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# Colorado

# State Department of Public Welfare

## Quarterly Bulletin

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Vol. 4

April Through September, 1940

Nos. 2 and 3

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COLORADO  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
State Capitol Annex  
Denver, Colorado



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## **ALFRED G. BROWN**

Member

### **Colorado State Board of Public Welfare**

Mr. Alfred G. Brown was appointed to the membership of the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare by Governor Ralph L. Carr in February, 1940. Mr. Brown is an active leader in civic and welfare development and has devoted a great deal of time to various phases of these interests; he has rendered invaluable services to his community in past years as president of the Denver Community Chest and as president of the Denver Council of Social Agencies. Mr. Brown was born and reared in Iowa, where he attended the University of Iowa. After teaching school for a period of two years, he accepted a position as a salesman in Rochester, New York. During the World War he served as Captain in the 349th Infantry and as Major in the 2nd Infantry of the United States Army. At the present time he is Lieutenant Colonel of the Infantry Reserve Corps.

Mr. Brown was employed as security salesman and manager of the Denver office of an investment banking company for a number of years and subsequently organized an investment company which he served as vice president and director for one year. Since that time he has been president and a director of the firm. He is also connected with other business concerns as an officer or director. Mr. Brown is actively interested in Y. M. C. A. work and serves this organization as a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and as a member of the Denver Y. M. C. A. Board of Directors. His diverse interests, many of which are of a welfare nature, afford a background of executive ability, keen judgment, and understanding—qualities which contribute greatly to the successful administration of the public welfare program.

**COLORADO  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

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**Honorable Ralph L. Carr, Governor**

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**Table 1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, STATE PUBLIC WELFARE FUND**  
**April 1, 1940, to June 30, 1940**

BALANCE APRIL 1, 1940.....	\$1,871,496.00
RECEIPTS:	
Sales Tax .....	\$1,736,440.80
Liquor Taxes.....	613,115.47
Use Tax .....	96,143.69
Inheritance Tax (10%).....	26,601.30
Incorporation Fees (10%).....	242.34
Recoveries .....	6,501.29
License Fees, Cities and Towns (Liquor).....	132,238.44
Appropriation—Unemployable Relief.....	487,182.64
Appropriation—Tuberculosis Fund.....	12,500.00
Federal Grants-in-Aid.....	1,740,299.29
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	937.97
	4,852,203.23
TOTAL BALANCE AND RECEIPTS.....	\$6,723,699.23
EXPENDITURES:	
Old Age Pensions (including burials).....	\$3,719,352.65
Aid to Dependent Children.....	393,202.39
Aid to the Blind (including burials and treatment).....	42,019.36
Child Welfare Services—State Expense.....	4,620.64
Child Welfare Services—Federal Expense .....	5,241.12
Allotments for Unemployable Relief.....	462,823.50
Distribution of Surplus Commodities.....	21,811.11
Sponsorship of WPA Projects.....	39,041.09
Tuberculosis Expense.....	13,588.89
State Administrative Expense.....	48,867.70
State's Share of County Administrative Expense.....	178,046.64
Transfers to General Fund.....	**348,512.24
Miscellaneous Expenditures .....	2,858.43
	5,279,985.76
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1940.....	*\$1,443,713.47

\*Includes \$1,274,611.28 in Old Age Pension Fund.

\*\*This amount represents the remainder of the fifteen per cent (15%) of Sales, Liquor, and Use Taxes after the appropriation for Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Child Welfare Services, and Emergency and Contingent Fund are met, which is transferred to the General Fund to partially meet the appropriation for General Relief.

Table 2.

## STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES

April, May, and June, 1940

Counties	Unemployable Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Welfare Administration	Tuberculosis Aid	Total
Adams .....	\$ 8,050.50	\$ 53,450.21	\$ 270.00	\$ 4,930.31	\$ 2,186.85	\$ 107.71	\$ 68,995.58
Alamosa .....	3,568.00	21,347.01	309.38	1,821.75	980.24	.....	28,026.38
Arapahoe .....	9,297.50	99,620.98	952.50	13,900.68	4,522.28	228.70	128,522.64
Archuleta .....	1,334.75	15,951.51	.....	811.50	886.80	.....	18,984.56
Baca .....	2,923.50	29,846.31	.....	2,192.25	1,770.07	.....	36,732.13
Bent .....	2,591.00	29,114.21	315.00	1,758.00	1,954.88	117.00	35,850.09
Boulder .....	11,667.25	117,357.09	1,002.76	10,768.55	6,001.11	1,912.70	148,709.46
Chaffee .....	4,500.00	33,420.76	540.00	3,231.75	1,402.99	.....	43,095.50
Cheyenne .....	1,800.00	16,266.11	218.25	1,103.62	768.11	.....	20,156.09
Clear Creek .....	1,726.00	9,850.36	258.75	1,421.25	456.54	.....	13,712.90
Conejos .....	4,391.00	43,161.49	416.25	2,310.00	1,623.45	.....	51,902.19
Costilla .....	3,874.75	26,592.88	369.00	900.55	1,591.01	.....	33,328.19
Crowley .....	1,334.75	20,350.65	103.50	1,458.75	858.22	147.68	24,253.55
Custer .....	914.50	11,594.77	472.50	693.00	743.10	.....	14,417.87
Delta .....	4,166.75	63,220.97	937.14	7,236.88	2,800.07	217.98	78,579.79
Denver .....	162,230.00	1,010,577.50	9,003.30	118,823.58	45,429.69	1,695.92	1,347,759.99
Dolores .....	615.50	5,990.46	.....	759.36	473.71	.....	7,839.03
Douglas .....	900.00	10,217.00	157.50	1,780.13	631.63	37.13	13,723.39
Eagle .....	2,116.50	14,112.61	.....	2,064.93	878.59	.....	19,172.63
Elbert .....	1,064.00	18,621.79	67.50	1,527.38	1,152.87	.....	22,433.54
El Paso .....	21,737.50	208,151.12	2,621.16	15,615.82	8,564.93	1,165.19	257,855.72
Fremont .....	13,398.50	91,982.29	1,092.76	7,859.73	2,337.71	350.31	117,021.30
Garfield .....	2,761.00	42,335.36	678.00	4,219.50	2,315.70	107.23	52,416.79
Gilpin .....	854.25	6,062.77	.....	949.50	509.75	.....	8,376.27
Grand .....	1,396.50	7,422.37	123.75	445.50	470.88	.....	9,859.00
Gunnison .....	2,578.75	13,787.00	61.89	1,541.25	970.67	.....	18,939.56
Hinsdale .....	225.00	982.47	.....	33.75	166.74	.....	1,407.96
Huerfano .....	16,271.00	76,716.23	975.00	5,895.75	4,547.90	.....	104,405.88
Jackson .....	150.25	3,444.34	.....	515.25	207.50	.....	4,317.34
Jefferson .....	9,030.50	85,239.80	1,481.25	13,106.16	4,207.56	452.23	113,517.50
Kiowa .....	1,935.75	14,980.18	65.72	1,282.50	1,171.91	.....	19,436.06
Kit Carson .....	3,375.00	43,997.24	255.75	3,611.11	1,655.19	.....	52,894.29
Lake .....	2,772.50	12,912.40	123.75	1,614.00	667.11	73.87	18,163.63
La Plata .....	4,921.00	54,134.93	851.62	4,151.49	2,045.06	135.04	66,239.14
Larimer .....	15,837.00	137,659.51	1,132.50	12,239.36	7,615.85	704.67	175,188.89
Las Animas .....	18,725.00	133,733.86	2,359.50	11,639.17	8,359.88	357.62	175,175.03
Lincoln .....	2,410.25	26,681.22	355.50	2,429.25	1,300.22	350.15	33,526.59
Logan .....	4,856.25	48,778.70	964.50	5,338.50	2,075.01	360.50	62,373.46
Mesa .....	3,570.25	97,999.57	804.83	5,489.29	4,159.95	604.11	112,628.00
Mineral .....	301.25	2,048.97	.....	191.25	118.05	.....	2,659.52
Moffat .....	1,729.75	15,455.03	67.50	1,680.75	609.66	65.56	19,608.25
Montezuma .....	3,001.25	29,755.13	494.81	3,480.89	1,138.73	221.08	38,091.89
Montrose .....	3,433.75	57,545.75	307.50	2,883.34	1,642.68	.....	65,813.02
Morgan .....	5,175.00	61,028.38	516.00	7,752.00	1,836.16	.....	76,307.54
Otero .....	9,243.25	76,433.33	1,246.68	8,431.50	4,544.82	395.81	100,295.39
Ouray .....	1,052.50	8,424.10	180.00	898.50	299.22	.....	10,854.32
Park .....	780.25	8,393.37	.....	731.42	568.02	.....	10,473.06
Phillips .....	1,649.00	18,215.32	45.00	1,677.00	456.64	.....	22,042.96
Pitkin .....	1,168.50	10,200.40	37.50	708.75	519.28	.....	12,634.43
Prowers .....	4,857.00	48,562.61	657.98	9,359.06	3,095.91	741.52	67,274.08
Pueblo .....	27,911.75	205,710.37	3,177.75	20,577.50	11,957.63	475.78	269,810.78
Rio Blanco .....	871.00	9,830.43	.....	1,084.50	511.20	.....	12,297.13
Rio Grande .....	2,518.50	34,002.51	271.86	2,029.50	1,397.88	.....	40,220.25
Routt .....	3,613.00	28,082.36	457.08	3,519.00	1,129.55	.....	36,800.99
Saguache .....	1,106.00	20,877.87	135.00	1,491.00	797.56	.....	24,407.43
San Juan .....	402.75	3,874.00	.....	319.50	347.25	.....	4,943.50
San Miguel .....	558.25	8,477.68	270.00	348.75	495.99	.....	10,150.67
Sedgwick .....	1,363.75	15,233.28	.....	1,490.25	525.59	67.15	18,680.02
Summit .....	585.00	6,209.85	.....	189.00	500.97	.....	7,484.82
Teller .....	2,341.50	22,548.84	591.75	1,479.00	863.40	9.50	27,833.99
Washington .....	2,791.50	30,267.54	315.00	4,153.34	1,445.32	.....	38,972.70
Weld .....	26,451.00	182,764.03	2,381.61	29,031.83	10,362.85	1,336.44	252,327.76
Yuma .....	4,045.50	43,049.95	326.25	4,708.50	2,182.91	110.32	54,423.43
TOTALS .....	\$462,823.50	\$3,704,657.13	\$ 40,820.08	\$ 385,687.23	\$ 177,809.00	\$ 12,548.90	\$4,784,345.84

