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PART II

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMMUNITY CHESTS.

Twenty-two per cent of the funds raised for the year 1929¹ by the 129 chests included in this study came from corporations. These chests raised \$58,801,872 in 1929 and \$12,954,769 of it was contributed by incorporated businesses. In all there were 33,977 corporation contributions.² This gives some idea of how important the financial support of corporations is to the effective prosecution of social work organized upon the community chest plan. The amount received in 1929 from non-corporations³ was \$45,847,103.

As might be expected, there are very marked differences in the contributions from the various lines of industry. Of the nearly 13 million dollars received by the 129 community chests for 1929, 47.2 per cent, or slightly over 6 million dollars, came from manufacturing industries, 22.4 per cent or 2 9-10 million was from retail and wholesale trade, and 10.7 per cent, or over 1 1-3 million, was contributed by banks and trust companies. Railroads, though accounting for about 7.5 per cent of the corporate income as reported for Federal corporation income tax purposes in 1927, gave but 3 tenths of one per cent or \$38,175. Insurance companies of all types contributed but 1.5 per cent of the total, or \$189,360.

The community chest idea has been of relatively recent and rapid growth. This study includes 13 such organizations for the year 1920 and 129 or nearly 10 times as many for 1929. These 129 chests represent 40.1 per cent of the 322 chests in existence in the United States in 1929 and their total budgets of \$58,801,872 comprise 83.6 per cent of the estimated total of \$70,320,427 raised by all community chests in the country in that year.⁴

¹Most chests raise the funds for each year's activity during the preceding autumn. Some, however, have spring campaigns. Not all of the chests have the same fiscal years and there seemed to be no merit in an attempt to adjust for this difference. Indeed, there is no monthly basis of subscriptions upon which an adjustment could be made. The year 1929, then, includes the budgets of the chests for the fiscal year terminating in 1929 and the same applies to the other years.

²This should not be construed as 33,977 corporations, since a single corporation may contribute in a number of cities.

³Non-corporation gifts includes those from all sources other than incorporated businesses. In this class would fall gifts from individuals, unincorporated firms, charitable foundations, non-profit corporations, churches, clubs, fraternal orders, and the like.

⁴The figures for all chests are from the Association of Community Chests and Councils.

A continuous picture can best be had by considering the chests which have reported for the years 1920-1929. There are 13 such⁵, and the contributions to these in 1929 totaled \$12,239,352 or a little more than one-fifth of the amount raised by all of the 129 chests in that year. Over the ten-year period the budgets of these 13 chests have increased 14.9 per cent, the number of corporation contributions has grown from 2,652 to 5,127 or 93.3 per cent, and the amount contributed by corporations has increased 10.4 per cent from \$2,535,819 to \$2,799,192. That the growth in number of corporation contributions has been more rapid than the growth in the amounts given by corporations can be attributed to the fact that the larger concerns were solicited from the beginning and as the chests improved their soliciting technique the smaller concerns were gradually brought into the contributing group. The growth of 10.4 per cent in corporation contributions is decidedly less than the growth in the contributions of non-corporations, which amounted to 16.3 per cent. The proportion of funds received by these 13 chests from corporations fell from 23.8 for 1920 to 22.9 for 1929; it was highest in 1921, when corporations gave 24.4 per cent and lowest in 1926 when contributions from corporations were 22.2 per cent.

A general summary of corporation support received by the community chests included in this study appears in Table 7. This table reflects, not so much the growth in corporation support received by community chests, as the growth of the community chest movement itself. Thirteen chests with total budgets of \$10,654,941 are shown for 1920, while for 1929 there appear 129 chests with budgets totalling \$58,801,872. The number of community chests in 1929 was nearly ten times the number in 1920 and the total amount raised was about 5½ times. This difference in the growth of number of chests and of total budgets is merely indicative of the fact that the larger chests are, generally speaking, of longer standing than the smaller ones.

Because of the changing number of cities, little more is to be seen in the figures of Table 7 than the mounting importance of the community chest idea as a method of financing social work. With this limitation upon the figures definitely in mind it may be noted

⁵These are: Cincinnati, Dayton, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Louisville, Minneapolis, Plainfield, Rochester, N.Y., Saginaw, Springfield, Mass., Toledo, and Youngstown.

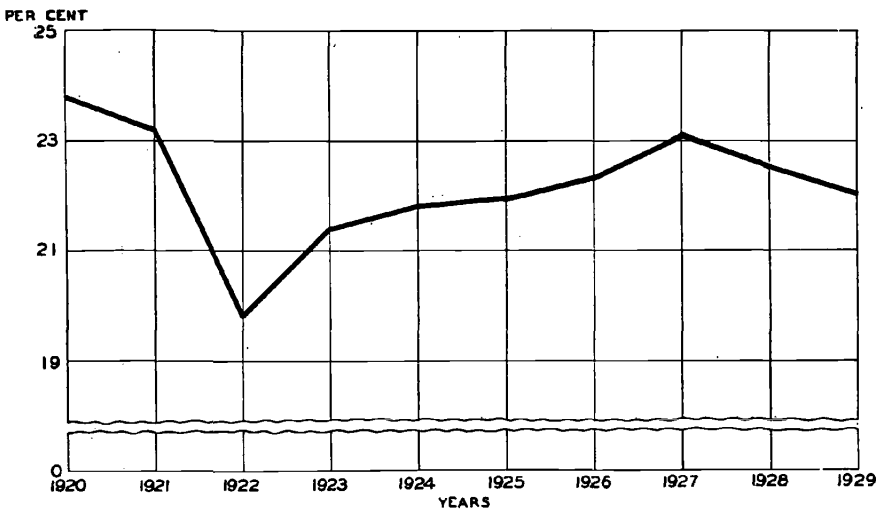
TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF ALL CONTRIBUTIONS AND OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALL COMMUNITY CHESTS STUDIED, 1920-1929.

Year	Number of chests	Total amount contributed	Amount of non-corporation contributions	Amount of corporation contributions	Per cent of total amount from corporations	Number of corporation contributions
1920	13	\$10,654,941	\$ 8,119,122	\$ 2,535,819	23.8	2,652
1921	22	12,143,537	9,327,554	2,815,983	23.2	4,667
1922	29	15,796,696	12,662,562	3,134,134	19.8	6,759
1923	49	23,234,874	18,258,913	4,975,961	21.4	10,819
1924	73	35,390,361	27,679,153	7,711,208	21.8	17,219
1925	94	41,354,365	32,312,353	9,042,012	21.9	21,873
1926	109	48,343,599	37,586,260	10,757,339	22.3	26,335
1927	119	52,053,112	40,037,890	12,015,222	23.1	30,301
1928	124	54,556,718	42,290,868	12,265,850	22.5	31,978
1929	129	58,801,872	45,847,103	12,954,769	22.0	33,977

CHART 3

Per Cent of Total Amount of Contributions Received from Corporations, for All Community Chests Studied, 1920-1929.



that during the ten year period the contributions of corporations to this varying number of chests increased from \$2,535,819 to \$12,954,769, a growth of 410.9 per cent, the number of corporation contributions grew from 2,652 to 33,977 representing 1,181.2 per cent increase, and the non-corporation gifts mounted from \$8,119,-122 to \$45,847,103, a growth of 464.7 per cent. Much more sig-

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF ALL CONTRIBUTIONS AND OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS TO 73 COMMUNITY CHESTS REPORTING FOR EACH YEAR, 1924-1929.

Year	Total amount contributed	Amount of non-corporation contributions	Amount of corporation contributions	Per cent of total amount from corporations	Number of corporation contributions
1924	\$35,390,361	\$27,679,153	\$7,711,208	21.8	17,219
1925	36,604,200	28,596,700	8,007,500	21.9	18,678
1926	38,355,732	29,824,667	8,531,065	22.2	19,866
1927	38,803,214	29,719,621	9,083,593	23.4	21,101
1928	40,332,565	31,161,335	9,171,230	22.7	21,736
1929	41,189,568	31,835,815	9,353,753	22.7	22,192

Cities—

Asheville, N. C.
 Atlanta, Ga.
 Attleboro, Mass.
 Auburn, N. Y.
 Aurora, Ill.
 Birmingham, Ala.
 Bridgeport, Conn.
 Brockton, Mass.
 Canton, Ohio
 Charleston, W. Va.
 Cincinnati, Ohio
 Cleveland, Ohio
 Colorado, Springs, Colo.
 Columbus, Ohio
 Dallas, Texas
 Dayton, Ohio
 Denver, Colo.
 Detroit, Mich.
 Duluth, Minn.
 Flint, Mich.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Harrisburg, Pa.
 Holyoke, Mass.
 Indianapolis, Ind.
 Jamestown, N. Y.

Joplin, Mo.
 Kansas City, Kan.
 Kansas City, Mo.
 Lansing, Mich.
 Lexington, Ky.
 Lincoln, Nebr.
 Little Rock, Ark.
 Louisville, Ky.
 Mason City, Iowa
 Memphis, Tenn.
 Milwaukee, Wis.
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 Morristown, N. J.
 New Haven, Conn.
 Newark, N. J.
 Norfolk, Va.
 Oakland, Cal.
 Omaha, Nebr.
 Oranges and Maplewood,
 N. J.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Plainfield, N. J.
 Portland, Ore.
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Rome, N. Y.

Saginaw, Mich.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 San Francisco, Cal.
 San Jose, Cal.
 Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Schenectady, N. Y.
 Scranton, Pa.
 Sioux City, Iowa
 South Bend, Ind.
 Springfield, Mass.
 Springfield, Ohio
 Syracuse, N. Y.
 Tacoma, Wash.
 Terre Haute, Ind.
 Toledo, Ohio
 Tulsa, Okla.
 Utica, N. Y.
 Warren, Ohio
 Watertown, N. Y.
 White Plains, N. Y.
 Wichita, Kans.
 Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 Worcester, Mass.
 Youngstown, Ohio

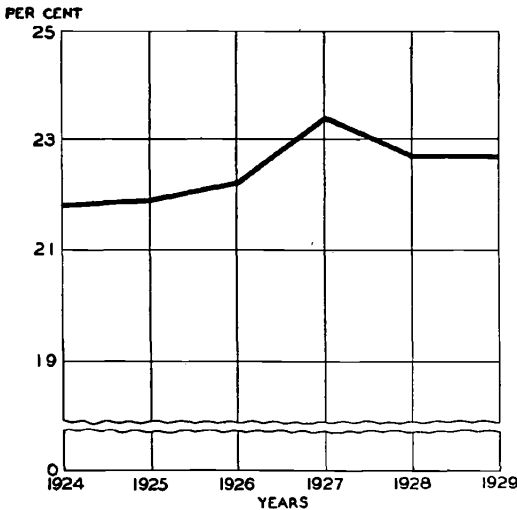
nificance may be attached to the data of per cent of contributions received from corporations which are shown graphically in Chart 3. Here it appears that the largest proportion of corporation gifts was received in 1920, following which, for two years there was a decided decline. From 1923 to 1927 a gradual increase is shown, but in 1928 and 1929 the percentages again declined.

A more satisfactory series of figures may be had by considering a constant number of cities and in Table 8 are presented data for 73 chests which have reported continuous data since 1924. A list of the cities included is appended to the table.

While a six year period is somewhat too short to present a satisfactory view of the changes in corporation support, the data nevertheless are significant. During the six year period covered by this table the total amount subscribed to these 73 chests increased from \$35,390,361 to \$41,189,568, a growth of 16.4 per cent, the total amount given by corporations mounted 21.3 per cent, from \$7,711,208 to \$9,353,753, and the amount contributed by non-corporations grew from \$27,679,153 to \$31,835,815, an increase of 15.0 per cent. From 1924 to 1929 the proportion of the total gifts coming from corporations grew from 21.8 per cent to 22.7

CHART 4

Per Cent of Total Amount of Contributions Received from Corporations, for 73 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1924-1929.



CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

per cent, the greatest percentage from corporations being 23.4 in 1927. Chart 4 shows the per cent of the gifts received from corporations by these 73 chests in each of the six years. From 1924 to 1929 this curve shows the same general movements as does that of Chart 3, save that in 1929 the curve for the 73 cities does not fall but maintains the same value as for 1928. During the period under consideration the number of corporation contributions increased from 17,219 to 22,192, a growth of 28.9 per cent.

A connected view for a period of 10 years may be had by considering the 13 chests which reported continuous data from 1920 as shown in Table 9. The cities included are shown below the

TABLE 9
SUMMARY OF ALL CONTRIBUTIONS AND OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS TO 13 COMMUNITY CHESTS REPORTING FOR EACH YEAR, 1920-1929.

Year	Total contributed	Amount of non-corporation contributions	Amount of corporation contributions	Per cent of total amount from corporations	Number of corporation contributions
1920	\$10,654,941	\$8,119,122	\$2,535,819	23.8	2,652
1921	9,144,481	6,917,655	2,226,826	24.4	3,346
1922	9,092,151	7,044,851	2,047,300	22.5	3,656
1923	9,247,372	7,008,827	2,238,545	24.2	3,937
1924	9,880,044	7,574,872	2,305,172	23.3	4,279
1925	10,195,312	7,875,622	2,319,690	22.8	4,551
1926	10,862,809	8,449,778	2,413,031	22.2	4,593
1927	11,095,735	8,487,418	2,608,317	23.5	5,000
1928	11,873,023	9,116,841	2,756,182	23.2	5,022
1929	12,239,352	9,440,160	2,799,192	22.9	5,127

Cities:—
Cincinnati
Dayton
Detroit
Grand Rapids
Lansing
Louisville
Minneapolis

Plainfield
Rochester, N. Y.
Saginaw
Springfield, Mass.
Toledo
Youngstown

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table. While these 13 chests are only about ten per cent of the total number included in this study, their total budgets for 1929 comprise \$12,239,352 or 20.8 per cent of the total amount raised by the 129 chests. The \$2,799,192 given these chests by corporations in that year represents 21.6 per cent of the corporation subscriptions to all of the 129 chests. Furthermore the total budgets of these 13 chests in 1929 are 17.4 per cent of the estimated total raised by all of the 322 community chests in the country. The total subscribed to the 13 chests in 1920 was \$10,654,941. By 1929 this figure had increased, 14.9 per cent, to \$12,239,352 mentioned above. The growth from 1920 to 1929 was not, however, uninterrupted. As may be seen in Table 10 and Chart 5 the total amount subscribed was less in 1921 than in 1920, and still less in 1922, after which there was a continued though not regular increase until the present. The same is true of the total amount subscribed by corporations. While it increased 10.4 per cent from 1920 to 1929, it evinced the same downward tendency in 1921 and 1922, after which it increased each year through 1929. The contributions received from non-corporations grew 16.3 per cent from 1920 to 1929. They dropped to the lowest point in 1921, recovered slightly in 1922, fell very little in 1923, and thereafter continued to rise.

