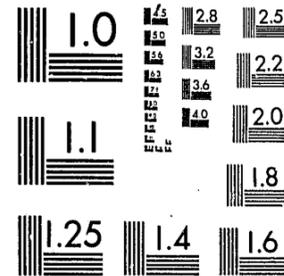


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SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT

OCTOBER, 1970

FINAL DRAFT

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this background document is to acquaint the members of the Sophia Little Home Study Committee with the problems of unmarried parenthood and to look intently into the changing problems faced by Rhode Island's only residential care facility as it plans for the future. The agency and the community recognize a continuous need to reassess the role of the Home in terms of client population, services, programs and its relevancy to the community at large as conditions and demand change. Adequate staffing and the provision of quality programming inevitably affect the financial requirements of the agency both in terms of capital needs and operating expenses.

II. BRIEF HISTORY OF SOPHIA LITTLE HOME

Sophia Little Home, a non-profit, non-sectarian shelter, is Rhode Island's only maternity home offering residential care for unmarried mothers. Established in 1872, it was incorporated under the name of the Prisoner's Aid Association as it was originally a shelter for women following their release from prison.

In 1918, it became a maternity home but it was not until 1955 that it was incorporated under the name of Sophia Little Home. The present office and residential facility, located at 135 Norwood Avenue, Carnston was dedicated in 1900.

The Home is currently able to provide shelter care and ancillary services for a maximum of 28 girls in residence at any one time. During the fiscal year January 1969 to December 1969, 170 girls were cared for in transitory residence.

The 1969-1971 Directory of Health, Recreation, Welfare Agencies in Rhode Island describes the Sophia Little Home program as follows:

"Provides maternity home care and casework services, both to the unwed parents; and to the unwed mothers during and after her stay in the Home."

III. ORIGIN AND BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Sophia Little Home has experienced a gradual increase in their average daily residential census. The agency has continuously renovated the building to meet this increased usage but they now report that they are again reaching capacity. The agency can foresee in the not too distant future that their present building will not be able to meet the demand for maternity home care. The agency is also seeking to determine their appropriate role and responsibility to provide services within the entire spectrum of needed services for unmarried mothers.

In a letter dated July 24, 1969 addressed to Robert S. Burgess, Executive Director, Rhode Island Council of Community Services from Donald Ovrebo, Executive Director, Sophia Little Home the Council was asked to conduct a study of the agency.

A. Purpose and Scope

1. To determine anticipated need for and consider the best methods of providing prenatal maternity care in the Greater Rhode Island area during the period of the next 10-15 years.
2. To identify the appropriate role of Sophia Little Home in providing the recommended maternity care.

3. To project the facility and staff financial requirements for providing the recommended program.
4. This study will exclude adoption services

B. Previous Studies - Findings and Conclusions

Now, as in the past, Sophia Little Home has been untiring in its continuing effort to upgrade the quality of its services. Through the years, they have called upon the Council to evaluate and make recommendations that would enhance and further the objectives and purposes of the Home. A cursory look at some of the past studies with their findings and conclusions should lend insight into the kinds of concerns that have prompted the home to seek consultation and guidance in order to achieve more positive goals.

1. Study - April 12, 1954

a. Purpose and Scope

- To assess the value of the Homes' program to the community and its component agencies, organizations, and to individuals in need of the services offered.
- To inform the Council, the Sophia Little Home, and the Rhode Island Community Chests, Inc., of this assessment and suggest whatever facilities and services may seem appropriate to the sound current functioning of the Sophia Little Program.

b. Conclusions

- There is an important identified need in Rhode Island for a maternity home for unmarried mothers.
- The Sophia Little Home, the only licensed social agency now providing this service, should be continued and initial steps should be taken to strengthen and improve its services and its place in the community.

2. Study - April, 1958

a. Purpose and Scope

- To study the decision of Sophia Little Home to become again an adoption agency in order to determine if it is in the community's best interests for Sophia Little Home to provide adoption service.
- To provide a fresh community look by an objective study committee of the action taken by the Home on the basis of recommendations made by the earlier Division Study of the agency.

b. Conclusions

- Ideally the Home should refer girls seeking placement of their children to community agencies where this service is a basic responsibility.
- The Home has, in large measure, taken positive and constructive action to implement most of the recommendations made by the earlier study committee.

3. Study - November, 1961

a. Purpose and Scope

- To review and evaluate a proposed new service: a long term residence program for girls and young women 14 to 30.

b. Conclusions

- The basic premise of a "residential club or home" is fundamentally incompatible with that of a maternity home. Therefore, it must be concluded that the Sophia Little Home would not be an appropriate auspice for such a service.

4. Staff Study Request - January, 1965

- a. A staff report was prepared by the Council to substantiate the need for an increase in staff commensurate with the increased workload and additional services provided at the Home.

C. Method or Study Procedures

1. The request for this study came to the Council of Community Services from the Sophia Little Home in a letter dated July 24, 1969.
 - a. A study plan was prepared and approved as follows:
 - Sophia Little Home - September 26, 1969
 - Family & Children's Division Steering Committee October 8, 1969
 - RICCS Board of Directors - October 16, 1969
 - b. In November, 1969 the Planning Director for Family and Children's Division resigned and could not be replaced until June 1, 1970. This resulted in a delay in the formation of the study committee, although the collection of background data from referral agencies was begun in December, 1969. The completion date of the study had to be delayed until June 1, 1971 one year later than the originally approved study plan date. This change was approved by the Sophia Little Home.
2. Letters were directed to agencies in Rhode Island which make referrals to S.L.H. inviting their cooperation in supplying data on referrals.
3. Conferences were held with cooperating referral agencies to consider the service data required from them for the study and assistance was offered

- in gathering the information where necessary.
4. Several meetings were held by the Planning Director with the Executive Director of the Home to insure common understanding of the problems posed; to learn of services provided; home policies governing services; and how casework and counseling have been and is being provided the girls served.
 5. The study committee was appointed in October, 1970 by the Council President, Ambrose B. Kelly.
 6. Additional methods and procedures will be followed as outlined in the Study Plan.

IV. DEFINITIONS

Unmarried Mother: A girl or woman who is not legally married to the man by whom she has conceived a child. She may be separated, divorced, widowed, married to someone other than the child's father, or never married.¹

Maternity Home: A Maternity Home is a social agency, and therefore a community service, to help young women who are pregnant outside of marriage. The service offered includes the period of time before admission, at admission, during residence while awaiting delivery, post partum care and, discharge from the Home. The service also includes the care of the infant until the mother's discharge. It may include the service given to the father and to the families of both mother and father.²

Comprehensive Services: is the term currently used to describe a long list of services: health care for the girl, prenatal care, individual or group counseling, education courses, courses in personal and family living, adoption services, vocational training, homemaking, child-care training, family planning information, housing,

1 Rose Bernstein, "Unmarried Parents" Encyclopedia of Social Work ed. Harry L. Lurie (New York: National Association of Social Workers 1965) page 797
2 J.E. Wrieden "What is a Good Maternity Home", National Conference of Social Work, 1951.

financial assistance, legal counseling, vocational placement, and for those who keep their babies - pediatric care and day-care services. Also counseling sessions for the girl's parents and for the unwed father and his parents, too, so that those concerned may participate with the girl herself in planning for her and her baby's future. All these items are interrelated and are most effective when offered together.³

Putative Father: The alleged or reputed father of an illegitimate child.⁴

V. TRENDS AFFECTING MATERNITY HOME CARE

National trends affecting maternity home care as viewed by agencies offering residential care and other affiliates involved in planning programs for unwed parents reflect the changing modus operandi of maternity homes. A look at these trends will allow the committee an opportunity to rethink the role of this community service.

National trends are by no means conclusive and do not necessarily coincide with the needs of the local agency. However, they do represent an array of opinions substantiated by some facts that may prove beneficial in analyzing the future role of Sophia Little.

³ The Unmarried Mother by Alice Shiller, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 440

⁴ Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, page 1402

The following have been selected from significant current sources.

"There has been some movement nationally in the development of maternity home programs from a shelter type service to a therapeutically oriented program whose staff included various professional disciplines. Programs are being extended to include accredited educational and vocational opportunities, half-way houses, day care centers, and more intensive work with the alleged fathers and the clients' families is being carried out. Some of these developments might obviate the need for additional maternity homes."⁵

"...although recent statistics seem to indicate something of a falling off across the country in the use of maternity homes, this has varied from region to region. The northeastern states seem to have been more influenced by this trend than have other areas. However, the decline as reported in statistics compiled through the Data Collection Research Project of the Salvation Army, Florence Crittenton Association and the National Conference of Catholic Charities — the three largest national agencies sponsoring maternity homes — has not been dramatic. Their statistics have shown a falling off from 88% occupancy to about 85% and a decrease in the length of stay for each girl."⁶

"It does seem that maternity home enrollment is dropping off. I think there are a number of reasons -1) community attitudes are changing (for example, Mia Farrow did not experience at all what Ingrid Bergman did if you want a publicized example) -2) community based comprehensive services for the girl who wishes to live at home are expanding, thus not only creating alternatives to maternity homes but further creating changes in community climate and attitudes -3) abortion is becoming more available further cutting into unwanted pregnancies (in the community-based programs we also are beginning to see some reduction of girls based on abortion) -4) the girls who don't abort and attend community based programs aimed at girls who live at home and keep their babies are influencing some girls who might not keep their babies under other circumstances to keep their babies, thus as you report more girls are keeping.

... The coming concept is not one which lumps 'unwed' mothers together but concentrates on early childbearing and childrearing and the development of new families (single parent or two-parent). As this concept begins to be implemented in the future I believe we will see the outreach of maternity homes developed (that is,

⁵ Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago: Profiles - Maternity Home Services - Profile B35 - page 96

⁶ Letter from Ruth V. Friedman, Director of National Council on Illegitimacy, N. Y. to RICCS, July 7, 1970

extended comprehensive services to the girls in the community to meet total community need for comprehensive health, education and social services to girls bearing children at an early age); we will see maternity homes serve the more disturbed members of the population (we already find where abortion is liberally available that the younger girls, the girls least able to care for the infant are the ones who are not taking advantage of it, the girls whose pregnancy was not the result of the love relationship but a result of their own need to have a baby as they put it, 'to have something to love', and many of these girls will remain in their own homes but need intensive help); and I believe we will see maternity homes develop postpartum living situations for young mothers who want to keep their babies but cannot live at home.

However, I do think that the concept of a maternity home as providing 'prenatal maternity care' is already on the wane, and the idea of comprehensive services relevant to the needs of the community which may be a whole range of things in which prenatal care is only one part is on the rise."⁷

"...The requests by girls for 'shelter homes' has dropped from 26% in 1965 in Minnesota, which has six such shelters, to 14% in 1969 of the total unwed mother population. Thirdly, the girls' requests for services have changed from financial assistance and shelter to more sophisticated medical, educational, vocational and counseling needs."⁸

The changing demand for services is not only reflected in national trends but is also discernable on the local level.

Sophia Little Home in one of its latest reports cites instances of this current trend.

"The statistics on service reflect more than volume alone, and we seem to be in the midst of some developing trends. We are sure that our Admissions Social Worker, Mrs. Silverman, is counseling an increasing number of girls who do not eventually enter our residence. These are girls who seek us because we are known and we are used to guide the girls to use other services in our community or to use maternity homes in other communities. We served about seventy girls last year on that basis and it appears that we will be serving close to one hundred such situations this year. We have not fully evaluated the meaning of this trend except that it is in line with the experiences of maternity homes in other communities."⁹

7 Letter from Marion Howard, Director: Research Utilization Project, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. to RICCS, July 7, 1970

8 Study of Unwed Mother's Services for the Metropolitan Area. Report to the Community Health and Welfare Planning Council of Greater St. Paul, June, 1970, page 10.

9 Sophia Little Home, 1969 Semi-Annual Report. September 23, 1969

"At the present time we have a reduced number of girls in residence. We recently averaged about eighteen in the Home versus a twenty-four average last year. Because of the many girls that stay briefly, we are serving an equal number of girls in the Home as before. We are doing as much as previously but we are doing it differently. Our professional workers are just as busy but the residential workers have fewer to serve. There are, for instance, a number of girls coming for casework service early in pregnancy without intending to use the residence, although some of them do change their minds and enter the Home several weeks before the baby is born."¹⁰

Although there is no conclusive evidence at present to support the contention that more white mothers are keeping their babies, yet from some observers there is the feeling that events are leaning in that direction which bears watching. The question then arises, "Why is this information relevant to this study?" A look at the client population served by Maternity Homes may prove helpful.

"Most of the homes for unmarried mothers still serve almost exclusively the Caucasian, middle-class, young woman. The girl from the lower-income areas frequently gets no service or is adjudicated delinquent instead of seen as a girl in need."¹¹

If indeed this is the case, then the significance of the question is found in the relationship between the client population served and the changing complexity of services needed and those rendered.

"...even though it does not appear to be a clear trend and we have failed to nail down hard figures, still we definitely feel something is happening in this area. For one thing, the figures released by the government span a two year period and they are also a year old at the time they are released. The figures which should be forthcoming from Washington in December of this year or at the beginning of 1971 are very apt to show that something of a trend does in fact exist in the area of more white unmarried mothers keeping their children."¹²

10 Sophia Little Home, 1969 - Semi-Annual Report, September 29, 1970

11 A Changing Culture Asks for Changing Services by Gisela Konopka, D.S.W. page 9

12 Letter from Ruth V. Friedman, Director, National Council on Illegitimacy to RICCS, June 7, 1970

"Miss Betty Schwartz, executive director of the Florence Crittenton Services, reported two trends at the annual meeting of the agency: one, a greater involvement of staff and board in community affairs on the city and state levels; and two, a shift in the numbers of girls keeping their babies from one-tenth in past years to one-third of the girls now served. 'Of 134 decisions reported to this date,' Miss Schwartz stated, '34 girls elected to keep their babies and 25 of these girls were white.' It is clear, she pointed out, that the needs and choices of clients are changing at a rapid rate."¹³

National statistics indicate that the rate of unmarried pregnancies is on the increase in the white population and since this is the group primarily served by the maternity homes, it stands to reason that the demand for services will be in direct proportion to this increase.

"During the 1940's the color differential increased until by 1950 the non-white rate was nearly 12 times higher than the white rate. Since 1950 the differential has been decreasing; in 1967 the white illegitimacy rate was 12.5 and the rate for non-white women was 89.5 about 7 times higher. The declining differential was due both to the more rapid increase in the rate for white women during the 1950's and to the decline in the rate for non-white women after 1960. From 1960 to 1967 the illegitimacy rate for non-white women declined 9 percent, while the rate for white women increased 36 percent.

....figures indicate that during the period 1960-67 there were reductions in the illegitimacy rates for non-white women in every age group except for girls 15-19 years. In contrast the rates for white women of all ages increased over this period."¹⁴

The foregoing has highlighted the shift in the white unmarried client because the non-white group, historically have not been the recipients of sheltered care.

"The 192 maternity homes in the United States are all under voluntary agency auspices, although a public agency will on occasion purchase service for a girl in its care. They have a combined capacity of 5,000 residents and serve some 20,000 unmarried mothers each year, about 10 percent of the total estimated number of

¹³ Field Reporter, Florence Crittenton Association of America, March, 1970

¹⁴ Natality Statistics Analysis, U. S., 1965-67, U. S. Department of H.E.W. page 30

unmarried pregnant women. Although frank segregation is found primarily in shelters in the south, the residents of maternity homes are predominantly white women, 70 to 80 percent of whom release their babies for adoption."¹⁵

Sophia Little Home in its Director's Semi-Annual Report dated September 29, 1970 reports:

"There is a definite trend nationally for unwed mothers to keep their babies. We see this trend in the girls we serve but it is too early to give an accurate assessment of the amount of change which has occurred. It seems that about half of the girls in residence now keep their babies versus about one-fourth previously."

One underlying factor that may in part contribute to current developments is the changing reciprocal attitude between society and the unmarried mother. The recipients of services themselves manifest less acquiescent acceptance of their fate as outcasts and express stronger resentment of society's rejecting attitudes towards them.

"The two most significant aspects of cultural change impinging on the problems of the unmarried mother lie in:

1. The changed position of all women with its accompanying attitudes.
2. The pervasive democratic way of life, which includes the demand for a great deal of individual responsibility."¹⁶

"Miss Ruth Saylor, Executive Director of the Florence Crittenton Home, Cleveland, attributes this shift to the lessening of the stigma of the unwed mother, more empathy from society and the 'New Morality'. The latter, she believes, has had its impact.

We are seeing more and more girls who feel less guilty about their sexual relationships and about being pregnant out of wedlock, Miss Saylor explained. They are less inhibited by what society thinks and with the removal of this once pervasive factor, they are less inclined to relinquish their maternal rights."¹⁷

¹⁵ Encyclopedia of Social Work, page 799

¹⁶ A Changing Culture Asks for Changing Services, by Gisela Konopka, D.S.W.

¹⁷ Field Reporter, Florence Crittenton Assn. of America, Inc. March-April, 1970, page 12

The shift in attitudes is also reflected on the local level as indicated below:

"During the past year, the work of our Agency was subject to changes in the community that strongly affected our services. The drug problem became prevalent among the unwed mothers we served. This was no problem for them or us when they were in residence but along with this problem was a change in attitude of the girls we served. They became more outspoken about themselves and their situation. They demanded more of us. They retained attachments to peer acquaintances including men friends and the father of the baby. Their independence did not lessen the need for help but complicated and intensified the need for individual and group service."¹⁸

"All the literature that is available on programs for unwed mothers indicates that there is a changing emphasis on the use of residential care for unwed mothers. The revolution in manners and morals regarding sex has very significant ramifications in the services that unwed mothers expect from us. The traditional services that emphasized residential living in order to insure secrecy and to save the family embarrassment is in very little demand these days. Today's unwed mother is not aware of guilt and shame as were the unwed mothers of previous years."¹⁹

A. Staffing

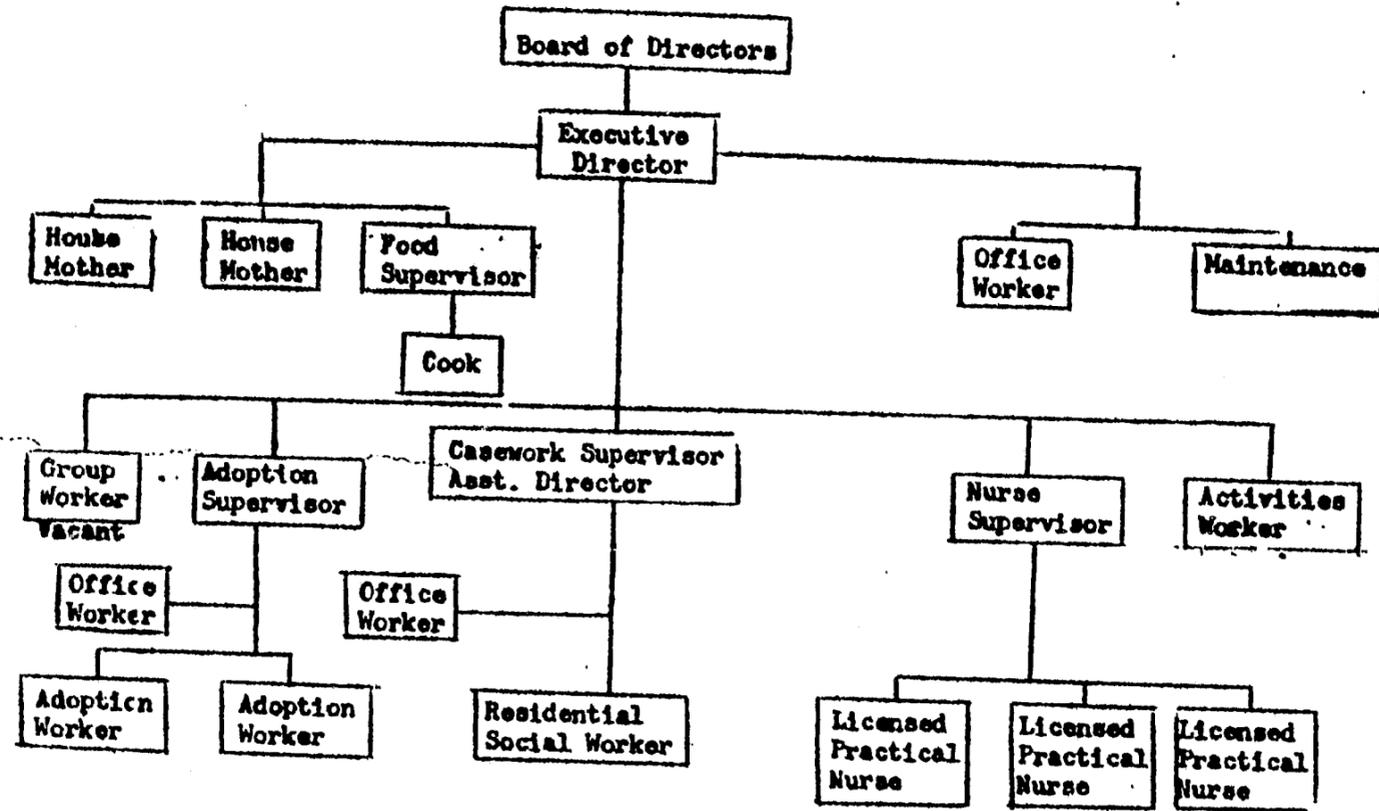
The 19 member full-time staff of the Home consists of:

- *(a) Executive Director
- *(b) Assistant Director - Casework Supervisor
- *(c) Residential Social Worker
- (d) Adoption Supervisor
- (e) Adoption Workers (2)
- *(f) Nurse Supervisor
- *(g) Licensed Practical Nurses (3)

18 Sophia Little Home Budget report, Introduction to 1971 Budget

19 Sophia Little Home, Directors Semi-Annual Report, September 29, 1970

SOPHIA LITTLE STAFF BOARD



- *(h) Activities Worker
- *(i) Housemothers (2)
- (j) Office Workers (3)
- (k) Food Supervisor (Cook)
- (l) Cook
- (m) Maintenance

The psychiatric consultant is available for consultation on a need basis. A recent budgeted position is now available for a group therapist but the position has not been filled.

