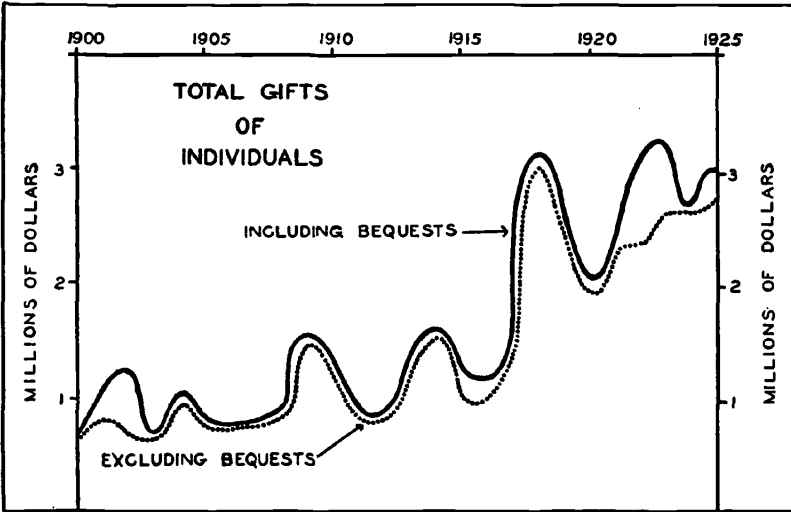
Year	Contributions and Bequests, Made by Individuals (Thousands of Dollars)		Estimated* Wealth of New Haven (Thousands)	Dollars Contributed Per \$1,000 of Total Wealth	
	Contributions Including Bequests	Contributions Excluding Bequests		Contributions Including Bequests	Contributions Excluding Bequests
1900	682	666	\$247,912	2.75	2.69
1901	1,042	785	224,253	4.65	3.50
1902	1,241	666	227,102	5.47	2.93
1903	662	640	231,758	2.86	2.76
1904	1,017	919	242,932	4.19	3.78
1905	825	707	247,958	3.33	2.85
1906	779	736	255,029	3.05	2.89
1907	782	755	266,580	2.93	2.83
1908	941	845	276,829	3.40	3.05
1909	1,550	1,457	288,991	5.36	5.04
1910	1,292	1,178	301,044	4.29	3.91
1911	907	834	317,656	2.86	2.63
1912	864	819	341,305	2.53	2.40
1913	1,394	1,203	360,223	3.87	3.34
1914	1,607	1,556	373,587	4.30	4.17
1915	1,297	990	397,348	3.26	2.49
1916	1,189	1,013	431,939	2.75	2.35
1917	1,649	1,542	454,284	3.63	3.39
1918	3,154	3,044	496,204	6.36	6.13
1919	2,621	2,523	525,971	4.98	4.80
1920	2,066	1,907	661,877	3.12	2.88
1921	2,459	2,337	696,162	3.53	3.36
1922	3,097	2,353	724,441	4.27	3.25
1923	3,271	2,621	769,238	4.25	3.41
1924	2,746	2,646	875,314	3.14	3.02
1925	3,011	2,782	939,368	3.21	2.96

\*As no estimate of the wealth of New Haven and West Haven was known to exist, the ratio between the total estimated wealth of Connecticut and the assessed valuation of property for Connecticut (as given in the Census of Wealth, Debt, and Taxation for 1902, 1912, and 1922) was applied to the assessed valuation of property in New Haven and West Haven for the Census years, the result being an estimate of the wealth of these places. In order to obtain an estimate for the intervening years, the three ratios were plotted on graph paper and a smooth curve drawn through them. The intervening ratios were read off, and applied to the figures for the assessed valuation of property in New Haven and West Haven, a figure which was obtainable for all years.



CHART 4

GIFTS TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS  
COMPARED WITH  
THE TOTAL ESTIMATED WEALTH  
OF THE INHABITANTS\*



\*For data, see Table XXI.

