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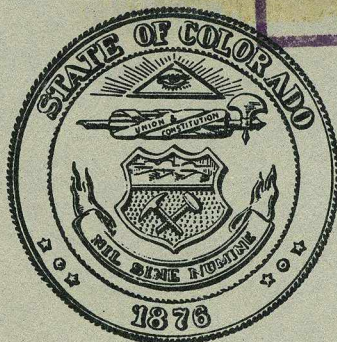


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THE BOARD OF STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE

STATE OF COLORADO

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FIFTH
BIENNIAL REPORT

1951 - 1953

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1951 — 1953

He who helps a child, helps humanity with a distinctness, an immediateness, which no other help in any other stage of human life can possibly give.

- - Phillips Brooks.

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COLORADO BOARD OF STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE

JOHN C. STODDARD, DIRECTOR

237 Capitol Building

Denver, Colorado

THE HONORABLE DAN THORNTON
Governor of Colorado
State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado

Dear Governor Thornton:

The Colorado Board of Standards of Child Care submits herewith this report of its work done during the biennium from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1953.

The report gives a brief summary of the progress made and of the number of children served.

Respectfully,

BOARD OF STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE

Rev. Canon Harry Watts,

Chairman

BOARD MEMBERS

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John R. Mulroy Chairman	Denver
Mrs. C. Walter Allen Vice-Chairman	Denver
Mr. Fritz Nagel Secretary	Denver
Mr. John A. Brown	La Junta
Dr. George J. Dwire	Colorado Springs
Mr. Dave Harlem	Denver
Mrs. Marguerite Juchem	Arvada
Mrs. Marie A. McMillen	Cheyenne Wells
Rev. Canon Harry Watts	Denver

OTHERS SERVING DURING THE BIENNIUM

SERVED UNTIL

Mrs. Nettie Freed	August 1951
Mrs. George Saunders	February 1952
Mr. Earl M. Kouns	July 1952
Mrs. Fred North	July 1952
Mrs. Louis Pollock	July 1952
Mrs. Eugene Revelle	July 1952
Dr. J. Burton Vasche	July 1952
Mrs. Jeanette Hargreaves	June 1953

FOREWORD

In Colorado we find many children living away from their own homes and cared for by persons other than members of their own families. There are also many children cared for during part of the day in day nurseries.

The State Legislature created the Board of Standards of Child Care for the purpose of protecting these minor children. Through licensing and enforcement of minimum standards a uniform improvement of standards in foster homes is encouraged. The basis for the licensing program was concern for children who were placed casually in undesirable homes. Any home which undertakes to keep children is expected to give them proper physical care and offer children adequate opportunities for normal development.

The Board has proceeded on the theory that minimum standards must first provide physical protection for foster children. There must be assurance that standards of fire and health protection are met. All foster care programs must have sufficient staff, adequate financing and dependable sponsorship. The Board has looked to the Attorney General's office for guidance in establishing enforceable standards.

The efforts of the Board are directed toward protecting foster children so they may grow into secure, independent, happy, and healthy adults, able to build and maintain a free world. The standards are prepared as a concise way of presenting basic elements for adequate protection.

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FUNCTION OF THE BOARD OF STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE

The Board of Standards of Child Care is composed of nine Colorado citizens, who serve without compensation. They are appointed by the Governor because of their interest in the protection of children.

The enabling act is Chapter 196, Session Laws of 1943. Under its provision, the Board establishes minimum standards for the conduct of boarding homes for children and for child placement agencies. The standards apply to the care of children under the age of 16 years, who are being cared for away from their own homes.

For the purpose of interpreting the standards, and rules and regulations, certain definitions were adopted:

1. A family foster home cares for not more than four children, either for full time or for part time.
2. An institutional foster home cares for more than four children.
3. Day nurseries and nursery schools provide group care during part of the day.
4. A child placement agency is a corporation, association or individual who places, or arranges for placement of a child or children in a foster home or in an adoption home.
5. A children's camp is a place where children live in organized groups under the care of supervisors who assume responsibility for the health, safety, recreational, and educational activities of children who are living temporarily away from their own homes.

During the biennium the Board members have worked at length on revision of the minimum standards. A new booklet of minimum standards for Institutional Foster Homes has been published.