1. Executive Director: Supervises both adoption and casework services. Applies policy and program guides to function as a Child Welfare Agency and working with the Board of Directors to insure stability in carrying out Agency purposes. Represents the agency in the community for purposes of public education, encouragement of appropriate referrals, and recruitment of staff. Works with standard setting agencies and licensing bodies. In charge of purchasing; holds staff meetings once a month.

2. Assistant Director - Casework Supervisor:

In charge of intake services and coordinates all services in accordance with agency policy. Offers on a casework basis help to the unwed mothers and their families prior to the unwed mothers admission and referral services to the unwed mothers that do not need the Home's residential care. Plans on a casework basis with each unwed mother who enters the residence for her total experience while in care.

This includes work with staff, other social agencies, medical and other resources. Provides supervision to staff furnishings, social services to

* Only those positions that have a direct bearing on the services under study are outlined in this document.

unwed mothers and consultation to workers furnishing other services. Directs the discharge of unwed mothers by casework planning with family members and the appropriate referrals to other agencies. Recognizes administrative aspects of agency operation by keeping records, making responsible financial plans with clients, planning for a consistent population number in residence, and by keeping administration informed about all aspects of services to unwed mothers. Substitutes for the director in his absence.

3. Residential Social Worker:

Works with assigned cases in helping to carry out the function of the home in relation to the girls in residence. Obtains case history on each of the girls to diagnose the meaning of the pregnancy of the girl, helps the staff understand the meaning of the current experiences for the girls, and to have necessary information for adoption of the baby when such plan is forthcoming. Offers a helping relationship to the girls that will result in a use of help on the part of the girls, both as such help is offered by the social worker as well as by other helping persons of the Agency. Works with social agencies in the community as indicated by needs of the case. Works with medical persons, other agency workers and administration in furthering a teamwork helping situation in relation to each of the girls. Keeps records according to needs of the case and agency policy.

4. Nurse Supervisor:

In charge of the day by day health program of the maternity home. This includes recording current health information about each girl in residence, keeping alert as to vital changes in the health of each girl, a communications function between each girls physician and other staff, teaching practical health aspects of pregnancy to reduce fear and increase self-care, and to aid administration by supervising other nurses and by advising on all matters of health in the agency.

Medications prescribed for the girls are administered as directed. Girls in labor are accompanied to the hospital at the correct time. Policies and procedures for licensed practical nurses are formulated with administrative approval.

5. Licensed Practical Nurse:

The nurse on duty must be informed about the current medical condition of each girl in residence. Medical directions are followed for each girl as indicated by physician's orders, clinic rules, Sophia Little policies or sound nursing practices. Appropriate entries are made in the records. The nurse helps each prospective mother to follow medical advice by giving explanations, showing personal interest, and demonstrating a warm, positive attitude that inspires confidence. Staff members are kept informed by the giving of information as needed for constructive team work. Relatives of the girls and community persons are given information as indicated by the needs of the situation and the policies of the Agency.

6. Housemother:

The housemother is the one person every girl sees as the immediate authority in the matters of routine at the Home. She assigns rooms, work assignments and sees that an orderly routine of life is maintained. She is informed about the personal situation of each girl so that the milieu can be constructively used to meet the needs of each girl. She works closely with other staff, especially the cook, the social worker, the nurse, the activities worker and administration. Relatives are greeted on visiting day and given appropriate information. Community groups are welcomed when visiting or when volunteer activities are rendered. Occurances during non-office hours are handled in accordance with Agency policy with messages given to the appropriate worker during office hours. Emergencies require immediate action and proper communications.

7. Activities Worker:

The group worker must know all of the girls in residence and have an understanding of the basis personality of each girl. Activities must be planned and carried out that will help the girls to better adjust to their situation and to grow in ability to relate to people. There must be judicious use of time in order that the girls who can best use, or who most need, group activities will be likely to have benefits. Information must be gotten from other staff persons as needed for the work. The reactions of the girls to the group situations must be properly communicated to staff and administration. Home economics teaching must be adequate to meet the demands of Agency eligibility for the grants from the Harris Foundation.

8. Food Supervisor:

Under direction of the Executive Director to plan menus, food procurement and food preparation for the persons using the Home dining room, and to do the work of food purchasing and preparation during scheduled working hours. The food supervisor plans menus in accordance with recommended diets for pregnant women. Special diets for special cases are furnished. The food is purchased in accordance with dietary needs of the girls, sound business practices, and policies of the Home. Stored food is protected from loss or destruction. Sanitary conditions of work areas and kitchen workers are maintained to the satisfaction of administration and all community agencies of inspection. Food is prepared by plan in attractive and edible ways. Work schedules are maintained and meals are served on time. Staff and girls are given explanations to help understand and accept the special dietary needs of pregnancy so that maximum cooperation comes from every one in the maintenance of proper diets. There are proper menus, supplies, and instructions available for kitchen relief staff to carry on the kitchen routine during the non-working time of the food supervisor.

B. *Services and Programs:

SCHOOL Girls in high school may continue their education by attending regular classes in the Home. These classes are conducted on week day mornings, from 9-12 by a certified classroom teacher from the local public school system.

GROUP MEETINGS Discussions of matters relating to group living, problems of mutual concern, etc., are held regularly. Sharing ideas in this way helps in planning, adjusting, and problemsolving. An activities worker is available six hours a day, four days a week.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES Churches of all faiths are located in the community. Some are within walking distance; others may be reached by bus. Girls are encouraged to worship according to their own beliefs.

A Catholic clergyman, as well as one representing Protestant faiths, meet with the girls from time to time. Attendance is voluntary.

SOCIAL SERVICES Each girl has a caseworker with whom she may discuss her plans as well as those for her baby. It is advisable to discuss personal problems with the caseworker rather than with other girls, since she has had the training and experience necessary to offer the help needed to arrive at the best solution for individual situations. When a problem arises which cannot wait for discussion with the caseworker, the girls may ask for assistance from one of the professional staff members of the home.

The Childbirth Education Association provides voluntary services on Monday, 7-9. Planned Parenthood holds classes at least once a month, usually on a Tuesday afternoon for about two hours.

Agencies who refer to the Home, continue to provide casework services to their clients. Ancillary services such as adoption, foster care placement, counseling, etc. are also provided by the referring agency.

HEALTH SERVICES Regular examinations are scheduled by the doctors in charge. Classes in pre-natal care, and in preparation for delivery, are scheduled regularly. Girls are weighed weekly, and help in regulating weight-gain is available. A carefully planned and well-balanced diet is prepared. Psychiatric Services are available both as a direct service and for consultation on a need basis. This also includes hospital visits. Referring agencies supply their own psychiatric services.

A registered nurse and three licensed practical nurses are in attendance on a 24-hour basis.

Each girl selects her own clinic or private physician. Lying-In and St. Joseph's are the most widely used hospital facilities. Occasionally girls have used the services of the Osteopathic Hospital.

Both St. Joseph's and Lying-In Hospital provide student nurses who volunteer to act as big sisters to the girls prior to delivery and while they are confined to the hospital.

OTHER ACTIVITIES Classes in sewing are held four days a week from 10-12. Arts and Crafts are provided from 1-3 on Tuesday and Thursday. Folk Music sessions are held on Wednesday nights from 7-9. On Thursday nights from 7-9, St. Paul's Catholic Church sponsors Bingo games. A local garden club comes in once a month for handicraft decorations, flower arrangements and table setting. There are three television sets and a record player for periods of relaxation. Shopping trips and cultural activities are also arranged. Additional vocational guidance for the girls is available through Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. The location of the Home makes it easily accessible to the Roger Williams Park and local shopping areas are within walking distance.

HOUSEHOLD CHORES Each girl is assigned a daily household task. Most of these tasks are assigned every week. These chores should be completed immediately after breakfast, unless the nature of the assignment makes this impossible. Descriptions of each job are in a booklet which is posted on the bulletin board. It is also the responsibility of each girl to keep her own room neat and clean at all times. This includes the responsibility for the laundering of her towels and bed linen, along with her personal laundry.

Laundry tubs and automatic washing machines are available for their use in the basement laundry room. Cloths lines in the back are provided for drying in good weather. The drier may be used when weather does not permit use of lines.

VISITORS AND GOING OUT Visiting days are Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, however, special permission may be obtained for exceptions. No visitors under the age of 21 are admitted without permission.

Social visits from boy friends are not allowed without specific, pre-arranged approval from staff. Such permission is granted on an individual basis. Girls may go out with staff members, their caseworkers, members of their families, or any other approved visitor. Girls over 18 may go out for a short time if accompanied by another resident of the home. Girls under 18 are required to obtain permission for similar outings. Permission for being away from the house for several hours should always be obtained from a staff member.

Going out in the evening is generally restricted. Permission must be obtained, and returning by 9:00 P.M. is obligatory.

The staff has the responsibility to limit or prohibit going out when the due date is close, or if there are other reasons pertaining to the health and safety of the girl.

When leaving the Home, there is a signout book left for that purpose in the front hallway. Girls must also sign in when they return. OVERNIGHT PERMISSIONS ARE NOT ALLOWED.

DISCIPLINE cases are usually handled on an individual counseling basis or in group discussions. The Home has experienced only one dismissal in five years. There is no established punishment system. Ultimately, discipline cases are referred to the Executive Director.

* Services and programs were summarized from materials supplied by the Sophia Little Home.

C.*Policy Statement Governing Services

1. Sophia Little Home has an open door(admission) policy. This means that every unmarried mother, regardless of race, religion, color, legal residence, economic status, other children born out of wedlock or marital status, may be accepted if it is in her best interests and she wishes to enter.
2. It is Agency policy to interview the unmarried mother alone.
3. When a girl is a minor, her parents, or parent, or her guardian must be involved in the intake process, but interviewed separately, preferably at a later date. When they are not available they must be reached by mail. If they are dead, the adult or agency responsible for the girl must be contacted, as their consent is necessary for admission. Our first concern, therefore, is to establish whether or not the consent is forthcoming. If not, we refer her to the agency best suited to meet her needs, explaining the reasons for the referral and the process.
4. When we are asked by the referring agency to give maternity care only, and they are to do casework with the girl and plan with her for the baby's care, it is understood that they give us a complete written report of their contact with the girl and necessary information concerning her within three three days after admission. This report should include a written summary setting forth identifying information, reason for referral, recommended plan for board payment, medical history and plan for confinement, including tests required for admission to the Home, names of visitors permitted to visit the girl in the Home, plus any other information that would be helpful to us in the girl's adjustment to the Home.
5. A close working relationship is maintained at all times between Sophia Little Home caseworkers and referring agencies.
6. When a girl (and in case of a minor, her parents) expresses at Intake the wish to have the baby adopted, we explain that we do not accept a final decision until after the birth of the child, since the girl must have time to consider and think clearly and with help come to a decision by which she can abide.

7. Charges for out-of-state girls are higher than for residents of Rhode Island. We have a sliding scale for Rhode Island girls. They are not encouraged to apply for ADC if they have never before received Public Assistance. However, if there is no money for hospitalization, they must apply to ADC for hospital costs, as the hospital bill must be paid before admittance to the hospital.
8. Negative Wasserman, vaginal smear and culture tests must be obtained before the girls are admitted to the Home.
9. During the girls stay in the Home we obtain as complete a medical and social history as is possible. Information is obtained about parents and siblings as to race, age, physical characteristics, health, hereditary defects, and illnesses, educational achievements, intellectual level, occupations, personality traits, special abilities and interests. Any significant hereditary factors or pathology that may affect the child's normal development is of utmost importance in the placement of the child. The history of the putative father is equally important and should be obtained when possible. Contacting him for this purpose is desirable, with the permission of the unwed mother. The program is carefully explained at the intake interview.
10. It is also the Agency responsibility to insist that she follow through with a post natal medical visit. If a girl retains a private physician, it is expected that she pay a full fee to the Agency. If private care cannot be arranged, a choice of hospital clinics offering pre-natal care, delivery and post natal check-up for an over-all fee is presented to her. Often it is wise to obtain an appointment for her at the hospital clinic of her choice as she may need very specific and concrete help at this time.
11. For those unmarried mothers who have come through a self referral, we must offer a choice in casework help explaining in addition to the Sophia Little Home program the various other agencies offering service to the unmarried mother.
12. When the unmarried mother leaves the Intake interview she should have:
 - a. Information about a choice in hospital clinics offering pre-natal care, or have

- a decision to retain the services of a private obstetrician. She should also understand that her hospital arrangements must be completed prior to admission.
- b. Information about the specific medical tests needed for admission.
 - c. An understanding that she has a choice in casework agencies.
 - d. If she needs financial help through the Department of Public Assistance, she must plan to contact this agency prior to admission. A letter of approval must be received from the Public Assistance Department before she can enter Sophia Little Home if her needs are to be met through ADC. Specific help in setting up an appointment and contact with the PA worker may be indicated.
 - e. She is informed that some maternity clothing will be made available to her if necessary.
13. It is the policy that an unmarried mother return to the Home for a one week period following delivery unless a suitable alternate plan is approved. Under usual circumstances the unmarried mother who keeps her child will return directly from the hospital to the community.
 14. Birth Control information will be made available upon the request of a girl through referral to the appropriate agency by the medical supervisor or social work staff.

* Policy Statement Governing Services summarized from materials supplied by the Sophia Little Home.

D. Financing

The agency operates within its budget and accurate financial records are maintained for all income and expenditures. The accounts are audited on an annual basis.

The amount of agency income from investments and contributions is approximately 14% with United Fund allocations to the agency within the past five years at a rate of less than a 5% annual increase.

"Maternity Home fees amounted to \$56,328. for 1969 when there were 8,030 days care. In mid 1969, the fees were raised from \$60. per week to \$75. per week. This year we estimate income of \$71,186. from 8,000 plus days care. In view of rising costs and increasing involvements of Public Welfare in paying maternity care, it seems reasonable to have at least a 30% increase in fees from both out-of-state clients and from Rhode Island residents who are eligible for Public Welfare Assistance. At the present time, 30% of our girls in residence have a reduced fee for care and these clients pay from \$50. to \$70. per week. This year we have increased the percent of clients who are financed by Public Assistance from 25% to 50%.²⁰

The total expenditures and income as audited for 1969 are as shown below:

INCOME	1969
Income from Endowment	\$5,135.48
Carpenter Fund	2,000.00
Sheffield Fund	1,151.50
SUB-TOTAL	8,286.98
Contributions	
Local Individuals or Corporations	138.16
Out-of-Area Individuals or Corp.	1,000.00
Other Organizations (Except U.F.)	700.00
Designated Gifts for Current Purposes	5,454.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$7,292.16
Operating Income	
Institutional & Foster Home Care	564.58
Clients Board & Room	56,327.55
Adoption Fees	25,063.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$81,955.13

²⁰ Annual Budget submitted to U.F., Inc. 1971

INCOME (continued)

	1969
Other Income	
Special Grants from United Fund	\$6,073.00
Reimbursement	648.26
SUB-TOTAL	\$6,721.26
Agency Income	
SUB-TOTAL	\$104,255.53
United Fund Allocation	61,021.58
TOTAL INCOME	\$165,277.11
EXPENSE	1969
Salaries and Wages	
SUB-TOTAL	\$111,415.70
Other Expenditures	
SUB-TOTAL	22,854.82
Activities and Services	
Food	15,717.56
Clothing for Clients	152.42
Medical Nursing Supplemental Staff Physician	391.21
Foster Care	3,711.61
Financial Asst. for Girls	92.79
School of Domestic Training	128.15
Classes Clubs & Trips	234.96
Medical Care for Babies	1,806.64
SUB-TOTAL	\$22,235.34
Other Expense	
Miscellaneous	5,168.00 (sprinkler system)
United Fund for Special Repairs	5,037.72
SUB-TOTAL	\$10,205.72
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$166,711.58

The Home has an endowment in the amount of \$120,000.