For purposes of this study, it has been necessary to assume that the amount of wealth in Connecticut owned by outsiders has, at each Census period, been equal to the amount of wealth outside of Connecticut owned by residents of that State. The Bureau of the Census has made no estimates of the wealth of the city of New Haven, hence a further assumption has been necessary in order to approximate the wealth of the people of that city. It has been assumed that, at each Census date, the wealth of the people of New Haven bore the same relationship to the total wealth of Connecticut as did the assessed value of property in New Haven to the assessed value of property in Connecticut. After making this assumption, it was not difficult to estimate the wealth of New Haven for each of the Census years. The wealth estimates for the inter-censal years were arrived at by ascertaining the ratio of the estimated wealth of the people of New Haven in each Census year to the assessed valuation of property in New Haven in that year, drawing a smooth curve through these three ratios, reading off the ratios for the intervening years, and multiplying the assessed values of property in New Haven and West Haven by these ratios in the respective years. In this manner, the figures in the central column of Table XXI were derived. These figures have been used as divisors, in calculating the proportion of the total wealth contributed for philanthropic purposes in each year. Owing to the fact that the regularity of the curve representing contributions is much disturbed by the presence of large bequests in a few years, the two last columns in Table XXI are devoted to showing, respectively, the dollars contributed per thousand dollars of total wealth including and excluding bequests. According to the estimates here arrived at, the people of New Haven were contributing annually to philanthropy a quarter of a century ago about one-quarter of one per cent of their wealth. From time to time, bursts of generosity have sent the fraction as high as one-half of one per cent, and, in the war year of 1918, it actually passed six-tenths of a per cent. However, during the last 6 years, it has tended to hover around one-third of one per cent.

Chart 4 records the fluctuations in pictorial form. It is interesting to note that it shows six complete waves of giving. As might be expected, the war brought forth the greatest manifestation of philanthropy, but, in proportion to the wealth, the outpouring was not so much greater than in a peaceful year like 1909, as one might expect. On the whole, the figures show neither an up-

## TRENDS IN PHILANTHROPY

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TABLE XXII

PER CAPITA INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS MEASURED  
IN DOLLARS OF CONSTANT PURCHASING POWER  
MADE TO ORGANIZED PHILANTHROPY

Year	Total Contributions and Bequests of Individuals <sup>a</sup> of New Haven and West Haven <sup>d</sup> (Measured in Current Dollars)	Estimated Population of New Haven and West Haven <sup>d</sup>	Per Capita Contributions and Bequests Made by Individuals	Index of Average Prices of Direct Goods <sup>b</sup> (Base 1913)	Per Capita Contributions and Bequests (Measured in Dollars of 1913)
1900	\$ 682,125	113,274 <sup>c</sup>	\$ 6.02	.7716	\$ 7.80
1901	1,041,674	115,576	9.01	.7877	11.44
1902	1,241,209	118,834	10.44	.8251	12.65
1903	662,420	119,737	5.53	.8390	6.59
1904	1,017,190	121,604	8.36	.8426	9.92
1905	824,802	126,059	6.54	.8448	7.74
1906	778,958	129,916	6.00	.8793	6.82
1907	781,823	134,064	5.83	.9218	6.32
1908	941,002	136,124	6.91	.9188	7.52
1909	1,550,391	139,083	11.15	.9526	11.70
1910	1,292,369	142,148 <sup>c</sup>	9.09	.9764	9.31
1911	906,940	144,911	6.26	.9697	6.46
1912	863,886	148,546	5.82	.9810	5.93
1913	1,393,745	150,325	9.27	1.0000	9.27
1914	1,606,510	151,840	10.58	1.0077	10.50
1915	1,297,160	156,523	8.29	1.0070	8.23
1916	1,188,930	161,553	7.36	1.0913	6.74
1917	1,648,572	165,587	9.96	1.2858	7.75
1918	3,153,512	169,693	18.58	1.5175	12.24
1919	2,620,628	172,753	15.17	1.7571	8.63
1920	2,066,056	175,129 <sup>c</sup>	11.80	1.9801	5.96
1921	2,458,757	187,153	13.14	1.6926	7.76
1922	3,096,519	189,323	16.36	1.5829	10.34
1923	3,270,631	187,081	17.48	1.5977	10.94
1924	2,745,663	185,407	14.81	1.6024	9.24
1925	3,011,337	188,044	16.01	1.6517	9.69

<sup>a</sup>Includes money coming through governmental sources as well as direct contributions and bequests.

<sup>b</sup>See footnote <sup>a</sup> of Table XX, giving source of index numbers of prices.

<sup>c</sup>The population figures for 1900, 1910, and 1920 are taken from the United States Census of Population for these years. The West Haven figure is not given in 1920 and is therefore estimated as having increased from 1910 to 1920 in the same proportion as the population of the Town of Orange in which it was included in 1920, figures for which are obtainable.

<sup>d</sup>Estimates of the population for years other than those in which the United States Census is taken were arrived at by utilizing several trends which were obtainable, namely, the number of school children in the city, the number of names in the city directory, and the number of customers served by the New Haven Water Co. (in a modified form). Each trend was reduced to relatives on a constant base, the base being the figure for 1900 for that series. An average of this series of relatives was computed for each year. The ratios of the population figures in 1900, 1910, and 1920 to the respective averages in the corresponding years were plotted on graph paper, and a smooth curve plotted through the three points. The ratios for the inter-censal years were then read off. The ratio for each year was then multiplied by the average index for the same years, the result being the estimate of the population for that year.

ward nor a downward trend in the proportion of the wealth of New Haven contributed annually to organized philanthropy.