**Table 3.**  
**STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO COUNTIES FOR WELFARE PURPOSES**  
**July, August, and September, 1940**

Counties	Unemploy- able Relief	Old Age Pensions	Aid to the Blind	Aid to Dependent Children	Public Wel- fare Admin- istration	Tuberculosis Aid	Total
Adams .....	\$ 7,842.00	\$ 58,187.60	\$ 394.91	\$ 4,841.75	\$ 2,133.00	\$ 108.59	\$ 73,507.85
Alamosa .....	4,131.40	24,252.03	258.75	2,449.50	1,039.68	.....	32,131.36
Arapahoe .....	8,980.00	107,401.40	945.00	14,891.43	4,513.32	219.96	136,951.11
Archuleta .....	1,197.50	17,214.21	.....	831.75	882.86	.....	20,126.32
Baca .....	2,963.70	31,202.57	.....	1,881.00	1,640.82	.....	37,688.09
Bent .....	2,110.80	31,612.97	311.25	1,689.00	2,004.28	.....	37,728.30
Boulder .....	11,434.00	128,979.24	935.06	10,894.48	6,089.23	1,389.11	159,721.12
Chaffee .....	4,490.00	36,929.45	540.00	3,315.00	1,379.29	.....	46,653.74
Cheyenne .....	1,796.00	18,126.09	229.50	1,071.56	759.94	.....	21,983.09
Clear Creek .....	1,571.50	10,397.10	258.75	1,353.75	402.24	.....	13,983.34
Conejos .....	3,369.00	45,914.53	416.25	2,853.25	1,699.43	87.56	54,340.02
Costilla .....	4,176.50	29,367.18	369.00	900.55	1,698.06	.....	36,511.29
Crowley .....	1,242.70	22,386.05	103.50	1,433.25	859.50	72.58	26,097.58
Custer .....	808.00	13,146.72	472.50	697.50	755.67	.....	15,880.39
Delta .....	3,144.00	69,707.63	853.16	5,346.58	2,822.61	206.62	82,080.60
Denver .....	174,715.10	1,108,208.83	9,223.28	131,835.90	46,796.11	1,447.11	1,472,226.33
Dolores .....	583.70	6,657.06	75.00	736.88	565.18	.....	8,617.82
Douglas .....	898.00	11,314.00	198.00	1,760.62	611.69	129.60	14,911.91
Eagle .....	1,945.70	14,501.02	.....	2,074.87	920.73	.....	19,442.32
Elbert .....	883.20	20,004.79	67.50	1,429.50	1,241.05	.....	23,626.04
El Paso .....	22,450.00	228,831.62	2,421.56	17,502.88	8,134.68	1,009.22	280,349.96
Fremont .....	12,349.10	100,484.22	1,047.39	7,679.68	2,470.73	133.12	124,164.24
Garfield .....	2,679.10	46,055.25	649.88	4,183.50	2,389.53	115.53	56,072.79
Gilpin .....	569.00	6,828.43	.....	840.00	494.19	.....	8,731.62
Grand .....	1,347.00	8,495.30	123.75	409.50	362.91	.....	10,738.46
Gunnison .....	2,350.60	14,587.67	61.89	1,561.41	952.09	.62	19,514.28
Hinsdale .....	224.50	912.05	.....	33.75	108.00	.....	1,278.30
Huerfano .....	14,561.70	83,369.50	916.50	6,568.50	4,701.90	.....	110,118.10
Jackson .....	104.60	3,648.86	.....	605.25	220.50	.....	4,579.21
Jefferson .....	9,308.40	93,417.13	1,341.29	12,839.04	4,218.44	281.13	121,405.43
Kiowa .....	1,676.00	16,038.67	65.73	1,352.25	1,189.20	.....	20,321.85
Kit Carson.....	3,143.00	47,664.34	241.12	3,281.47	1,753.29	.....	56,083.22
Lake .....	2,589.00	13,662.95	123.75	1,791.75	625.11	80.88	18,873.44
La Plata .....	5,402.10	59,504.85	810.75	3,981.91	2,016.83	147.49	71,863.93
Larimer .....	15,865.00	152,239.96	963.75	13,134.75	7,470.48	666.51	190,340.45
Las Animas .....	19,530.00	145,172.36	2,442.00	12,236.25	7,865.25	554.82	187,800.68
Lincoln .....	1,945.00	28,691.58	423.00	2,183.25	1,145.32	330.83	34,718.98
Logan .....	4,789.00	52,799.64	1,067.25	4,383.17	2,155.23	425.38	65,619.67
Mesa .....	3,592.00	107,329.70	847.57	5,861.03	3,906.69	991.21	122,528.20
Mineral .....	389.20	2,386.46	.....	187.08	101.25	.....	3,063.99
Moffat .....	1,601.80	16,900.64	90.00	1,652.10	639.93	6.00	20,890.47
Montezuma .....	2,574.20	33,604.43	405.00	3,681.80	1,308.10	220.13	41,793.66
Montrose .....	3,277.10	62,128.40	371.25	2,938.13	1,650.31	.....	70,365.19
Morgan .....	5,523.00	66,420.26	405.00	7,393.13	2,210.92	.....	81,952.31
Otero .....	9,175.00	83,575.93	1,046.79	9,241.50	4,334.03	400.07	107,773.32
Ouray .....	942.90	9,327.28	135.00	841.50	297.00	.....	11,543.68
Park .....	673.60	9,130.26	.....	708.00	570.24	.....	11,082.10
Phillips .....	1,616.30	20,210.17	45.00	1,696.50	447.30	.....	24,015.27
Pitkin .....	1,197.20	11,148.85	18.00	830.25	515.13	.....	13,709.43
Prowers .....	4,953.10	53,497.52	472.50	8,225.13	2,827.95	661.40	70,637.60
Pueblo .....	28,377.50	225,130.41	3,208.36	22,417.75	11,643.50	249.73	291,027.25
Rio Blanco.....	778.30	10,717.07	.....	1,156.50	544.62	.....	13,196.49
Rio Grande.....	2,663.60	37,068.87	305.62	1,970.00	1,394.50	.....	43,402.59
Routt .....	3,487.50	29,642.05	413.73	3,588.75	1,436.67	.....	38,568.70
Saguache .....	838.00	23,157.66	135.00	1,383.00	867.07	.....	26,380.73
San Juan.....	404.20	4,246.00	.....	282.00	348.75	.....	5,280.95
San Miguel.....	509.00	9,202.68	270.00	327.00	453.15	.....	10,761.83
Sedgwick .....	1,062.80	15,943.34	.....	1,622.25	519.71	37.10	19,185.20
Summit .....	524.00	6,885.96	.....	148.50	593.61	.....	8,152.07
Teller .....	2,335.00	23,818.69	591.75	1,624.50	873.27	5.87	29,249.08
Washington .....	2,844.10	32,621.26	202.50	3,932.24	1,327.55	.....	40,927.65
Weld .....	26,940.00	200,848.15	2,344.12	29,649.03	10,023.44	1,612.89	271,417.63
Yuma .....	4,145.60	47,032.38	393.75	4,695.75	2,248.38	74.87	58,590.73
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>\$469,590.90</b>	<b>\$4,049,889.27</b>	<b>\$ 40,051.96</b>	<b>\$ 402,909.85</b>	<b>\$ 178,171.44</b>	<b>\$ 11,665.93</b>	<b>\$5,152,279.35</b>