"Regular statistical and financial reports are provided on a monthly basis to the Board of Directors and to the United Fund."²¹

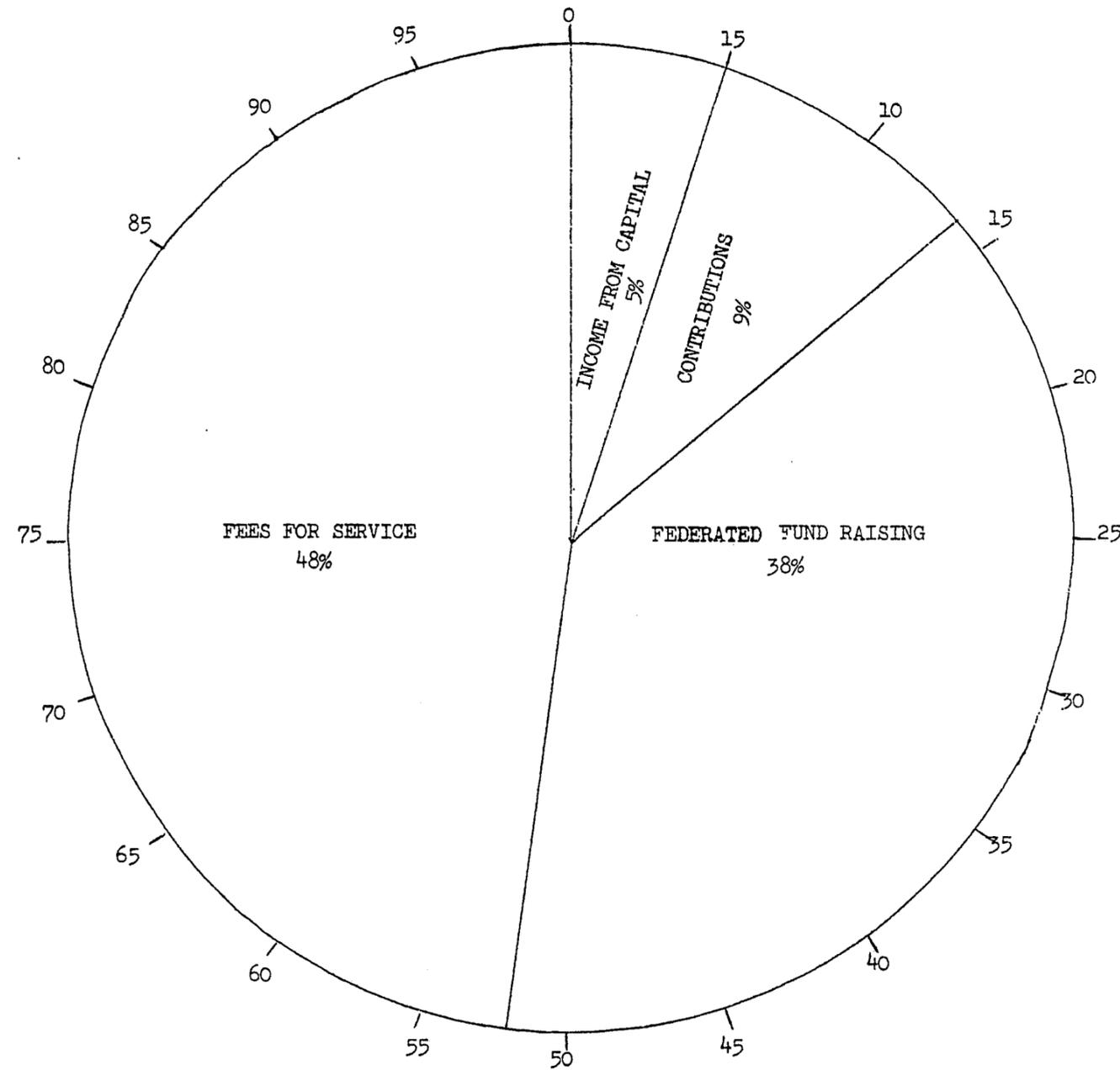
E. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors determines the policy on which the Home program is based, establishes the admission procedure, hires and fires the Executive

²¹ Child Welfare League of America, Inc. Report dated June, 1970 Pg. 9

(2-13)

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL INCOME FOR 1969



RICCS 10/0-861

Director and delegates to him the overall operation of the Home. The number of members of the Board is determined by the bylaws. Membership of the Board consists of twelve men and twelve women. Term of membership is three years and the number of successive terms permitted is two. The Bylaws require one meeting per month and a quorum of nine.

The six sub-committees are finance, bylaws, personnel, client services, community relations and buildings and grounds.

The Board of Directors includes four Blacks out of a total membership of 24. Currently the membership is quite heavily weighed towards the professional and business community and the Child Welfare League in its June 1970 report has recommended that the Board broaden its scope to include representatives from blue collar, the poor and other minority groups in Rhode Island.

During 1969, the Board met ten times with a quorum present at all meeting. All Board members attended more than half the meetings and four attended all of the meetings.

F. Licensing Criteria

The Sophia Little Home is licensed as a child-caring institution; child care agency by the Rhode Island Child Welfare Services. The Home has also been in the Associate Program of the Child Welfare League of America since 1964. The agency's application for full membership in the Welfare League was approved by the Council Board of Directors, May 4, 1970. The Membership Committee of the Welfare League will submit its recommendations to the League's Board of Directors and it will vote on the admission of the Home at its meeting in December, 1970.

Significance of membership:

Accredited membership in the Child Welfare League of America signifies a dedication to the highest standards of service for children and their parents. League accreditation assures an agency of recognition and respect both in its community and throughout the social welfare field.

Through accreditation, an agency affirms its good standards. The independent evaluation by a national standard-setting organization assures board members that the agency for which they are responsible is functioning in accordance with approved standards. Staff members value their professional association with an agency known to have received League accreditation.

To the community, accreditation means that an agency is effectively providing needed services, that its obligations are being met successfully, that the citizen's dollar is being spent wisely.

Requirements for accredited membership:

An agency qualifies for accredited membership in the Child Welfare League of America when the results of a membership study satisfy the League's Board of Directors that the agency meets the following membership requirements:

1. It performs a function that meets a definite child welfare need; it has clearly defined its function in the territory where it operates; and it reports how adequately its function is being performed. It is willing to modify its program in light of changing needs and new knowledge.
2. It is authorized to operate by law or charter, and it meets the requirements of state and local authorities for operating a child welfare service.
3. It gives evidence that its attitude is nondiscriminatory and that it either has or is working toward the goal of having racially integrated staff, board and services.
4. It has clearly and appropriately defined the respective responsibilities of its board, executive, and staff.

If a private agency, it gives evidence that it operates under the direction of an interested board of directors. If a public agency, it gives evidence that it values effective lay participation in its program, including the participation of voluntary agencies.

5. It maintains sound financial planning and reporting.
6. It has financial resources adequate to support the services it has undertaken to provide.
7. It has staff of sufficient number and competence to guarantee continuity of service and acceptable levels of practice.
8. Its services are consistent with accepted standards.
9. It accepts responsibility for a leadership role in the community and it cooperates with other agencies and organizations to secure more adequate services for all children and their families regardless of race, creed, or national origin, locally and in the country at large.
10. It agrees to participate in activities of the League and to contribute of its own knowledge and experience to the League's program.²²

²² Accredited Membership in the Child Welfare League of America, 1967, pgs.5-7.

THE SOPHIA LITTLE HOME AUXILIARY *

The Auxiliary was organized in 1960 by eight lady members of the Board of Directors. It increased in membership each year until it reached a total of 300 members in 1967. Since then it has diminished in size each year so that the current paid membership is 142.

The purpose of the Auxiliary is to render assistance to the Home, to influence public opinion in regard to the Home and to promote interest in the work of the Home.

There are a variety of projects that have been taken on in behalf of the Home in these past ten years:

1. Many rooms have been redecorated and furnished.
2. Fixtures and supplies have been furnished.
3. Baby showers are held annually to furnish clothes for babies in foster care.
4. There are holiday treats and remembrances for the girls in the Home.
5. Volunteers are furnished to help serve girls and to help with special meetings such as Open House and Annual Meetings.
6. A newsletter for the Agency is planned.
7. This Study of Services of the Maternity Home is financed by the Auxiliary.
8. The Auxiliary is a source of money for emergencies of mothers in their establishing of their own households.
9. There have been feature stories in the newspaper reflecting support of unmarried mothers by influential citizen members of the Auxiliary.

The future of the Auxiliary is mostly dependent on the use of its resources by the Agency for we have found that they have been unusually responsive to requests for help that they were in a position to give.

* Supplied by Sophia Little Home

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
135 Norwood Avenue
Cranston, R. I.

GROUNDS

The house is located on a one acre corner lot. Landscaping is good. Transportation is good for automobiles. The neighborhood is suitable for a small institution that has a quiet population. Neighborhood relations are excellent. The Home was built about 1900 for a girls residence so the neighborhood has always accepted it as part of the community.

D.I. Ovrebo

BUILDING EVALUATION

Structurally, this building is in good physical condition for having been constructed at the turn of the century.

One reason for its present status is due to the full dimension timbers in the frame.

Another important factor is that the maintenance has been well planned and executed.

The foundations are still adequate and there is no evidence of deterioration throughout the entire structure.

The frame of this building, including the roof members, appears to be firm and strong and all safety factors, including fire alarms, sprinklers, exits, etc., meet City and State codes.

W. A. Davenport

NOTE: Building is insured by Starkweather and Shepley, Inc., for an estimated value of \$200,000.

PLUMBING

The supply of water is adequate into the building with separate intake pipes for the sprinkler system and the household uses. All the water faucets have good flow of water even when several are used simultaneously. There have been no maintenance problems with the fresh water supply system.

The sewer system appears to be mostly in good condition. Many of the pipes are covered so it isn't possible to accurately see their full state of use; however, there have been no drainage problems with the interior drain pipes in the last five years. The plumbing fixtures are of various ages but seem adequate for our normal use. The drain pipe leading from our building to the street has an unnecessary trap which annually clogs causing a roto-rooter bill and a messy basement clean-up job.

D. I. Ovrebo

ELECTRICITY

Our electrician reports the electrical system in good condition. The intake box is two years old but has only a 100 ampere capacity. We can get along with present capacity for another year or two, but any increase in our electrical consumption would require a larger fuse box. Some of the rooms have a minimum number of electrical outlets. Changes in furniture or furnishings usually finds a new area without a convenient outlet. We periodically need to add outlets for safety purposes, but the number that can still be added is limited. One room is air-conditioned -- the second floor lounge.

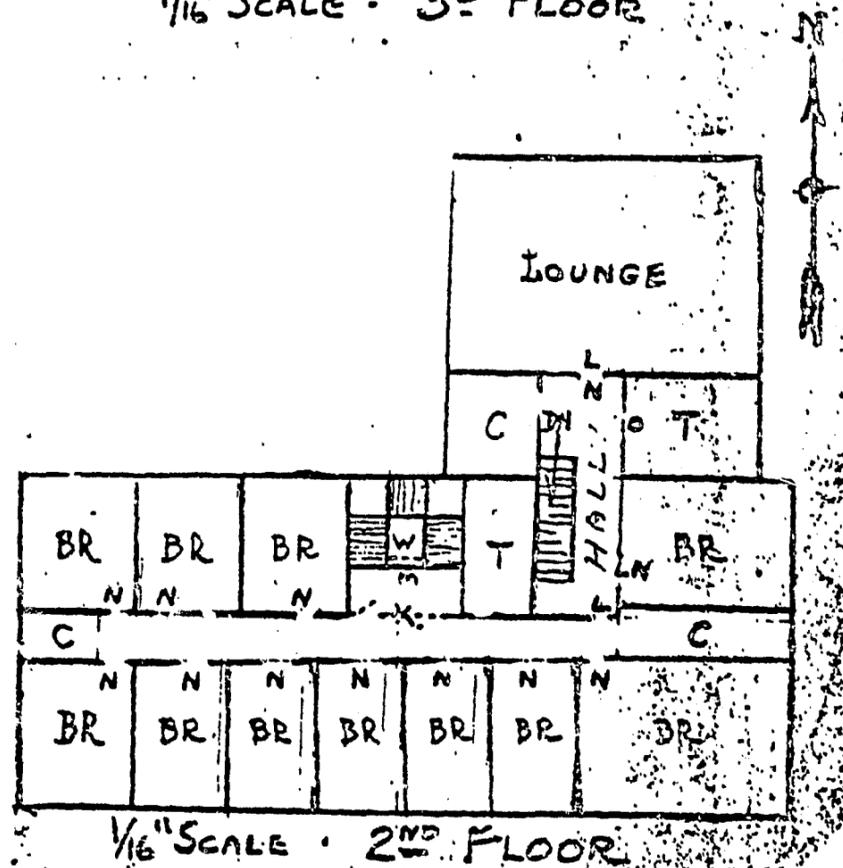
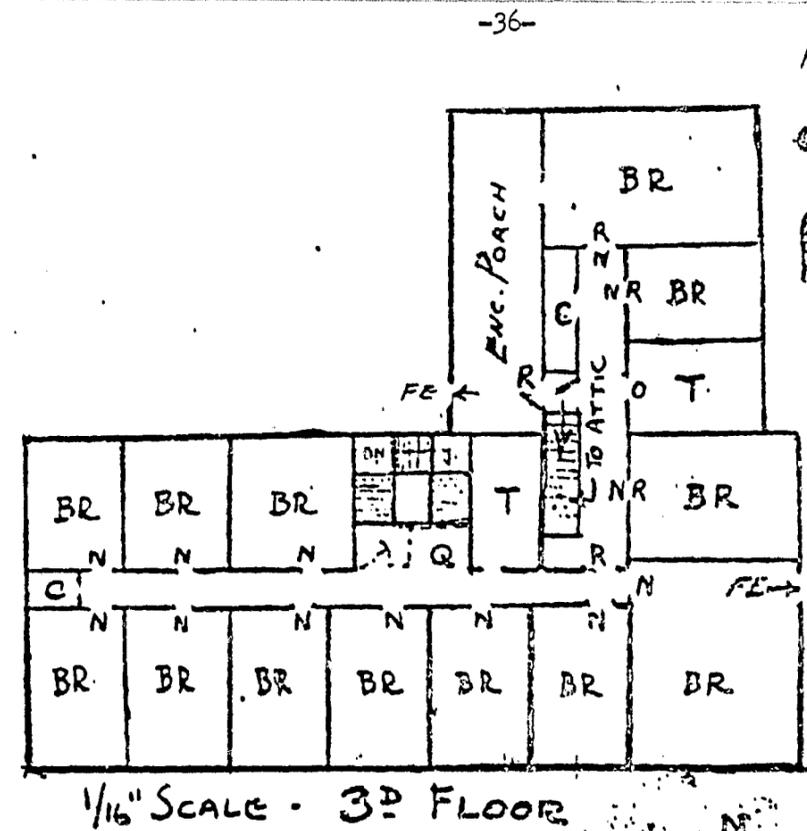
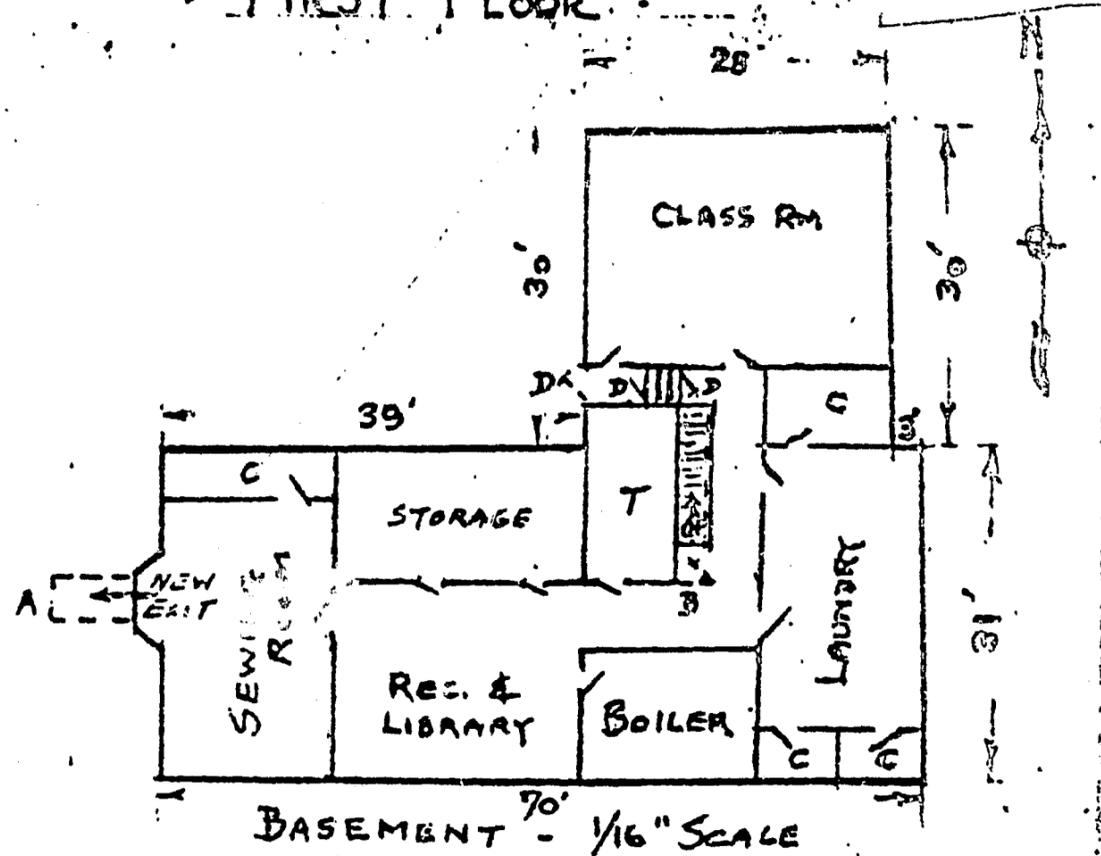
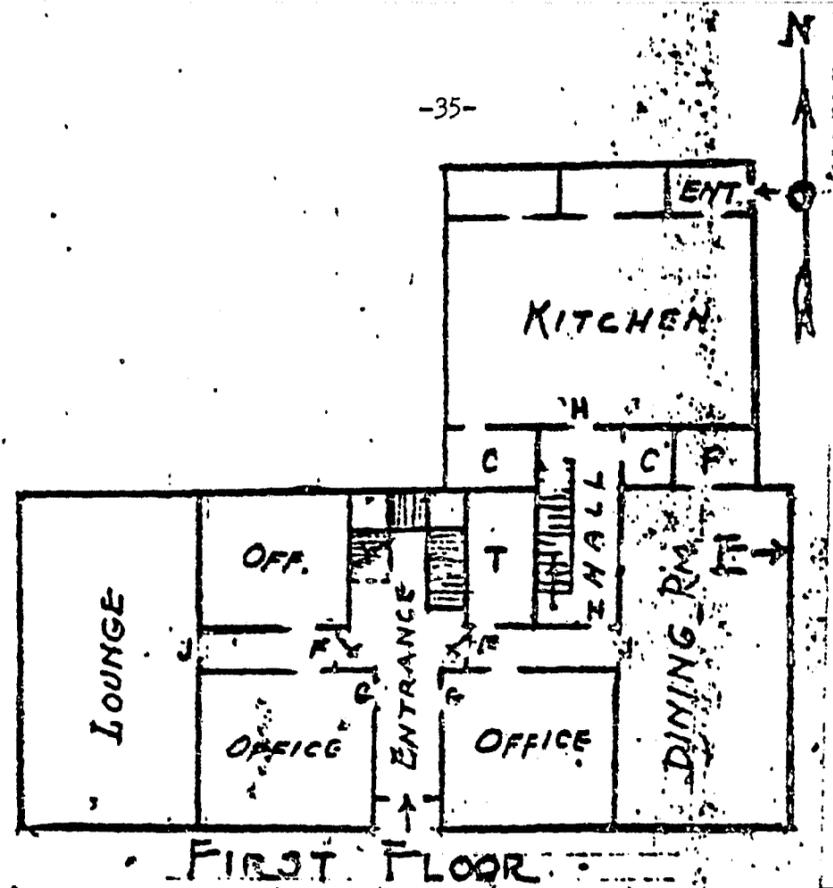
D. I. Ovrebo

10/21/70

HEATING SYSTEM

The Home is heated with an oil burner and a steam boiler with radiators throughout the building. The steam boiler is an Almy Water Trite boiler - 1937. The plumber describes the boiler as well-constructed and in good condition but could give no estimate of expected life span. The steam lines appeared to the plumber to be in good shape. The recent renovation caused some steam lines to be removed which enabled the plumber to examine the pipes, and he described them as being in good condition. The oil burner is more than five years old but appears to be good. No part of the heating system has required major attention in the last five years. There are eight single rooms on the second floor (one room is used for an office) which have no radiators and are receiving heat from hallway radiators. These single rooms require open doors for comfort in cold weather. There are also nine rooms on the third floor without radiators. The heating system is controlled by one thermostat in the first floor living room.

Hot water is obtained by the use of a heat exchanger which draws steam from the main boiler. There has been problems for three years in having hot water throughout the day. The recovery rate was too slow but on a sporadic basis. The problem is probably now solved by the combination of several plumbing firms each finding portions of the hot water system that needed cleaning. Considering our population and the fact that we do our own laundry, it is necessary to have a good hot water supply.