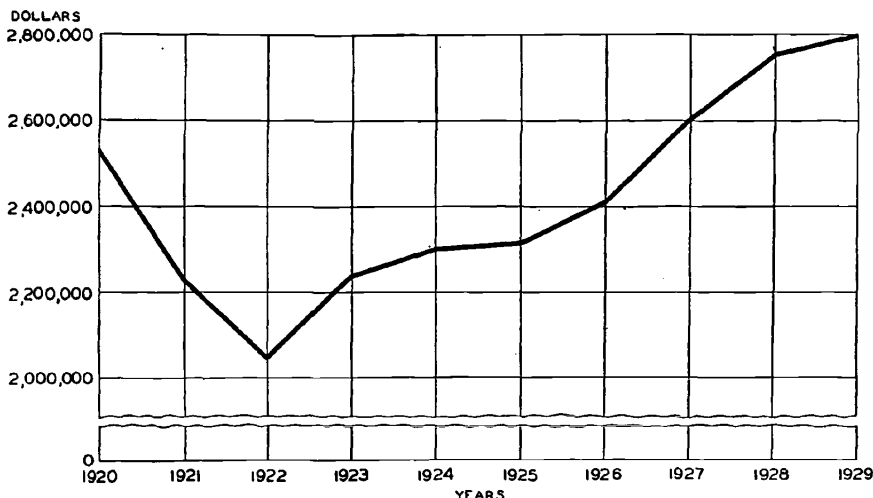
TABLE 10

AMOUNT, PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR, AND PER CENT OF 1920, FOR TOTAL AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS, AMOUNT FROM CORPORATIONS AND FROM NON-CORPORATIONS, FOR 13 COMMUNITY CHESTS REPORTING FOR EACH YEAR, 1920-1929.

Year	Total contributed			Amount of corporation contributions			Amount of non-corporation contributions		
	Amount	Per cent change from preceding year	Per cent of 1920	Amount	Per cent change from preceding year	Per cent of 1920	Amount	Per cent change from preceding year	Per cent of 1920
1920	\$10,654,941		100.0	\$2,535,819		100.0	\$8,119,122		100.0
1921	9,144,481	-14.2	85.8	2,226,826	-12.2	87.8	6,917,655	-14.8	85.2
1922	9,092,151	.6	85.3	2,047,300	-8.1	80.7	7,044,851	1.8	86.8
1923	9,247,372	1.7	86.8	2,238,545	9.3	88.3	7,008,827	.5	86.3
1924	9,880,044	6.8	92.7	2,305,172	3.0	90.9	7,574,872	8.1	93.3
1925	10,195,312	3.2	95.7	2,319,690	.6	91.5	7,875,622	4.0	97.0
1926	10,862,809	6.5	102.0	2,413,031	4.0	95.2	8,449,778	7.3	104.1
1927	11,095,735	2.1	104.1	2,608,317	8.1	102.9	8,487,418	.4	104.5
1928	11,873,023	7.0	111.4	2,756,182	5.7	108.7	9,116,841	7.4	112.3
1929	12,239,352	3.1	114.9	2,799,192	1.6	110.4	9,440,160	3.5	116.3

CHART 5

Amount of Contributions Received from Corporations, for 13 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1920-1929.



It is quite clear why the amount of corporation subscriptions was low in 1922, for the pledges were made for the most part in the fall of 1921 when business was severely depressed.⁶ It is not quite so apparent just why the non-corporation gifts actually rose slightly in 1922, but it is quite possible that this was due to more intensive solicitation of individuals (who find it more difficult to say "no" than do corporations) and to more generous participation by clubs, churches, and charitable foundations which were anxious that the social work programs should continue unabated. In considering the fact that the gifts of both corporations and non-corporations were greater in 1920 than in 1921 it must be remembered that the subscriptions for 1920 were largely made in the fall of 1919 when corporations were still able to contribute out of war profits, wages were still mounting, and all were still conscious of the war slogan "give till it hurts."

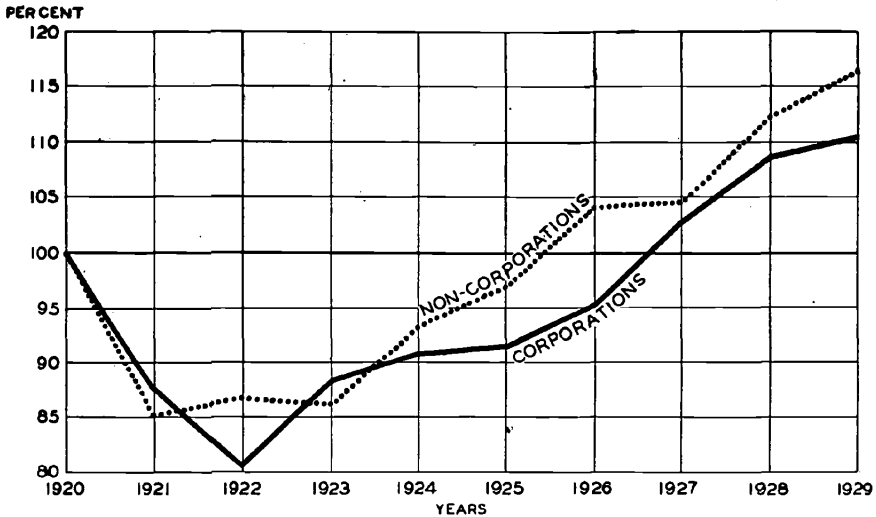
Chart 6 shows for corporation and for non-corporation subscriptions the per cent that the subscriptions for each year constituted of the subscriptions for 1920. It shows clearly, in addition to the low points mentioned above, the gradual growth in both

⁶Note that the need for charitable contributions was greatest in the winter of 1921-1922, and that the latter year showed the largest decline in receipts.

items in the later years and also a slowing down of the non-corporation gifts in 1927 and of the corporation gifts in 1929. In Chart 7 is shown the per cent of change each year over the preceding year of the gifts from corporations and from non-corporations. There is nothing here to indicate a steady rate of growth in either corporation or non-corporation subscriptions, though from 1923 on there seems to be a tendency on the part of both to vary around an increase of about 4 per cent. The data upon which these charts are based may be seen in Table 10.

CHART 6

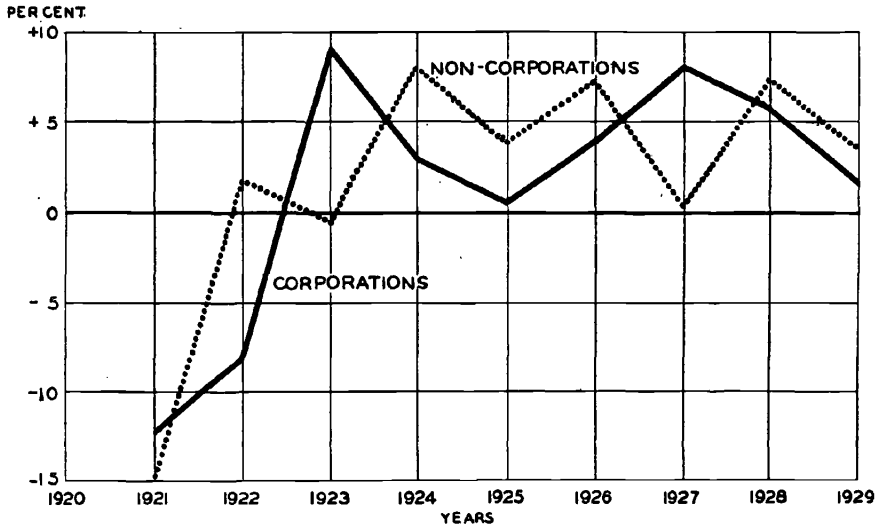
Per Cent of Total Amount of Contributions Received from Corporations And from Non-Corporations, Each Year Expressed in Terms of 1920, for 13 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1920-1929.



Turning, now, to a consideration of the proportion of the total subscriptions which were received from corporations it appears from Chart 8 that there has been a gradual decline over the ten year period. The percentage of gifts from corporations was highest in 1921 when it stood at 24.4 and lowest in 1926 when it was 22.2. Since 1922 the curve shows two nearly complete oscillations. From the lowpoint of 1922 there is a decided rise in 1923 after which there

CHART 7

Per Cent of Change over Preceding Year, of Amount of Corporation and of Non-Corporation Contributions, for 13 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1920-1929.



is a fall for three years. Again, from the low of 1926 there is a rise in 1927, followed by a decline in 1928 and 1929.

In direct contrast to the downward tendency evinced by the proportion coming from corporations is the marked increase shown in number of corporation contributions. In 1920 corporation contributions to the number of 2,652 were made to the 13 chests. By 1929 this number had increased to 5,127, an increase of 93.3 per cent. Chart 9 presents the number of corporation contributions for each year. This diagram quite clearly shows that, while there has been an increase in the number of corporation contributions each year, there was a distinct retardation in the growth in 1928 and 1929. Much of this slowing down can be attributed, no doubt, to the fact that soliciting has been developed to a high degree of efficiency and that nearly all of the concerns doing business in the chest cities have been given an opportunity to contribute. Consolidations of corporations might conceivably be another factor accounting for this tendency.

Chart 10 brings together the data of the per cent of corporation contributions in each year for all chests, (a varying number each

year), for the 13 chests reporting continuously from 1920, and for the 73 chests reporting continuously from 1924. As would be expected, these curves are, in their general outlines, much alike. Two points, however, seem worthy of mention. In the first place

CHART 8

Per Cent of Total Amount of Contributions Received from Corporations, for 13 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1920-1929.

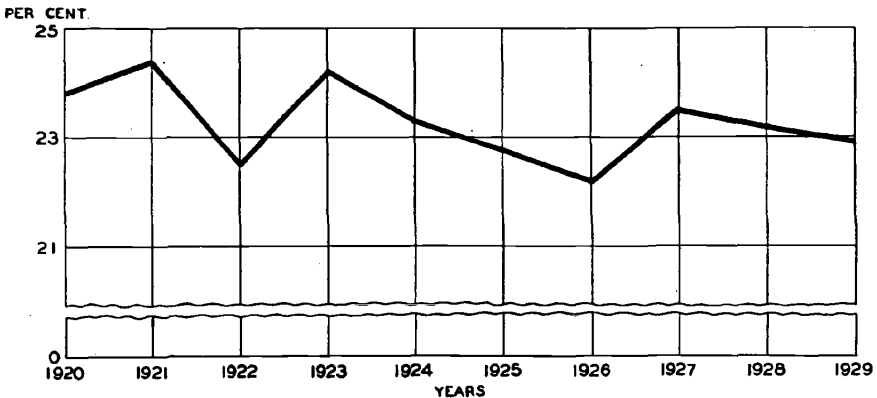
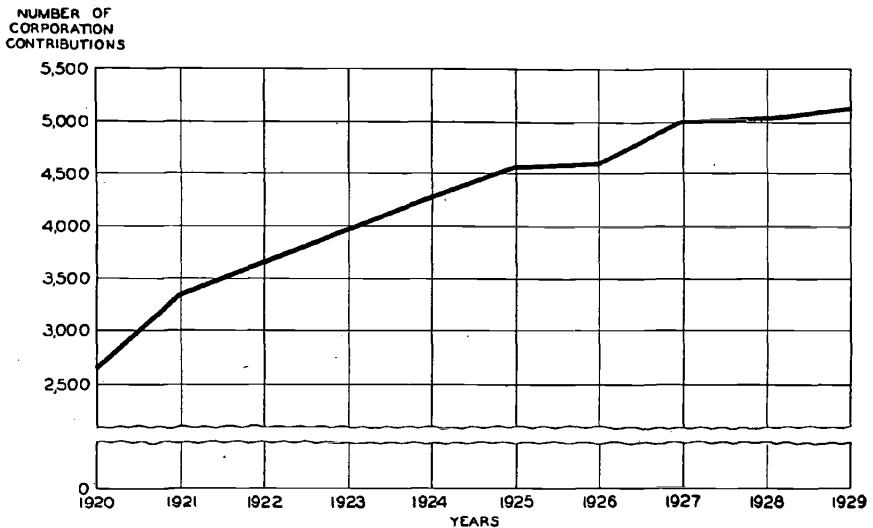


CHART 9

Number of Contributions Received from Corporations, for 13 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1920-1929.