In carrying out its responsibilities to children, the Board holds regular monthly meetings. These have been held the second Monday of each month. Occasionally the urgency of business requires a special meeting.

The office of the Board of Standards of Child Care is located at 237 Capitol Building. The paid staff includes a director, two office workers and two field workers, one of whom is added to the staff during the summer to inspect children's camps.

During the biennium the following were licensed:

1951-1952

Family Foster Homes	1044	2,385 Children
Institutional Foster Homes	20	1,575 "
Day Nurseries & Nursery Schools	55	1,470 "
Children's Camps	91	9,112 "
Child Placement Agencies	9	

1952-1953

Family Foster Homes	1083	2,519
Institutional Foster Homes	21	1,704
Day Nurseries & Nursery Schools	65	1,634
Children's Camps	96	9,680
Child Placement Agencies	9	

CHILD PLACEMENT AGENCIES

A child placement agency is an agency that receives children under the age of sixteen years for placement and places such children either temporarily or permanently in foster homes or adoptive homes.

All such agencies are required to have a responsible board of control, whose members must determine the policies and general purposes of the agency and must be responsible for the activities of the organization.

Annually the agency must submit a report to the Colorado Board of Standards of Child Care, showing its practices, procedures, and administrative policies, along with a statistical report of placement services.

FOSTER HOME PLACEMENTS

Most of the children under the protection of child-placement agencies are placed in foster homes for temporary care, while an effort is made to rehabilitate the family.

The agency recruits and selects the kind of home that will meet the needs of the child, and then assist the child and the foster parents to make the necessary adjustments for living together happily. There is no set rule for deciding which type of foster home will best meet the needs of an individual child. This is the important decision to be made by the child-placement agency, and to be put into effect for the benefit of the child.

The child-placement agency is also responsible for working out a satisfactory plan for the child before he is removed or dismissed from a foster home.

ADOPTION PLACEMENTS

Adoption is a very necessary and desirable custom, dating back to earliest times. At one time it was a

very simple process, but with our more complex society, it has become an involved procedure.

It is important that all interests be protected, the natural parent, the adoptive parent, and the child. Interest was once focused on the adoptive parents, their rights, and the sacrifices they were making for the child. Today, the emphasis has swung to the child and to protecting his interest above all others.

The child-placement agencies are the specialized groups, who must look at the total picture impartially, and try to determine in an objective manner what will be best for the child, and at the same time protect the interest of the natural parent, and the adoptive parents. This work requires a combination of natural ability, experience and training, to insure the future peace of mind and happiness of all concerned.

INSTITUTIONAL FOSTER HOMES

It is surprising to note that there are more institutional homes for children than the 20 listed for the last biennium. This may be partially due to the large concentration of our population in the urban centers and to unstable economic conditions and the impact on family life.

Some children are under institutional care because of the scarcity of family homes. Many others are in institutional care because this type of care is best suited to their needs. This includes adolescents, the child unable to accept foster family relationships, the child whose parents cannot accept the foster family placements, the child requiring only temporary care during a family emergency, the child who is in conflict with adults in general, the child who has been isolated and needs the opportunity of group living and the child who needs observation and treatment.

The members of the Board of Standards of Child Care appreciate the valuable service furnished by the institutional foster homes. Each institution should have a continuing self-evaluation of its program of services to children to determine whether or not the needs of the children and the needs of the community are being met.

During the biennium the health programs in several institutions have been significantly improved. This is important because in many cases, the children's health has been neglected before they come to the institution.

Mention should again be made of the many civic groups who have contributed so much to the educational and recreational programs for the children. Credit should also be given the many women volunteers, who regularly sew, mend, and give individual care in the institutional homes.

The twenty-one institutional homes are:

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Asbury Manor
2535 E. Asbury
Denver, Colorado | 30 boys
8-14 years |
| 2. Belleview College
Westminster,
Colorado | 100 boys &
girls
9-16 years |
| 3. Byers for School Boys
64 West Alameda
Denver, Colorado | 40 boys
6-16 years |
| 4. Christian Home for Children
6 West Cheyenne Road
Colorado Springs, Colorado | 56 boys &
girls
1-16 years |
| 5. Colorado Christian Home
4325 W. 29th Avenue
Denver, Colorado | 88 boys &
girls
2-16 years |