BARBARA L.

Age 23 years is a tall, soft spoken most stylish, attractive and resourceful black girl. A Baptist, she was born in Windsor, Virginia where her parents and 14 siblings now reside. Included in this unit is her year old son, Daryl, fathered by Skip Grey from Gloucester, Virginia, single and recently discharged from the USN. Skip is also the father of her little girl born on 8-31-70 at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Barbara who was receiving Public Assistance Aid to Dependent Children, entered the Home July 17, 1970 having been referred by Dr. Young. She received her pre and postnatal care at St. Joseph's Hospital through the Maternal Infant Care Project.

As her caseworker at the Home, I worked with Barbara from 7/17/70 until 10/1/70 and again from 10/20/70 through 11/7/70. While in residence she made a most satisfactory adjustment to group living, relating exceptionally well to all the girls, helping the newer ones with their adjustment problems. She spent her time here making several beautiful pantsuits, helping with the chores, also doing extra work to earn pin money for herself since her Public Assistance worker did not arrange for her personal needs check of \$18.00 monthly until almost the very end of her stay, despite the several telephone contacts I had both with him and his Supervisor.

In the many interviews I had with Barbara, I felt it helped her to discuss her problems fully and to have the opportunity for a psychiatric consultation with Dr. Najera, Agency Staff Psychiatrist, in September 1970. I found Barbara to be a most maternal sensitive, sensible, practical girl with deep feelings. From the very beginning of our relationship, it was obvious to me Barbara had no intention of releasing her second child for adoption. When Daryl was born in Virginia, she had considered adoption, being unwed, but her mother felt that she would be less of a mother to do so, so she kept him, even though the natural father who had just returned from Vietnam, told her he was not ready to marry but would help support the child.

I learned that she came to Rhode Island in November 1969. He was in the Seabeas, stationed at Davisville and arranged for her to room with a Navy wife in East Greenwich while latter's husband was at sea. Barbara obtained a job at Levitton continuing to work until February 1970 even though she became pregnant in December 1969. She moved to Providence and lived in the Elmwood section. Having no income, she applied for Public Assistance and being pregnant, was accepted on the Aid to Dependent Children Program. She became involved with the Maternal Infant Care Program at St. Joseph's Hospital and tried to take as good care of herself as possible. Due to poor housing, it was approved by Public Assistance that she enter Sophia Little Home which she did on 7/17/70.

Although she was always close to her parents, rivalry existed between her and her next oldest sister who was always able to get better jobs than Barbara and to obtain everything she wanted. An older brother favored this sister, opposing Barbara's every move. Both felt Barbara was favored by their father which hurt and upset Barbara since she felt he cared for all his children and like her mother was very understanding and provided emotional support to each member of the family. When Barbara delivered Daryl, this sister and brother as well as her other kinfolk, lacked understanding of her problem, never helping her in any way. She felt that should she keep her daughter, their treatment of her would be more than she could bear unless Skip married her and made a home for Barbara and the two children.

I felt Barbara cared very much for Skip despite the fact that he had impregnated other girls. Barbara met him in the fifth grade. He completed high school while Barbara completed the 11th grade, leaving to help increase her family's income. Their relationship deepened over the years and they corresponded faithfully while he was overseas. He did suggest Barbara date others but she had her mind set on him. I feel the girl will not be truly happy until they marry, if they ever do. She realizes his deep insecurities and fear of being tied down, but really feels she can be the kind of wife he needs.

While Barbara was hospitalized from 8/31/70 to 9/5/70, with her permission, I called Skip at his home in Gloucester, Virginia, to advise him of the birth details. He was at first very much on the defensive but as the conversation went on, he began to relax. He told me he was not ready to settle down just yet, and that Barbara knew this. He wanted her to place Deana for adoption. Barbara's need to keep this child (whom she had not yet seen but he was unaware of this) was interpreted clearly. He said Barbara was a sensitive, sweet, deep feeling girl and he knows it will be a difficult decision for her to make, yet he feels adoption is best, adding quickly that this pregnancy was an accident. He did state that he fully realizes family planning is their only answer if they were to continue seeing each other and hoped Barbara could receive this type of help before returning home. He felt he could not make any commitments at this time. He admitted he sees Daryl regularly and contributes regularly \$15.00 weekly to his support.

Never once did Barbara see her daughter while in the hospital, only feeling that if she did, it would only serve to confuse her, and the decision she would make would be based on her emotions rather than her good sense. I reassured her of temporary foster care for Deana. This relieved her considerably. I arranged through her Public Assistance worker to extend her stay at Sophia upon her return from the Hospital from one to three and one half weeks. During this time we had many discussions about her future and that of her child. She even considered sending for Daryl and living in Rhode Island but being to some extent family oriented, she felt she would be too lonesome and asked if she could go home before making her final decision regarding her daughter.

After discussing Barbara's situation in full with my casework Supervisor and our Executive Director, I arranged for Barbara to sign her release papers, prior to going home with the understanding that our Adoption Office would not place her child for three weeks. This met with the approval of the psychiatrist who also felt Barbara needed the time to go home and see what arrangements she could make if any to keep Deana.

Through many contacts with Public Assistance I arranged for Barbara to go home by Allegheny Air Lines, the ticket being paid for by the Rhode Island Division of Public Assistance.

On 10/1/70 Barbara signed papers giving our agency permission to place Deana, yet she was sincerely grateful that such a placement would not be made even though there were already several families available. Barbara had not seen the child but kept asking how she was doing in foster care. She feels certain that she will come back to Rhode Island and take her daughter home. I drove Barbara later that day, who was accompanied by several girls as well as the housemother to the Airport for her flight home.

At the end of the second week, the adoption supervisor became anxious because Barbara had not called me and wanted me to contact her, but since she had been granted three weeks, I felt that the agency could wait a little longer and I felt certain Barbara would telephone, which she did only a day or so later stating she had discussed all aspects of the situation with both her parents, Skip and his mother and has decided to return to Rhode Island to take her baby home. I had hoped Skip would have driven her up her but due to car trouble this could not be arranged. His mother however bought a round trip bus ticket for Barbara and offered Deana refuge until Barbara is able to make more suitable plans for herself in Virginia.

A member of the staff picked her up at the bus station in Providence on 10/28/70 and with permission from the Executive Director in exchange for light household duties, Barbara was allowed to remain at Sophia Little Home free of charge from 10/28/70 through 11/7/70.

I found her much less depressed than when she had left Rhode Island despite the fact that she still had no positive commitment from Skip. She seemed determined to obtain a furnished apartment either in Norfolk or Newport News, Virginia and rear the children herself. We discussed family planning and on her own she had made an appointment in Norfolk but but since they learned she intended to return here, the doctor at the clinic there suggested she have her six weeks postnatal checkup at St. Joseph's Hospital in Providence and at the same time arrange to have the IUD (Intra-uterine device) inserted at Planned Parenthood office here. Barbara did not want to take the pill because of the controversy surrounding its side effects and has told me she was on it and stopped taking it when she became pregnant with Deana.

While in Rhode Island this particular week I took her to St. Joseph's Hospital where she had her postnatal checkup and general medical examination. Another staff member brought her to Planned Parenthood for the IUD. I contacted the Public Assistance Offices in Providence and in East Greenwich several times since Barbara had never received the promised personal needs check from them and was able to obtain same from Mr. Handy, Casework Supervisor, in the East Greenwich Office. Latter being interested in Barbara was most surprised to hear she had returned to Rhode Island with the intention of keeping her child. Barbara was able to see her daughter for the first time on 11/4/70. Arrangements for this meeting being made by me through the Adoption Staff -- Barbara, I felt as did many of the others on the staff, was never more ready to be a mother than now. Through intuition she felt Deana knew from their first meeting by her responsiveness that Barbara was her mother. Their meeting was touching and teemed with feeling.

I gave Barbara as many baby clothes as possible from the Agency and called the Traveller's Aid to arrange for assistance to Barbara and Deana when the bus arrived in New York, there being a two hour lay over there. Finally on Saturday, November 7th, at 8 a.m. accompanied by one girl who had already delivered and had been close to Barbara while in residence, I drove them to the Greyhound Bus Company in Providence, Rhode Island. Barbara was extremely nervous but felt confident she would get the help she needed both on and off the bus. Deana having been fed prior to leaving the agency was quiet and apparently content in her little infant seat provided by the Director. I checked all but her handbag and Deana's bag on through to New York and put both of them on the bus. Since she had not eaten breakfast, the food supervisor provided her with several sandwiches for her lunch, while the foster mother provided several bottles of formula for Deana. Barbara reassured me that Skip was meeting her in Norfolk, Virginia at 10:30 p.m.

About three weeks later Barbara called collect to tell me the bus ride was uneventful and that people were kind and helpful to her and Deana. Skip's mother is keeping Deana for her until she can make some concrete plans. She was depressed due to lack of job opportunities both in Windsor and Norfolk other than waitressing. She asked me for detailed information as to how to apply for Aid to Dependent Children especially since the children were not living together all of which I carefully and briefly explained. She is living at home and sees Skip regularly. There are still no marriage plans yet, Barbara feels truly certain she could never have been happy had she placed Deana for adoption and feels the decision she has made is a sound one.

NAME: CLAIRE P.

Claire is a 15½ year old Italian girl. Her father owns a restaurant in the Mt. Pleasant section. The family, recent R.I. residents, consisted of Claire and two older brothers, one of whom impregnated a girl while the family resided in New Jersey, whom he did not marry.

Claire entered Sophia Little Home in her fifth month and did not leave until one month after the birth of her son, who was placed in one of our foster boarding homes when he was discharged from the hospital.

During her stay in residence, her family, mostly her father, were uncooperative regarding appointments, to meet and discuss Claire's problem, and did not want the natural father involved in any way, yet Claire wanted to keep her child despite family pressure for her to release the baby for adoption.

Much work was done with Claire on an individual basis, as well as with Claire and Mario, the natural father, during her entire stay at SLH and towards the end her mother, through intensive casework, began to understand that both sincerely wanted to keep this child, yet her husband was firmly opposed to this plan.

It was arranged, with Claire's mother's permission, for Claire, who turned 16 in January 1970, to leave SLH and go to Mario's aunt's house in Jamestown, R. I. until permission for their marriage could be obtained through a court hearing. Expenses of foster home care were met by Mario, as he was working steady as an apprentice plumber until the child was released to the natural parents on 6/29/70.

On 7/6/70, 7/15/70, and 9/10/70, caseworker made home visits to the house in Jamestown and found both mother and child doing well. When she arrived at that home, caseworker involved the Washington County District Nursing Association and regular weekly visits were made to direct Claire with correct methods of child care. Claire, through caseworker was able to be involved with the Maternal Infant Care project at St. Joseph's Hospital, having regular pediatric attention.

In September Claire's father finally began to accept the fact that Claire and Mario had no intention of releasing their son and agreed to their marriage, and to Claire's returning to her own home with her baby and husband.

Nos. of Interviews:

Two intake appointments with Mrs. Ruth Silverman, Claire and parents, 1/2/70 referred by Mr. Ellwood, Social Services at St. Joseph's Hospital and on 1/6/70

Claire P.

Telephone calls: 2/3,2/9 - 2/26/70, 3/5/70; 3/9/70 Claire entered SLH.

Caseworkers interviews with Claire:

3/16; 4/9; 4/13; 4/15 -- letter to Claire's parents re cooperation.

4/14 -- Phone call to Mario to interview in the evening at worker's home with him and Claire. (He had orders from Mr. P. not to go to SLH)

4/17 - 4/18, 4/19 -- Three appointments broken by phone.

4/20 -- appointment with family.

5/5 and 5/7 interviewed Claire.

5/17 -- Interviewed Mario.

5/26 -- Interviewed Claire and Mario

6/4 -- Claire admitted to hospital

Phone calls to Claire's mother, also Mario.

6/5 -- Hospital visit with Mario. Phone call to Claire's mother. Both worker and mother saw baby.

Kathleen O. -- 19, Duxbury, Mass.

Ref. by: Newton Wellesley Hospital on 4/28/69 to SLH via phone call to Mrs. Silverman

Intake Interview. A stylish, attractive girl, Kathy and roommate came to SLH on 4/28/69. Kathy's parents didn't know circumstances of pregnancy until 2 months later. They were both college graduates and a prominent family. Kathy feared telling mother, because latter was recovering from CVA.

6/2/69: Kathy called SLH to make an appointment for herself and mother to talk with Mrs. Silverman. Father, an oral surgeon, didn't come with them.

2nd Intake -- 6/26/69: Several phone calls between caseworker and Kathy's mother before she entered SLH on 7/28/69.

Interviews: Held with caseworker from 7/28 through 10/7/69 at SLH and in the hospital with Kathy, her mother, also the natural father. Telephone contacts were made also and combined interviews with Kathy and mother and casework conferences and 2 visits to foster home with Kathy and C. to see their child and finally the child's release to the natural parents on 10/7/69:- After their marriage had taken place.

Social Summary:

Kathy, 19 was the middle of three children of Ruth, 54 and Francis, 58. Mother had always been tenacious and tried to "rehabilitate" Kathy, having been a social worker at one time in a settlement house in Boston. Neither brother or sister knew Kathy was pregnant. Little or no communication existed between siblings or parents. Kathy met the natural father at Boston U. At first their relationship was on a friendly basis, but deepened fast. A handsome young man, 24 of divorced parents, he has two brothers and 1 stepsister. Neither Kathy nor Carl felt they were ready to take the responsibility of being parents to their child until the child was born and then through intensively studying themselves, their goals in life, their values and diagnosing all those things carefully, both together and on an individual basis, they both decided they wanted to bring up their own child and would get married. They arranged to live on his father's estate in Conn. and finally with Mr. and Mrs. O's consent, given reluctantly, married in N. Y. and come to R.I. to meet with worker and Adoption supervisor, at which time their daughter was released to them. They had seen her twice before while she was in our foster care.

Carl is still attending Boston U. evenings and working for his father days. He intends to get his degree in 1971. Kathy is enjoying her role and writes all three are very happy.

CYNTHIA E.

Born 10/21/54. Resided in Cumberland, RI with father and 25-year old stepmother; entered SLH on 6/14/70. On 6/29/70 she delivered a baby boy. She was discharged from both the hospital and SLH on 7/3/70 and returned home with her father. She entered while caseworker was on vacation. Her due date was originally 8/14/70.

Interviews with caseworker on an individual basis totalled: 8 (including post-natal counselling and hospital visits) Phone calls collateral and direct totalled:

Interviews with natural father totalled: 2, 6:30 p.m. after work hours for him.

Interviews with both natural parents totalled: 5 -- at the agency and in the hospital.

Interviews with father of girl: 2
Interviews with girl's real mother: 1

Cynthia, 15, is an attractive, petite, brunette with a slight speech defect -- stammering. A sensible deep feeling girl, she displayed true maternal feelings and sincere concerns for her child. Her parents were divorced when she was 5, but she has been able to maintain a warm relationship with her real mother, despite the fact she is married for the third time. Her father remarried a much younger woman. From their union four children were born, the youngest of whom is now 2½ months. There apparently is a good relationship between Cindy and her stepmother. Latter seemed more understanding of the girl's problem and was much less severe than Cindy's father.

The natural father, a 17 year old, serious minded ambitious young man, still in school, wanted to marry Cynthia and keep their child. They dated almost two years prior to the pregnancy. His parents take in foster children and have an adopted youngster with a heart condition. His parents, although they know and liked Cindy, felt a marriage was not the answer and wanted him to finish school, as did Cindy's father.

Even though Cindy is the younger of two girls, father fears older sister, who lacks Cindy's maturity will become involved in the same way. Cindy, a lot older than her years, has tried to understand what her father is going through and at the same time help her sister and make the right decision for her own child, which through a consideration of all angles concerned with caseworker's continued guidance and direction both natural parents were able to make a decision that each felt was best for their son. Latter was born with an eye problem, requiring extensive medical attention and placement in a boarding home supervised by SLH, the expenses of which were met regularly and consistently by Cindy and Bill, the natural parents.

Cynthia E.

Cynthia's father did not want his daughter to be involved in any planning for the child, nor could he see that it would serve any good purpose for her to know the child's condition. It took several intensive interviews and phone calls with him to convince him of the young mother's rights and the need for her to be involved.

While child was in our boarding home care, both natural parents met and discussed their son's progress, both with caseworker and adoption supervisor on several occasions, showing deep concern in the event their child, because of his eye condition would not be adoptable, the caseworker offering alternatives if this were the case. They wanted desperately to be reassured that if the child was medically cleared for adoption, we would discuss with them the family selected for the child's placement, realizing no identification could be made.

Medical care for the child while in care was arranged through Title 19, Division of Public Assistance. Finally on 9/16/70 a medical clearance was obtained and arrangements were made for termination of rights. Being a minor, it was necessary for her father to sign, also to protect his daughter's rights. The natural father was also present during the interview which was marked with deep emotion and feelings on the part of both the natural parents. They were relieved to hear the choice of families had been made and the child would be placed soon. For some weeks afterward, both had kept in touch with worker and it was felt they had adjusted to and accepted in good faith the decision they had reached with direction and guidance received through SLH staff. Both are back in school and doing well.

NAME: Marilee M.
AGE: 24

Marilee was an attractive, tall, well-built blonde girl in her mid-twenties with an engaging wistful manner. She was shy, dependent, and extremely lacking in self-confidence.

When she applied for admission to our maternity home, she was employed as a Bunny girl in the Boston Playboy Club. The natural father with whom she was living, was also employed at the Playboy Club as an assistant manager. She was very confused about her feelings for Richard, as well as her decision about the baby. Furthermore, her family, a conservative, respectable, prominent family in a small Ohio town were unaware of her job and living arrangements.

Marilee was the second of four children, all college graduates; Marilee was a physical education major, but she did not have enough confidence to apply for a teaching position. By working as a Bunny girl, Marilee seemed to enjoy the attention and recognition she received which she had never received before.

Richard, the natural father, was a questionable character, but who treated Marilee with respect and generosity. He was anxious to marry Marilee, but she was not in love with him, and was guilty about her attitude because of his generosity and attentiveness.

My first contacts with Marilee were made before she was admitted to the home. We discussed her feelings for Richard, as well as her decision about the baby. Marilee delivered a baby girl prematurely in a Boston hospital. This may have been precipitated by the excitement of the murders at the Boston Playboy Club prior to her planned admission to Sophia Little Home. Although Richard escaped injury, two of their friends were killed.

I visited Marilee at the hospital in Boston at which time she was more confused than ever about her decision regarding the baby and her relationship with Richard.

Knowing the difficult time she was having, we offered to place the baby in foster care until she could reach a firm decision. In the meantime, I was in close contact with the hospital, since the baby remained there until she gained enough weight to leave the hospital.

Marilee was admitted to Sophia Little Home upon discharge from the hospital for a brief post-partum stay. During this time I had frequent, intensive interviews with her to help her clarify her own feelings about herself, the baby, and the natural father.

After leaving the home, Marilee returned to Boston. When the baby had gained sufficient weight to be released, our adoption worker went to Boston and placed her with one of our foster families.

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Marilee M.

We had several interviews with Marilee and the natural father at which time they saw the baby. Each time the adoption worker arranged to have the foster mother bring the baby to the agency for these visits.

It became apparent from these visits that Marilee was more definite in her feelings concerning the baby. She displayed a great deal of genuine maternal instinct, and since she had a great deal of experience working with children in 4-H work, I felt confident in her decision to keep the baby.

I continued to be in contact with Marilee, talking with her on the telephone and visiting her in Boston. She seemed depressed and disturbed about her relationship to Richard.

Because of the distance and seriousness of her problem I referred her for psychiatric help to the Beth Israel Hospital Psychiatric Clinic in Boston. She did see a social worker there, but since there was a waiting list for appointments with the psychiatrist, she was referred to the Quincy Mental Health Clinic in the area in which she lived.