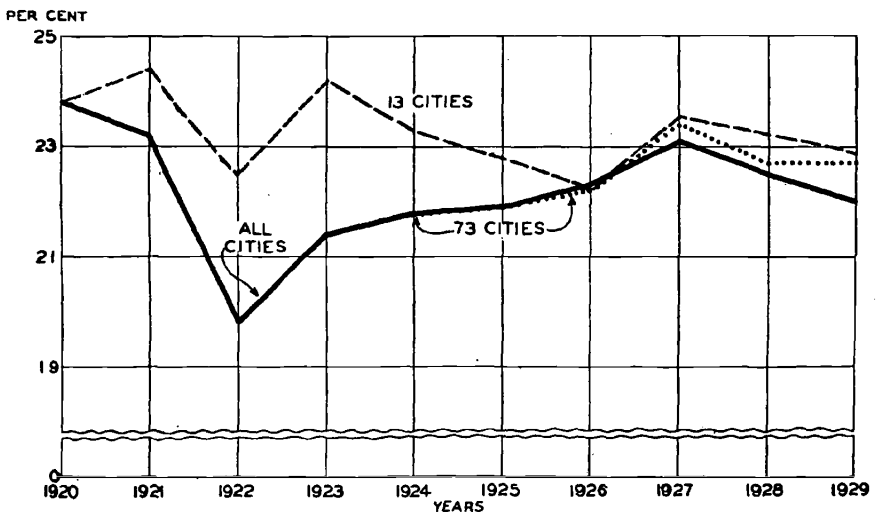


(except in 1926) the curve for the 13 chests is in each year above the others and the curve for all chests is below. In 1920, of course, the value for all chests and for the 13 chests is identical, in 1926 the values for all 3 curves are nearly the same, the 73 chests and the 13 chests being 22.2 and all chests studied being 22.3.

It is quite apparent why the curve for all chests should be the lowest of the three when it is remembered that "all chests" represents an increasing number of chests each year as new ones are organized. These new chests, with their technique of solicitation not fully developed at the inception, are quite apt to show a low proportion of corporation participation and thus to pull down the figure for all cities. Much the same explanation applies to the relative positions of the curve for 13 chests and for 73 chests. The former group having been organized for a longer period of time than the latter, may be expected to have developed more effective means of approaching corporations for gifts. In the second place, Chart 10 shows that the proportion received from corporations by all chests fell much more sharply in 1922 than did the per cent of corporation

CHART 10

Per Cent of Total Amount of Contributions Received from Corporations, for All Community Chests Studied, for 73 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1924-1929, and for 13 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1920-1929.



gifts received by the 13 chests. This can be attributed to the very low proportion of corporation gifts received by the 6 chests which first came into the picture in 1922. These chests, attempting to raise their funds in the autumn of 1921 or spring of 1922 received, as a group, but 11.1 per cent of their funds from corporations.

Differences Between Chests

Table 11 summarizes, for the year 1929 and for the 129 community chests here studied, the population of the cities, the total contributions from all sources, the amount contributed by corporations, the per cent which corporation contributions were of all contributions, and the number of corporation contributions. The cities are arranged in this table according to the number of their inhabitants. The population figures should not be looked upon as the number of persons served by each chest but rather a rough approximation of that number, since many community chests do not confine their efforts to the city limits, but serve the county or the circumjacent area. Population figures, further, should not be taken as indicative of the amount of service which a chest must render. While it is, of course, true that on the whole, community chests in larger cities have larger budgets than those in smaller places, it must also be considered that the geographic location of a city and the racial and industrial complexion of its population are important factors in determining the problems to be met. It should be noted, also, that a few chests include nearly every social agency functioning in a city and that some include but a small proportion.

The size of the cities included varies from 9,361 in the case of New Brighton, Pa., to 2,064,200 in the case of Philadelphia. Table 12 gives a picture of the distribution of the size of cities included. Eleven of the cities had populations of half a million or more, 27 had a quarter million or more, 63 had one hundred thousand or over, and 66 had fewer than a hundred thousand inhabitants. With the exception of New York, Chicago, and Boston, which have no community chests, a large proportion of the cities in the United States of 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1928 are included. Those which are not included are Akron, Ohio, Houston, Texas, Des Moines, Iowa, New Bedford, Mass., Jacksonville, Florida, Tampa, Florida, and Lynn, Mass., which had community chests, and Jersey City, New Jersey, San Antonio, and Fort Worth, Texas, Paterson, New Jersey, Fall River, Mass., Trenton, New Jersey,

TABLE 11

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS, TOTAL AMOUNT AND NUMBER OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS, PER CENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT FROM CORPORATIONS, FOR 129 COMMUNITY CHESTS, 1929.

(Corresponding data for 1920-1928 are shown in Appendix Table I.)

City	Population (July 1, 1928 estimate except where noted)	Total amount of contri- butions	Amount of corporation contri- butions	Per cent of total amount from corpora- tions	Number of corporation contri- butions
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,064,200	\$3,232,934	\$ 447,735	13.8	608
Detroit, Mich.	1,378,900	3,404,876	767,861	22.6	1,057
Cleveland, Ohio.	1,010,300	4,569,890	1,032,249	22.6	1,045
St. Louis, Mo.	848,100	1,725,018	341,953	19.8	1,250
Baltimore, Md.	830,400	1,047,546	157,394	15.0	440
Pittsburgh, Pa.	673,800	973,025	146,533	15.1	588
San Francisco, Cal.	585,300	2,281,394	492,979	21.6	1,401
Los Angeles, Cal.	(a)576,673	2,612,120	645,232	24.7	1,482
Buffalo, N.Y.	555,800	831,304	149,074	17.9	630
Washington, D.C.	552,000	1,505,054	167,615	11.1	350
Milwaukee, Wisc.	544,200	1,014,525	294,195	29.0	1,100
Newark, N.J.	473,600	1,152,636	232,912	20.2	539
Minneapolis, Minn.	455,900	1,259,006	376,343	29.9	836
New Orleans, La.	429,400	902,864	251,106	27.8	618
Cincinnati, Ohio.	413,700	2,075,212	549,664	26.5	644
Kansas City, Mo.	391,000	1,073,673	317,815	29.6	1,112
Seattle, Wash.	383,200	651,420	318,140	48.8	1,093
Indianapolis, Ind.	382,100	753,406	317,277	42.1	624
Louisville, Ky.	329,400	709,494	91,709	12.9	414
Rochester, N.Y.	328,200	1,487,034	103,137	6.9	203
Toledo, Ohio.	313,200	927,053	257,885	27.8	557
Columbus, Ohio.	299,000	595,977	218,049	36.6	552
Denver, Colo.	294,200	716,200	182,391	25.5	632
Providence, R.I.	286,300	630,692	81,972	13.0	344
Oakland, Cal.	274,100	561,853	103,325	18.4	147
Portland, Ore.	(a)258,288	601,793	178,678	29.7	645
Atlanta, Ga.	255,100	383,143	97,480	25.4	332
St. Paul, Minn.	(a)234,698	695,784	264,719	38.0	519
Omaha, Neb.	222,800	448,828	115,558	25.7	409
Birmingham, Ala.	222,400	503,465	165,830	32.9	564
Dallas, Tex.	217,800	475,206	157,408	33.1	634
Syracuse, N.Y.	199,300	664,945	94,519	14.2	183
Worcester, Mass.	197,600	453,042	76,965	17.0	294
Richmond, Va.	194,400	526,090	92,790	17.6	199
Memphis, Tenn.	190,200	456,373	162,129	35.5	507

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TABLE 11—Continued

City	Population (July 1, 1928 estimate except where noted)	Total amount of contri- butions	Amount of corporation contri- butions	Per cent of total amount from corpora- tions	Number of corporation contri- butions
New Haven, Conn.	187,900	\$ 637,312	\$ 46,891	7.4	281
Dayton, Ohio	184,500	603,134	154,157	25.6	447
Norfolk, Va.	184,200	242,557	45,071	18.6	282
Youngstown, Ohio	174,200	448,676	146,667	32.7	198
Hartford, Conn.	172,300	562,428	17,730	3.2	114
Tulsa, Okla.	170,500	316,700	74,097	23.4	215
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164,200	444,171	183,950	41.4	318
Miami, Fla.	156,700	114,130	20,899	18.3	207
Springfield, Mass.	149,800	350,901	54,985	15.7	161
Flint, Mich.	148,800	326,552	85,858	26.3	124
Scranton, Pa.	144,700	678,082	88,256	13.0	191
Bridgeport, Conn.	(a)143,555	363,796	83,670	23.0	244
Nashville, Tenn.	139,600	236,500	42,090	17.8	100
Salt Lake City, Utah	138,000	140,378	55,455	39.5	355
Albany, N. Y.	120,400	399,549	16,274	4.1	131
San Diego, Cal.	119,700	262,354	58,671	22.4	111
Kansas City, Kan.	118,300	112,076	9,205	8.2	39
El Paso, Tex.	117,800	150,329	45,556	30.3	147
Duluth, Minn.	116,800	272,966	72,302	26.5	241
Canton, Ohio	116,800	390,900	137,638	35.2	246
Reading, Pa.	115,400	432,122	84,146	19.5	116
Lowell, Mass.	(a)112,759	159,703	14,600	9.1	97
Tacoma, Wash.	110,500	162,500	65,968	40.6	272
Spokane, Wash.	109,100	238,575	81,910	34.3	303
Knoxville, Tenn.	105,400	157,651	20,168	12.8	123
Fort Wayne, Ind.	105,300	180,550	44,018	24.4	137
Utica, N. Y.	104,200	218,496	35,330	16.2	126
Oranges & Maplewood, N. J.	(a,b)99,551	465,326	16,490	3.5	95
Wichita, Kan.	99,300	215,921	55,247	25.6	172
Schenectady, N. Y.	93,300	218,246	46,767	21.4	91
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	91,900	473,170	66,395	14.0	141
Harrisburg, Pa.	86,900	362,429	46,448	12.8	172
South Bend, Ind.	86,100	151,285	36,417	24.1	94
Sioux City, Iowa	80,000	183,777	83,569	45.5	238
Lansing, Mich.	79,600	170,503	64,324	37.7	186
Little Rock, Ark.	79,200	218,318	70,145	32.1	222
Charleston, S. C.	75,900	61,125	14,562	23.8	100
Saginaw, Mich.	75,600	208,487	44,495	21.3	91
Terre Haute, Ind.	73,500	39,506	10,780	27.3	117
Pawtucket, R. I.	73,100	140,993	37,115	26.3	148

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

TABLE 11—Continued

City	Population (July 1, 1928 estimate except where noted)	Total amount of contri- butions	Amount of corporation contri- butions	Per cent of total amount from corpora- tions	Number of corporation contri- butions
Springfield, Ohio.....	73,000	\$ 162,501	\$ 53,999	33.2	147
Lincoln, Neb.	71,100	133,811	40,259	30.1	103
Mobile, Ala.	69,600	173,925	35,187	20.2	137
Springfield, Ill.	67,200	162,315	39,603	24.4	108
Brockton, Mass.	(a) 66,254	137,026	16,207	11.8	108
Roanoke, Va.	64,600	128,606	23,255	18.1	166
Pontiac, Mich.	61,500	75,983	44,225	58.2	66
Holyoke, Mass.	60,400	112,239	26,742	23.8	93
Lancaster, Pa.	58,300	285,400	46,911	16.4	100
Kalamazoo, Mich.	56,400	115,530	29,261	25.3	113
Beaumont, Tex.	(a) 56,300	115,114	37,274	32.4	140
Long Beach, Cal.	55,593	187,734	46,596	24.8	192
Charleston, W. Va.	55,200	107,817	21,345	19.8	94
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	54,700	137,864	4,093	3.0	38
Greensboro, N. C.	51,900	82,945	20,230	24.4	103
Galveston, Tex.	50,600	99,206	20,603	20.8	68
Madison, Wisc.	50,500	102,053	19,290	18.9	155
Pittsfield, Mass.	50,000	127,587	21,078	16.5	59
York, Pa.	49,900	93,089	35,448	38.1	103
Lima, Ohio	49,700	121,500	25,761	21.2	92
Lexington, Ky.	48,700	63,265	12,327	19.5	72
Battle Creek, Mich.	47,200	85,125	21,894	25.7	88
Aurora, Ill.	47,100	117,841	22,703	19.3	80
Jamestown, N. Y.	46,000	95,778	17,770	18.6	90
San Jose, Cal.	45,500	153,083	30,780	20.1	94
Hamilton, Ohio	44,200	97,522	43,755	44.9	104
Wichita Falls, Tex.	(a) 40,079	65,781	14,807	22.5	186
Auburn, N. Y.	(a) 36,192	87,423	5,681	6.5	37
Green Bay, Wisc.	36,100	26,587	5,033	18.9	49
Moline, Ill.	35,600	67,686	23,650	34.9	44
Watertown, N. Y.	33,700	119,298	23,435	19.6	55
Colorado Springs, Col.	(a) 30,105	110,481	10,684	9.7	97
Joplin, Mo.	(a) 29,902	52,030	25,420	48.9	95
Asheville, N. C.	(a) 28,504	106,692	12,035	11.3	94
Plainfield, N. J.	(a) 27,700	150,804	4,015	2.7	15
Warren, Ohio	(a) 27,050	106,691	27,522	25.8	111
Rome, N. Y.	(a) 26,341	84,244	42,360	50.3	45
Spartanburg, S. C.	(a) 22,638	46,000	8,642	18.8	63
Port Arthur, Tex.	(a) 22,251	42,000	11,010	26.2	29
Washington, Pa.	(a) 21,480	56,354	9,990	17.7	45

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TABLE 11—Concluded

City	Population (July 1, 1928 estimate except where noted)	Total amount of contri- butions	Amount of corporation contri- butions	Per cent of total amount from corpora- tions	Number of corporation contri- butions
White Plains, N. Y..	(a) 21,031	\$ 99,945	\$ 4,525	4.5	32
Bristol, Conn.....	(a) 20,620	97,413	34,955	35.9	51
Mason City, Iowa ..	(a) 20,065	41,711	17,858	42.8	74
Texarkana, Tex. Ark.	(a) 19,737	45,428	13,125	28.9	94
Attleboro, Mass.....	(a) 19,731	42,056	5,445	12.9	35
Ann Arbor, Mich. . .	(a) 19,516	55,719	7,372	13.2	43
Santa Barbara, Cal..	(a) 19,441	164,989	5,587	3.4	21
Ithaca, N. Y.....	(a) 17,004	73,033	2,670	3.7	29
Corning, N. Y.....	(a) 15,820	44,752	17,155	38.3	14
Morristown, N. J....	(a) 12,548	166,313	3,120	1.9	38
West Chester, Pa. . .	(a) 11,717	41,632	2,475	5.9	18
Goldsboro, N. C.....	(a) 11,296	18,858	610	3.2	12
Rochester, N.H.....	(a) 9,673	9,578	5,140	53.7	12
New Brighton, Pa. . .	(a) 9,361	88,466	24,915	28.2	81
Total.....	23,776,093	\$58,801,872	\$12,954,769	22.0	33,977

(a) Census of 1920.
 (b) Exclusive of Maplewood, for which no satisfactory data are available

Cambridge, Mass., Camden, New Jersey, Wilmington, Delaware, Yonkers, New York, and Somerville, Mass., which had no community chests.