### Per Capita Contributions

Another way of obtaining a reasonably fair comparison of the generosity of the residents of New Haven and West Haven during the 25 years is first to reduce contributions to a per capita basis and then to correct the per capita figures for changes in the purchasing power of money,

The United States Census furnishes figures showing the population of New Haven on June 1, 1900, April 15, 1910, and January 1, 1920.<sup>1</sup> To estimate the population of the area covered for the intercensal years, recourse was had to the school census and to a record of the number of water users in the city in the various years. It is not believed that the population figures arrived at by these methods are materially in error. They indicate that the combined population of New Haven and West Haven was approximately two-thirds greater in 1925 than in 1900. When the estimates of total contributions and bequests are divided by these population figures, the quotients represent our estimates of per capita contributions and bequests made by individuals. This column indicates that the per capita sums given for this purpose, when reduced to dollars of 1913 purchasing power, have varied from a minimum of \$6.32 in 1907 to a maximum of \$12.65 in 1902. The curve shows very large cyclical fluctuations and no particular trend. High points appear in 1902, 1909, 1914, 1918, and 1923 and low points in 1900, 1903, 1907, 1913, 1916, 1920, and 1924. There are 6 distinct waves during the quarter century, which gives an average wave length around 4 years. The per capita figures recorded in Table XXII are presented in graphic form in the lower half of Chart 5.

### Expenditures Per Person in the Area Covered

Table XXIII is similar to Table XXII, except that the figures in XXIII record expenditures rather than receipts. Reference to Chart 5 shows that the expenditures represent, as might be expected, approximately the trend of the contributions. However, since 1920, there has been a definite tendency for expenditures to forsake this rôle of follower, and to rise above contributions. The question will

<sup>1</sup>It was necessary to make a separate estimate of the population of West Haven, as comparable figures for the population of this village were not obtainable for all the Census years.

TABLE XXIII

VALUE IN TERMS OF DOLLARS OF  
CONSTANT PURCHASING POWER OF  
DIRECT EXPENDITURES PER PERSON  
IN THE AREA COVERED

(AMOUNTS INCLUDE COMBINED EXPENDITURES OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS)

Year	Total Direct Expenditures (Measured in Current Dollars)	Estimated Population of New Haven and West Haven <sup>a</sup>	Direct Expenditures Per Inhabitant (Measured in Current Dollars)	Index of Average Prices of Direct Goods (Base 1913 <sup>a</sup> )	Direct Expenditures Per Inhabitant (Measured in 1913 Dollars)
1900	\$ 724,872	113,274 <sup>b</sup>	\$ 6.40	.7716	\$ 8.29
1901	732,514	115,576	6.34	.7877	8.05
1902	770,502	118,834	6.48	.8251	7.86
1903	820,950	119,737	6.86	.8390	8.17
1904	901,496	121,604	7.41	.8426	8.80
1905	917,475	126,059	7.28	.8448	8.62
1906	947,997	129,916	7.30	.8793	8.30
1907	988,180	134,064	7.37	.9218	8.00
1908	1,079,434	136,124	7.93	.9188	8.63
1909	1,072,803	139,083	7.71	.9526	8.10
1910	1,130,228	142,148 <sup>b</sup>	7.95	.9764	8.14
1911	1,178,025	144,911	8.13	.9697	8.38
1912	1,201,278	148,546	8.09	.9810	8.24
1913	1,322,381	150,325	8.80	1.0000	8.80
1914	1,343,707	151,840	8.85	1.0077	8.78
1915	1,448,990	156,523	9.26	1.0070	9.19
1916	1,545,956	161,553	9.57	1.0913	8.77
1917	1,743,908	165,587	10.53	1.2858	8.19
1918	2,233,836	169,693	13.16	1.5175	8.67
1919	2,445,908	172,753	14.16	1.7571	8.06
1920	2,836,392	175,129 <sup>b</sup>	16.20	1.9801	8.18
1921	3,155,224	187,153	16.86	1.6926	9.96
1922	3,281,915	189,323	17.34	1.5829	10.95
1923	3,454,134	187,081	18.46	1.5977	11.56
1924	3,821,891	185,407	20.61	1.6024	12.86
1925	4,082,116	188,044	21.71	1.6517	13.14