**Table 5. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN STATES WITH PLANS APPROVED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,\* BY STATES**  
**June, 1940**

Social Security Board Region and State	Number of Recipients	Amount of Obligations Incurred for Payments to Recipients <sup>1</sup>	Average Amount Per Recipient	Number of Recipients Per 1,000 Estimated Population 65 Years and Over <sup>2</sup>
TOTAL .....	1,973,452	\$39,666,114	\$20.10	<sup>3</sup> 249
<b>REGION I:</b>				
Connecticut .....	17,148	461,479	26.91	147
Maine .....	13,884	295,252	21.27	161
Massachusetts .....	86,005	2,445,092	28.43	261
New Hampshire.....	5,785	123,961	21.43	109
Rhode Island .....	6,772	132,123	19.51	150
Vermont .....	5,442	87,033	15.99	140
<b>REGION II:</b>				
New York.....	118,702	3,034,164	25.56	150
<b>REGION III:</b>				
Delaware .....	2,686	30,499	11.35	128
New Jersey.....	31,145	645,002	20.71	125
Pennsylvania .....	98,218	2,166,482	22.06	158
<b>REGION IV:</b>				
District of Columbia.....	3,353	85,502	25.50	80
Maryland .....	18,516	327,274	17.68	174
North Carolina.....	35,694	361,820	10.14	253
Virginia .....	17,438	171,211	9.82	115
West Virginia.....	17,816	247,461	13.89	234
<b>REGION V:</b>				
Kentucky .....	48,734	425,947	8.74	263
Michigan .....	73,302	1,238,610	16.90	251
Ohio .....	122,885	2,863,406	23.30	254
<b>REGION VI:</b>				
Illinois .....	138,291	2,898,476	20.96	276
Indiana .....	66,255	1,193,222	18.01	229
Wisconsin .....	51,545	1,153,754	22.38	234
<b>REGION VII:</b>				
Alabama .....	19,940	186,517	9.35	181
Florida .....	35,222	423,180	12.01	371
Georgia .....	28,243	225,948	8.00	217
Mississippi .....	21,510	178,625	8.30	239
South Carolina.....	19,796	163,071	8.24	320
Tennessee .....	40,303	406,087	10.08	299
<b>REGION VIII:</b>				
Iowa .....	55,109	1,153,208	20.93	252
Minnesota .....	62,908	1,350,743	21.47	323
Nebraska .....	27,784	458,693	16.51	284
North Dakota .....	8,822	148,054	16.78	245
South Dakota .....	14,752	290,574	19.70	351
<b>REGION IX:</b>				
Arkansas .....	19,755	149,490	7.57	247
Kansas .....	27,147	529,651	19.51	225
Missouri .....	92,032	1,481,078	16.09	295
Oklahoma .....	72,739	1,288,591	17.72	611
<b>REGION X:</b>				
Louisiana .....	31,882	379,400	11.90	452
New Mexico .....	4,483	64,792	14.45	310
Texas .....	118,380	1,220,861	10.31	415
<b>REGION XI:</b>				
Arizona .....	8,136	225,318	27.69	479
<b>Colorado</b> .....	<b>41,152</b>	<b>1,388,838</b>	<b>33.75</b>	<b>508</b>
Idaho .....	8,933	196,471	21.99	308
Montana .....	12,175	220,000	18.07	393
Utah .....	13,639	289,339	21.21	505
Wyoming .....	3,403	80,694	23.71	341
<b>REGION XII:</b>				
California .....	141,792	5,381,705	37.95	308
Nevada .....	2,272	60,305	26.54	379
Oregon .....	19,173	409,902	21.38	228
Washington .....	39,128	863,916	22.08	313
<b>TERRITORIES:</b>				
Alaska .....	1,457	40,877	28.06	364
Hawaii .....	1,769	22,416	12.67	177

\*Source: "Social Security Bulletin," Vol. 3, No. 8, page 48.

<sup>1</sup>From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration.

<sup>2</sup>Population as of July 1, 1938, estimated with advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3</sup>Adjustments have been made for grants covering 2 or more eligible individuals for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii.

<sup>4</sup>Includes \$119,788 incurred for direct payments to 3,582 persons 60 but under 65 years of age, and \$200 for burial payments to persons 60 but under 65. Rate per 1,000 excludes these recipients.

# Old Age Pensions

The average monthly payment received by Old Age Pension recipients in Colorado exceeded the average for the United States as a whole in every month of the six-month period from April 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940. The Old Age Assistance data by states for June, 1940, in Table 5, show that Colorado's average payment of \$33.75 was exceeded only by California, and was \$13.65 more than the average of the United States. Slightly more than one-half of the population 65 years of age and over in Colorado were shown to be recipients of Old Age Pension; Oklahoma, with 611 recipients per 1,000 population 65 years or more, was the only state with a higher ratio.

The sources of Old Age Assistance funds during 1939 in the states with plans approved by the Social Security Board are presented in the accompanying chart, which is reproduced from the Social Security Bulletin. Of the 51 jurisdictions, Colorado is shown to have the largest percentage of funds from state sources. This is a result of 3 factors: (1) The Federal Government does not participate in payments to persons between 60 and 65 years of age; (2) expenditures for burials are paid in full from state funds; and (3) in 1939 the maximum monthly payment for Old Age Pension toward which the Federal Government contributed one-half was \$30.00—the Colorado law stipulates a maximum award of \$45.00.

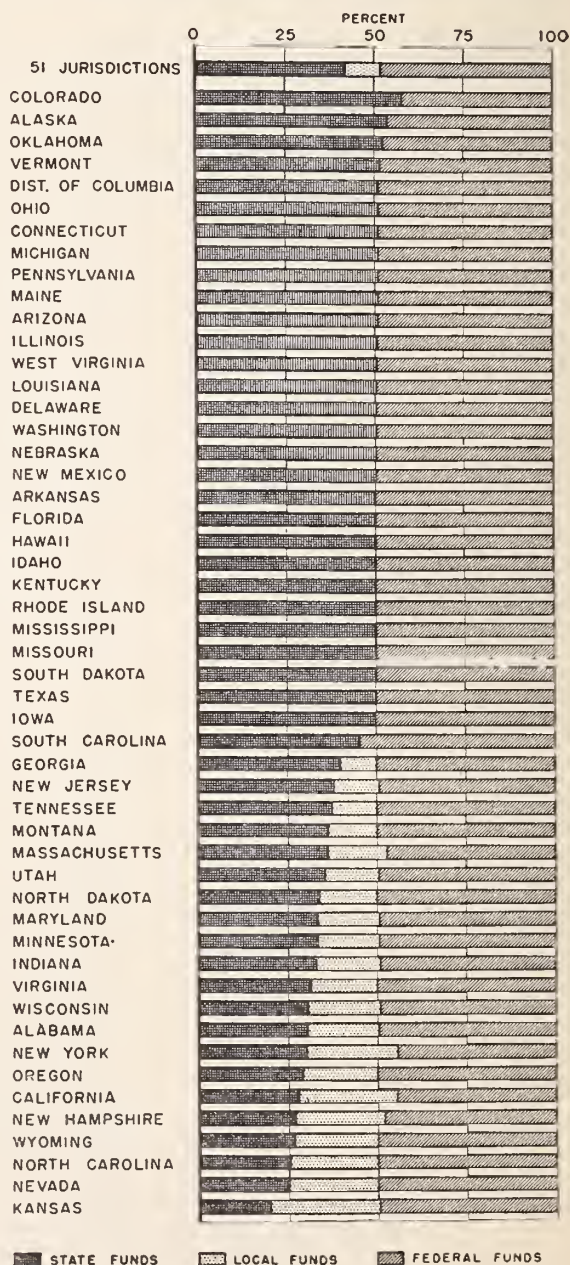
## Social and Economic Data

From social data cards submitted by the County Departments of Public Welfare, the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare compiled data relative to the social and economic characteristics of 5,103 persons accepted for Old Age Pension during the fiscal year of 1939-40. The 5,103 persons represent only those who had never previously been accepted for Old Age Pension in the state of Colorado. The sexes were represented almost equally with 2,591 males and 2,512 females. The study comprised 5,019 of the white race, 83 Negroes, and one Indian. It is interesting to note that the number of persons included in the social data study for 1938-39 also totaled 5,103; this number included 3,938 Class A applicants and 1,165 Class B applicants. The ratio of Class A applicants to Class B applicants in 1939-40 was practically the same with 3,952 and 1,151 respectively.