The amounts raised by the 129 community chests included show a greater variation than do the populations of the cities in which these chests are located. The largest budget is that of Cleveland, Ohio, where \$4,569,890 was raised for 1929 and the smallest is that of Rochester, New Hampshire, which raised but \$9,578 in the same year. Table 13 indicates the distribution of the sizes of the budgets of the chests. Fourteen chests raised one million dollars or more; 34 chests raised half a million dollars or more; 98 chests raised one hundred thousand dollars or more; 31 raised less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Amounts varying from less than a thousand dollars to more than a million were received from corporations in the various cities for 1929. Cleveland, Ohio⁷, was the only one to receive as

⁷As noted elsewhere the Cleveland Chest and the Philadelphia Chest reported only those corporation gifts of \$100 or more instead of those of \$25 or more as in the case of the other cities.

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

TABLE 12

DISTRIBUTION, BY POPULATION, OF 129 COMMUNITY CHEST CITIES^a

Population	Number of cities
Under 25,000	17
25,000-49,999	19
50,000-74,999	20
75,000-99,999	10
100,000-124,999	14
125,000-149,999	6
150,000-174,999	5
175,000-199,999	7
200,000-224,999	3
225,000-249,999	1
250,000-374,999	9
375,000-499,999	7
500,000-749,999	6
750,000-999,999	2
1,000,000 and over	3
Total	129

^aPopulation data of Table 11.

much as a million dollars, getting \$1,032,249 from corporations. Three chests received more than half a million dollars; Detroit received \$767,861, Los Angeles received \$645,232 and Cincinnati received \$549,664. As shown in Table 14, fifteen cities got a quarter of a million dollars or more; 33 received a hundred thousand dollars or more; 96 received \$20,000 or more; 33 received less than \$20,000. Of those cities receiving the least from corporations, Goldsboro, N. C., was given \$610, West Chester, Pa., received \$2,475, Ithaca, N. Y., got \$2,670, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., obtained \$4,093, and Plainfield, N. J., received \$4,015.

The divergence in the numbers of corporation subscriptions to the various chests in 1929 is quite marked. Eight chests secured 1,000 or more corporation contributions. Los Angeles tops the list with 1,482, though Cleveland with 1,045 might possibly have exceeded the number for Los Angeles if it had reported the gifts of \$25 and under \$100. The other chests which received 1,000 or more corporation contributions were: San Francisco, 1,401; St. Louis, 1,250; Kansas City, Mo., 1,112; Milwaukee, 1,100; Seattle 1,093; Detroit, 1,057. As shown in table 15, twenty-four chests re-

TABLE 13
 DISTRIBUTION, BY TOTAL
 AMOUNTS RAISED, OF
 129 COMMUNITY
 CHESTS, 1929

Amounts raised	Number of community chests
Under \$50,000	11
\$ 50,000- 99,999	20
100,000- 149,999	20
150,000- 199,999	16
200,000- 249,999	8
250,000- 299,999	3
300,000- 349,999	2
350,000- 399,999	6
400,000- 449,999	4
450,000- 499,999	5
500,000- 549,999	2
550,000- 599,999	3
600,000- 649,999	4
650,000- 699,999	4
700,000- 749,999	2
750,000- 799,999	1
800,000- 849,999	1
850,000- 899,999	...
900,000- 949,999	2
950,000- 999,999	1
1,000,000-1,999,999	8
2,000,000-2,999,999	3
3,000,000-3,999,999	2
4,000,000-4,999,999	1
Total	129

ceived 500 or more; 38 obtained 250 or more; 85 secured 100 or more; 44 received less than 100 corporation contributions.

As shown in Table 11 the greatest proportion of corporation contributions received by any chest was 58.2 per cent in the case of Pontiac. Table 16 shows that but two others received more than 50 per cent of their funds from corporations. These were Rochester, New Hampshire, 53.7 per cent, and Rome, New York, 50.3 per cent. Rochester, New Hampshire, has, of course, a very small chest with a budget of less than \$10,000, more than half of which is accounted for by the subscriptions of a dozen corporations. Pontiac and Rome are both highly industrialized cities and each has a few relatively large manufacturing concerns which contribute heavily to the chest. In addition to these, eight other cities received 40 per

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

TABLE 14
 DISTRIBUTION, BY AMOUNT
 CONTRIBUTED BY CORPO-
 RATIONS, OF 129 COM-
 MUNITY CHESTS,
 1929

Amount of corporation contributions	Number of community chests
Under \$10,000	16
\$ 10,000- 19,999	17
20,000- 29,999	17
30,000- 39,999	9
40,000- 49,999	14
50,000- 74,999	12
75,000- 99,999	11
100,000- 124,999	3
125,000- 149,999	4
150,000- 174,999	6
175,000- 199,999	3
200,000- 224,999	1
225,000- 249,999	1
250,000- 274,999	3
275,000- 299,999	1
300,000- 499,999	7
500,000 and over	4
Total	129

cent or more from corporations. These were Joplin 48.9, Seattle 48.8, Sioux City 45.5, Hamilton, 44.9, Mason City 42.8, Indianapolis 42.1, Grand Rapids 41.4, and Tacoma 40.6. Seventy-four cities received 20 per cent or more from corporations; 112 received 10 per cent or more; 17 received less than 10 per cent from this source. Considering the 27 largest cities, those with populations of 250,000 or more, the per cent received from corporations varied from 6.9 in the case of Rochester⁸, New York, and 11.1 for Washington, D. C. to 48.8 for Seattle. Indianapolis received from corporations 42.1 per cent, Columbus, Ohio, 36.6 per cent, Minneapolis 29.9 per cent, Portland, Oregon, 29.7 per cent, Kansas City, Missouri, 29.6 per cent, Milwaukee 29.0 per cent, New Orleans and Toledo each 27.8 per cent, Cincinnati 26.5 per cent, Denver 25.5

⁸In the case of Rochester, New York, the figure of 6.9 per cent is perhaps misleading. It appears that in this city, business leaders have taken the attitude that corporation contributions are undesirable, inasmuch as it was believed that many persons would refuse to make personal gifts, using as an excuse the fact that the corporations with which they were associated had contributed. Consequently the emphasis in Rochester is almost solely upon personal giving.

TABLE 15
 DISTRIBUTION, BY NUMBER
 OF CORPORATION CONTRI-
 BUTIONS, OF 129 COM-
 MUNITY CHESTS, 1929.

Number of corporation contributions	Number of community chests
Under 25	6
25- 49	13
50- 74	8
75- 99	17
100-124	17
125-149	10
150-174	5
175-199	7
200-224	4
225-249	4
250-274	1
275-299	3
300-324	2
325-349	2
350-374	2
375-399	....
400-424	2
425-449	2
450-474	....
475-499	....
500 and over	24
Total	129

per cent, and Atlanta 25.4 per cent. In Chart 11 the chests are arranged in the order of the percentage of gifts which were received from corporations in 1929.

The data of this chart in connection with those of Table 11 bring out certain interesting comparisons and contrasts. Morristown, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, and Plainfield, which are commuting towns, received respectively 1.9 per cent, 3.0 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 2.7 per cent from corporations. Cities that can be considered as more residential in nature than industrial received relatively fewer corporation gifts. For example, Washington, D.C. received \$167,615, or 11.1 per cent of its total subscriptions from 350 corporations. This was the first chest campaign for the city of Washington. Albany shows a total of \$16,274, or 4.1 per cent, from 131 corporations; Miami received \$20,899 or 18.3 per cent, from 207 corporations; West Chester secured \$2,475 or 5.9 per cent,

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

TABLE 16
 DISTRIBUTION, BY PER CENT
 OF TOTAL AMOUNT FROM
 CORPORATIONS, OF 129 COM-
 MUNITY CHESTS, 1929.

Per cent of total amount from corporations	Number of community chests
0- 1.9	1
2.0- 3.9	7
4.0- 5.9	3
6.0- 7.9	3
8.0- 9.9	3
10.0-11.9	3
12.0-13.9	8
14.0-15.9	5
16.0-17.9	8
18.0-19.9	14
20.0-21.9	8
22.0-23.9	8
24.0-25.9	14
26.0-27.9	8
28.0-29.9	6
30.0-31.9	2
32.0-33.9	6
34.0-35.9	5
36.0-37.9	2
38.0-39.9	4
40.0-41.9	2
42.0-43.9	2
44.0-45.9	2
46.0-47.9	....
48.0-49.9	2
50.0 and over	3
Total	129

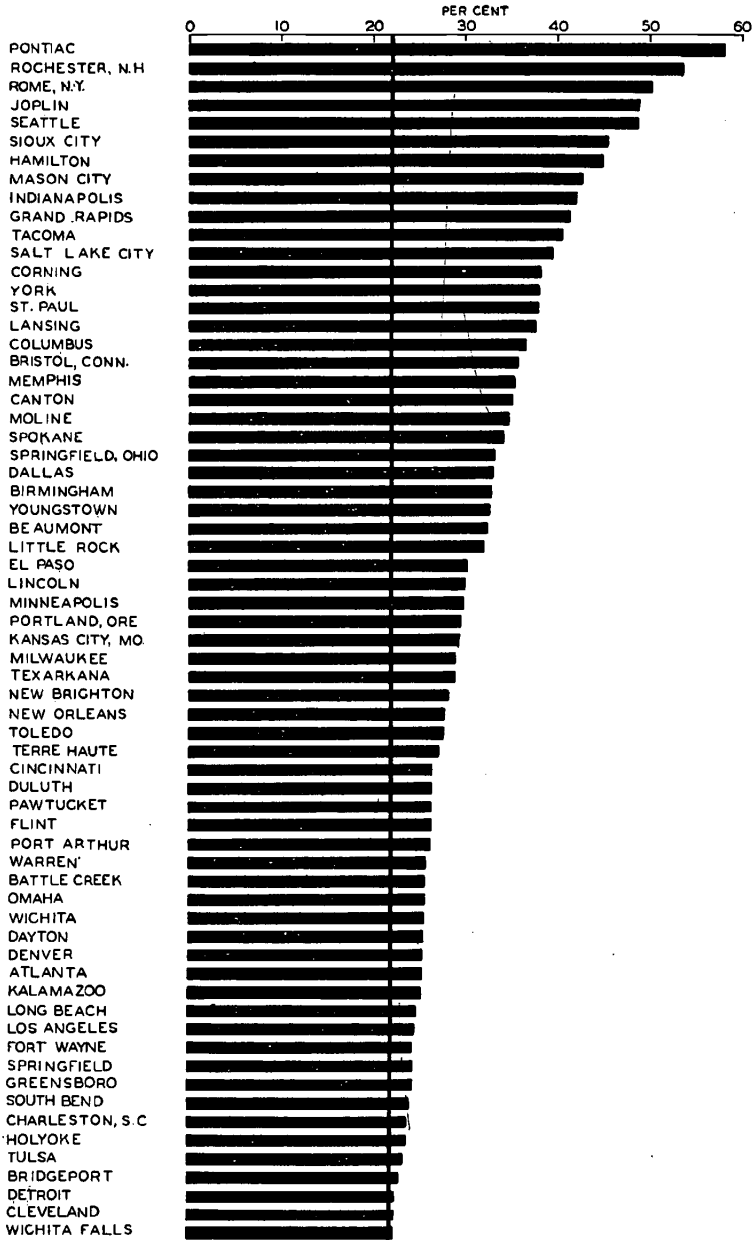
from 18 corporations; Santa Barbara obtained \$5,587, or 3.4 per cent, from 21 corporations.

A decided contrast appears in the cases of Ithaca and Corning. Ithaca received but \$2,670, or 3.7 per cent, from 29 corporations, while Corning received \$17,155, or 38.3 per cent, from 14 corporations. These figures reflect, in this instance, not so much an industrial difference between the cities as a markedly different corporation attitude. Minneapolis and St. Paul, often spoken of as twin cities, are far from being twins in respect to corporation support. Minneapolis received \$376,343, or 29.9 per cent, from 836 corporations while St. Paul received \$264,719, or 38.0 per cent, from 519 incorporated concerns.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMMUNITY CHESTS 113

CHART 11

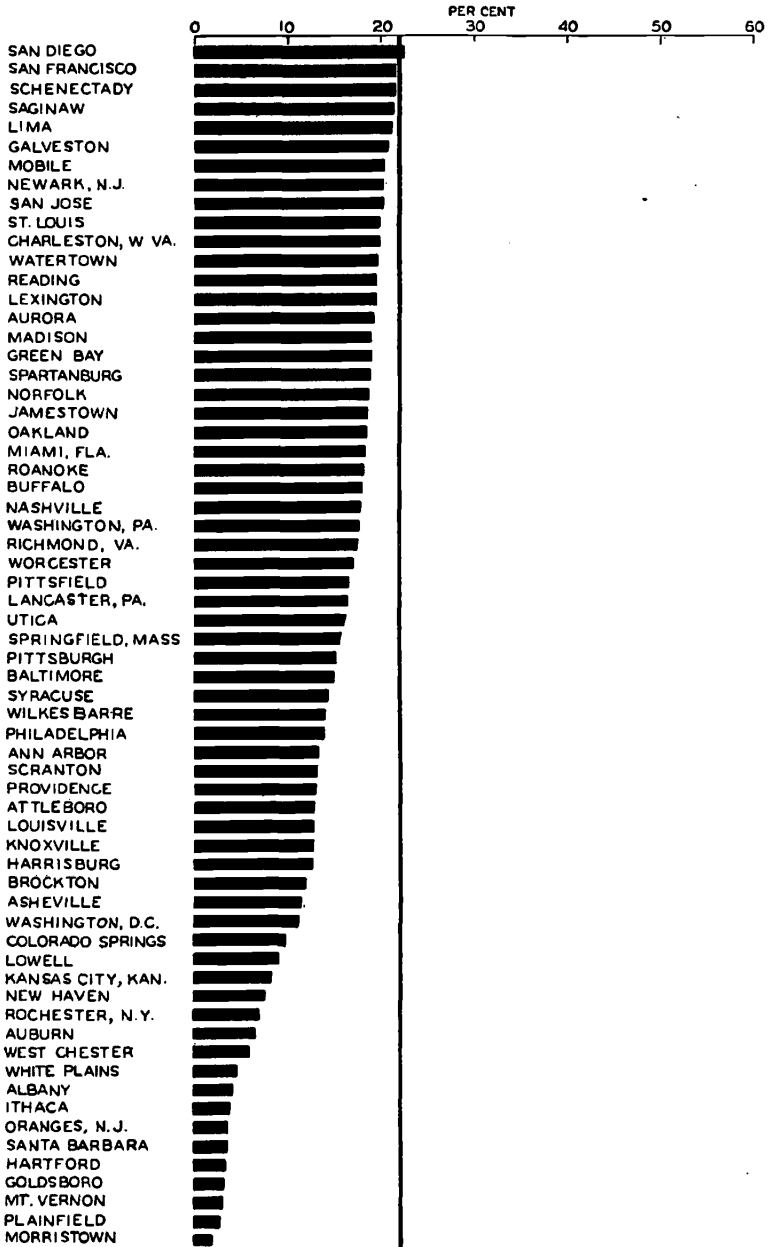
Per Cent of Total Amount of Contributions Received from Corporations
By All Community Chests Studied, In Order
of Proportion Received, 1929.