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| 6. | Denver Orphan's Home
1501 Albion
Denver, Colorado | 100 boys &
girls
2-12 years |
| 7. | Edelweiss Lodge
Golden,
Colorado | 10 children
4-14 years |
| 8. | Holland Hall for Girls
6925 E. 8th Avenue
Denver, Colorado | 10 girls
6-16 years |
| 9. | House of the Good Shepherd
1401 S. Colorado Boulevard
Denver, Colorado | 180 girls
13-16 years |
| 10. | Infant of Prague Nursery
3220 W. 27th Avenue
Denver, Colorado | 44 boys &
girls
Inf. - 2 years |
| 11. | Lincoln Home
2713 N. Grand Avenue
Pueblo, Colorado | 12 boys &
girls
2-16 years |
| 12. | McClelland Home
415 E. Abriendo
Pueblo, Colorado | 56 children
2-12 years |
| 13. | Midwest Children's Home
Longmont,
Colorado | 20 boys &
girls
2-16 years |
| 14. | Mt. St. Vincent's Home
W. 42nd at Lowell
Denver, Colorado | 125 boys &
girls
2-14 years |
| 15. | Myron Stratton Home
Box 2000
Colorado Springs, Colorado | 85 boys &
girls
6-16 years |

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|--|--------------------------------|
| 16. Jewish National Home for Asthmatic Children
3447 W. 19th Avenue
Denver, Colorado | 116 boys & girls
5-16 years |
| 17. Number Nine Pearl
#9 Pearl Street
Denver, Colorado | 24 boys
12-16 years |
| 18. Queen of Heaven Home
4825 Federal Boulevard
Denver, Colorado | 200 girls
1-16 years |
| 19. Sacred Heart Home
2415 Sprague Avenue
Pueblo, Colorado | 140 boys & girls
2-16 years |
| 20. St. Clara's Home
3800 W. 29th Avenue
Denver, Colorado | 197 children
2-16 years |
| 21. Laradon Hall for Exceptional Children
3129 Federal Boulevard
Denver, Colorado | 100 boys
4-14 years |

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FAMILY FOSTER HOME

The family foster home is one which cares for not more than four children who are not closely related to the foster family. It offers the nearest substitute for the child's own home, after his home is disrupted by separation, divorce, death or illness.

For many children, who must leave their own homes, foster family care offers the most favorable conditions for normal development, if the child is capable of forming new family relationships. The licensed homes cover a wide range of family patterns, personalities, nationalities, religions, cultural and economic levels.

Many foster parents are not motivated by the financial returns they receive. Devotion and personal sacrifice are often demonstrated in foster homes. A joy in the companionship of children is common in all economic groups. However, there are always persons who will exploit and take advantage of children, and this is especially true when boarding children becomes a profitable business.

It is a long, difficult task, to be a good foster parent, and often takes years of work, courage and sacrifice, but the most worthwhile things are not done in a hurry. It is especially difficult if a child has been mistreated and has learned to distrust people. The very young child is apt to respond quickly to kindness and affection, but an older child often has resentment over not having a home of his own. He needs someone he can learn to trust and who will not let him down. To gain his confidence requires endless patience, but it is satisfying work if one appreciates human values and is not expecting gratitude from the child.

In 1951-1952, there were 1044 foster homes licensed to care for 2385 children. In 1952-1953, there were 1083 family foster homes licensed to care for 2519 children.

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CHILDREN'S CAMPS

The licensing of Children's Camps by the State of Colorado assures parents of the continued maintenance of minimum standards for the protection of the children.

Parents sending children to camp, are anxious to know that the children will have adequate physical protection in the area of sanitation, nutrition, fire protection and safety. They are also concerned about a good program for recreation, development and training.

About one-fourth of the camps are operated by youth organizations. These include the Scouts, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., 4-H Clubs, Camp Fire Girls, Job's Daughters and Young Life. This group emphasizes character development, leadership, cooperation, teamwork, appreciation of nature, camp crafts, and beneficial use of leisure time.

More than a third of the camps are operated by churches, which emphasize religious training, at the same time providing an interesting recreational program. These camps offer a summer vacation at a low cost to a large number of children.

Another third of the camps are operated by individuals who enroll children from all over the United States. These camps offer an extensive and varied recreational program. Development of skills, such as riding, dancing, archery, and swimming, is important in these camps. Development of new friendships and learning good sportsmanship are good features.