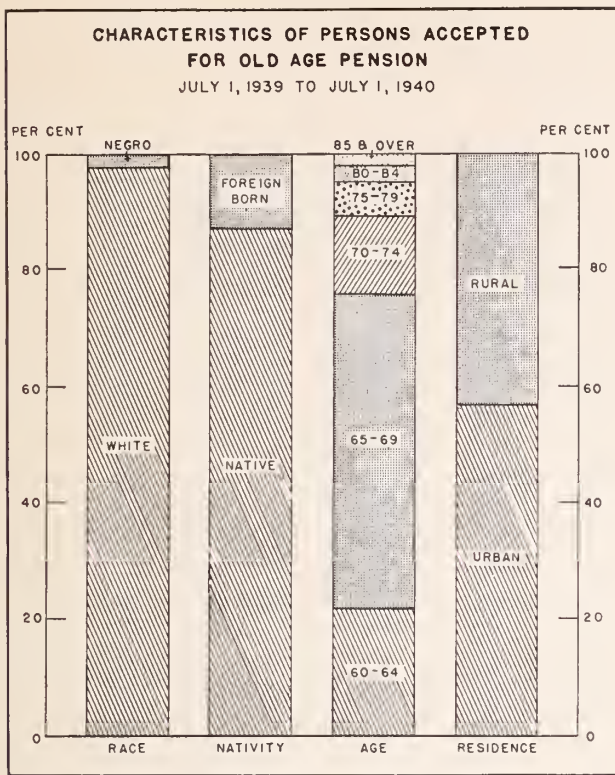
The table relative to monthly payment and living arrangement shows that a definite correlation exists between these two factors. The amount awarded to the total persons accepted ranged from \$3.00 to \$45.00, and slightly less than two-thirds were awarded from \$40.00 to \$45.00; 1,925 (37.7 per cent)

were granted the maximum award of \$45.00. Grouped according to living arrangement, a variation existed in the amount of the award: the maximum grant was made to one-third of the persons living with the spouse, to 22 per cent of those with other relatives, and to 58 per cent of those living alone or in a group—not with relatives.

Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Old-Age Assistance in States with Plans Approved by the Social Security Board, by Source of Funds, 1939



Source: "Social Security Bulletin," Vol. 3, No. 7, page 46.



Approximately three-fourths of the applicants were living in household groups; more than one-half of the total applicants were in households in which the spouse was present. The applicant was living alone in 23 per cent of the instances. The sexes were divided in a fairly proportionate manner in all types of living arrangements with two exceptions—28 per cent of the males and 16 per cent of the females were living with the spouse and others, and 11 per cent of the males and 28 per cent of the females were living with relatives but without the spouse.

An analysis of the marital status of the 5,103 applicants showed that 55 per cent were married, 30 per cent were widowed, 8 per cent were divorced or separated, and 7 per cent were single. A disparity existed between the sexes as to marital status, inasmuch as 42 per cent of the females and only 19 per cent of the males were widowed, and 61 per cent of the males were married as contrasted to 48 per cent of the females. Of the 2,786 married applicants, 56 per cent were living with a spouse who was not a recipient of Old Age Pension, 43 per cent with a spouse who was receiving Old Age Pension, and the remaining applicants were living in a household from which the spouse was temporarily absent.

The ages of the applicants ranged from 60 to 92 years, and the five-year age group with the largest number was that of 65 to 70 years. Of the 3,952 Class A applicants, 32 per cent were 65 years of age, which is the minimum requirement for eligibility; 31 per cent of the 1,151 Class B applicants had attained the minimum age of 60 years. It must be noted, however, that an additional number of applicants were of the minimum age at the time of acceptance, inasmuch as the ages were taken as of June 30, 1940. The average age of Class A applicants accepted during the fiscal year 1939-40 was 67 years, the same as that shown in the 1938-39 study.

The fair rental value of the home was not considered as income for the purposes of this study; in determining the amount to be granted, however, the County Departments of Public Welfare, in accordance with the Colorado law, made a deduction if the applicant was living in his own home. This group, therefore, was included in the number of persons shown to have no source of income—three-fourths of the total accepted. Relatives or friends made regular contributions to 521 (10 per cent), income or rent from real property was received by 272 (5 per cent), and income from the sale of farm produce was realized by 150 (3 per cent); a small percentage received income from earnings, employees' pensions, veterans' pensions, invested capital, old-age retirement benefits, unemployment compensation, or other sources. A few of the applicants had 2 or 3 sources of income; the total, however, was less than \$45.00 monthly.

**Age of 5,103 Persons Accepted For Old Age Pension July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Age	Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	5,103	100.0
60-64 years.....	1,110	21.8
65-69 years.....	2,763	54.1
70-74 years.....	699	13.7
75-79 years.....	338	6.6
80-84 years.....	144	2.8
85 years and over.....	49	1.0

**Race of 5,103 Persons Accepted For Old Age Pension July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Race	Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	5,103	100.0
White .....	5,019	98.4
Negro .....	83	1.6
Indian .....	1	( <sup>1</sup> )

(<sup>1</sup>)Less than 0.1 per cent.

The study showed that approximately two-thirds of the 5,103 applicants had not received any public or private assistance within two years preceding the

## MONTHLY AMOUNT AWARDED TO 5,103 PERSONS ACCEPTED FOR OLD AGE PENSION

## Classified by Living Arrangement

July 1, 1939-July 1, 1940

Award <sup>1</sup>	Total	Alone	In Household Group				In Voluntary Institution Incorporated Not for Profit	In Proprietary or Unincorporated Institution or Lodging House	Other
			With Spouse Only	With Spouse and Others	With Other Relatives Without Spouse	Not with Relatives Eating at Same Table			
TOTAL .....	5,103	1,190	1,645	1,113	1,002	119	9	17	8
\$44.00 and under \$46.00.....	1,960	686	601	340	228	77	7	16	5
42.00 " " 44.00.....	419	65	183	106	58	5	....	....	2
40.00 " " 42.00.....	876	132	341	231	164	8	....	....	....
38.00 " " 40.00.....	373	74	147	101	46	4	....	1	....
36.00 " " 38.00.....	304	59	106	72	61	6	....	....	....
34.00 " " 36.00.....	504	48	110	135	205	5	1	....	....
32.00 " " 34.00.....	115	27	32	23	32	1	....	....	....
30.00 " " 32.00.....	195	37	44	39	71	3	1	....	....
28.00 " " 30.00.....	60	17	14	13	15	....	....	....	1
26.00 " " 28.00.....	47	6	15	8	18	....	....	....	....
24.00 " " 26.00.....	79	11	10	20	35	3	....	....	....
22.00 " " 24.00.....	35	7	9	6	12	1	....	....	....
20.00 " " 22.00.....	59	5	9	9	33	3	....	....	....
18.00 " " 20.00.....	16	6	3	1	6	....	....	....	....
16.00 " " 18.00.....	12	1	7	....	2	2	....	....	....
14.00 " " 16.00.....	26	6	5	4	10	1	....	....	....
12.00 " " 14.00.....	8	2	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
10.00 " " 12.00.....	10	1	3	3	3	....	....	....	....
8.00 " " 10.00.....	4	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
6.00 " " 8.00.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4.00 " " 6.00.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.00 " " 4.00.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Under 2.00.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

<sup>1</sup>The maximum award is \$45.00.

time of the investigation for Old Age Pension. Some type of public or private assistance was being received by 1,202 of the applicants: 787 applicants were recipients of general assistance, and WPA wages were received either by the applicant or a member of the household in 288 instances.