ALL CITIES

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

CHART 11—Concluded

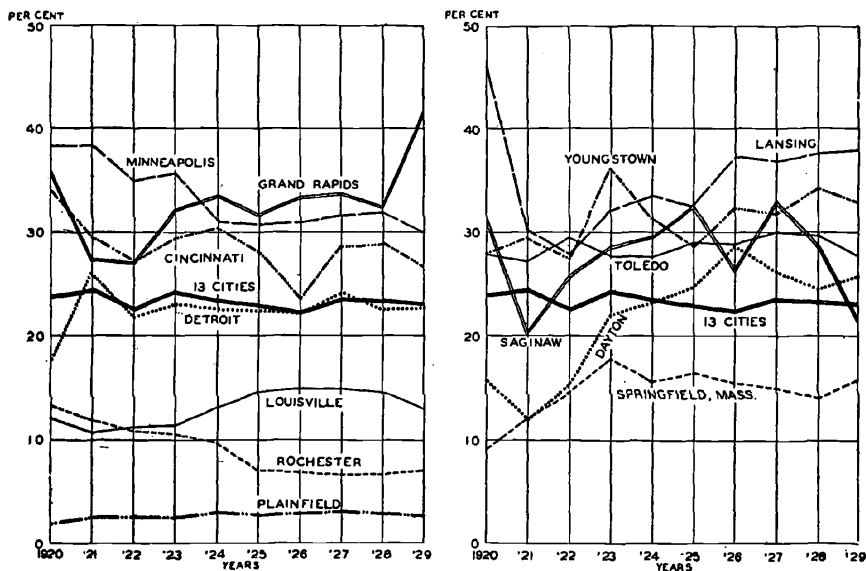


ALL CITIES

Appendix Table I, covering the years 1920 to 1928, taken in conjunction with Table 11, shows the proportion of support received from corporations by each chest for each year. Marked changes have occurred from year to year in the percentage figures for many chests. Some show a steady upward trend, some indicate a gradual decrease, a few are relatively constant, and others fluctuate quite widely with no marked trend of any sort. Chart 12 gives some idea of the diversity of the movements among the thirteen chests which reported data for ten years. It will be remembered that the data of per cent of corporation gifts for the entire 13 chests showed a slight downward trend from 1920 to 1929. As is characteristic of an average, this curve is quite different from any of the 13 of which it is composed. Detroit appears to approximate it most closely. Rochester, falling much below the proportion for 13 chests, and Minneapolis, which is much above the figure for all the chests, shows a clear downward tendency. Youngstown evinces marked fluctuations which resolve into an upward tendency, while Cincin-

CHART 12

Per Cent of Total Amount of Contributions Received from Corporations, for Each of the 13 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1920-1929, and for the 13 Community Chests Combined.



nati shows movements nearly as violent resolving into a decided downward movement. Very striking fluctuations, with little or no definite trend, are shown in the case of Saginaw and Lansing. Springfield, Mass., mounted sharply for the first 4 years of the period and thereafter showed a tendency to decline. Louisville, Toledo, and Plainfield each showed upward movements, with declining tendencies present in the last two years. Dayton, too, has mounted, and quite sharply, but declined after 1926 to rise somewhat in 1929.

Sizes of Corporation Contributions

Table 17 presents the distribution of the sizes of corporation contributions in 1929 for forty selected cities. In considering these distributions it should be noted that the class intervals headed "size of contribution" are of unequal size.⁹ This is rendered necessary because of the fact that there are many small contributions and relatively few large ones. This clustering of the subscriptions in the class intervals of low value is characteristic of all the chests. A diagram showing this tendency on the part of the contributions to the Detroit chest is given as Chart 13. Another characteristic, not shown however by the chart or the table, is that of concentration upon a number of customary amounts such as \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000.

The data of Table 17 do not lend themselves to a ready comparison of the various chests because of the differing numbers of corporation contributions received by the various chests. A more meaningful comparison of the distribution of the sizes of subscriptions to the selected chests may be had from Table 18 which shows for each city the proportional number of contributions falling in each class interval. The chests are arranged in order of the number of corporation contributions received. As can be readily seen a large proportion of the corporation contributions are under \$100. In San Francisco 52.5 per cent of the corporation contributions reported were under \$100; in St. Louis 52.9 per cent were under

⁹The selection of the class intervals and class limits was dictated largely by the necessity for presenting the data in such a way that they may be readily used by community chest executives for purposes of comparison with distributions of all contributions now used by the community chests. Class intervals for frequency distributions are usually selected in such a manner that the actual concentration of values within each class interval will approximately coincide with the mid-value of each class interval. In this instance the true concentration of items in the class "\$25-\$49," because of the relative importance of \$25 contributions, is not near the mid-value of the group as should be the case, but near the lower limit of \$25. The same is true of many of the other classes.

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TABLE 17
 DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
 TO SIZE OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS, FOR EACH OF 40 SELECTED
 COMMUNITY CHESTS, 1929.

Size of Contribution*	San Francisco	St. Louis	Kansas City, Mo.	Milwaukee	Detroit	Minneapolis	Portland	Cincinnati	Denver	Buffalo	Indianapolis	New Orleans	Toledo	Columbus	Newark	St. Paul	Memphis	Dayton	Baltimore	Louisville
Under \$25	101	56	74	15	23	43	3	43	16	16	142	1	33	33	117	21	25	17	4	44
\$25 — 49	369	345	320	380	203	174	11	11	101	178	142	123	123	123	117	126	79	94	78	109
50 — 74	230	217	183	190	139	171	31	108	122	122	95	120	120	120	83	88	71	87	58	66
75 — 99	36	42	32	49	25	30	5	18	23	23	16	15	34	14	97	18	10	0	5	11
100 — 124	186	161	170	141	193	118	164	99	93	93	124	110	83	91	97	75	96	78	99	62
125 — 149	18	30	23	16	25	16	15	18	11	11	7	9	14	2	8	8	11	0	12	2
150 — 199	62	61	42	50	50	43	32	32	31	31	26	50	18	20	21	17	31	28	18	13
200 — 249	63	77	61	56	57	56	30	40	32	30	30	40	28	26	34	27	30	23	32	24
250 — 299	80	45	40	28	51	27	29	45	23	24	17	43	13	21	22	20	25	15	21	18
300 — 399	41	59	29	49	51	42	38	52	19	21	26	21	18	22	21	17	33	17	18	9
400 — 499	17	18	17	14	21	9	11	14	6	9	15	13	15	16	8	13	8	8	10	5
500 — 599	60	45	38	27	55	37	19	54	15	24	31	38	11	19	28	23	30	14	27	25
600 — 699	8	13	7	4	19	11	13	18	10	5	19	6	14	10	15	7	3	4	10	5
700 — 799	15	7	9	14	14	12	6	16	5	6	6	6	12	5	10	9	9	6	6	2
800 — 899	3	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	2	6	2	1	4	6	2
900 — 999	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	1	6	1	4	1	1
1,000 — 1,499	43	25	23	26	42	17	18	39	14	16	16	33	19	16	33	13	12	0	19	9
1,500 — 1,999	9	10	9	10	22	15	6	8	8	4	11	4	10	5	4	4	9	10	7	4
2,000 — 2,999	23	48	15	11	18	11	5	16	9	6	11	7	8	12	6	8	7	6	8	4
3,000 — 3,999	9	7	2	9	9	7	1	5	3	3	4	3	12	2	4	3	6	3	4	3
4,000 — 4,999	3	3	2	2	9	3	3	3	2	1	7	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	2
5,000 and over	25	11	12	10	27	13	4	26	8	6	12	7	12	8	11	18	6	5	3	2
Total	1,401	1,250	1,112	1,100	1,057	836	645	644	632	630	624	618	557	552	539	519	507	447	440	414

*See Note 9, page 116.

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

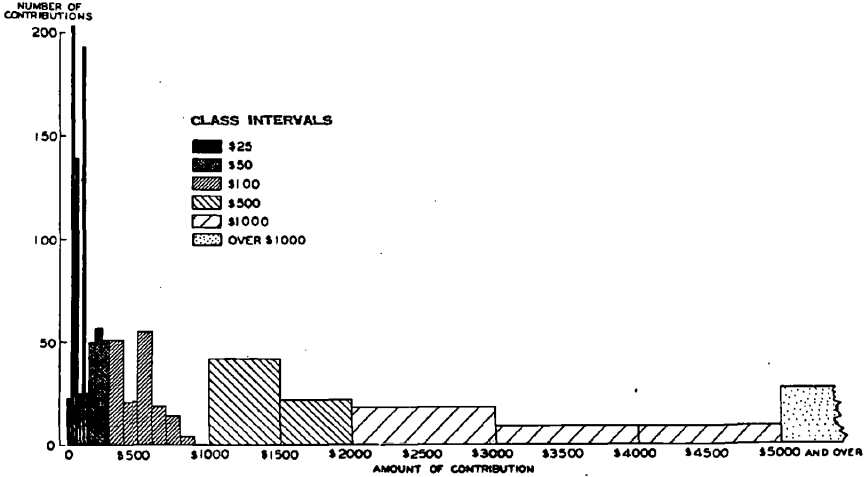
TABLE 17—Concluded

Size of Contribution*	Grand Rapids	Worcester	Tacoma	Canton	Bridgeport	Rochester	Youngstown	Scranton	Lansing	Springfield, Mass.	Hartford	South Bend	Holyoke	Schenectady	Saginaw	Mason City	Lexington	Bristol	Rome	Plainfield
Under \$25	...	20	42	11	2	8	1	2	14	1	14	4	4	1	2	7	2	15	...	1
\$25 —	65	33	45	47	56	43	45	18	45	23	14	30	23	18	9	13	14	15	17	1
50 —	54	58	43	30	40	28	35	26	20	17	20	14	12	18	9	13	11	15	8	5
75 —	9	8	22	10	2	2	3	4	13	3	5	...	2	3	...	5	3	7	2	1
100 —	49	41	51	41	32	25	32	40	30	43	21	14	13	15	12	17	12	7	6	2
125 —	15	1	4	1	7	3	7	0	4	3	1	5	3	3	6	4	3	1	1	...
150 —	20	5	20	13	13	8	8	0	8	5	1	...	3	6	6	4	1	3	1	...
200 —	249	18	18	14	13	8	13	13	14	17	5	4	5	6	3	2	9	3	1	...
250 —	238	12	11	15	13	8	13	17	5	15	2	8	7	3	10	2	2	3	3	...
300 —	399	12	18	18	13	18	4	17	5	15	2	8	7	3	10	2	2	3	3	...
400 —	499	11	4	11	2	0	5	6	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	...
500 —	599	17	9	6	14	0	2	14	2	11	8	1	5	4	2	1	2	3	2	...
600 —	699	9	3	4	1	0	5	5	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	3	2	...
700 —	799	3	1	5	1	3	2	6	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	...
800 —	899	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
900 —	999	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	7	2	1	4	1	1	1	...
1,000 —	1,499	10	5	12	11	6	11	0	2	8	4	2	7	2	12	4	1	1	1	...
1,500 —	1,999	7	2	5	5	2	3	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	...
2,000 —	2,999	3	3	1	10	5	4	6	...	6	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...
3,000 —	3,999	4	1	3	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...
4,000 —	4,999	1	2	...	...	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...
5,000 and over	5	2	2	3	1	3	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...
Total	318	294	272	246	244	203	198	191	186	161	114	94	93	91	91	74	72	51	45	15

*See note 9, page 116.

CHART 13

Distribution of Corporation Contributions, Classified According to Size of Corporation Contribution, Detroit Community Fund, 1929.



\$100; in Kansas City, Mo., 54.9 per cent were under \$100. In many other of the larger cities slightly more than fifty per cent of the corporation contributions were under \$100¹⁰. A very small proportion of the contributions were \$1,000 or more. In San Francisco 7.9 per cent were in this class, in St. Louis 5.7 per cent, in Kansas City, Mo., 5.7 per cent, in Milwaukee 6.2 per cent, and in Detroit 12.2 per cent.