Several camps are operated principally for underprivileged children. Three camps are operated by orphanages as part of their summer recreational program. One camp is operated for handicapped children.

DAY NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS

A day nursery is operated for the purpose of providing group care for children away from their own homes during the day. The age group is usually from two years to five years, inclusive, and in most cases, the mothers of the children are working.

The number of day nurseries and nursery schools has increased by a large percentage during this biennium. This is undoubtedly due to increased defense production and the employment of many women. At such times, nurseries become a necessity instead of being merely something nice for children. The increase in day care is also due to crowded living conditions and to the increased cost of living. More mothers work to provide a better standard of living for the family.

The day nursery provides a good environment for the child and peace of mind for the mother who works. The child benefits through the guidance and the new experience provided. He learns to understand people and how to work with them, and he develops a more helpful attitude.

There are several standards relating to housing and equipment. Health and safety are stressed and the premises must be kept in a sanitary and safe condition. Nutritious lunches must be served and naps and rest periods must be provided for.

It is important that personnel have a sympathetic understanding of children; that they are able to secure their co-operation and confidence, and at the same time handle them with firmness and consistency. Children must never be left without the supervision of a responsible adult. The number of staff members required depends upon the hours of operation, the ages and number of children, and the objectives of the supporting group.

The daily schedule must provide for training in good personal and health habits, development of simple skills, and

considerable time for free play with a choice of constructive toys and play equipment. Indoor and outdoor play space are important. Schedules should be flexible, and should provide for the child's need for quiet and for vigorous activities.

A nursery school is an adaptation of the day nursery to the play-school, and provides a planned educational program for children from two to five years of age. More emphasis is placed on having the teachers trained and experienced in the field of education. Most nursery schools operate during the morning only and do not provide lunches and do not provide cots for naps.

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF HOMES AND AGENCIES LICENSED

July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952

		Total Number of Children
I.	FAMILY FOSTER HOMES	
a.	Inspected by the Board of Standards of Child Care	485
b.	Inspected by the State Depart- ment of Public Welfare	303
c.	Inspected by the Colorado Children's Home	25
d.	Certified by Catholic Charities of Denver	48
e.	Certified by Children's Aid Society	76
f.	Certified by Jewish Family and Children's Service	1
g.	Certified by Catholic Charities of Pueblo	2
h.	Certified by Family Service of Pueblo	4
SUB-TOTALS		1, 044 Homes
		2, 385 Children
II.	INSTITUTIONAL FOSTER HOMES	20
III.	DAY NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS	55
IV.	CHILDREN'S CAMPS	91
V.	CHILD PLACEMENT AGENCIES	9
GRAND TOTALS		1, 218 Homes
		Indeterminate 14, 542 Child- ren

STATISTICAL REPORT
OF
HOMES AND AGENCIES LICENSED
July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953

		Total Number of Children
I. FAMILY FOSTER HOMES		
a. Inspected by the Board of Standards of Child Care	623	1,574
b. Inspected by the State Depart- ment of Public Welfare	314	665
c. Inspected by the Colorado Children's Home	12	12
d. Certified by Catholic Charities of Denver	53	111
e. Certified by Children's Aid Society	68	128
f. Certified by Jewish Family and Children's Service	4	6
g. Certified by Catholic Charities of Pueblo	3	6
h. Certified by Family Service of Pueblo	6	17
SUB-TOTALS	<u>1,083</u>	<u>2,519</u>
II. INSTITUTIONAL FOSTER HOMES	21	1,704
III. NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS	65	1,634
IV. CHILDREN'S CAMPS	96	9,680
V. CHILD PLACEMENT AGENCIES	<u>10</u>	Indeterminate
GRAND TOTALS	<u>1,275</u>	<u>15,537</u>

BOARD OF STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE
237 State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952

	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Personal Services	\$ 13,272.50	\$ 11,334.49
Maintenance & Operation	2,800.00	2,633.35
Retirement	<u>663.63</u>	<u>532.36</u>
TOTALS	\$ 16,736.13	\$ 14,500.20

July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953

Personal Service	\$ 12,962.50	\$ 10,750.12
Maintenance & Operation	3,000.00	2,206.19
Retirement	<u>628.13</u>	<u>433.63</u>
TOTALS	\$ 16,590.63	\$ 13,389.94