Unfortunately, I lost contact with Marilee, since the Mafia had caught up with Richard which necessitated their leaving the state.

BARBARA S.

Barbara, 22 youngest of three children, has sister, 27, a nurse, married brother, 24, employed and at home in Wakefield, R. I. living with middle aged parents. Barbara, a high school graduate, also one year at Vernon Court Jr. College and $\frac{1}{2}$ semester at Johnson & Wales. She was referred to SLH by Dr. Colbert, female M. D. at RIH.

8/13/69: intake interview with mother and Barbara. Latter had slight speech difficulty, but seemed to have insight into her problem. The natural father was a Filipino sailor, whom she met at the "Y" while she attended J&W and lived at the YWCA. Barbara didn't feel he was not a good prospect for marriage.

She was seeing a private obstetrician and expected to deliver at Providence Lying-In. She told caseworker of being epileptic and on Dilantin Phenobarbital and thyroid pills. In front of Barbara, mother said that "since 9 they have had their hands full with Barbara", and at that age she was diagnosed as having cerebral palsy at Meeting St. School. She had received psychiatric help through Dr. Nicotra more recently, but refused to return to him. Mother stated she got pregnant to get out of the home and to cause more trouble for her family, adding she never accepted any responsibility or could finish anything she started. It was quite apparent both parents wanted to wash their hands of their daughter, in view of all the money and time "they've wasted on her". It was arranged for Barbara to enter in 9/69. She was due in mid-December 1969. When an involvement with our child care program was discussed, she stated she planned to keep her baby and would not need this type of involvement, but as time went on she realized the need for intensive casework services.

On 9/26/69 Barbara entered SLH and had a brief talk with worker. A more lengthy informative, relaxed interview was held on 10/2/69. Having had no friends of her own, she tried to make a social life of her own while at the "Y", where she met and later became very interested with the natural father. Being exposed to so many types of girls was a traumatic experience for her at the "Y". Between 10/2 and 10/6, worker met with Barbara several times and on 10/6, father telephoned to find out why she couldn't get along somewhere? Barbara has been trying to adjust but has been terribly depressed since her visit at home. Father visited and took her to an obstetrician on 10/7. On 10/8 worker took Barbara out for a ride. The girl became so hysterical it was necessary to stop the car by the roadside. She complained several girls threatened her physically and used obscene language, neither of which she has ever been exposed to. After a series of discussions, with director, casework supervisor, nurse on duty and housemother, the situation was relieved somewhat and staff members on duty in the evening were asked to pay special attention to her, to help keep her occupied.

BARBARA S.

10/14/69: Worker met with parents. Mother did most of the talking. Father was very passive until worker insisted on his involvement. Both referred to Barbara as a "lame duck", showing no feeling towards present situation, refusing to discuss her plans to keep child. Mother was very negative towards Barbara from the time she was a child -- complained bitterly Barbara monopolized all their time. In '68 Barbara was referred by L.M.D. to DVR and was seen by psychiatrist, Dr. F. Sullivan, whose approach to her problem disturbed her. Both felt they could do no more for her and wanted to move out of RI to N.H. where they can retire in peace.

Her brother is appalled at her pregnancy and Barbara has never been close to her siblings, despite the fact parents felt they had a normal display of affectional interaction at home. Parents expressed willingness towards end of lengthy $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours interview to admit Barbara was still their responsibility and would take her back home, but definitely not the baby. Her right to make her own decision regarding the child was discussed. Parents felt Dr. Nicotra should see Barbara again before child is born. Worker advised them that often a girl doesn't make final decision regarding child until after it is born. Yet they seemed to think release papers could be signed and plans for adoption made before child was delivered. A discussion with Barbara's o.b.s. was suggested first before reinvolving with psychiatrist, especially since she has been unable to relate to either psychiatrist and has a good relationship with Dr. Lathrop.

10/15/69: Worker phoned DVR to obtain summary of their findings in 1968.

10/16/69: Worker took her out for a ride to ease the tension. She discussed her desire to keep child and was pleased to hear worker could help her with regard to ADC and housing, also DVR, if needed and DNA, as well. Barbara admitted that it was a year ago that for the first time she found out a girl could become pregnant and not be married.

She seemed more realistic, practical and mature in her attitude to to carry out her role as a responsible mother to her child. Barbara was troubled, however, because her parents still refused to discuss her feelings regarding the child with her at any time.

10/21/69: Barbara still a depressed defenseless, insecure young woman, slow in physical ego development as well, is now trying to accept her role as a woman, without parental support, cried bitterly, worker called and discussed her daughter's condition and need for more sincere family support, if Barbara is to weather this pregnancy.

10/22/69: Phone contacts with DVR also with Dr. Nicotra and mother, all of whom felt she is out of touch with reality, especially parents who have decided that "her viewpoint is warped".

10/23/69: Worker called Dr. Nicotra 7 times at his home, the Medical Center, and his office before making contact and reviewed the entire situation. He felt parents want to be relieved of her problem and want him and worker to perform a miracle correcting her failures and changing her failures and changing her image from a "lame duck" to a successful young business woman.

10/24/69: Interview with mother -- her early development discussed. She hoped it would no longer be necessary for further interviews. Worker advised need for continued involvement, the need being much greater as Barbara nears delivery. She didn't accept this too well.

10/27/69: An unsuccessful contact was attempted with Dr. Lathrop, whose nurse said he was too busy to discuss B's case.

10/28/69: Dr. Nicotra saw B., girl upset by his attitude. He feels plans to keep child are unrealistic, but sees her as a determined individual and thinks perhaps it may be the answer for her if she did keep the child.

10/30/69: B. attended Halloween party at SLH and entered festivities, relating to staff and girls.

10/31/69: Interview with mother, who is still determined she is not going to keep this baby, and disinterested in her adjustment at SLH.

11/6/69: Interview with father. The need for his continued support was emphasized with practical aspects being considered, e.g., housing for B. and the baby, financial assistance and recreation for her. Both he and wife are unwilling to spend any more time and money on her, and was very determined and defiant in his attitude. Involvement of other family members suggested and rejected by him. Worker discussed with him involvement with community resources, that could be of benefit to B. at a later date, and these would be arranged by worker in discussion with B's needs at the moment and the welfare of her child as well as herself in mind. Father continued to show no interest.

11/6/69: DVR reports B. scored bright, normal girl on Wais testing program, but is easily affected by depression, tension, and suffers psychomotor retardation.

11/13/69: Mrs. S., realizing B's intentions were to keep her child began to cooperate and help her look for an apartment. Worker phoned PA office and arranged for B. to apply for ADC under Young Mother's Project, and later called PHA to arrange for housing in one of the local housing projects.

Barbara delivered a baby boy at PLIH on 11/29/69. Worker made 3 hospital visits and had several contacts with her parents. B. agreed to use the services of this agency for foster care until all her plans were completed and involvement with community resources as well as with the psychiatrist for further therapy was made.

Almost overnight, parents began to offer concrete assistance to B. They painted and decorated the apartment, brought furniture for her. They paid all her expenses at the home, the hospital and the foster home without complaint.

Caseworker provided through the auxiliary at SLH a crib mattress and layette for the baby.

12/15/69: B. left the home and took the child with her. She was accompanied by her parents to her apartment after having been given a copy of the baby's habits and schedule by the foster mother.

Worker phoned Visiting Nurses and PA, Young Mother's project, giving her new address and requesting an immediate home visit with promised for both the following day.

12/18/69: SLH worker made home visit. B. happy, baby appeared neat and clean, in good health. B. has an appointment with the pediatrician later this week. She likes her new worker from PA and was able to obtain a phone for emergencies. Parents have visited regularly and have done grocery shopping for her. They intend to take her home for the holidays and her brother is interested in seeing the child at that time.

1/70: Worker at SLH has kept in contact with Barbara, via community agencies, her parents, as well as herself by phone. She is continuing with psychiatric help and has joined a group at the housing project for diversion, once weekly.

VII. AGENCIES PROVIDING SERVICES TO UNWED MOTHERS (1969 - 1970)

Rhode Island Child Welfare Services (Being reorganized - public)

"do not have an unmarried mother's service as such" ... come into contact with them through dependency and neglect situations - major responsibility of agency is in planning for the child (child placement) do refer to Sophia Little Home.

Children's Friend and Service, Inc. (Private - Non-profit)

Service is given by placement department because of the reoccurring need for interim child care in a foster home - mother is primary client - social casework the basic service. Agency also provides counseling service and placement - refers girls for maternity care to Sophia Little.

Diocesan Bureau of Social Services (Private - non-profit --sectarian)

- Agency's major efforts go into unmarried mothers services and adoption.
- Social casework (counseling to girls and family) the basic service.
- Provides prenatal care and arranges for living arrangements use of Sophia Little Home, out of state referrals are primarily to St. Mary's Home, Dorchester, Mass.
- Planning for child e.g. temporary and permanent placement.

Rhode Island Division of Public Assistance (Being re-organized - Public)

- Provides financial assistance.
- Some social casework - most of the time referral to another agency.
- Pre and post natal care.
- Unmarried mother Demonstration Unit (first pregnancy) to be known as "Young Mothers Program".

Family Service, Inc. (Private - Non-profit)

- Social casework services to individuals and families - point of agency contact may often be anxiety of girl or her parents - also see young couples who, forced into an early marriage due to illicit pregnancy, come to agency with marital difficulties.
- Homemaker Service.

Jewish Family & Children's Service, Inc. (Private - non-profit - sectarian)

- Social casework to girl and family before and after birth of child.
- Placement of children.
- Medical care (by private physician)
- Refer to Sophia Little and Creighton Hastings Home in Boston for maternity care - primary casework responsibility remains with the Jewish Family & Children's Service, Inc.

Child & Family Services - Newport (Private - non-profit)

- Social casework (counseling) services on referral from Public Assistance and Hospital.

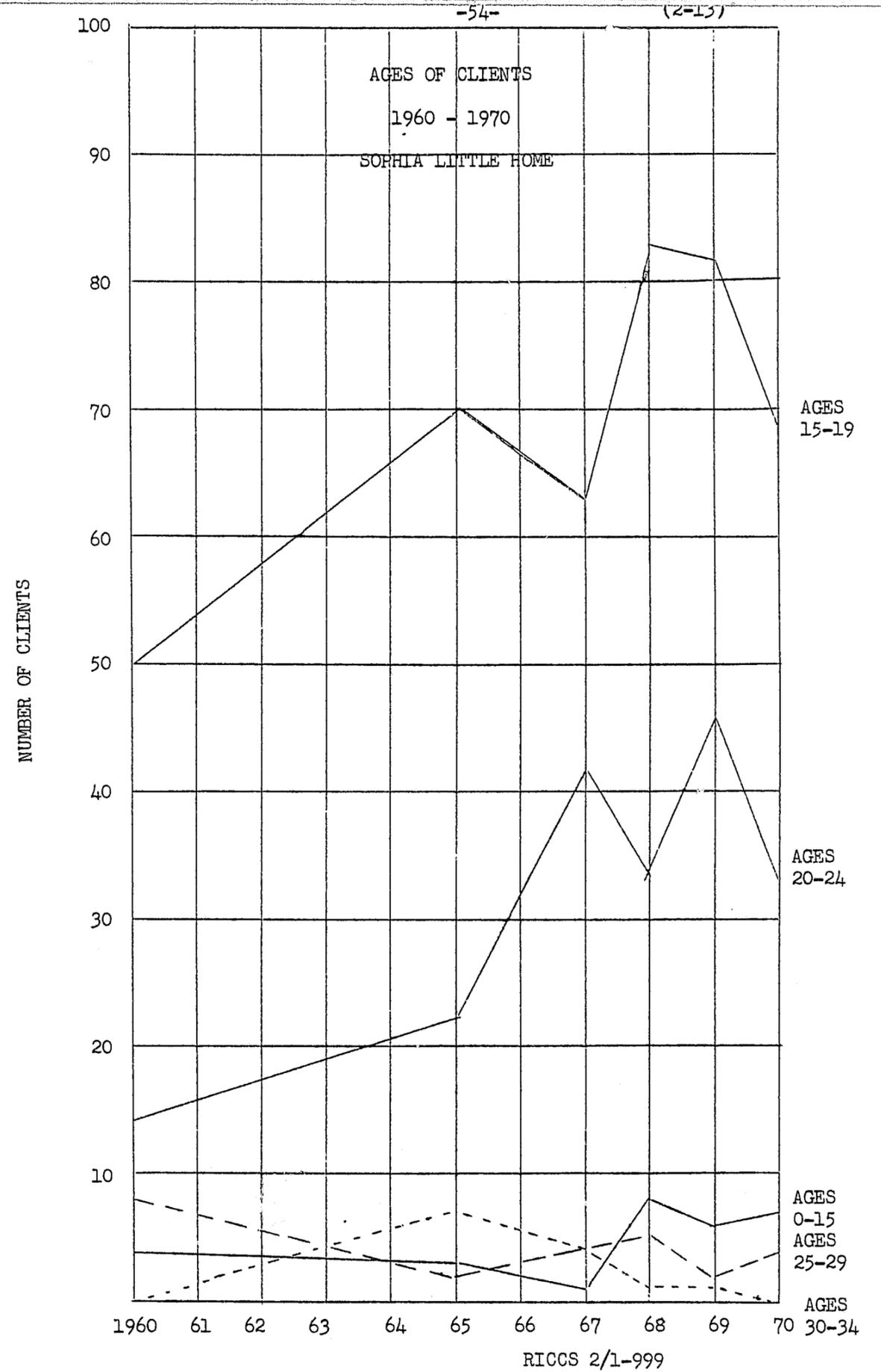
Sophia Little Home (Private - non-profit)

- Maternity home care including home economics, education, recreation, and medical care.
- Social casework service.
- Placement services - temporary and permanent.

Woonsocket Family and Child Services (Private - Non-profit)

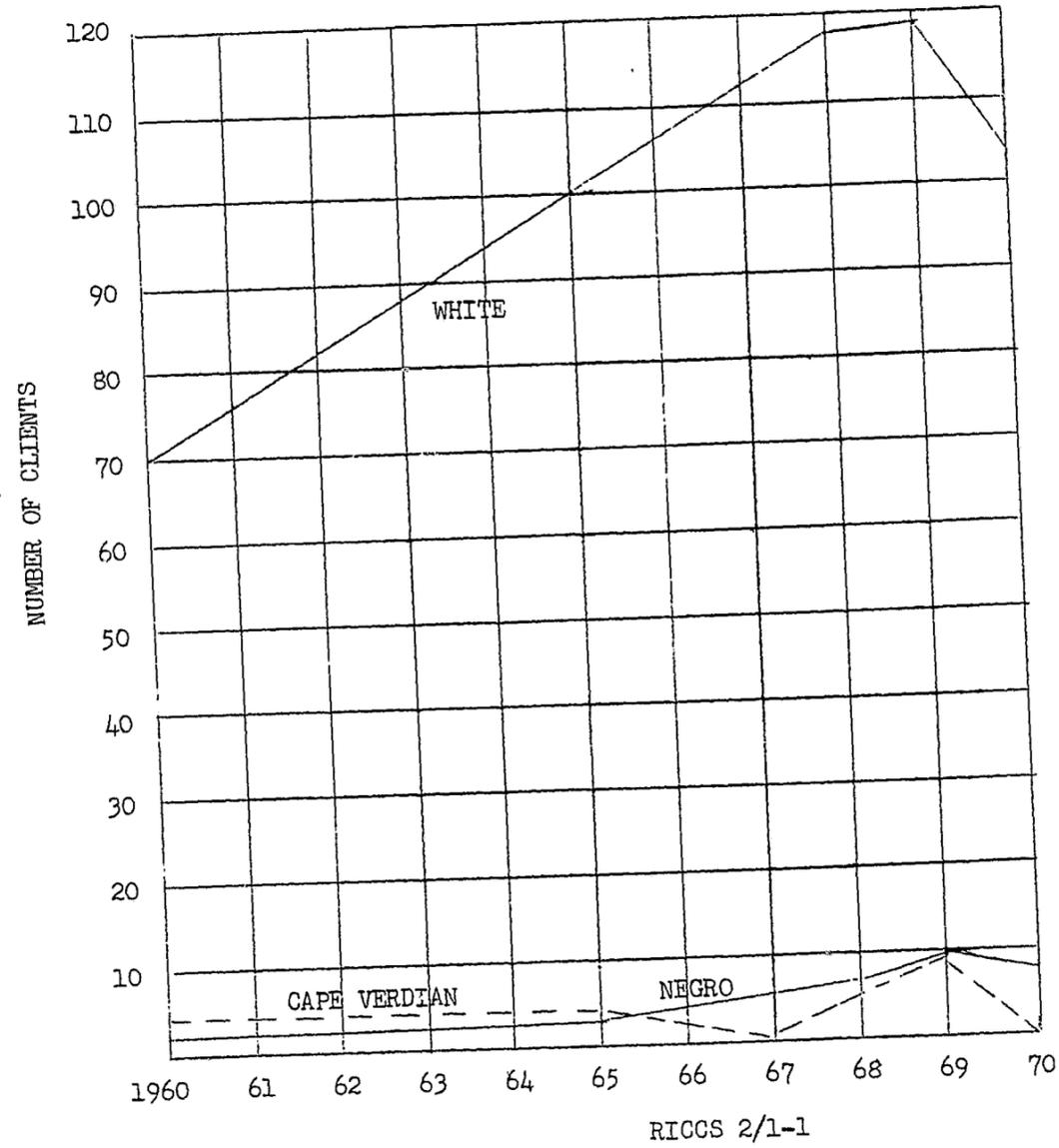
- Social casework (counseling and supportive help) on a limited scale.
- Referral to other agencies for maternity care.
- Use of homemaker service for mother after birth of child.