Except in the case of a member of the household receiving WPA wages, the previous assistance described above applies only to the applicant. The following data relative to assistance to be received simultaneously with Old Age Pension pertains to any member of the applicant's household. No other type of public or private assistance was to be received in addition to Old Age Pension in 7 out of 10 of the households. Another grant of Old Age Pension was indicated as the type of assistance in 87 per cent of the remaining cases. As contrasted with the 787 applicants receiving general assistance at the time of investigation, only 38 households were to receive

general assistance simultaneously with Old Age Pension.

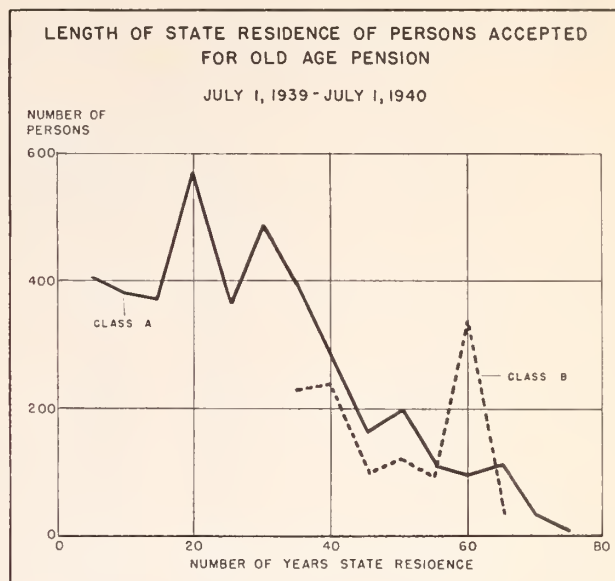
Approximately 84 per cent of both Class A and Class B applicants were born in the United States. There were 27 foreign countries represented as birthplaces among the 804 foreign-born applicants: European countries accounted for the birthplaces of 746 of the applicants with Germany, Sweden, Russia, England, and Italy being designated most frequently; Canada, Mexico, and the Asiatic country of Syria were the birthplaces of the remaining 58 applicants. The distribution of the birthplaces of the applicants born in the continental United States is shown in the accompanying map. The study of the birthplaces of native-born applicants included 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii; Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, and Kansas were indicated most frequently. Of the native-born applicants, 4 per cent of the Class A and 31 per cent of the Class B were

born in Colorado. All of the Negro applicants were native-born, and 6 out of 10 designated Texas, Missouri, Alabama, Kansas, Tennessee, or Arkansas as places of birth. The Indian applicant was born in Ohio.

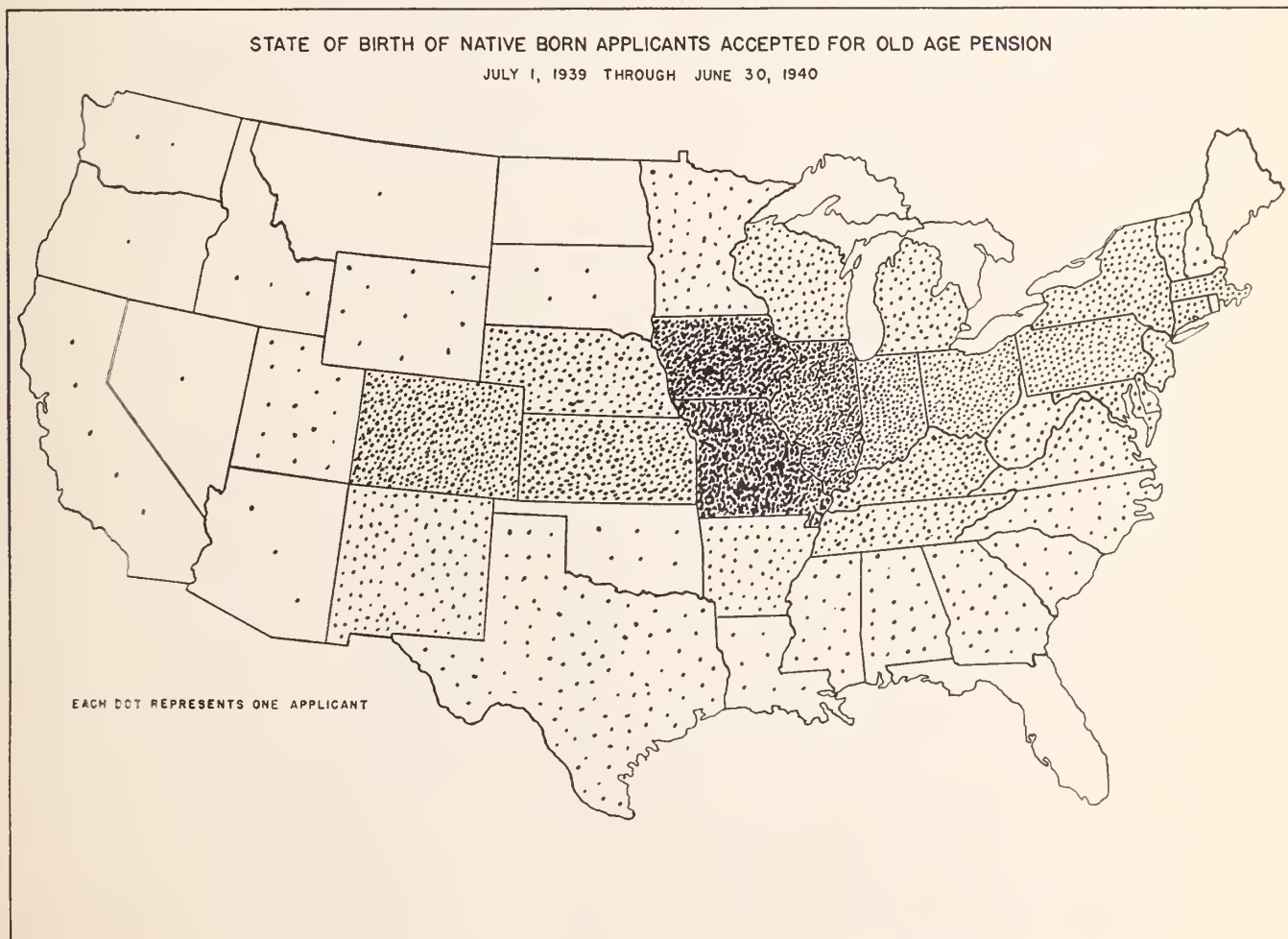
**Residence of 5,103 Persons Accepted  
For Old Age Pension  
July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Residence	Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	5,103	100.0
Urban .....	2,894	56.7
Rural .....	2,209	43.3

The study relative to the place of residence of the applicants disclosed that a slightly higher percentage resided in urban areas than in rural areas—57 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. Urban areas are defined as incorporated places of 2,500 or more population, and rural areas as incorporated places under 2,500 population, unincorporated places, and farms. Denver was the residence of 26 per cent of the total applicants and farms of 19 per cent.



The length of state residence ranged from 5 to 76 years for Class A applicants and from 35 to 64 years for Class B applicants. The average length was 26 years for Class A and 49 years for Class B. Six per cent of the Class A applicants had resided in the state



**Length of State Residence of Persons Accepted for  
Old Age Pension  
July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Number of Years State Residence	Number of Recipients		
	Total	Class A	Class B
Total .....	5,103	3,952	1,151
Under 7.5 years .....	405	405	.....
7.5 and under 12.5 years.....	377	377	.....
12.5 " " 17.5 " .....	370	370	.....
17.5 " " 22.5 " .....	565	565	.....
22.5 " " 27.5 " .....	364	364	.....
27.5 " " 32.5 " .....	481	481	.....
32.5 " " 37.5 " .....	621	394	227
37.5 " " 42.5 " .....	511	276	235
42.5 " " 47.5 " .....	263	162	101
47.5 " " 52.5 " .....	319	198	121
52.5 " " 57.5 " .....	206	112	94
57.5 " " 62.5 " .....	432	98	334
62.5 " " 67.5 " .....	153	114	39
67.5 " " 72.5 " .....	32	32	.....
72.5 " " 77.5 " .....	4	4	.....

for 5 years, the minimum length of time required, and 9 per cent of the Class B applicants had the minimum of 35 years state residence. The study revealed an interesting fact relative to the difference in the length of state residence of applicants living in urban areas as compared to those in rural areas. For those in Class B, the average length of state residence was 45

**Nativity of 5,103 Persons Accepted  
For Old Age Pension  
July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Nativity	Recipients	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	5,103	100.0
Native-born .....	4,299	84.2
Foreign-born .....	804	15.8

years in urban areas and 52 years in rural areas, and for those in Class A, the average was 25 and 28 years respectively.