Many of the chests depend upon relatively few corporation contributions for a large part of their corporation support. Table 19 shows, for each chest in 1929, the number of corporation contributions which accounted for *fifty per cent* of all the moneys received from corporations.¹¹ The first group of chests shown in this table are those which received half of their corporation support from four or fewer corporation contributions. An examination of this table shows what a small number of corporation subscriptions account for half of the amount of the corporation gifts in each city. Tables 19 and 20 show that in the case of 20 community chests

¹⁰In considering the sizes of corporation contributions it must be remembered that only those firms making subscriptions which in some one year were as much as \$25 are included in this study.

¹¹It should be noted again at this point that Philadelphia and Cleveland reported only those corporation subscriptions which in some one year amounted to \$100 or more.

TABLE 19

NUMBER OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS ACCOUNTING FOR 50 PER CENT OF THE AMOUNT OF ALL CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS, FOR EACH OF 129 COMMUNITY CHESTS, 1929.

City	Number of corporation contributions	City	Number of corporation contributions
Bristol.....	4 or less	Morristown.....	8
Corning.....	4 or less	Oranges & Maplewood.....	8
Flint.....	4 or less	Warren.....	8
Pittsfield.....	4 or less	Worcester.....	8
Rochester, N. H.....	4 or less	Ann Arbor.....	9
Rome.....	4 or less	Spartanburg.....	9
Schenectady.....	4 or less	York.....	9
Moline.....	4 or less	Atlanta.....	10
Plainfield.....	4 or less	Colorado Springs.....	10
Pontiac.....	4 or less	Jamestown.....	10
Port Arthur.....	4 or less	Joplin.....	10
Santa Barbara.....	4 or less	Kalamazoo.....	10
South Bend.....	4 or less	Lincoln.....	10
Youngstown.....	4 or less	Syracuse.....	10
Lansing.....	4 or less	Utica.....	10
West Chester.....	4 or less	Brockton.....	11
Canton.....	4 or less	Galveston.....	11
Goldsboro.....	4 or less	Hartford.....	11
Ithaca.....	4 or less	Holyoke.....	11
Washington, Pa.....	4 or less	Harrisburg.....	12
Attleboro.....	5	Lexington.....	12
Auburn.....	5	Lima.....	12
Aurora.....	5	Little Rock.....	12
Nashville.....	5	Lowell.....	12
Reading.....	5	Mobile.....	12
Watertown.....	5	Saginaw.....	12
White Plains.....	5	Ft. Wayne.....	13
Green Bay.....	6	Greensboro.....	13
Hamilton.....	6	Oakland.....	13
Kansas City, Kan.....	6	Richmond.....	13
Mason City.....	6	San Jose.....	13
Mt. Vernon.....	6	Scranton.....	13
New Brighton.....	6	Charleston, W. Va.....	14
Rochester, N. Y.....	6	Roanoke.....	14
San Diego.....	6	Columbus.....	15
Springfield, Ill.....	7	El Paso.....	15
Wilkes Barre.....	7	Springfield, Ohio.....	15
Battle Creek.....	8	Springfield, Mass.....	15
Lancaster.....	8		

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TABLE 19—Concluded

City	Number of corporation contributions	City	Number of corporation contributions
Texarkana.....	15	Toledo.....	24
Tulsa.....	15	Birmingham.....	25
Ashville.....	16	Denver.....	25
Long Beach.....	16	Newark.....	25
Pawtucket.....	16	Washington, D. C.....	25
Memphis.....	17	Wichita Falls.....	25
Dayton.....	17	Miami.....	27
St. Paul.....	17	Philadelphia.....	27
Beaumont.....	18	Grand Rapids.....	28
Charleston, S. C.....	18	New Haven.....	28
Detroit.....	18	Spokane.....	28
Duluth.....	18	Baltimore.....	29
Knoxville.....	18	Portland.....	29
Minneapolis.....	18	Kansas City, Mo.....	32
Providence.....	19	Salt Lake City.....	33
Sioux City.....	19	Buffalo.....	34
New Orleans.....	20	Los Angeles.....	38
Terre Haute.....	20	Milwaukee.....	40
Bridgeport.....	21	Dallas.....	42
Indianapolis.....	21	Cleveland.....	43
Madison.....	21	San Francisco.....	47
Norfolk.....	21	St. Louis.....	48
Omaha.....	21	Seattle.....	49
Wichita.....	21		
Louisville.....	22		
Pittsburg.....	22		
Tacoma.....	22		
Albany.....	23		
Cincinnati.....	23		

fewer than 5 corporation contributions made up 50 per cent of the amount of corporation contributions. In this class fall Bristol, Canton, Flint, Lansing, Pontiac, Schenectady, Youngstown, South Bend, and 12 other cities and towns. In the case of 54 chests, 10 or fewer corporation contributions accounted for half of the amount of corporation contributions; in the case of 95 chests, 20 or fewer corporation contributions accounted for half of the amount of the corporation contributions; in the case of 119 chests, 30 or fewer corporation contributions accounted for half of the amount of the corporation contributions. In the

TABLE 20

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF 129 COMMUNITY CHESTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS ACCOUNTING FOR 50 PER CENT OF THE AMOUNT OF ALL CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS, 1929.

Number of corporation contributions	Number of chests
4 or less	20
6 or less	35
8 or less	43
10 or less	54
12 or less	65
14 or less	73
16 or less	82
18 or less	91
20 or less	95
22 or less	104
24 or less	107
26 or less	112
28 or less	117
30 or less	119
more than 30	10

case of only 10 chests did more than 30 corporation contributions account for half of the amount of the corporation contributions. As is apparent from Table 19, in the case of the larger cities fifty per cent of the subscriptions are accounted for by a larger number of corporation contributions than in the case of the smaller places. This leads at once to the question what *proportion* of the corporation contributions account for 50 per cent of the corporation money? Tables 21 and 22 are designed to answer this question. Here it may be seen that in nearly all instances a relatively small proportion of the corporation contributions make up half of the corporation money. In 29 chests 4 per cent or less of the number of corporation contributions accounted for half of the amount of corporation contributions, in 89 chests 10 per cent or less of the number accounted for 50 per cent of the amount, in 126 chests 18 per cent or less of the number accounted for 50 per cent of the amount, and in only 3 chests did more than 18 per cent of the number make up 50 per cent of the amount. These tables will well repay close scrutiny. Considering some of the larger cities it may be noted that half of the amount of corporation gifts came from 1.7 per cent of the corporation contributions

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TABLE 21

PER CENT OF NUMBER OF ALL CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS ACCOUNTING FOR 50 PER CENT OF THE AMOUNT OF ALL CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS, FOR EACH OF 129 COMMUNITY CHESTS, 1929.^a

City	Per cent	City	Per cent
Detroit.....	1.7	Reading.....	4.3
Minneapolis.....	2.2	Toledo.....	4.3
Los Angeles.....	2.6	Birmingham.....	4.4
Columbus.....	2.7	Philadelphia.....	4.4
Worcester.....	2.7	Portland, Ore.....	4.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	2.9	Seattle.....	4.5
Atlanta.....	3.0	Newark.....	4.6
Rochester, N. Y.....	3.0	Nashville.....	5.0
New Orleans.....	3.2	Wilkes Barre.....	5.0
St. Paul.....	3.3	Omaha.....	5.1
Indianapolis.....	3.4	Louisville.....	5.3
Memphis.....	3.4	Buffalo.....	5.4
San Francisco.....	3.4	Little Rock.....	5.4
Cincinnati.....	3.6	San Diego.....	5.4
Milwaukee.....	3.6	Providence.....	5.5
Pittsburgh.....	3.7	Syracuse.....	5.5
Dayton.....	3.8	Hamilton.....	5.8
St. Louis.....	3.8	Aurora.....	6.3
Denver.....	4.0	Richmond.....	6.5
Cleveland.....	4.1	Springfield, Ill.....	6.5

^aBecause 50 per cent of the corporation contributions were made by four or fewer corporations, percentages for these cities are not shown:—

Flint
Canton
South Bend
Corning
Plainfield
Pittsfield
Ithaca

Youngstown
Lansing
Rome
Rochester, N. H.
West Chester
Moline
Washington, Pa.

Schenectady
Bristol
Pontiac
Santa Barbara
Goldsboro
Port Arthur

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS

TABLE 21--Continued

City	Per cent	City	Per cent
Baltimore.....	6.6	Brockton.....	10.2
Dallas.....	6.6	El Paso.....	10.2
Scranton.....	6.8	Springfield, O.....	10.2
Harrisburg.....	7.0	Colorado Springs.....	10.3
Tulsa.....	7.0	Joplin.....	10.5
Washington, D. C.....	7.1	Pawtucket.....	10.8
Warren.....	7.2	Jamestown.....	11.1
New Brighton.....	7.4	Holyoke.....	11.8
Norfolk.....	7.4	Green Bay.....	12.2
Duluth.....	7.5	Wichita.....	12.2
Utica.....	7.9	Lowell.....	12.4
Lancaster.....	8.0	Greensboro.....	12.6
Sioux City.....	8.0	Beaumont.....	12.9
Mason City.....	8.1	Lima.....	13.0
Tacoma.....	8.1	Miami.....	13.0
Long Beach.....	8.3	Saginaw.....	13.2
Oranges & Maplewood.....	8.4	Wichita Falls.....	13.4
Roanoke.....	8.4	Auburn.....	13.5
Bridgeport.....	8.6	Madison.....	13.5
York.....	8.7	San Jose.....	13.8
Grand Rapids.....	8.8	Attleboro.....	14.3
Kalamazoo.....	8.8	Spartanburg.....	14.3
Mobile.....	8.8	Knoxville.....	14.6
Oakland.....	8.8	Charleston, W. Va.....	15.0
Battle Creek.....	9.1	Kansas City, Kan.....	15.4
Watertown.....	9.1	White Plains.....	15.6
Spokane.....	9.2	Mount Vernon.....	15.8
Springfield, Mass.....	9.3	Texarkana.....	16.0
Salt Lake City.....	9.4	Galveston.....	16.2
Fort Wayne.....	9.5	Lexington.....	16.7
Hartford.....	9.6	Asheville.....	17.0
Lincoln.....	9.7		
New Haven.....	10.0		

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TABLE 21—Concluded

City	Per cent	City	Per cent
Terre Haute.....	17.1	Ann Arbor.....	20.9
Albany.....	17.6	Morristown.....	21.1
Charleston, S. C.....	18.0		

in Detroit, from 2.2 per cent in Minneapolis, from 2.6 per cent in Los Angeles, from 2.9 per cent in Kansas City, Mo., from 3.4 per cent in San Francisco, from 3.6 per cent in Cincinnati and Milwaukee, and from 3.7 per cent in Pittsburgh. Even in Rochester, N.Y., where corporation giving is not stressed, it appears that 3.0 per cent of the number of corporation subscriptions made up 50 per cent of the amount of the corporation gifts. Very few cities of 200,000 or more population showed a percentage of 5.0 or more as the proportion of the number of corporation contributions accounting for half of the amount of corporation subscriptions. These few larger places are Omaha 5.1 per cent, Louisville 5.3 per cent, Buffalo 5.4 per cent, Providence 5.5 per cent, Syracuse 5.5 per cent, Baltimore 6.6 per cent, Washington, D. C. (first campaign) 7.1 per cent, and Oakland 8.8 per cent.

TABLE 22

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF 129 COMMUNITY CHESTS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF NUMBER OF ALL CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS ACCOUNTING FOR 50 PER CENT OF THE AMOUNT OF ALL CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS, 1929.

Per cent of corporation contributions	Number of chests
2 per cent or less	8
4 per cent or less	29
6 per cent or less	48
8 per cent or less	66
10 per cent or less	89
12 per cent or less	97
14 per cent or less	111
16 per cent or less	119
18 per cent or less	126
more than 18 per cent	3

TABLE 23
 INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALL COMMUNITY CHESTS STUDIED AND TO 13 COMMUNITY CHESTS REPORTING FOR TEN YEARS, 1929.

Industry	All community chests studied			13 community chests				
	Number	Per cent of number	Amount	Per cent of amount	Number	Per cent of number	Amount	Per cent of amount
Agriculture.....	61	.2	\$ 9,577	1	6	.1	940	* .2
Mining and quarrying.....	356	1.0	123,928	1.0	25	1.4	5,910	55.0
Manufacturing.....	14,794	43.5	6,112,578	47.2	2,487	48.5	1,539,506	1.8
Construction.....	1,413	4.2	241,839	1.9	227	4.4	50,753	1.8
Transportation and public utilities.....						*		
Railroads.....	37	.1	38,175	.3	2	*	3,550	.1
Water transportation.....	203	.6	9,971	.7	2	1	3,068	.4
Other transportation.....	549	1.6	85,040	.7	85	1.7	11,748	.4
Public utilities—other than transportation.....	450	1.3	787,680	6.1	54	1.1	138,783	5.0
Retail and wholesale trade.....								
Chain stores.....	1,493	4.4	379,265	2.9	164	3.2	67,305	2.4
Other retail and wholesale trade.....	9,073	26.7	2,526,242	19.5	1,233	24.0	473,808	16.9
Service.....								
Amusements.....	266	.8	80,704	.6	59	1.2	19,482	.7
Other service.....	1,434	4.2	256,861	2.0	209	4.1	50,335	1.8
Finance.....								
Banks and companies.....	1,007	3.0	1,389,937	10.7	142	2.8	243,737	8.7
Insurance.....	239	.7	189,360	1.5	44	.8	51,558	1.8
Other finance.....	2,382	7.0	641,514	5.0	387	7.5	138,909	5.0
Total.....	33,977	100.0	\$12,954,769	100.0	5,127	100.0	\$2,799,192	100.0