VII. SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES



(2-13)

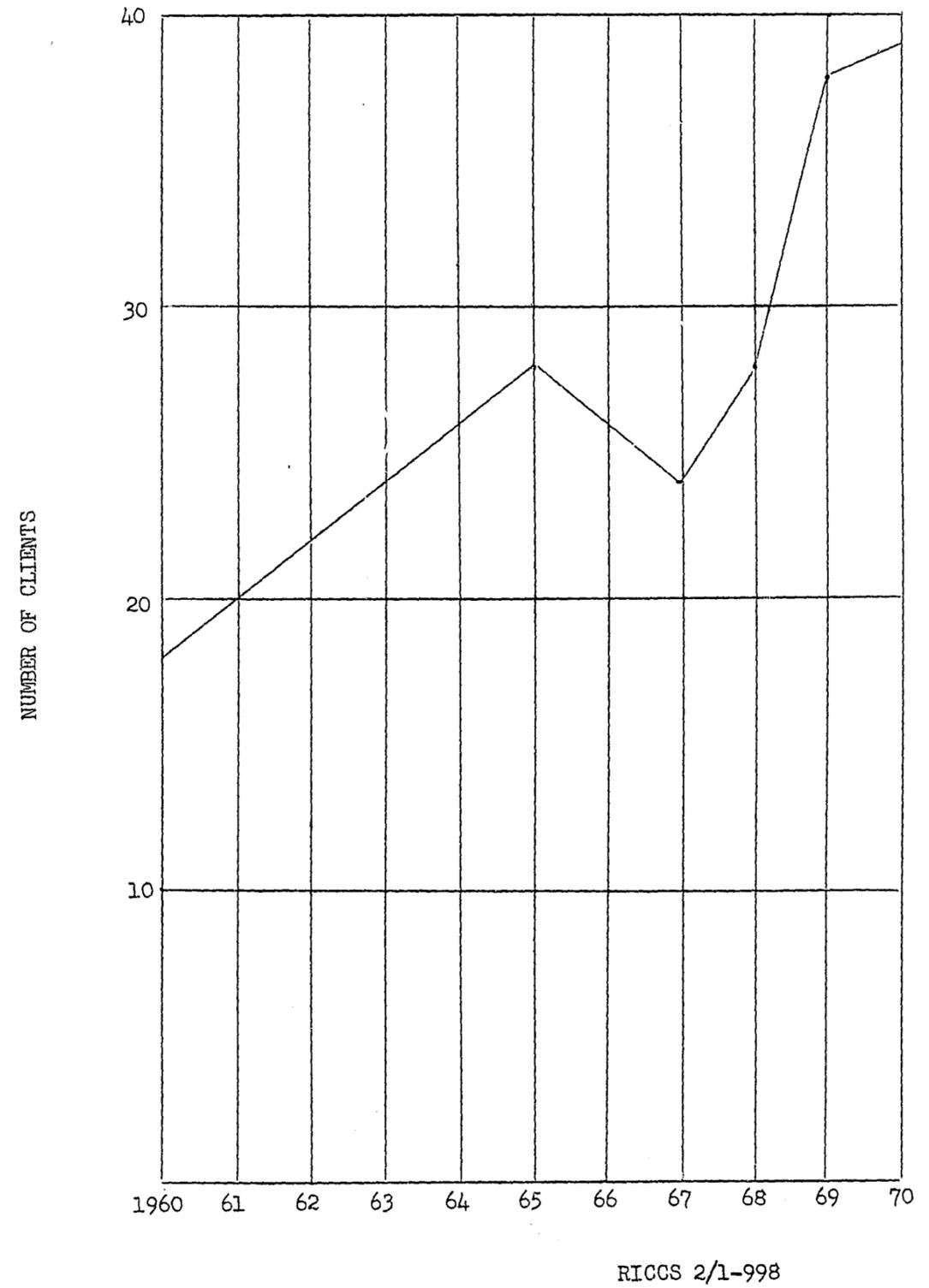
RACE OF CLIENTS
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
1960 - 1970



SOURCE: 11/0-887 RL & 1/1-978

(2-13)

CLIENTS ON WELFARE
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
1960 - 1970

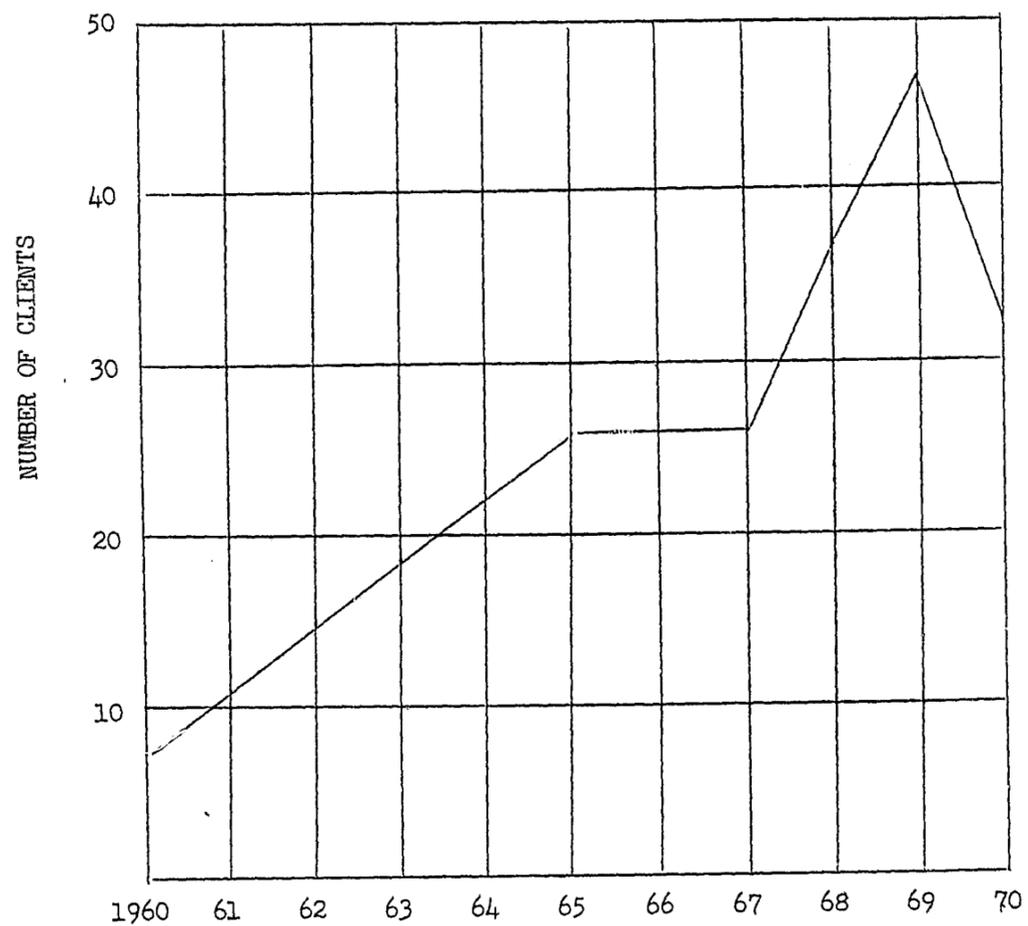


SOURCE: 11/0-892 & 1/1-982

(2-13)

CLIENTS OF RESIDENCE OUTSIDE OF THE STUDY AREA¹

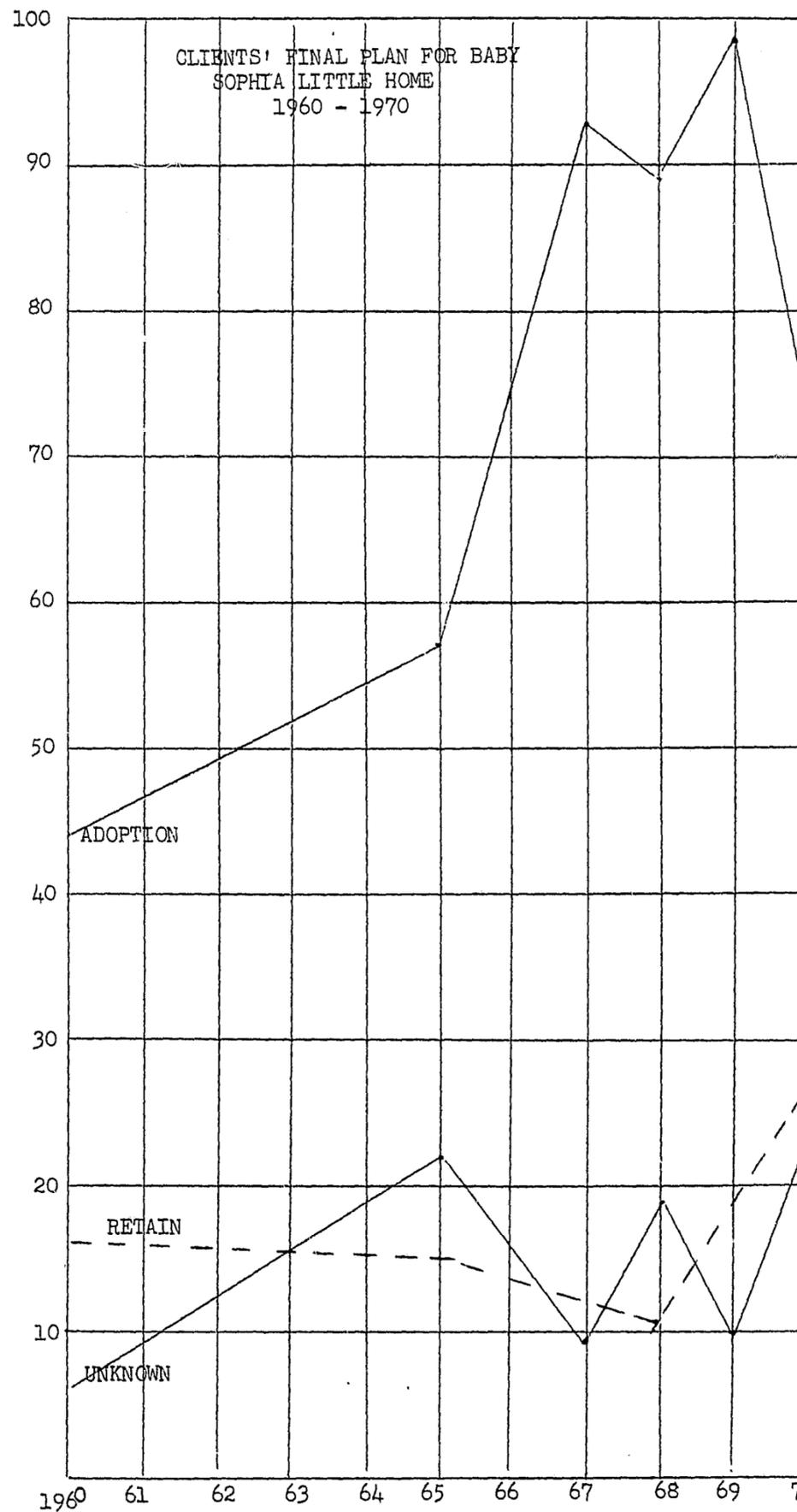
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
1960 - 1970



SOURCE: 11/0-910 RI & 2/1-989

¹ Study Area: Cities and Towns in Rhode Island
Ten Cities and Towns in the Providence Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
Stonington & North Stonington, Connecticut
See RICCS 11/0-910 RI for listing.

RICCS 2/1-997



SOURCE: 11/0-895 RI & 1/1-982

RICCS 2/1-996

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SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
1970

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TABLE 1
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
RACE OF CLIENT
1970

RACE	1970	PERCENT
WHITE	104	78.8
NEGRO	8	6.1
CAPE VERDIAN	2	1.5
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0

TABLE 2

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME

REFERRED TO AGENCY BY
1970

REFERRED BY	1970	PERCENT
CHILDREN'S FRIEND & SERVICE	3	2.2
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES	18	13.6
R.I. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES	9	6.8
R.I. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1	0.8
ST. MARY'S HOME	2	1.5
R.I. MEDICAL CENTER	1	0.8
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL	1	0.8
CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN	1	0.8
PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN	1	0.8
SELF	11	8.3
PARENT	8	6.0
RELATIVE	5	3.7
FRIEND	6	4.5
PHYSICIAN	6	4.5
AD	3	2.2
LAWYER	3	2.2
INFORMATION SERVICE	1	0.8
URBAN LEAGUE	1	0.8
TRAINING SCHOOL WORKER	1	0.8
PHARMACIST	1	0.8

TABLE 2 (CONT)

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME

REFERRED TO AGENCY BY

1970

REFERRED BY	1970	PERCENT
MENTAL RESEARCH WORKER	1	0.8
FORMER RESIDENT	1	0.8
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE	1	0.8
GUIDANCE DEPT: SMITHFIELD H.S.	1	0.8
ASHAWAY H.S.	1	0.8
CHARIHO H.S.	1	0.8
PROVIDENCE SCHOOL	1	0.8
GRANSTON SCHOOL	1	0.8
WARWICK SCHOOL	1	0.8
SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKER	1	0.8
BOSTON CHILDREN'S SERVICES	1	0.8
CRITTENTON HASTINGS	2	1.5
BROCKTON CATHOLIC CHARITIES	7	5.3
FALL RIVER CATHOLIC CHARITIES	3	2.2
CONN. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES	2	1.5
NEW LONDON CATHOLIC CHARITIES	3	2.2
NORWICH CATHOLIC CHARITIES	2	1.5
CONN. STATE WELFARE	1	0.8
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0

TABLE 3
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
AGE OF CLIENT
1970

AGE	1970	PERCENT
UNDER 15	7	5.3
15-19	69	52.3
20-24	33	25.0
25-29	4	3.0
30-39	0	0.0
40-44	1	0.8
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0

TABLE 4
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
EDUCATION OF CLIENT
1970

EDUCATION	1970	PERCENT
1-4 YEARS OF SCHOOL	1	0.8
5-7	6	4.5
8	8	6.1
9-11	33	25.0
12	35	26.5
13-15	31	23.5
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 5
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
PAYMENT RECEIVED
1970

PAYMENT RECEIVED	1970	PERCENT
FAMILY PART	1	0.8
FAMILY FULL	53	40.2
CLIENT PART	0	0.0
CLIENT FULL	12	9.1
PRIVATE AGENCY PART	0	0.0
PRIVATE AGENCY FULL	4	3.0
PUBLIC AGENCY PART	0	0.0
PUBLIC AGENCY FULL	39	29.5
PUBLIC AGENCY (MASS) PART	0	0.0
PUBLIC AGENCY (MASS) FULL	3	2.2
PUTATIVE FATHER PART	1	0.8
PUTATIVE FATHER FULL	1	0.8
DID NOT TAKE RESIDENCE	3*	2.2
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
PART PAYMENT THAT EQUALED FULL PAYMENT	2	1.5

* ONE PAID BY FAMILY
ONE PAID BY PUBLIC AGENCY

(2-13)

TABLE 6
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
FINANCIAL STATUS OF CLIENT
1970

FINANCIAL STATUS	1970	PERCENT
IS CLIENT ON WELFARE:		
YES	39	29.6
NO	75	56.8
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0
IS FAMILY ON WELFARE:		
YES	16	12.1
NO	96	72.7
UNKNOWN	20	15.2
TOTAL	132	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 7
 SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
 NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES
 1970

FIRST UNWED PREGNANCY	1970	PERCENT
FIRST UNWED PREGNANCY?		
YES	108	81.8
NO	6	4.6
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS UNWED PREGNANCIES		
1	6	100.0
TOTAL	6	100.0
CLIENT PREVIOUSLY SERVED BY AGENCY		
YES	4	3.0
NO	110	83.4
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 8
 SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
 RELIGION
 1970

RELIGION	1970	PERCENT
CATHOLIC	74	56.1
PROTESTANT	37	28.0
UNCOMMITTED	1	0.8
UNKNOWN	20	15.1
TOTAL	132	100.0

TABLE 9

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
FINAL PLAN FOR BABY
1970

FINAL PLAN FOR BABY AS KNOWN BY S.L.H.	1970	PERCENT
RETAIN	27*	20.5
ADOPTION	73	55.3
PENDING	24	18.2
STILLBORN	2	1.5
INFANT DIED	2	1.5
GIRL LEFT BEFORE DELIVERY	4	3.0
TOTAL	132	100.0

* ONE MARRIED THREE MONTHS AFTER DISCHARGE
ONE MARRIED NATURAL FATHER
ONE BABY WAS TAKEN FROM CLIENT BY AUTHORITIES

TABLE 10

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
AGENCY PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR CLIENT
1970

AGENCY PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE	1970	PERCENT
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME	53	40.2
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES	24	18.2
CHILDREN'S FRIEND & SERVICE	5	3.8
R.I. CHILD WELFARE SERVICE	9	6.8
ST. MARY'S HOME	2	1.5
BOSTON CATHOLIC CHARITIES	1	0.8
CAMBRIDGE CATHOLIC CHARITIES	1	0.8
BROCKTON CATHOLIC CHARITIES	7	5.3
FALL RIVER CATHOLIC CHARITIES	3	2.2
CONN. CATHOLIC CHARITIES	3	2.2
NORWICK CATHOLIC CHARITIES	1	0.8
NEW LONDON CATHOLIC CHARITIES	1	0.8
CONN. CHILD WELFARE SERVICES	3	2.2
CONN CHILDREN & FAMILY SERV.	1	0.8
UNKNOWN	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0

TABLE 11

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME

SERVICE RENDERED TO CLIENT
1970

SERVICE RENDERED	1970	PERCENT
ADOPTION COUNSELING	31	13.0
OUT-PATIENT COUNSELING	4	1.7
IN S.L.H. HOME COUNSELING	51	21.4
POST DISCHARGE COUNSELING	17	7.1
PUTATIVE FATHER COUNSELING	2	0.8
TEMPORARY FOSTER CARE	2	0.8
IN FOSTER HOME COUNSELING	3	1.2
TOOK RESIDENCE IN S.L.H.	129	54.0
TOTAL	239	100.0

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TABLE 12

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME

CLIENT ORIGIN BY CITIES AND TOWNS
1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	PERCENT
Barrington	5	3.7
Bristol	1	0.8
Burrillville	1	0.8
Central Falls	3	2.2
Charlestown	0	0.0
Coventry	1	0.8
Cranston	7	5.3
Cumberland	1	0.8
East Greenwich	1	0.8
East Providence	7	5.3
Exeter	0	0.0
Foster	1	0.8
Glocester	1	0.8
Hopkinton	2	1.5
Jamestown	0	0.0
Johnston	1	0.8
Lincoln	0	0.0
Little Compton	0	0.0
Middletown	1	0.8
Narragansett	1	0.8
Newport	7	5.3
New Shoreham	0	0.0
North Kingstown	1	0.8
North Providence	0	0.0
North Smithfield	0	0.0
Pawtucket	4	3.0
Portsmouth	2	1.5
Providence	16	12.0
Richmond	0	0.0
Scituate	0	0.0

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TABLE 12(CONT)

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME

CLIENT ORIGIN BY CITIES AND TOWNS
1970

CITIES AND TOWNS	1970	PERCENT
Smithfield	2	1.5
South Kingstown	1	0.8
Tiverton	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0
Warwick	7	5.3
Westerly	3	2.2
West Greenwich	0	0.0
West Warwick	0	0.0
Woonsocket	3	2.2
TOTAL R.I.	80	60.6
Attleboro, Mass.	1	0.8
Bellingham	0	0.0
Blackstone	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0
Millville	0	0.0
North Attleboro	0	0.0
Plainville	0	0.0
Rehoboth	0	0.0
Seekonk	0	0.0
Wrentham	0	0.0
TOTAL MASS.	1	0.8
North Stonington	0	0.0
Stonington	0	0.0
TOTAL CONN.	0	0.0
Out of census area	32	24.2
No information	1	0.8
Unknown	18	13.6
TOTAL	132	100.0

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TABLES
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME
1960, 1966-1969

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TABLE 1
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

RACE OF CLIENT
1960, 1965, 1967-1969

RACE	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
WHITE	70	99	111	118	119	517	90.5
NEGRO	2	3	6	7	10	28	4.9
CAPE VERDIAN	4	4	1	6	9	24	4.2
OTHER	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2
MIXED	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

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TABLE 2

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

AGENCY REFERRED BY
1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

AGENCY REFERRED BY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CHILDREN'S FRIEND & SERVICE	6	10	8	10	11	45	7.9
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES OF RI	20	17	22	18	14	91	15.9
JEWISH FAMILY & CHILD'S SERV.	1	0	2	1	1	5	0.9
R.I. CHILD WELFARE SERVICE	3	7	2	11	10	33	5.8
R.I. PROBATION & PAROLE	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.3
R.I. TRAINING SCHOOL	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.3
R.I. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	4	4	2	1	3	14	2.5
3 R's	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
R.I. DIV. OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.3
FAMILY SERVICE	2	0	1	1	0	4	0.7
FAMILY COURT - JUDGE HEALY	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
UNITED FUND	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.3
ST. MARY'S HOME	0	0	2	2	2	6	1.0
R.I. DIOCESAN BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICES	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2
R.I. COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
TRAVELER'S AID	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
YWCA	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2
NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CENTER	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
BLACKSTONE VALLEY: CAP	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2

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TABLE 2 (CONT.)
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