The physical condition of the 5,103 applicants was shown to be as follows: 92.9 per cent were able to care for themselves, 5.6 per cent required considerable care from others but were not bedridden, and 1.5 per cent were bedridden. No medical care was being received at the time of application by 84.5 per cent of the persons accepted, and the remainder were receiving some type of treatment—13.5 per cent indicated treatment from an individual physician. Seven out of 10 of the persons who were bedridden or required considerable care from others were receiving some type of medical care.

The social data study cannot be used as a basis for generalizations relative to the entire case load; many characteristics such as age, marital status, and living arrangement would be decidedly different for the case load as a whole.

**CLASS A AND CLASS B RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS  
AVERAGE PER RECIPIENT, AMOUNT PAID**

April, 1940, to October, 1940

Month	Number Recipients			Average per Recipient		Amount Paid		
	Class A <sup>1</sup>	Class B <sup>2</sup>	Classes A & B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Classes A & B
Total .....						\$7,080,473.30 <sup>3</sup>	\$ 672,605.18 <sup>4</sup>	\$7,753,078.48 <sup>5</sup>
April .....	37,111	3,496	40,607	\$29.29	\$29.46	\$1,097,125.04	\$ 102,976.37	\$1,200,101.41
May .....	37,278	3,542	40,820	27.61	27.50	1,029,191.04	97,399.93	1,126,590.97
June .....	37,509	3,581	41,090	33.59	33.45	1,259,783.85	119,788.40	1,379,572.25
July .....	37,618	3,600	41,218	33.60	33.53	1,264,023.83	120,718.48	1,384,742.31
August .....	37,760	3,613	41,373	32.63	32.53	1,232,004.76	117,548.31	1,349,553.07
September .....	37,886	3,618	41,504	31.63	31.56	1,198,344.78	114,173.69	1,312,518.47

<sup>1</sup>Persons 65 and over.

<sup>2</sup>Persons 60 to 65.

<sup>3</sup>Paid from Federal and State Funds.

<sup>4</sup>Paid from State Funds only.

<sup>5</sup>Includes gross payments for monthly awards only.

**Table 6. TURNOVER IN OLD AGE PENSION CASE LOAD  
By Counties  
April 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940**

Counties	Cases				
	Continued from March, 1940	Added During Period	Total Open	Closed During Period	Continued to October, 1940
TOTAL .....	40,996	3,068	44,064	2,060	42,004
Adams .....	598	57	655	35	620
Alamosa .....	240	25	265	8	257
Arapahoe .....	1,074	107	1,181	61	1,120
Archuleta .....	168	10	178	9	169
Baca .....	303	16	319	21	298
Bent .....	312	20	332	23	309
Boulder .....	1,370	104	1,474	66	1,408
Chaffee .....	350	37	387	12	375
Cheyenne .....	166	14	180	6	174
Clear Creek .....	118	5	123	8	115
Conejos .....	470	21	491	19	472
Costilla .....	339	20	359	17	342
Crowley .....	210	22	232	17	215
Custer .....	124	15	139	6	133
Delta .....	724	61	785	21	764
Denver .....	11,438	805	12,243	515	11,728
Dolores .....	65	7	72	6	66
Douglas .....	121	8	129	5	124
Eagle .....	145	13	158	10	148
Elbert .....	200	19	219	12	207
El Paso .....	2,279	186	2,465	120	2,345
Fremont .....	1,020	70	1,090	72	1,018
Garfield .....	474	44	518	24	494
Gilpin .....	65	12	77	6	71
Grand .....	77	14	91	6	85
Gunnison .....	165	9	174	9	165
Hinsdale .....	10	.....	10	1	9
Huerfano .....	800	42	842	23	819
Jackson .....	36	5	41	5	36
Jefferson .....	1,004	99	1,103	57	1,046
Kiowa .....	158	4	162	7	155
Kit Carson .....	444	19	463	11	452
Lake .....	146	13	159	8	151
La Plata .....	602	38	640	28	612
Larimer .....	1,516	95	1,611	66	1,545
Las Animas .....	1,383	112	1,495	55	1,440
Lincoln .....	282	17	299	18	281
Logan .....	532	41	573	35	538
Mesa .....	1,110	92	1,202	59	1,143
Mineral .....	24	1	25	1	24
Moffat .....	165	7	172	3	169
Montezuma .....	327	45	372	22	350
Montrose .....	635	36	671	29	642
Morgan .....	620	42	662	18	644
Otero .....	850	55	905	50	855
Ouray .....	93	12	105	9	96
Park .....	97	9	106	16	90
Phillips .....	184	20	204	5	199
Pitkin .....	115	9	124	7	117
Prowers .....	517	35	552	30	522
Pueblo .....	2,309	174	2,483	151	2,332
Rio Blanco .....	110	9	119	9	110
Rio Grande .....	372	27	399	24	375
Routt .....	308	20	328	24	304
Saguache .....	229	21	250	9	241
San Juan .....	36	9	45	2	43
San Miguel .....	98	5	103	5	98
Sedgwick .....	160	7	167	10	157
Summit .....	61	7	68	1	67
Teller .....	247	17	264	20	244
Washington .....	312	39	351	16	335
Weld .....	2,024	130	2,154	84	2,070
Yuma .....	465	34	499	28	471

**Table 7. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN RECIPIENTS—AVERAGE AWARD—PER CENT CHANGE IN CHILD RECIPIENTS INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AVERAGE AWARD—JUNE, 1940, COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1939**

DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES	JUNE, 1940				JUNE, 1939				CHANGE, JUNE, 1940, FROM JUNE, 1939				
	Number for Whom Payments Were Made With Respect to Dependent Children		Average No. of Children in Family	Average Award	Number for Whom Payments Were Made With Respect to Dependent Children		Average No. of Children in Family	Average Award	Per Cent No. of Children	Amount in Average Award			
	Families	Children			Families	Children				Families	Children		
<b>COLORADO</b>	5,960	14,506	2.4	\$30.02	\$12.33	4,833	11,861	2.5	\$29.68	\$12.09	+22.3	\$ +.34	\$ +.24
<b>District I</b>													
Denver	1,764	4,237	2.4	\$32.87	\$13.69	1,422	3,540	2.5	\$33.40	\$13.41	+19.7	\$ -.53	\$ +.28
Boulder	175	395	2.3	27.38	12.13	136	288	2.1	25.51	12.05	+37.2	+1.87	+ .08
Jefferson	166	429	2.6	34.78	13.46	145	396	2.7	32.63	11.95	+8.3	+2.15	+1.51
Adams	81	196	2.4	26.75	11.06	91	210	2.3	25.18	10.91	-6.7	+1.57	+ .15
Clear Creek	22	54	2.5	27.95	11.39	17	36	2.1	26.71	12.61	+50.0	+1.24	-1.22
Gilpin	13	30	2.3	28.08	12.17	10	24	2.4	26.90	11.25	+25.0	+1.18	+ .92
Summit	4	5	1.3	21.00	16.80	4	6	1.5	24.00	16.00	-16.7	-3.00	+ .80
<b>District II</b>													
Pueblo	360	858	2.4	27.50	11.54	276	754	2.7	29.15	10.67	+13.8	-1.65	+ .87
Las Animas	180	480	2.7	29.24	10.97	115	340	3.0	28.57	9.66	+41.2	+ .67	+1.31
Fremont	127	259	2.0	27.16	13.32	106	226	2.1	27.67	12.98	+14.6	- .51	+ .34
Huerfano	94	311	3.3	30.61	9.25	1	4	4.0	20.00	5.00	( <sup>1</sup> )	+10.61	+4.25
Chaffee	52	126	2.4	27.92	11.52	51	115	2.3	26.39	11.70	+9.6	+1.53	- .18
Custer	13	20	1.5	24.46	15.90	12	21	1.8	24.00	13.71	-4.8	+ .46	+2.19
<b>District III</b>													
Weld	406	998	2.5	32.51	13.23	316	775	2.5	31.90	13.01	+28.8	+ .61	+ .22
Larimer	191	427	2.2	30.23	13.52	164	358	2.2	29.01	13.29	+19.3	+1.22	+ .23
Morgan	114	276	2.4	28.64	11.83	102	244	2.4	28.81	12.05	+13.1	- .17	- .22
Logan	71	210	3.0	28.79	9.73	71	183	2.6	27.76	10.77	+14.8	+1.03	-1.04
Phillips	31	54	1.7	24.52	14.07	25	48	1.9	24.68	12.85	+12.5	- .16	+1.22
Sedgwick	25	57	2.3	27.56	12.09	27	56	2.1	25.33	12.21	+1.8	+2.23	- .12
Jackson	9	22	2.4	32.11	13.14	7	17	2.4	30.29	12.47	+29.4	+1.82	+ .67
<b>District IV</b>													
El Paso	226	603	2.7	33.81	12.67	185	484	2.6	34.26	13.10	+24.6	- .45	- .43
Arapahoe	204	467	2.3	32.55	14.22	166	414	2.5	31.84	12.77	+12.8	+ .71	+1.45
Douglas	24	60	2.5	32.77	13.11	25	58	2.3	29.22	12.59	+3.4	+3.55	+ .52
Elbert	23	50	2.2	28.17	12.96	25	56	2.2	28.08	12.54	-10.7	+ .09	+ .42
Teller	23	48	2.1	29.65	14.21	14	31	2.2	31.14	14.06	+54.8	-1.49	+ .15
Park	13	32	2.5	26.92	10.94	7	15	2.1	24.11	11.25	( <sup>1</sup> )	+2.81	- .31