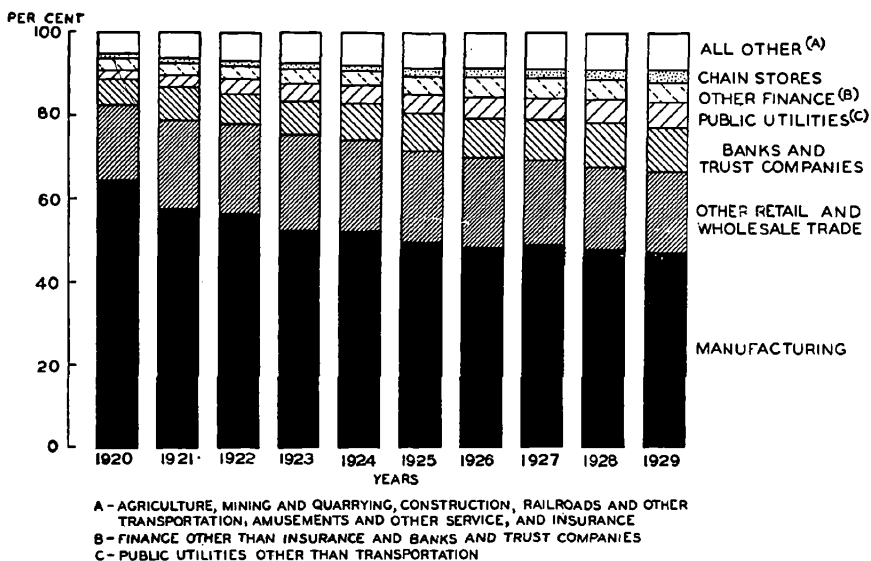
* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Importance of Different Industries

A fact of outstanding significance in connection with the question of corporation contributions to community chests is the relative importance of the various industries. Table 23 summarizes the data of the number and amount of corporation contributions which were received from the various industries in 1929 by all of the 129 chests included in the study and by the 13 cities which reported data for 10 continuous years. Perhaps the most striking points brought out by this table and by Chart 14 are the high percentages of corporation gifts coming from manufacturing concerns and the small proportions from railroads and insurance companies. In 1929 the 129 chests studied received \$12,954,769 from corporations. Of this sum slightly more than 6 million dollars or 47.2 per cent, came from manufacturing, approximately 2 9-10 million dollars, or 22.4 per cent from wholesale and retail trade (including chain stores), and more than 1 1-3 million dollars, or 10.7 per cent, from banks and trust companies. These are the three most important industry groups from the point of view of amounts contributed. If the wholesale and retail trade group be considered with chain stores excluded it appears that 19.5 per cent or \$2,526,242 came from that source. Contributions amounting to \$379,265 or 2.9 per cent of the total were from chain stores. All finance groups (banks and trust companies, insurance companies, brokers, insurance agents, building and loan associations, real estate agents etc.) accounted for 17.1 per cent of all corporation gifts or \$2,220,811. Insurance companies alone gave but \$189,360 or 1.5 per cent. Railroads, too, contributed a very small proportion of the total. From this source came but \$38,175 or 3 tenths of one per cent. Public utilities as a group accounted for contributions of \$1,002,856 or 7.7 per cent of the total. Of the components of this group, railroads were mentioned above, water transportation gave \$91,971 or 7 tenths of one per cent, other transportation (bus lines, taxicabs, etc.) gave \$85,030 or 7 tenths of one per cent, and other public utilities gave \$787,680 or 6.1 per cent. Of the remaining industries agriculture contributed \$9,577 or 1 tenth of one per cent, mining and quarrying gave \$123,928, or 1.0 per cent, construction was responsible for \$241,859 or 1.9 per cent, amusements gave \$80,794 or 6 tenths of one per cent, and service other than amusements gave \$256,861 or 2.0 per cent. It is rather surprising to find so close a parallel between the proportionate number of contributions coming from the various industry groups

CHART 14

Per Cent of Total Amount of Corporation Contributions from Selected Industries, for All Community Chests Studied, 1920-1929.

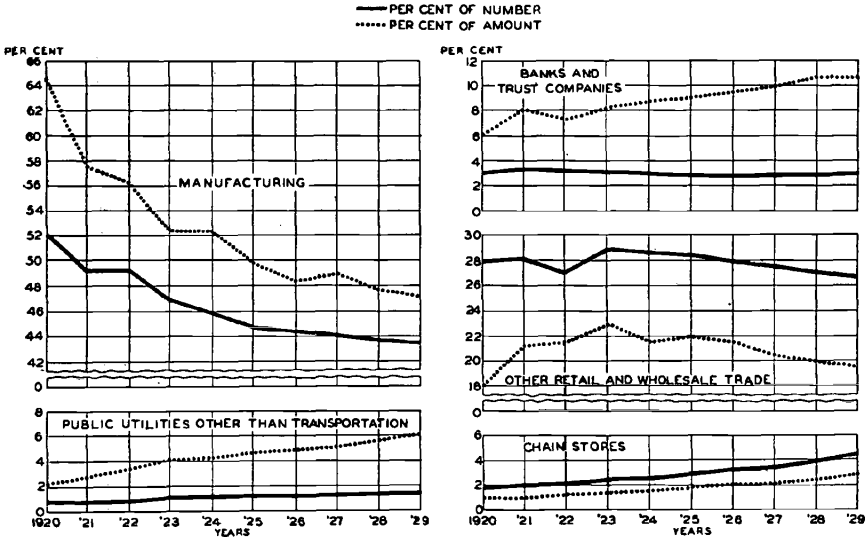


and the proportionate amounts coming from these same groups. Manufacturing easily leads the rest in numbers and wholesale and retail trade is second. Banks and trust companies, largely because of the custom of making a single contribution through a clearing house for a number of banks, yield third place in numbers and are exceeded by other finance, construction, service other than amusements, and chain stores. An examination of the data for 1929 for the 13 chests which reported for ten years indicates much the same situation as discussed above, with, however, a noticeably larger proportion of contributions from manufacturing and a slightly smaller proportion from nearly all other industries.

Tables 24 and 25 show figures of the number and amount of corporation subscriptions by industries to all chests for each year from 1920 to 1929. Chart 15 shows graphically the data for certain leading industries. There appears to have been a tendency for the proportionate number and amount of contributions from manufacturing to decrease, due quite possibly to the proportionate increase shown in other lines. The proportion of the number of corporation contributions that came from wholesale and retail

CHART 15

Per Cent of Total Number and of Total Amount of Corporation Contributions Received from Selected Industries, for All Community Chests Studied, 1920-1929.



trade showed a slight tendency to fall, while the proportion of amount of corporation contributions from this source showed a tendency first to rise and then to fall, ending in 1929 somewhat higher than in 1920 but lower than in any other year. The proportion of both the number and amount of contributions from chain stores showed a definite though gradual tendency to rise each year. Public utilities other than transportation, as well as banks and trust companies both evinced marked tendencies to rise in respect to the proportion of the amount of corporation contributions for which they were responsible. In respect to the proportion of the number of subscriptions from these two groups, both show an extremely slight tendency to increase over the ten year period.

Data of the number and amount of contributions from the various industries to the 13 chests having a continuous 10 year record are shown in Tables 26 and 27. Curves of leading industries appear in Chart 16. For these 13 chests, as for all chests, it appears that the relative number of contributions and the relative amount received from manufacturing has rather steadily decreased. So

TABLE 24
 NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EACH
 INDUSTRY TO ALL COMMUNITY CHESTS STUDIED, 1920-1929.

Industry	1929		1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture.....	61	.2	62	.2	57	.2	52	.2	44	.2
Mining and quarrying.....	356	1.0	356	1.1	359	1.2	283	1.1	204	.9
Manufacturing.....	14,794	43.5	13,988	43.7	13,354	44.1	11,690	44.4	9,774	44.7
Construction.....	1,413	4.2	1,311	4.1	1,245	4.1	1,091	4.1	896	4.1
Transportation and public utilities.....										
Railroads.....	37	.1	33	.1	29	.1	17	.1	11	.1
Water transportation.....	203	.6	181	.6	166	.5	140	.5	115	.5
Other transportation.....	549	1.6	537	1.7	514	1.7	448	1.7	386	1.8
Public utilities—other than transp.....	450	1.3	408	1.3	378	1.2	317	1.2	264	1.2
Retail and wholesale trade.....										
Chain stores.....	1,493	4.4	1,233	3.9	1,018	3.4	844	3.2	622	2.8
Other retail and wholesale trade.....	9,073	26.7	8,678	27.1	8,329	27.5	7,358	27.9	6,216	28.4
Service.....										
Amusements.....	266	.8	266	.8	241	.8	199	.8	177	.8
Other service.....	1,434	4.2	1,348	4.2	1,288	4.3	1,098	4.2	951	4.3
Finance.....										
Banks and trust companies.....	1,007	3.0	933	2.9	891	2.9	750	2.8	622	2.8
Insurance.....	259	.8	226	.7	206	.7	170	.6	128	.6
Other finance.....	2,582	7.6	2,418	7.6	2,226	7.3	1,878	7.1	1,463	6.7
Total from corporations.....	33,977	100.0	31,978	100.0	30,301	100.0	26,335	100.0	21,873	100.0
Number of community chests.....	129		124		119		109		94	
Industry	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture.....	32	.2	26	.2	11	.2	10	.2	3	.1
Mining and quarrying.....	167	1.0	64	.6	39	.6	29	.6	9	.3
Manufacturing.....	7,907	45.9	5,061	46.8	3,329	49.3	2,297	49.2	1,379	52.0
Construction.....	696	4.0	418	3.9	272	4.0	173	3.7	91	3.4
Transportation and public utilities.....										
Railroads.....	7	*	10	.1	6	.1	1	*	1	*
Water transportation.....	64	.4	34	.3	13	.2	6	.1	2	.1
Other transportation.....	278	1.6	169	1.6	84	1.2	56	1.2	32	1.2
Public utilities—other than transp.....	206	1.2	120	1.1	57	.8	38	.8	22	.8
Retail and wholesale trade.....										
Chain stores.....	437	2.5	256	2.4	139	2.1	93	2.0	47	1.8
Other retail and wholesale trade.....	4,920	28.6	3,122	28.9	1,822	27.0	1,317	28.2	741	27.9
Service.....										
Amusements.....	134	.8	87	.8	63	.9	50	1.1	30	1.1
Other service.....	720	4.2	450	4.2	281	4.2	160	3.4	79	3.0
Finance.....										
Banks and trust companies.....	505	2.9	331	3.1	219	3.2	160	3.4	79	3.0
Insurance.....	105	.6	74	.7	39	.6	28	.6	15	.6
Other finance.....	1,041	6.0	597	5.5	385	5.7	249	5.3	122	4.6
Total from corporations.....	17,219	100.0	10,819	100.0	6,759	100.0	4,667	100.0	2,652	100.0
Number of community chests.....	73		49		29		22		13	

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMMUNITY CHESTS 133

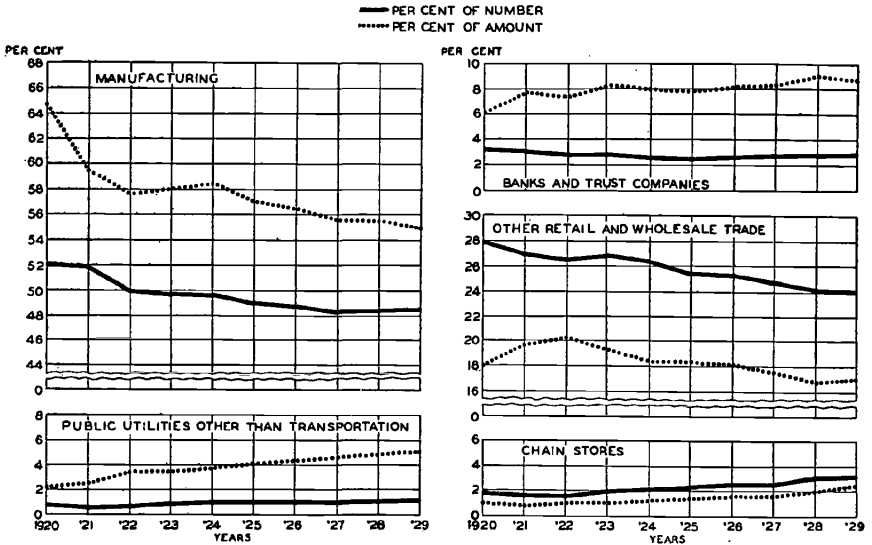
TABLE 25
 AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EACH
 INDUSTRY, TO ALL COMMUNITY CHESTS STUDIED, 1920-1929.