AGENCY REFERRED BY
1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

AGENCY REFERRED BY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
R.I. MEDICAL CENTER	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.3
SOLDIER'S WELFARE	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
NEWSPAPER AD	4	0	0	1	0	5	0.9
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY	0	0	0	2	1	3	0.5
BROCKTON CATHOLIC CHARITIES	0	0	0	1	3	4	0.7
FALL RIVER CATHOLIC CHARITIES	0	4	0	3	7	14	2.5
CRITTENTON HASTINGS	0	0	2	4	5	11	1.9
WORCESTER LUTH. SOCIAL SERV.	0	1	2	0	1	4	0.7
BOSTON'S CHILD SERVICE	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
BROCKTON CHILD GUIDANCE	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
DEDHAM FAMILY SERVICE	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
WORCESTER FAMILY SERVICE	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
WOODFIELD VILLAGE	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.3
BOOTH MEMORIAL	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
NEW BEDFORD CHILD & FAMILY SERVICE	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.3
NURSES ASSOC. - NEWPORT	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
CONN. CHILD WELFARE SERVICE	0	3	2	1	0	6	1.0
CCNN. FAMILY & CHILD'S SERV.	0	1	0	3	2	6	1.0
CCNN. STATE WELFARE DEPT.	0	0	1	0	1	2	0.3

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

AGENCY REFERRED BY
1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

AGENCY REFERRED BY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CCNN. CATHOLIC CHARITIES	0	1	0	2	10	13	2.3
CCNN. LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERV.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
WORCESTER MEMORIAL	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2
CAP COD HOSPITAL	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
DEACONESS, BOSTON	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
STURDY, ATTLEBORO	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.3
ST. JOSEPH'S, PROV. MEMORIAL, PAWT.	0	0	1	1	1	3	0.5
LYING-IN, PROV.	1	1	1	1	0	4	0.7
NEWTON, WELLESLEY	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.3
ROYAL VICTORIA, MONTREAL	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.3
CLERGYMAN: CATHOLIC	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2
JEWISH	0	1	0	2	2	5	0.9
PROTESTANT	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2
BAPTIST	0	0	4	3	2	9	1.6
SOCIAL WORKER: R.I. HOSPITAL	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
OUR LADY OF FATIMA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

AGENCY REFERRED BY

1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

AGENCY REFERRED BY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
SELF	5	12	19	8	13	57	10.0
PARENT	1	10	8	16	10	45	7.9
RELATIVE	3	6	2	6	4	21	3.7
FRIEND	8	1	7	9	7	32	5.6
PHYSICIAN	11	14	14	17	20	76	13.3
ATTORNEY	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.3
EMPLOYER	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.3
OTHER	0	2	3	0	0	5	0.9
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

TABLE 3

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

AGE OF CLIENT

1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

AGE	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
UNDER 15	4	3	1	8	6	22	3.9
15-19	50	70	63	83	82	348	60.9
20-24	14	22	42	34	46	158	27.7
25-29	8	2	4	5	2	21	3.7
30-34	0	7	4	1	1	13	2.3
35-39	0	3	3	1	0	7	1.2
40-44	0	0	1	0	1	2	0.3
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

TABLE 4
 SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
 EDUCATION OF CLIENT
 1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

EDUCATION	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
5-7 YEARS	5	3	1	6	4	19	3.3
8	3	7	6	5	4	25	4.4
9-11	37	40	35	46	36	194	34.0
12	24	34	40	41	47	186	32.5
13-15	7	20	29	30	30	126	21.9
16	0	2	5	2	4	13	2.3
17+	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2
SPECIAL CLASSES	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
UNGRADED	0	0	2	0	3	5	0.9
UNKNOWN	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.3
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

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TABLE 5
 SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
 PAYMENT RECEIVED
 1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

PAYMENT RECEIVED	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT ++
NO PAYMENT	0	2+	0	1*	0	3	0.5
FAMILY PART	0	2	4	2	1	9	1.6
FAMILY FULL	36	48	61	74	79	298	52.2
CLIENT PART	4	1	9	5	1	20	3.5
CLIENT FULL	9	13	13	18	10	63	11.0
PRIVATE AGENCY PART	1	0	1	0	0	2	0.3
PRIVATE AGENCY FULL	4	1	2	1	3	11	1.9
PUBLIC AGENCY PART	4	3	11	8	0	26	4.6
PUBLIC AGENCY FULL	18	30	24	27	45	144	25.2
PUTATIVE FATHER PART	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
PUTATIVE FATHER FULL	1	2	1	1	0	5	0.9
PRIVATE PARTY PART	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
PRIVATE PARTY FULL	2	1	0	0	0	3	0.5
DELIVERY BEFORE ENTRANCE OR DID NOT TAKE RESIDENCE	1	7	3	1	0	12	2.1
FULL PAYMENT	70	95	101	121	137	524	91.7
PART PAYMENT THAT EQUAL FULL PAYMENT	8	6	24	14	2	54	9.5
PART PAYMENT THAT DID NOT EQUAL FULL PAYMENT	1	0	2	2	0	5	0.9
DELIVERY BEFORE ENTRANCE OR DID NOT TAKE RESIDENCE	1	7	3	1	0	12	2.1
NO PAYMENT	0	2+	0	1*	0	3	0.5

* Stayed 4 days only.
 + Stayed less than 1 day, no charge
 ++ Percentages of 571 clients

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TABLE 6
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
GROSS INCOME
1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

GROSS INCOME	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
\$15,000 CLIENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
\$15,000 FAMILY	1	3	2	2	0	8	1.4
\$5-15,000 CLIENT	3	2	3	5	3	16	2.8
\$5-15,000 FAMILY	32	40	60	69	87	288	50.4
\$-5,000 CLIENT	48	53	51	54	72	278	48.7
\$-5,000 FAMILY	21	37	26	37	35	156	27.3
NO INCOME - CLIENT	24	44	63	73	63	267	46.7
NOT AVAILABLE - FAMILY	21	19	29	24	16	109	19.1
UNKNOWN	1	8	1	0	0	10	1.8
TOTAL-CLIENT	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0
TOTAL-FAMILY	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0
ON WELFARE: CLIENT							
YES	18	28	24	28	38	136	23.8
NO	57	71	94	104	100	426	74.6
UNKNOWN	1	8	0	0	0	9	1.6
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0
ON WELFARE: FAMILY							
YES	4	7	7	12	9	39	6.8
NO	64	85	100	113	121	483	84.6
UNKNOWN	8	15	11	7	7	48	8.4
PARENTS DEAD	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

TABLE 7
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES
1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
FIRST UNWED PREGNANCY:							
YES	71	94	113	125	133	536	93.9
NO	5	6	5	7	5	28	4.9
UNKNOWN	0	7	0	0	0	7	1.2
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES							
1	5	5	5	6	4	25	89.3
2	0	1	0	0	1	2	7.1
ABORTION	0	0	0	1	0	1	3.6
TOTAL	5	6	5	7	5	28	100.0
CLIENT PREVIOUSLY SERVED BY THIS AGENCY:							
YES	3	2	8	4	5	22	3.9
NO	73	98	110	128	133	542	94.9
UNKNOWN	0	7	0	0	0	7	1.2
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

TABLE 8
 SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
 RELIGION
 1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

RELIGION	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CATHOLIC	52	65	69	88	91	365	63.9
PROTESTANT	23	37	45	42	43	190	33.2
JEWISH	0	0	4	1	4	9	1.6
MOSLEM	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
UNKNOWN	0	5	0	0	0	5	0.9
NOT BAPTIZED	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

TABLE 9
 SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
 FINAL PLAN FOR BABY
 1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

FINAL PLAN FOR BABY	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
RETAIN	16	15	12	11	19	73	12.8
ADOPTION	44	57	93	89	99	382	66.9
UNKNOWN	6	22	7	19	10	64	11.4
STILLBORN	1	0	1	2	0	4	0.7
CLIENT LEFT BEFORE DELIVERY	8	12	3	11	8	42	7.3
PREGNANCY TEST PROVED NEGATIVE	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
INFANT DIED	0	1	0	0	2	3	0.5
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

TABLE 10

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

AGENCY PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR CLINET
1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

AGENCY RESPONSIBLE	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
SOPHIA LITTLE	31	36	51	44	50	212	37.1
CATH. SOCIAL SERVICES	29	27	37	39	37	169	29.6
CHILDREN'S FRIEND & SERV.	10	19	15	15	14	73	12.8
JEWISH FAMILY & CHILD SERVICE	1	0	3	1	3	8	1.4
R.I. CHILD WELFARE SERV.	2	5	3	13	12	35	6.1
ST. MARY'S HOME	0	0	4	6	1	11	1.9
BROCKTON CATH. CHAR.	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.5
FALL RIVER CATH. CHAR.	0	2	0	5	4	11	1.9
WORCESTER LUTH SOCIAL SERVICES	0	1	2	0	1	4	0.7
R.I. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	2	1	0	1	0	4	0.7
R.I. PROB. & PAROLE	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.3
FAMILY SERV.-NEWPORT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
CONN. CATH. CHAR.	0	1	0	3	10	14	2.5
CONN. CHILD WELFARE SERV.	0	3	2	1	3	9	1.6
CONN. FAMILY & CHILD'S SERVICES	0	1	0	2	0	3	0.5
NEW ENGLAND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
CONN. LUTH. SOCIAT. SERV.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
UNKNOWN	0	8	1	0	0	9	1.6
TRAINING SCHOOL	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

TABLE 11

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
SERVICE RENDERED TO CLIENT

1960, 1965, 1967-1969

SERVICE RENDERED	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL
ADOPTION	19	24	43	35	42	163
IN-HOME COUNSELING	42	50	82	53	55	282
MATERNITY HOME	74	98	115	119	138	544
POST DISCHARGE COUNSELING	16	23	31	26	26	122
POST PARTUM CARE	2	0	0	0	0	2
OUT PATIENT COUNSELING	0	7	0	0	0	7
POTATIVE FATHER COUNSELING	0	0	0	0	9	9
UNKNOWN	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	153	203	271	233	340	1193

TABLE 12
SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
BIRTH OF CHILD
1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

BIRTH OF CHILD	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
LIVE	66	91	114	119	128	518	90.7
STILLBORN	1	0	1	2	0	4	0.7
INFANT DIED	0	1	0	0	2	3	0.5
CLIENT LEFT BEFORE DELIVERY OR DID NOT TAKE RESIDENCE	8	13	3	11	8	43	7.5
UNKNOWN - RECORDS INCOMPLETE	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.4
PREGNANCY TEST NEGATIVE	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE 13

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
1960, 1965, 1967 - 1969

LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL
LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS	5731	7646	7428	7662	8806	37273
DELIVERED BEFORE ENTRANCE OR DID NOT TAKE RESIDENCE	1	7	3	1	0	12
UNKNOWN	0	1	0	0	0	1
NUMBER OF CLIENTS	75	99	115	131	138	558
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY	76	77	65	58	64	67
LENGTH OF CASES IN DAYS	11133	12841	15863	17894	17962	75693
DID NOT TAKE RESIDENCE	0	7	0	0	0	7
UNKNOWN	0	1	0	0	0	1
NUMBER OF CLIENTS	76	99	118	132	138	563
AVERAGE LENGTH OF CASE	146	130	134	136	130	134

RICCS 11/0-899 R1

TABLE 14

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY
CLIENT ORIGIN 1960 & 1965-1969 BY CITY AND TOWN

CITIES OR TOWNS	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Barrington	2	2	2	0	1	7	1.2
Bristol	0	2	2	0	2	6	1.0
Burrillville	0	1	1	0	1	3	0.5
Central Falls	2	1	1	1	1	6	1.0
Charlestown	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.5
Coventry	2	1	1	1	0	5	0.9
Cranston	2	1	5	6	2	16	2.8
Cumberland	2	1	2	3	1	9	1.6
East Greenwich	1	3	2	1	1	8	1.4
East Providence	3	1	3	4	7	18	3.1
Exeter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Foster	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
Glocester	0	1	0	2	0	3	0.5
Hopkinton	1	2	0	0	1	4	0.7
Jamestown	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.4
Johnston	0	2	0	3	0	5	0.9
Lincoln	3	1	3	2	0	9	1.6
Little Compton	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Middletown	1	2	2	4	1	10	1.8
Narragansett	0	0	1	0	1	2	0.4
Newport	5	6	11	6	6	34	5.9
New Shoreham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Kingstown	0	2	1	2	1	6	1.0
North Providence	0	0	1	1	2	4	0.7
North Smithfield	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.4
Pawtucket	7	10	10	4	3	34	5.9
Portsmouth	0	2	1	3	1	7	1.2
Providence	18	19	17	21	24	99	17.3
Richmond	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2
Scituate	2	1	0	0	1	4	0.7

RICCS 11/0-910 R1

TABLE 14 (CONT.)

SOPHIA LITTLE HOME STUDY

CLIENT ORIGIN 1960 & 1965-1969 BY CITY AND TOWN

CITIES OR TOWNS	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Smithfield	1	1	0	1	1	4	0.7
South Kingstown	2	3	0	1	3	9	1.6
Tiverton	1	2	2	1	3	9	1.6
Warren	1	1	2	2	2	8	1.4
Warwick	4	5	6	5	4	24	4.2
Westerly	0	1	1	1	3	6	1.0
West Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Warwick	2	1	4	3	2	12	2.1
Woonsocket	5	5	5	7	11	33	5.8
TOTAL R.I.	68	80	87	89	90	414	72.4
Attleboro, Mass.	0	1	1	1	1	4	0.7
Bellingham	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
Blackstone	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Attleboro	0	0	1	2	0	3	0.5
Plainville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rehoboth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Seekonk	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
Wrentham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
MASS TOWNS	1	1	4	3	1	10	1.8
North Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Stonington	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.4
CONN. TOWNS	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.4
Out of Census Area	7	26	26	37	47	143	25.0
No. Information	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.4
GRAND TOTAL	76	107	118	132	138	571	100.0

TABLES

SAINT MARY'S HOME

1960, 1965-1969

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TABLE 1
SAINT MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN
 RACE OF CLIENTS
 1960, 1965 - 1969

RACE	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
WHITE	5	14	10	16	15	14	74	92.5
NEGRO	0	0	1	3	1	0	5	6.3
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0

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TABLE 2,
SAINT MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN
 AGE OF CLIENT
 1960, 1965 - 1969

AGE	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
15-19	2	7	6	11	5	10	41	51.3
20-24	1	7	4	8	9	4	33	41.3
25-29	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.2
30-34	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3.8
40-44	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0

RICCS 11/0-904 R1

TABLE 3
 SAINT MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN
 EDUCATION OF CLIENT
 1960, 1965 - 1969

EDUCATION	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
8	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2.5
9-11	2	5	4	6	4	4	25	31.3
12	2	4	6	4	7	8	31	38.8
13-15	1	3	1	8	4	2	19	23.7
16	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2.5
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0

RICCS 11/0-905
 R1

TABLE 4
 ST. MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN
 FINANCIAL STATUS
 1960, 1965 - 1969

FINANCIAL STATUS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
ON WELFARE: CLIENT								
YES	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	5.0
NO	5	14	11	18	13	14	75	93.8
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0
ON WELFARE: FAMILY								
YES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NO	5	14	11	19	14	14	77	96.2
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	3.8
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0

RICCS 11/0-906 R1

TABLE 5

SAINT MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN
NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES
1960, 1965 - 1969

ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
FIRST UNWED PREGNANCY								
YES	5	14	10	19	15	14	77	96.2
NO	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	3.8
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES								
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	100.0
TOTAL	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	100.0

TABLE 6

SAINT MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN
RELIGION
1960, 1965 - 1969

RELIGION	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
EPISCOPAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0

TABLE 7
 SAINT MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN

FINAL PLAN FOR BABY
 1960, 1965 - 1969

FINAL PLAN FOR BABY	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
RETAIN	0	5	5	7	5	5	27	33.7
ADOPTION	5	9	6	9	10	9	48	60.0
COMMITTED TO CHILD WELFARE SERVICES	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3.8
UNKNOWN	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2.5
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	100.0

RICCS 11/0-909

R 1

TABLE 8
 ST. MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN

CLIENT ORIGIN 1960 & 1965-1969 BY CITY AND TOWN

	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Barrington	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2.5
Bristol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Burrillville	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.2
Central Falls	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
Charlestown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Coventry	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.2
Cranston	0	1	0	2	2	0	5	6.3
Cumberland	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2.5
East Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
East Providence	2	3	0	3	2	1	11	13.7
Exeter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Foster	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.2
Glocester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hopkinton	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
Jamestown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Johnston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.2
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Little Compton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Narragansett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Newport	0	0	2	1	2	2	7	8.8
North Shoreham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.2
North Providence	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2.5
North Smithfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
Pawtucket	1	0	1	3	1	1	7	8.8
Portsmouth	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2.5
Providence	2	1	2	3	6	2	16	20.0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Scituate	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2.5
Smithfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tiverton	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
Warren	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
Warwick	0	1	2	1	0	4	8	10.0
Westerly	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.2
Seekonk, Mass.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.2
Stonington, Conn.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.2
Out of Area	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	3.8
TOTAL	6	14	11	19	16	14	80	99.5

RICCS 11/0-915

R1

TABLES
 DIOCESAN BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICES
 PROVIDENCE
 1960, 1965-1969

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TABLE 1
 CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
 PROVIDENCE
 RACE OF CLIENT
 1960, 1965 - 1969

RACE	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
WHITE	80	125	123	138	157	164	789	97.0
NEGRO	2	1	1	1	6	6	17	2.1
CAPE VERDIAN	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0.4
MEXICAN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
OTHER	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0.4
TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 2
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
 PROVIDENCE
 AGE OF CLIENT
 1960, 1965, - 1969

AGE OF CLIENT	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
-15	2	3	1	2	3	0	11	1.4
15-19	40	49	48	59	81	75	352	43.3
20-24	20	44	51	50	56	63	284	34.9
25-29	15	14	10	19	14	17	89	10.9
30-34	2	8	8	5	9	10	42	5.2
35-39	2	6	5	7	2	3	25	3.1
40-44	2	2	1	2	1	2	10	1.2
TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0

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(2-13)

TABLE 3
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
 PROVIDENCE
 EDUCATION
 1960, 1965 - 1969

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
UNGRADED	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
5-7	4	2	5	6	6	3	26	3.2
8	2	4	5	10	13	9	43	5.3
9-11	31	41	39	58	55	57	281	34.6
12	30	47	40	49	57	70	293	36.0
12+	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	0.6
13-15	14	21	30	16	31	22	134	16.5
16	0	3	3	3	3	7	19	2.3
UNKNOWN	2	4	2	1	1	1	11	1.4
TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0

RICCS 11/0-923 R1

TABLE 4
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
 PROVIDENCE
 FINANCIAL STATUS OF CLIENT AND FAMILY
 1960, 1965 - 1969

FINANCIAL STATUS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
ON WELFARE - CLIENT								
YES	7	18	13	22	45	39	144	17.7
NO	39	63	52	68	119	103	444	54.6
UNKNOWN	37	45	59	54	2	28	225	27.7
TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0
ON WELFARE - FAMILY								
YES	2	4	9	6	17	7	45	5.5
NO	46	48	67	47	134	85	427	52.5
UNKNOWN	35	74	48	91	15	78	341	42.0
TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0

TABLE 5
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
 PROVIDENCE
 NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES
 1960, 1965 - 1969

PREVIOUS UNWED PREGNANCIES	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
FIRST UNWED PREGNANCY								
YES	74	121	109	132	144	153	733	90.2
NO	9	5	14	11	22	17	78	9.6
UNKNOWN	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.2
TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS UNWED PREGNANCIES								
1	8	4	9	9	18	15	63	80.7
2	1	0	5	2	3	1	12	15.4
3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
6	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2.6
TOTAL	9	5	14	11	22	17	78	100.0

TABLE 6
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
PROVIDENCE
RELIGION

1960, 1965 - 1969

RELIGION	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CATHOLIC	82	123	124	136	163	169	797	98.0
PROTESTANT	0	3	0	2	2	1	8	1.0
JEWISH	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.2
NCNE	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.2
ORTHODOX	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.4
TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0

RICCS 11/0-926

R1

TABLE 7
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
PROVIDENCE
FINAL PLAN FOR BABY
1960, 1965 - 1969

FINAL PLAN FOR BABY	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
RETAIN	29	36	28	47	54	65	259	31.8
ADOPTION	40	70	83	91	95	93	472	58.1
FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT	1	2	2	0	4	0	9	1.1
CLIENT WITHDREW OR TRANSEFFED	0	8	0	1	9	9	27	3.3
COMMITTED TO DIV. OF CHILD GUARDIANSHIP UNKNOWN	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
DIED	9	4	6	2	1	0	22	2.7
COMMITTED TO CWS	0	3	2	0	1	1	7	0.9
MISCARRIAGE	4	2	1	0	1	1	9	1.1
MISCARRIAGE	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	0.5
STILLBORN	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0.4
TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0

RICCS 11/0-927

R1

TABLE 5

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
PROVIDENCE
CLIENT ORIGIN 1960 & 1965-1969 BY CITY AND TOWN

Page 1 of 2

CITIES AND TOWNS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Barrington	3	2	1	3	1	2	12	1.5
Bristol	0	1	4	4	2	6	17	2.1
Burrillville	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Central Falls	7	3	5	2	5	3	25	3.1
Charlestown	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.2
Coventry	2	3	2	5	1	5	18	2.2
Cranston	6	4	12	11	10	6	49	6.0
Cumberland	1	0	0	0	2	5	8	1.0
East Greenwich	1	3	3	1	2	1	11	1.4
East Providence	1	7	1	6	7	8	30	3.7
Exeter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Foster	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.2
Glocester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Jamestown	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.2
Johnston	2	4	1	3	3	2	15	1.8
Lincoln	1	1	3	1	2	1	9	1.1
Little Compton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middletown	0	1	3	0	1	2	7	0.9
Narragansett	1	0	3	1	1	2	8	1.0
Newport	3	5	10	4	7	9	38	4.7
New Shoreham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Kingstown	2	1	1	0	7	2	13	1.6
North Providence	0	2	1	7	2	4	16	2.0
North Smithfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pawtucket	10	15	14	13	14	22	88	10.8
Portsmouth	0	3	3	0	1	1	8	1.0

RICCS 11/0-931 RI

TABLE 8 (CONT.)