District V													
Otero .....	156	398	2.6	25.04	9.82	130	333	2.6	24.59	9.60	+19.5	+45	+22
Prowers .....	130	320	2.5	28.57	11.61	113	235	2.1	29.23	14.05	+36.2	-.66	-2.44
Baca .....	29	58	2.0	26.76	13.38	36	81	2.3	26.67	11.85	-28.4	+09	+1.53
Bent .....	28	62	2.2	26.82	12.11	23	56	2.4	26.70	10.96	+10.7	+12	+1.15
Crowley .....	25	71	2.8	25.60	9.01	23	65	2.8	25.70	9.09	+9.2	-10	-.08
Kiowa .....	20	44	2.2	30.35	13.80	17	39	2.3	31.21	13.60	+12.8	-.86	+20
District VI													
Yuma .....	73	152	2.1	28.70	13.78	68	138	2.0	27.07	13.34	+10.1	+1.63	+44
Washington .....	56	164	2.9	31.83	10.87	50	142	2.8	29.73	10.47	+15.5	+2.10	+40
Kit Carson .....	45	115	2.6	31.57	12.35	51	129	2.5	28.39	11.22	-10.9	+3.18	+1.13
Lincoln .....	37	101	2.7	25.86	9.48	29	80	2.8	29.79	10.80	+26.3	-3.93	-1.32
Cheyenne .....	18	43	2.4	26.25	10.99	14	38	2.7	29.25	10.75	+13.2	-3.00	+24
District VII													
Delta .....	119	270	2.3	28.03	12.35	102	211	2.1	25.08	12.12	+28.0	+2.95	+23
Mesa .....	85	201	2.4	29.51	12.48	66	164	2.5	30.18	12.15	+22.6	-.67	+33
Montezuma .....	71	133	1.9	22.80	12.17	46	95	2.1	22.61	10.95	+40.0	+19	+1.22
La Plata .....	66	175	2.7	27.58	10.40	61	165	2.7	26.32	9.73	+6.1	+1.26	+67
Montrose .....	61	174	2.9	21.89	7.67	36	92	2.6	20.78	8.13	+89.1	+1.11	-.46
Archuleta .....	15	36	2.4	25.33	10.56	8	24	3.0	22.50	7.50	+50.0	+2.83	+3.06
Dolores .....	14	41	2.9	24.11	8.23	10	34	3.4	24.85	7.31	+20.6	-.74	+92
Ouray .....	13	30	2.3	28.77	12.47	13	32	2.5	26.92	10.95	-6.3	+1.85	+1.52
San Juan .....	7	10	1.4	18.14	12.70	5	10	2.0	23.40	11.70	.....	-5.26	+1.00
San Miguel .....	4	10	2.5	34.25	13.70	5	13	2.6	35.80	13.77	-23.1	-1.55	-.07
District VIII													
Conejos .....	56	171	3.1	20.14	6.60	49	141	2.9	17.74	6.17	+21.3	+2.40	+43
Rio Grande .....	48	111	2.3	19.63	8.49	43	91	2.1	17.03	8.05	+22.0	+2.60	+44
Alamosa .....	36	116	3.2	29.42	9.13	29	81	2.8	22.31	7.99	+43.2	+7.11	+1.14
Saguache .....	36	91	2.5	18.19	7.20	30	74	2.5	14.97	6.07	+23.0	+3.22	+1.13
Gunnison .....	21	65	3.1	32.90	10.63	16	48	3.0	32.13	10.71	+35.4	+7.77	-.08
Costilla .....	19	58	3.1	21.07	6.90	14	44	3.1	22.09	7.03	+31.8	-1.02	-.13
Mineral .....	6	14	2.3	14.17	6.07	3	7	2.3	15.00	6.43	(1)	-.83	-.36
Hinsdale .....	1	3	3.0	15.00	5.00	1	3	3.0	15.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....
District IX													
Garfield .....	63	151	2.4	28.13	11.74	58	139	2.4	27.57	11.51	+8.6	+56	+23
Routt .....	57	139	2.4	29.44	12.07	52	128	2.5	28.63	11.63	+8.6	+81	+44
Eagle .....	36	69	1.9	25.94	13.53	33	62	1.9	23.69	12.61	+11.3	+2.25	+92
Lake .....	30	69	2.3	26.47	11.51	22	54	2.5	25.50	10.39	+27.8	+97	+1.12
Moffat .....	28	58	2.1	27.57	13.31	21	43	2.0	27.42	13.39	+34.9	+15	-.08
Rio Blanco .....	19	36	1.9	27.05	14.28	19	37	1.9	27.11	13.92	-2.7	-.06	+36
Pitkin .....	15	29	1.9	23.00	11.90	14	26	1.9	23.36	12.58	+11.5	-.36	-.68
Grand .....	6	14	2.3	34.00	14.57	3	8	2.7	34.00	12.75	(1)	.....	+1.82

(1) Not computed. Figures too small for comparison.

**Table 8. TURNOVER IN AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN CASE LOAD**  
**By Counties**  
**April 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940**