Industry	1929		1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Agriculture.....	\$ 9,577	1.0	\$ 8,938	1.1	\$ 8,656	1.1	\$ 7,542	1.1	\$ 6,517	1.1
Mining and quarrying.....	123,228	13.0	121,434	13.0	127,225	13.1	113,615	13.1	85,705	13.1
Manufacturing.....	6,112,576	47.2	5,855,334	47.7	5,822,997	49.0	5,209,138	48.4	4,504,507	49.8
Construction.....	241,839	1.9	225,867	1.8	222,679	1.9	203,746	1.9	162,342	1.8
Transportation and public utilities.....										
Railroads.....	38,175	3	36,250	3	44,018	4	36,840	3	20,650	2
Water transportation.....	85,071	7	92,290	8	58,916	5	70,886	6	70,955	7
Other transportation.....	85,030	7	79,882	7	78,774	7	71,682	7	56,837	7
Public utilities—other than transp.....	787,080	6.1	686,084	5.6	609,807	5.1	530,800	4.9	427,531	4.7
Retail and wholesale trade.....										
Chain stores.....	379,265	2.9	300,070	2.4	257,409	2.1	225,933	2.1	161,541	1.8
Other retail and wholesale trade.....	2,526,242	19.5	2,455,580	20.0	2,453,117	20.4	2,322,567	21.6	1,982,178	21.9
Services.....										
Amusements.....	80,704	6	77,479	6	75,280	6	61,752	6	57,866	6
Other service.....	256,861	2.0	249,362	2.0	238,920	2.0	222,810	2.1	180,699	2.0
Finance and trust companies.....	1,389,937	10.7	1,308,272	10.7	1,185,321	9.9	1,021,543	9.5	816,399	9.0
Insurance.....	189,360	1.5	154,974	1.4	154,360	1.3	130,444	1.2	99,738	1.1
Other finance.....	641,514	5.0	602,995	4.9	583,143	4.9	519,421	4.8	390,137	4.3
Total from corporations.....	\$12,954,769	100.0	\$12,265,850	100.0	\$12,015,222	100.0	\$10,757,339	100.0	\$9,042,012	100.0
Number of community chests.....	129		124		119		109		94	
Industry	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Percent
Agriculture.....	\$ 5,241	1.1	\$ 4,141	1.1	\$ 1,915	1.4	\$ 1,780	1.3	\$ 490	*
Mining and quarrying.....	85,077	11	30,047	6	13,725	4	7,835	5	4,950	2
Manufacturing.....	4,038,974	52.4	2,607,824	52.4	1,761,983	56.2	1,619,733	57.5	1,637,769	64.6
Construction.....	133,834	1.7	82,700	1.7	56,110	1.8	41,061	1.5	49,599	2.0
Transportation and public utilities.....										
Railroads.....	16,425	2	8,626	2	7,602	2	5,000	2	5,000	2
Water transportation.....	52,535	7	20,800	4	3,485	1	4,320	2	5,010	2
Other transportation.....	46,366	6	29,100	6	10,999	4	14,742	5	11,281	4
Public utilities—other than transp.....	327,833	4.3	210,402	4.2	106,915	3.4	77,248	2.7	56,503	2.2
Retail and wholesale trade.....										
Chain stores.....	123,623	1.6	70,318	1.4	40,098	1.3	30,248	1.1	24,647	1.0
Other retail and wholesale trade.....	1,654,429	21.5	1,139,610	22.9	673,979	21.5	597,647	21.2	457,350	18.0
Services.....										
Amusements.....	44,316	6	23,900	5	19,266	6	19,975	7	11,415	5
Other service.....	153,757	2.0	96,881	1.9	59,394	1.9	36,333	1.3	20,482	.8
Finance and trust companies.....	667,981	8.7	410,857	8.2	232,665	7.4	229,459	8.1	153,804	6.1
Insurance.....	82,226	1.1	59,243	1.2	50,190	1.6	47,250	1.7	26,400	1.0
Other finance.....	278,591	3.6	181,512	3.6	95,808	3.1	83,352	3.0	71,119	2.8
Total from corporations.....	\$7,711,208	100.0	\$4,975,961	100.0	\$3,134,134	100.0	\$2,815,983	100.0	\$2,535,819	100.0
Number of community chests.....	73		49		29		22		13	

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

CHART 16

Per Cent of Total Number and of Total Amount of Corporation Contributions Received from Selected Industries, for 13 Community Chests Reporting for Each Year, 1920-1929.



also has the proportionate number of contributions from wholesale and retail trade, and while the relative amount of subscriptions from this group rose in 1921 and 1922, it fell thereafter until 1928 but rose slightly in 1929. Both the proportionate number and amount from chain stores rose gradually. The proportion of amount of contributions from public utilities other than transportation rose steadily and the proportion of the number of contributions from this source rose very slightly. The percentage of the number of contributions from banks and trust companies showed on the whole a slight tendency to decrease while the proportion of the amount of contributions from this type of business showed a tendency to rise, but with occasional drops, one of which occurred in 1929. Part III will be devoted to a more detailed discussion of corporation contributions to community chests, by industries. Detailed figures of the contributions to each of the 129 community chests from corporations in the various industries appear in Appendix Table II.

TABLE 26

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF TOTAL, OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EACH INDUSTRY, TO 13 COMMUNITY CHESTS REPORTING FOR EACH YEAR, 1920-1929.

Industry	1929		1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture.....	6	.1	6	.1	7	.1	7	.2	6	.1
Mining and quarrying.....	22	.4	24	.5	27	.5	20	.4	21	.5
Manufacturing.....	2,487	48.5	2,432	48.4	2,416	48.3	2,242	48.8	2,229	49.0
Construction.....	227	4.4	234	4.7	238	4.8	213	4.6	198	4.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	*	*	4	.1	3	.1	2	*	1	*
Railroads.....	2	*	4	.1	3	.1	2	*	1	*
Water transportation.....	6	.1	6	.1	6	.1	5	.1	5	.1
Other transportation.....	85	1.7	82	1.6	70	1.4	67	1.5	65	1.4
Public utilities—other than transpntn.....	54	1.1	53	1.1	48	1.0	44	1.0	44	1.0
Retail and wholesale trade.....	164	3.2	151	3.0	127	2.5	113	2.5	101	2.2
Chain stores.....	1,233	24.0	1,211	24.1	1,236	24.7	1,160	25.3	1,158	25.4
Service.....	59	1.2	68	1.4	71	1.4	56	1.2	56	1.2
Amusements.....	209	4.1	201	4.0	195	3.9	183	4.0	198	4.4
Finance.....	142	2.8	135	2.7	137	2.7	120	2.6	110	2.4
Banks and trust companies.....	44	.9	37	.7	39	.8	33	.7	32	.7
Insurance.....	387	7.5	378	7.5	380	7.6	328	7.1	327	7.2
Other finance.....	5,127	100.0	5,022	100.0	5,000	100.0	4,593	100.0	4,551	100.0
Total from corporations.....										

Industry	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture.....	4	.1	5	.1	5	.1	3	.1	3	.1
Mining and quarrying.....	10	.2	17	.4	18	.5	20	.6	9	.3
Manufacturing.....	2,125	49.7	1,958	49.7	1,828	50.0	1,732	51.8	1,379	52.0
Construction.....	173	4.0	144	3.7	149	4.1	128	3.8	91	3.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	*	*	4	.1	3	.1	1	*	1	*
Railroads.....	1	*	4	.1	3	.1	1	*	1	*
Water transportation.....	4	.1	4	.1	3	.1	3	.1	2	.1
Other transportation.....	58	1.4	53	1.3	47	1.3	42	1.3	32	1.2
Public utilities—other than transpntn.....	43	1.0	34	.9	27	.7	20	.6	22	.8
Retail and wholesale trade.....	89	2.1	76	1.9	60	1.6	54	1.6	47	1.8
Chain stores.....	1,125	26.3	1,054	26.8	970	26.5	899	26.9	741	27.9
Other retail and wholesale trade.....	50	1.2	48	1.2	43	1.2	40	1.2	30	1.1
Amusements.....	170	4.0	149	3.8	146	3.9	107	3.2	79	3.0
Finance.....	107	2.5	110	2.8	100	2.7	99	3.0	79	3.1
Banks and trust companies.....	33	.8	31	.8	28	.8	25	.7	15	.6
Insurance.....	278	6.3	250	6.4	229	6.3	173	5.2	122	4.6
Other finance.....	4,279	100.0	3,937	100.0	3,656	100.0	3,346	100.0	2,652	100.0
Total from corporations.....										

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

TABLE 27

AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF TOTAL, OF CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EACH INDUSTRY, TO 13 COMMUNITY CHESTS REPORTING FOR EACH YEAR, 1920-1929.

Industry	1929		1928		1927		1926		1925	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Agriculture.....	\$ 940	*	\$ 930	*	\$ 905	*	\$ 775	*	\$ 1,220	*
Mining and quarrying.....	5,910	2	6,243	2	7,800	3	6,760	3	6,900	3
Manufacturing.....	1,539,606	55.0	1,528,352	55.5	1,450,062	55.9	1,363,316	56.5	1,325,455	57.3
Construction.....	50,753	1.8	50,050	1.8	47,664	1.8	44,301	1.8	38,732	1.7
Transportation and public utilities.....										
Railroads.....	3,550	.1	3,050	.1	2,850	.1	350	*	25	*
Water transportation.....	3,068	.1	3,068	.1	3,066	.1	2,981	.1	2,335	.1
Other transportation.....	11,748	.4	12,333	.4	10,795	.4	9,353	.4	10,827	.5
Public utilities—other than transpnt.	138,783	5.0	132,225	4.8	117,775	4.5	103,185	4.3	94,225	4.1
Retail and wholesale trade.....										
Chain stores.....	67,305	2.4	54,836	2.0	42,450	1.6	38,485	1.6	32,950	1.4
Other retail and wholesale trade.....	473,808	16.9	459,479	16.7	457,137	17.5	436,441	18.1	425,251	18.3
Service.....										
Amusements.....	19,482	.7	25,787	.9	26,111	1.0	22,353	.9	21,750	.9
Other service.....	50,335	1.8	49,612	1.8	42,605	1.6	41,351	1.7	41,550	1.8
Finance.....										
Banks and trust companies.....	243,737	8.7	248,184	9.0	216,129	8.3	194,673	8.1	179,818	7.8
Insurance.....	51,258	1.8	49,720	1.8	48,530	1.9	42,200	1.7	38,990	1.7
Other finance.....	138,909	5.0	130,333	4.7	134,448	5.2	106,507	4.4	99,662	4.3
Total from corporations.....	\$2,799,192	100.0	\$2,756,182	100.0	\$2,608,317	100.0	\$2,413,031	100.0	\$2,319,690	100.0

Industry	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Agriculture.....	\$ 470	*	\$ 410	*	\$ 510	*	\$ 490	*	\$ 490	*
Mining and quarrying.....	6,975	.3	6,575	.3	5,920	.3	6,115	.3	4,950	.2
Manufacturing.....	1,347,989	58.5	1,301,506	58.1	1,182,133	57.7	1,325,467	59.5	1,637,269	64.6
Construction.....	31,634	1.4	30,740	1.4	29,804	1.5	31,695	1.4	49,599	2.0
Transportation and public utilities.....										
Railroads.....	25	*	5,260	.2	5,077	.2	5,000	.2	5,000	.2
Water transportation.....	2,210	.1	2,210	.1	2,060	.1	4,125	.2	3,070	.2
Other transportation.....	10,075	.4	10,370	.5	7,394	.3	12,013	.5	11,281	.5
Public utilities—other than transpnt.	85,235	3.7	77,250	3.5	69,075	3.4	58,483	2.6	56,503	2.2
Retail and wholesale trade.....										
Chain stores.....	28,505	1.2	24,654	1.1	22,260	1.1	18,758	.8	24,647	1.0
Other retail and wholesale trade.....	422,306	18.3	432,412	19.3	415,253	20.3	439,448	19.7	457,350	18.0
Service.....										
Amusements.....	19,205	.8	14,625	.7	13,840	.7	15,260	.7	11,415	.5
Other service.....	40,846	1.8	34,958	1.6	32,339	1.6	28,671	1.3	20,482	.8
Finance.....										
Banks and trust companies.....	183,161	7.9	183,802	8.2	149,911	7.3	171,799	7.7	153,804	6.1
Insurance.....	36,085	1.6	36,250	1.3	36,975	1.8	37,200	1.7	26,400	1.0
Other finance.....	90,501	3.9	85,433	3.8	74,549	3.6	72,302	3.2	71,119	2.8
Total from corporations.....	\$2,305,172	100.0	\$2,238,545	100.0	\$2,047,920	100.0	\$2,226,826	100.0	\$2,535,819	100.0

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

SUMMARY

In brief compass, the findings of the analysis of the data of corporation contributions to 129 community chests, the total budgets of which comprised 83.6 per cent of the budgets of all community chests in the United States, in 1929, are these:—

(1) In 1929 the 129 chests received \$12,954,769 in corporation subscriptions, which represented 22.0 per cent of the total amount of \$58,801,872 raised by these chests. The 13 chests which reported data for the ten years 1920-1929 received in 1929 contributions of \$2,799,192 from corporations, which constituted 22.9 per cent of the total of \$12,239,352 received from all contributors by these 13.

(2) Considering the thirteen chests which reported data for 1920-1929, inclusive, it was seen that the total amounts raised increased 14.9 per cent, the amount of corporation contributions grew 10.4 per cent, the number of corporation subscriptions mounted 93.3 per cent, and the proportion of the total amount of contributions received from corporations fell from 23.8 per cent in 1920 to 22.9 per cent in 1929. The proportion was highest in 1921, when it was 24.4 per cent and lowest in 1926 when it was 22.2 per cent.

(3) The thirteen chests reporting data for 10 years received an increasing number of corporation subscriptions in each year from 1920 to 1929. The amount contributed by corporations was less in 1921 than in 1920 and less in 1922 than in 1921, after which a rise was shown each year. Not until 1927 did corporations contribute more to these 13 chests than in 1920, and by this time there were nearly twice as many corporation contributions as in the earlier year. The amount contributed by non-corporations was less in 1921, 1922 and 1923 than in each preceding year. From 1924 on, the amount contributed by non-corporations increased each year, and by 1926 had exceeded the figure for 1920.

(4) In 1929 the proportion of all subscriptions coming from corporations ranged from 1.9 per cent in Morristown, N. J. to 58.2 per cent in Pontiac, Mich. As might be expected, chests in industrial cities received a relatively large proportion of their funds from corporations, while chests in cities more residential in nature received a relatively small proportion of their subscriptions from corporations.

(5) A consideration of the sizes of the corporation contributions made to community chests in 1929 reveals that the chests received from corporations a relatively large number of small subscriptions and a relatively small number of large subscriptions.

The few large corporation contributions, however, constituted a very sizeable part of the total corporation contributions, as may be seen by the fact that in the case of 29 chests *4 per cent or less* of the number of corporation contributions accounted for 50 per cent of the amount of corporation contributions, that in the case of 89 chests, *10 per cent or less* of the number of corporation contributions, accounted for 50 per cent of the amount of corporation contributions and that in the case of 119 chests *16 per cent or less* of the number of corporation contributions accounted for 50 per cent of the amount of corporation contributions.

(6) An examination of the amounts contributed to the 129 chests in 1929 by corporations in the various industries shows that of all corporation contributions, which totalled \$12,954,769, manufacturing corporations accounted for \$6,112,576, or 47.2 per cent, retail and wholesale trade, \$2,905,507, or 22.4 per cent, banks and trust companies, \$1,389,937, or 10.7 per cent, public utilities other than transportation, \$787,680, or 6.1 per cent, insurance companies, \$189,360, or 1.5 per cent, and railroads, \$38,175, or 3 tenths of one per cent.