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CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES
PROVIDENCE
CLIENT ORIGIN 1960, 1965 - 1969 BY CITY AND TOWN

CITIES AND TOWNS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Providence	26	37	34	49	55	51	252	31.0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Scituate	0	1	1	1	2	1	6	0.7
Smithfield	0	1	0	2	2	2	7	0.9
South Kingstown	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	0.7
Tiverton	1	2	0	0	2	2	7	0.9
Warren	1	3	2	0	2	0	8	1.0
Warwick	4	12	5	11	16	11	59	7.3
Westerly	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	0.5
West Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Warwick	1	3	4	10	8	4	30	3.7
Woonsocket	3	1	1	0	1	4	10	1.2
TOTAL R.I.	79	119	118	136	156	159	769	94.6
Attleboro, Mass.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.2
Bellingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Blackstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
N. Attleboro	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.2
Plainville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rehoboth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Seekonk	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.2
Wrentham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL MASS.	0	2	1	0	1	2	6	0.7
North Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
Stonington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
TOTAL CONN.	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.2
Out of Census Area	3	5	5	8	6	8	35	4.4
No Information	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
GRAND TOTAL	83	126	124	144	166	170	813	100.0

RICCS 11/0-931 RI

TABLES
 DIOCESAN BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICES
 WOONSOCKET
 1960, 1965 - 1969

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TABLE 1
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES - WOONSOCKET

RACE OF CLIENT
 1960, 1965 - 1969

RACE	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
WHITE	20	33	23	33	40	35	164	99.5
MEXICAN	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.5
TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0

RICCS 11/0-933

R 1

TABLE 2
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES- WOONSOCKET

AGE
1960, 1965 - 1969

AGE	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
-15	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	1.6
15-19	9	20	12	18	22	15	96	51.9
20-24	6	5	7	9	12	11	50	27.0
25-29	1	4	2	2	5	7	21	11.4
30-34	3	3	1	2	0	2	11	5.9
35-39	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	2.2
TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0

RICCS 11/0-935

R 1

TABLE 3
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES - WOONSOCKET

EDUCATION
1960, 1965 - 1969

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
5-7	2	4	1	3	2	2	14	7.6
8	1	1	3	1	5	4	15	8.1
9-11	3	8	10	10	11	11	53	28.7
12	12	12	8	14	19	14	79	42.7
13-15	0	3	0	3	3	3	12	6.5
16	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1.6
INTAKE ONLY - WITHDREW	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
UNKNOWN	1	5	1	1	0	0	8	4.3
TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0

RICCS 11/0-936

R 1

(2-13)

TABLE 4
 CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES - WOONSOCKET
 FINANCIAL STATUS OF CLIENT AND FAMILY
 1960, 1965 - 1969

FINANCIAL STATUS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CLIENT ON WELFARE								
YES	0	3	4	2	4	6	19	10.3
NO	18	24	15	28	34	24	143	77.2
WITHDREW	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	2.2
UNKNOWN	1	6	4	2	3	3	19	10.3
TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0
FAMILY ON WELFARE								
YES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NO	18	22	11	12	14	10	87	47.0
WITHDREW	1	2	0	1	0	3	7	3.8
NOT APPLICABLE	0	5	5	20	26	20	76	41.1
UNKNOWN	1	4	7	0	1	2	15	8.1
TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0

RICCS 11/0-937

R 1

(2-13)

TABLE 5
 CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES - WOONSOCKET
 NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES
 1960, 1965 - 1969

ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
FIRST UNWED PREGNANCY								
YES	17	27	19	28	37	31	157	86.0
NO	3	4	4	4	4	4	23	12.4
WITHDREW	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	1.6
TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES								
1	2	2	0	4	3	1	12	6.2
2	0	2	2	0	0	2	6	26.1
3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8.7
4	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	13.0
TOTAL	3	4	4	4	4	4	23	100.0

RICCS 11/0-938

R 1

TABLE 6
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES - WOONSOCKET
 RELIGION
 1960, 1965 - 1969

RELIGION	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CATHOLIC	19	33	23	32	33	33	178	96.3
PROTESTANT	1	0	0	0	3	2	6	3.2
WITHDREW - UNKNOWN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0

RICCS 11/0-939 R 1

TABLE 7
CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES - WOONSOCKET
 FINAL PLAN FOR BABY
 1960, 1965 - 1969

FINAL PLAN FOR BABY	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
ADOPTION	13	16	16	21	23	17	106	57.3
RETAIN	6	15	6	8	9	10	54	29.2
WITHDREW	1	2	0	2	6	2	13	7.0
FOSTER PLACEMENT	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.1
MISCARRIAGE	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1.1
NOT PREGNANT	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.5
STILLBORN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
DIED	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1.1
COMMITTED TO C.W.S.	0	0	1*	0	0	3	4	2.2
TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0

* NOT ADOPTABLE - BORN WITH A CONGENITAL HEART DEFECT
COMMITTED TO CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

RICCS 11/0-940 R 1

TABLE 8

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES - WOONSOCKET
CLIENT ORIGIN 1960 & 1965-1969 BY CITY AND TOWN

CITIES AND TOWNS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Barrington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bristol	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
Burrillville	1	0	2	2	1	1	7	3.8
Central Falls	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2.2
Charlestown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Coventry	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
Cranston	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1.6
Cumberland	1	3	1	4	5	0	14	7.7
East Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
East Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.5
Exeter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Foster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Glocester	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jamestown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Johnston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.5
Lincoln	0	1	2	5	6	1	15	8.2
Little Compton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Narragansett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Newport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
New Shoreham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Kingstown	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.1
North Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
North Smithfield	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	2.2
Pawtucket	1	2	5	2	0	1	11	6.0
Portsmouth	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.5
Providence	3	6	0	1	1	1	12	6.5
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Scituate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

RICCS 11/0-946

R 1

TABLE 8 (CONT.)

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES - WOONSOCKET
CLIENT ORIGIN BY CITIES AND TOWNS
1960 & 1965 - 1969

CITIES AND TOWNS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Smithfield	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	2.2
South Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tiverton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Warren	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
Warwick	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1.6
Westerly	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
West Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.5
West Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Woonsocket	9	14	6	14	21	25	89	48.3
TOTAL R. I.	20	32	21	30	41	34	178	96.4
Attleboro, Mass.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
Bellingham	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
Blackstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
Millville	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Plainville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rehoboth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Seekonk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Wrentham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL MASS. TOWNS	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	2.0
North Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL CONN. TOWNS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Out of Census Area	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1.6
No Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
GRAND TOTAL	20	33	23	33	41	35	185	100.0

RICCS 11/0-946 R 1

TABLES
 CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
 1960, 1966 - 1969

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TABLE 1
 CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE

RACE OF CLIENT
 1960, 1966 - 1969

RACE	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
WHITE	131	180	153	164	129	757	84.2
NEGRO	9	35	22	20	19	105	11.7
CAPE VERDIAN	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1
MIXED	1	4	5	9	9	28	0.9
UNKNOWN	0	1	0	3	4	8	3.1
TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	899	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 2
CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
 AGE OF CLIENT
 1960, 1966 - 1969

AGE	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
UNDER 15	3	8	6	6	2	25	2.8
15-19	42	83	65	64	52	306	34.0
20-24	45	70	69	81	72	337	37.5
25-29	19	21	21	21	21	103	11.5
30-34	16	18	7	9	5	55	6.1
35-39	6	8	9	8	1	32	3.6
40-44	3	7	1	4	4	19	2.1
45+	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
UNKNOWN	7	6	2	2	4	21	2.3
TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	899	100.0

RICCS 11/0-948 R1

(2-13)

TABLE 3
CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
 EDUCATION
 1960, 1966 - 1969

EDUCATION	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
UNGRADED	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1
RETARDED *	0	0	1	0	1	2	0.2
5-7	2	3	3	3	2	13	1.5
8	10	9	8	9	10	46	5.1
9-11	29	57	50	49	30	215	23.9
12	23	42	31	51	47	194	21.6
13-15	7	17	17	24	24	89	9.9
16	0	6	2	2	9	19	2.1
17+	1	2	1	0	0	4	0.4
UNKNOWN	69	84	67	58	38	316	35.2
TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	899	100.0

* 1 year at age 7

RICCS 11/0-950 R1

(2-13)

TABLE 4
CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
 FINANCIAL STATUS OF CLIENT AND FAMILY
 1960, 1966 - 1969

FINANCIAL STATUS	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
ON WELFARE - CLIENT							
YES	58	54	35	50	43	240	26.7
NO	67	104	96	125	104	496	55.2
UNKNOWN	16	63	49	21	14	163	18.1
TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	899	100.0
ON WELFARE - FAMILY							
YES	9	20	9	19	12	69	7.7
NO	37	87	60	121	99	404	44.9
UNKNOWN	95	114	111	56	49	425	47.3
PARENTS DECEASED	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	899	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 5
CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
 NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES
 1960, 1966 - 1969

ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
FIRST UNWED PREGNANCY							
YES	91	128	111	149	123	602	67.0
NO	28	39	33	35	31	166	18.4
UNKNOWN	22	54	36	12	7	131	14.6
TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	899	100.0
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES							
1	15	27	22	20	21	105	63.3
2	10	5	7	4	7	33	19.9
3	1	3	2	6	1	13	7.8
4	0	1	1	4	2	8	4.8
5	0	1	1	0	0	2	1.2
6	1	1	0	1	0	3	1.8
7	1	1	0	0	0	2	1.2
TOTAL	28	39	33	35	31	166	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 6
CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
 RELIGION
 1960, 1966 - 1969

RELIGION	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CATHOLIC	71	87	66	69	63	356	39.6
ORTHODOX	0	2	0	1	1	4	0.4
PROTESTANT	65	112	106	115	89	487	54.2
JEWISH	1	1	1	2	1	6	0.7
OTHER	0	2	0	1	0	3	0.3
UNKNOWN	4	17	7	7	4	39	4.4
NONE	0	0	0	1	3	4	0.4
TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	899	100.0

RICCS 11/0-954 R1

(2-13)

TABLE 7
CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
 FINAL PLAN FOR BABY
 1960, 1966 - 1969

FINAL PLANS	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
RETAIN	32	69	59	66	53	279	31.0
ADOPTION	51	81	69	88	75	364	40.5
WITHDREW	17	32	18	14	2	83	9.2
COMMITTED TO C.W.S.	3	0	1*	1	0	5	0.6
COMMITTED TO N. E. HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
UNKNOWN	36	37	30	5+	9	147	13.0
INTERVIEW ONLY DID NOT FOLLOW THROUGH	1	0	0	5	6	12	1.3
WENT TO ENGLAND FOR ABORTION	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
DIED, MISCARRIAGE OR STILLBORN	1	2	2	8	7	20	2.2
REFERRED TO APP. AGENCY	0	0	0	8	5	13	1.5
MOVED OUT OF STATE	0	0	0	1	3	4	0.5
TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	899	100.0

* NOT ADOPTABLE

+ ONE PLANNED INDEPENDENT ADOPTION

RICCS 11/0-955 R1

TABLE 8 (CONT)

CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
CLIENT ORIGIN BY CITIES AND TOWNS
1960, 1966-1969

CITIES AND TOWNS	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Smithfield	4	0	1	2	2	11	1.2
South Kingstown	3	5	3	5	1	17	1.9
Tiverton	1	3	1	0	0	5	0.6
Warren	1	2	2	0	0	5	0.6
Warwick	9	16	10	13	11	59	6.6
Westerly	1	10	8	9	2	30	3.3
West Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Warwick	0	5	7	2	4	18	2.0
Woonsocket	3	4	1	4	4	16	1.8
R.I. TOTAL	136	217	175	190	156	874	97.2
Attleboro, Mass.	0	1	1	0	1	3	0.3
Bellingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Blackstone	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Plainville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rehoboth	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Seekonk	0	0	3	0	1	4	0.5
Wrentham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
MASS. TOTAL	1	1	4	1	2	9	1.0
North Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Stonington	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.4
CONN. TOTAL	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.4
Out of Census Area	5	0	1	5	2	11	1.2
No information	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.2
GRAND TOTAL	141	221	180	196	161	599	100.0

TABLE 8

CHILDREN'S FRIEND AND SERVICE
CLIENT ORIGIN BY CITIES AND TOWNS
1960, 1966-69

CITIES OR TOWNS	1960	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Barrington	2	3	1	2	2	10	1.1
Bristol	0	0	1	1	1	3	0.3
Burrillville	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Central Falls	3	2	3	2	3	13	1.5
Charlestown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Coventry	3	2	3	7	4	19	2.1
Cranston	4	9	9	12	9	43	4.8
Cumberland	1	3	6	2	2	14	1.6
East Greenwich	1	4	3	1	1	10	1.1
East Providence	3	4	13	6	5	31	3.4
Exeter	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Foster	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.2
Glocester	0	1	1	2	2	6	0.7
Hopkinton	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.2
Jamestown	0	1	0	0	2	3	0.3
Johnston	0	0	2	0	1	3	0.3
Lincoln	0	4	0	2	0	6	0.7
Little Compton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middletown	1	1	3	7	4	16	1.8
Narragansett	1	2	2	1	6	12	1.3
Newport	5	16	15	19	13	68	7.6
New Shoreham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Kingstown	2	6	9	5	9	31	3.4
North Providence	1	1	1	1	1	5	0.6
North Smithfield	1	0	2	1	3	5	0.6
Pawtucket	12	15	13	8	12	60	6.7
Portsmouth	1	0	3	4	2	10	1.1
Providence	72	95	48	71	47	333	37.0
Richmond	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.2
Scituate	0	1	1	1	1	4	0.4

TABLES
 CHILD WELFARE SERVICES
 1960, 1965 - 1969

TABLES	PAGES
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TABLE 1
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

RACE
 1960, 1965 - 1969

RACE	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
WHITE	6	11	8	18	8	4	55	72.4
NEGRO	5	1	3	1	5	3	18	23.7
CAPE VERDIAN	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.3
MIXED	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.3
TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 2
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

AGE
1960, 1965 - 1969

AGE	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
UNDER 15	0	1	0	2	3	0	6	7.9
15-19	3	10	8	11	7	2	41	53.9
20-24	4	2	2	2	0	1	11	14.5
25-29	2	0	2	5	1	1	11	14.5
30-34	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	5.3
35-39	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2.6
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.3
TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0

(2-13)

TABLE 3
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

EDUCATION
1960, 1965 - 1969

EDUCATION	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
UNGRADED	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
1-4	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2.6
5-7	1	0	1	3	7	1	13	17.1
8	0	3	0	1	1	0	5	6.6
9-11	1	4	5	2	1	1	14	18.5
12	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	9.2
13-15	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2.6
SPECIAL CLASSES	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
UNKNOWN	6	3	5	10	3	4	31	40.8
TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0

TABLE 4

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

FINANCIAL STATUS OF CLIENT AND HER FAMILY

1960, 1965 - 1969

FINANCIAL STATUS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CLIENT ON WELFARE								
YES	2	2	3	10	6	2	25	32.9
NO	8	10	9	9	6	5	47	61.8
UNKNOWN	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	5.3
TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0
FAMILY ON WELFARE								
YES	3	5	4	14	9	4	39	51.3
NO	6	8	8	4	4	3	33	43.4
UNKNOWN	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	5.3
TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0

TABLE 5

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES

1960, 1965 - 1969

PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
FIRST UNWED PREGNANCY								
YES	6	10	10	17	10	4	57	75.0
NO	5	3	2	3	3	3	19	25.0
TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCY								
1	4	2	2	2	2	2	14	73.6
2	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	15.8
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.3
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5.3
TOTAL	5	3	2	3	3	3	19	100.0

TABLE 6
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES
 RELIGION
 1960, 1965 - 1969

RELIGION	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
CATHOLIC	6	8	8	15	7	6	50	65.8
PROTESTANT	5	5	4	4	5	1	24	31.6
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2.6
TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0

TABLE 7
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES
 FINAL PLAN FOR BABY
 1960, 1965 - 1969

FINAL PLAN FOR BABY	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
ADOPTION	2	2	3	6	1	0	14	18.4
RETAIN	3	9	5	10	10	4	41	54.0
FOSTER PLACEMENT	4	2	2	4	2	3	17	22.4
COMMITTED TO C.W.S.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.3
STILLBORN	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.3
UNKNOWN	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2.6
TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0

TABLE 8

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

CLIENT ORIGIN BY CITIES AND TOWNS

1960, 1965 - 1969

CITIES AND TOWNS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Barrington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bristol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Burrillville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Central Falls	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	5.3
Charlestown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Coventry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Cranston	3	2	3	3	2	0	13	17.1
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
East Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
East Providence	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2.6
Exeter	1	0	2	1	0	1	5	6.6
Foster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Glocester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hopkinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Jamestown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Johnston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.3
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Little Compton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Middletown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Narragansett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Newport	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.3
New Shoreham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Kingstown	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2.6
North Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Smithfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pawtucket	0	1	1	2	2	0	6	7.9
Portsmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Providence	2	5	3	7	6	2	25	32.9
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Scituate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0

TABLE 8 (CONT.)

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

CLIENT ORIGIN BY CITIES AND TOWNS

1960, 1965 - 1969

CITIES AND TOWNS	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL	PERCENT
Smithfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
South Kingstown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tiverton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Warwick	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2.6
Westerly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Greenwich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
West Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Woonsocket	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	6.6
TOTAL R. I.	8	12	12	17	12	5	66	86.8
Attleboro, Mass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Bellingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Blackstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Millville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Attleboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Plainville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Rehoboth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Wrentham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL MASS.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
North Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL CONN.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Out of Census Area	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2.6
No Information	2	1	0	2	1	2	8	10.6
GRAND TOTAL	11	13	12	20	13	7	76	100.0

END