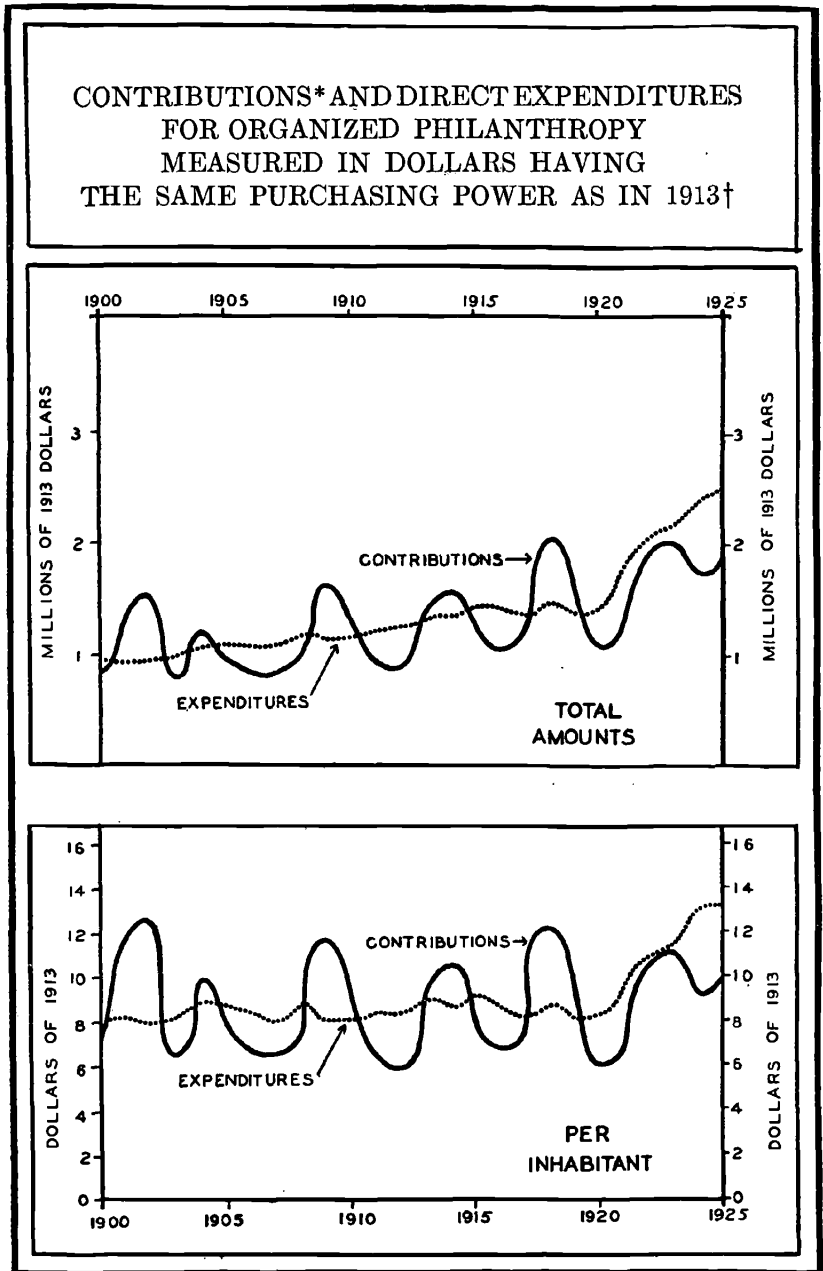
<sup>a</sup>See footnote (a) of Table XX for source of index numbers of prices.

<sup>b</sup>See footnote (c) of Table XXII for source of population data for 1900, 1910, and 1920.

<sup>c</sup>See footnote (d) of Table XXII for method of estimating population for years other than the Census years.

## TRENDS IN PHILANTHROPY

CHART 5



\*Includes Bequests.

†Data derived from Tables XXII and XXIII.

at once be asked as to how it is that expenditures can, for a considerable period of years, be in excess of contributions. The answer is that philanthropic organizations in New Haven receive very considerable revenues from earnings and endowments, and such earnings are not shown under the head of contributions. It thus comes about that, although the combined organizations of New Haven receive only \$16.01 per capita from the inhabitants of New Haven in the form of contributions, they are able to spend \$21.71 for each person in the city.

When reduced to dollars of constant purchasing power, we find that the per capita direct expenditures had an almost horizontal trend between 1900 and 1920. Since that date, however, they have been rising rather sharply. It would seem, therefore, that the people of New Haven are now getting more services per capita from their philanthropic organizations than they did a few years ago, but that this increase in services is largely accounted for by the extension of activities paid for by the beneficiaries.

#### **Individual Gifts Classified According to Size**

Now that we have seen how much money the philanthropic organizations of New Haven and West Haven take in, and what they do with this money, the question arises as to who gives it. Do the contributions come, in the main, in the form of large or small gifts? An effort was made to obtain the facts in this connection from all of the 223 organizations studied, but, unfortunately, in most cases, the attempt has been unsuccessful. For only 10 organizations does it appear that the data are sufficiently accurate to justify publication. The figures for this small group are presented in Table XXIV.

The figures in Table XXIV apply, in the main, either to the year 1924 or to the year 1925. They indicate that, of the 2,022 persons contributing to these 10 organizations, more than half gave sums smaller than \$5, and nearly three-fourths gave amounts of less than \$10. However, contributions of this size do not mount up rapidly, and, as a matter of fact, play but a minor rôle in securing the total amounts necessary to keep the philanthropic organizations operating as they actually do, for the total contributions made by the "Under \$5" class constituted but 5 per cent of the entire amount of contributions, and givers of less than \$10 accounted for only one-eighth of the entire amount. In fact, only one-third of the amount raised was furnished by people giving less than \$100. It appears, then, that, to carry on philanthropy at the present scale, it is es-

## TRENDS IN PHILANTHROPY

TABLE XXIV

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO SIZE  
OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO TEN  
PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATIONS

SIZE OF CONTRIBUTION	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTIONS			AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS			AVERAGE SIZE OF CON- TRIBU- TION
	Number	Per Cent of Total		Dollars	Per Cent of Total		
		Simple	Cumu- lative		Simple	Cumu- lative	
Under \$ 5.00	2022	55.50	55.50	3,091	5.41	5.41	\$ 1.53
\$ 5.00- 9.99	637	17.49	72.99	3,857	6.75	12.16	6.05
\$ 10.00- 24.99	426	11.69	84.68	4,919	8.60	20.76	11.55
\$ 25.00- 49.99	166	4.56	89.24	4,708	8.23	28.99	28.36
\$ 50.00- 99.99	63	1.73	90.97	3,413	5.97	34.96	54.17
\$ 100.00- 199.99	320*	8.78	99.75	32,125	56.18	91.14	100.39
\$ 200.00- 499.99	6	.16	99.91	1,620	2.83	93.97	270.00
\$ 500.00- 999.99	1	.03	99.94	500	.87	94.84	500.00
\$ 1000.00-9999.99	2	.06	100.00	2,950	5.16	100.00	1,475.00

\* The unusually large figure in this class is due to the fact that an organization is included which is supported by 300 individuals who contribute yearly \$100 each.

sential to have the bulk of the money come from large contributors, unless the smaller givers should prove able and willing to contribute much more freely than they have been doing.

The New Haven Community Chest has been kind enough to furnish the figures appearing in Table XXV. Perhaps the most striking feature brought out by the figures in this table is the marked increase between 1921 and 1924 in the total sum contributed by individuals giving less than \$50 each. They were responsible for most of the increase in the total in the three-year period mentioned.



TABLE XXV

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEW HAVEN COMMUNITY CHEST  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO  
THE SIZE OF EACH CONTRIBUTION

Contribution	Year	Number of Subscribers	Total Subscribed	Average Subscription
All Amounts	1921		\$ 453,528	
	1922		457,301	
	1923		522,417	
	1924		563,240	
	1925		598,048	
	1926		600,058	
Under \$50	1921		86,508	
	1922		132,870	
	1923		159,773	
	1924		197,142	
	1925		195,807	
	1926		192,507	
\$50-\$99	1921	470	25,682	\$ 55
	1922	473	26,214	55
	1923	516	28,619	55
	1924	527	29,030	55
	1925	540	30,373	56
	1926	497	28,629	57
\$100-\$499	1921	691	112,073	162
	1922	703	111,795	159
	1923	781	121,442	155
	1924	817	123,489	151
	1925	836	133,744	159
	1926	804	129,707	161
\$500-\$999	1921	94	54,255	577
	1922	86	48,372	562
	1923	95	52,758	555
	1924	97	54,804	565
	1925	106	62,418	589
	1926	106	62,423	589
\$1,000-\$4,999	1921	71	104,350	1,470
	1922	63	94,400	1,498
	1923	79	116,275	1,472
	1924	77	115,200	1,496
	1925	78	121,960	1,564
	1926	79	125,542	1,589
\$5,000 and over	1921	12	70,660	5,888
	1922	8	43,650	5,456
	1923	8	43,550	5,444
	1924	8	43,575	5,447
	1925	9	53,746	5,972
	1926	10	61,250	6,125