Counties	Cases									
	Continued from March, 1940		Added During Period		Total Open		Closed During Period		Continued to October, 1940	
	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren	Fam- ilies	Chil- dren
TOTAL .....	5,535	13,797	1,394	3,104	6,929	16,901	799	1,963	6,130	14,938
Adams .....	83	212	18	33	101	245	19	55	82	190
Alamosa .....	29	82	10	42	39	124	4	13	35	111
Arapahoe .....	183	419	42	103	225	522	22	61	203	461
Archuleta .....	15	34	3	6	18	40	3	4	15	36
Baca .....	40	82	5	14	45	96	14	31	31	65
Bent .....	28	63	6	14	34	77	3	8	31	69
Boulder .....	171	397	35	77	206	474	22	62	184	412
Chaffee .....	54	129	11	24	65	153	11	21	54	132
Cheyenne .....	18	44	5	10	23	54	4	8	19	46
Clear Creek .....	22	55	1	2	23	57	4	9	19	48
Conejos .....	49	142	31	96	80	238	7	28	73	210
Costilla .....	19	58	.....	.....	19	58	.....	.....	19	58
Crowley .....	28	78	1	1	29	79	3	10	26	69
Custer .....	12	18	1	2	13	20	.....	2	13	18
Delta .....	110	252	21	50	131	302	41	76	90	226
Denver .....	1,481	3,842	562	1,094	2,043	4,936	176	476	1,867	4,460
Dolores .....	14	41	.....	.....	14	41	2	7	12	34
Douglas .....	25	61	1	5	26	66	1	3	25	63
Eagle .....	35	68	4	8	39	76	6	12	33	64
Elbert .....	24	52	2	6	26	58	3	8	23	50
El Paso .....	198	535	56	136	254	671	22	56	232	615
Fremont .....	123	262	30	48	153	310	23	52	130	258
Garfield .....	66	154	14	50	80	204	12	33	68	171
Gilpin .....	15	33	3	7	18	40	6	16	12	24
Grand .....	5	13	1	1	6	14	1	3	5	11
Gunnison .....	20	64	3	4	23	68	.....	1	23	67
Hinsdale .....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3
Huerfano .....	81	273	24	60	105	333	4	23	101	310
Jackson .....	7	18	3	6	10	24	1	2	9	22
Jefferson .....	167	432	39	97	206	529	35	68	171	461
Kiowa .....	17	40	5	9	22	49	3	10	19	39
Kit Carson .....	43	113	13	29	56	142	6	21	50	121
Lake .....	27	61	4	10	31	71	2	2	29	69
La Plata .....	70	181	2	10	72	191	8	14	64	177
Larimer .....	182	412	37	90	219	502	14	36	205	466
Las Animas .....	175	469	36	99	211	568	12	42	199	526
Lincoln .....	38	104	5	16	43	120	6	21	37	99
Logan .....	81	243	7	22	88	265	16	52	72	213
Mesa .....	81	195	21	51	102	246	18	43	84	203
Mineral .....	6	14	.....	.....	6	14	1	2	5	12
Moffat .....	30	57	3	10	33	67	6	11	27	56
Montezuma .....	66	128	14	29	80	157	9	16	71	141
Montrose .....	57	151	13	45	70	196	9	19	61	177
Morgan .....	118	279	13	28	131	307	17	31	114	276
Otero .....	149	382	35	94	184	476	17	40	167	436
Ouray .....	14	35	.....	1	14	36	1	5	13	31
Park .....	12	31	6	11	18	42	4	12	14	30
Phillips .....	30	54	3	5	33	59	5	8	28	51
Pitkin .....	14	27	7	10	21	37	2	3	19	34
Prowers .....	147	332	9	33	156	365	19	38	137	327
Pueblo .....	311	797	114	222	425	1,019	63	114	362	905
Rio Blanco .....	19	34	2	4	21	38	2	2	19	36
Rio Grande .....	47	106	7	19	54	125	8	22	46	103
Routt .....	51	119	12	32	63	151	7	17	56	134
Saguache .....	38	94	9	24	47	118	17	41	30	77
San Juan .....	8	11	1	2	9	13	3	4	6	9
San Miguel .....	5	11	1	2	6	13	1	1	5	12
Sedgwick .....	26	52	3	13	29	65	4	7	25	58
Summit .....	4	5	.....	.....	4	5	2	2	2	3
Teller .....	21	45	5	9	26	54	2	3	24	51
Washington .....	60	171	4	9	64	180	7	14	57	166
Weld .....	393	973	57	133	450	1,106	48	125	402	981
Yuma .....	72	155	14	37	86	192	11	37	75	155

# Aid to Dependent Children

Through the integration of Federal, state, and county functions, the Aid to Dependent Children program in Colorado has made notable progress since its inception, April 1, 1936. Aid to Dependent Children is a program of aid designed to meet the needs of children who are deprived of parental support or care by the death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. By providing monthly grants, this program enables children to live in the homes of parents or relatives.

The table on page 14 shows the turnover in the Aid to Dependent Children case load in the 63 counties in the state during the period from April 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940. The addition of 1,394 cases and the closing of 799 cases resulted in an increment of 595 families with 1,141 children to the case load for the state as a whole.

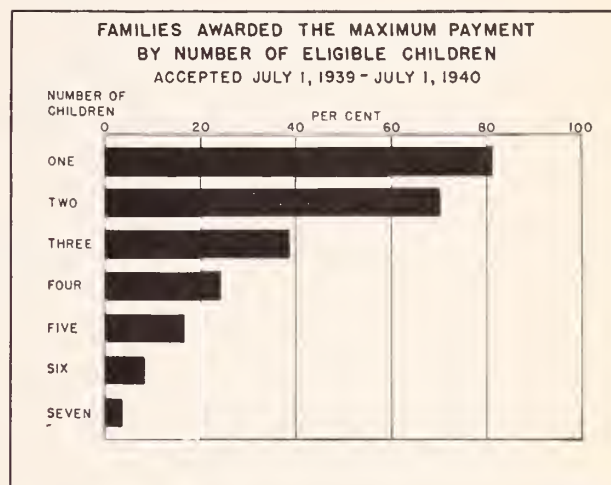
Table 7 shows Aid to Dependent Children data for June, 1940, in comparison with the same month of the preceding year. There was an increase of more than one-fifth in the number of families and children receiving assistance in Colorado as well as an increase of \$0.34 and \$0.24 respectively in the amount of the average award per family and child. This indicates that as more persons receive benefits under this program, the average amount of assistance to the individual recipient has not only been maintained but has increased. During the year, the number of children on whose behalf Aid to Dependent Children was granted increased in 48 counties, decreased in 9 counties, and underwent no change in 2 counties; although the number increased, the percentage was not computed for the remaining 4 counties, inasmuch as the small figures resulted in extreme percentages with no validity. The amount of the average award per child increased in 45 counties, decreased in 17 counties, and remained the same in one county. Less than one-sixth of the child recipients resided in those counties in which the average award per child showed a decrease. In June, 1940, the average award in the individual counties ranged from \$5.00 to \$16.80 per child and from \$14.17 to \$34.78 per family.

## Social and Economic Data

The Social Security Board requires states with approved plans for Aid to Dependent Children to submit annual reports relative to the social and economic characteristics of the families and children accepted for assistance during the fiscal year. The Colorado State Department of Public Welfare compiles this information from social data cards which are prepared by the County Departments of Public Welfare.

The social data study for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, and ending June 30, 1940, included 2,029 families with 4,565 children. The 2,029 applicants who were accepted for Aid to Dependent Children awards during the fiscal year represent those who had never previously been approved for this type of assistance in the state of Colorado.

According to the law, the monthly grant under the Aid to Dependent Children program cannot exceed \$18.00 for the first child and \$12.00 for each additional child. Of the 2,029 families accepted during the fiscal year, 61 per cent were awarded the maximum amount. As shown by the accompanying table and chart, the majority of the families who were granted the maximum amount were those having not more than two eligible children. Of the total families, 41 per cent were awarded grants for one dependent child, and 26 per cent for 2 dependent children; these two groups combined, therefore, included two-thirds of the total.



In 295 of the families accepted for Aid to Dependent Children, there were from one to nine other children in the household in addition to the dependent child or children. It therefore follows that in 85 per cent of the families, the grants were based on all of the children living in the household.

Although limited in scope, the social data study disclosed partially the extent to which the Aid to Dependent Children program alleviates other assistance programs. Some other type of assistance had been received within 30 days prior to the investigation for Aid to Dependent Children by 1,218 families; only 553 households were to receive other assistance after the Aid to Dependent Children grant became effective. General assistance or WPA wages had been re-

**Families with Eligible Children Accepted for Aid to  
Dependent Children  
Per Cent Awarded Maximum  
Per Cent Awarded Less Than Maximum  
July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Number		Per Cent		
Eligible Children	Families	Awarded Maximum	Awarded Less Than Maximum	Total
Total .....	2,029	61.0	39.0	100.0
One .....	832	81.6	18.4	100.0
Two .....	533	70.4	29.6	100.0
Three .....	304	38.8	61.2	100.0
Four .....	180	24.4	75.6	100.0
Five .....	95	16.8	83.2	100.0
Six .....	49	8.2	91.8	100.0
Seven .....	26	3.8	96.2	100.0
Eight .....	7	14.3	85.7	100.0
Nine .....	2	0.0	100.0	100.0
Ten .....	1	0.0	100.0	100.0

ceived previously by more than one-half of the 2,029 families; only 19 per cent of the households, however, were to receive either of these simultaneously with the Aid to Dependent Children grant. In a few of the households in which the dependent children were living, other categorical assistance or assistance from a private agency was to be received simultaneously with Aid to Dependent Children; Old Age Pension was the category most frequently indicated.

The accompanying table shows the reasons for the dependency of the 4,565 children included in this study. Circumstances relative to the father only were responsible for the dependency of 88 per cent of the children; the father's continued absence from the home, the cause most frequently indicated, was the basis for dependency of two-fifths of the total children. The physical incapacity of the father was responsible for the dependency of 24 per cent of the children and the death of the father, for 22 per cent of the children. Factors relative to both parents were reported as reasons for the dependency of 11 per cent of the children.

Of the 4,565 children, 4,212 (92.3 per cent) were living in homes with one or both of the parents. There were 3,044 children living with the mother in a home from which the father was absent, whereas there were only 69 children living with the father in homes from which the mother was absent. Of the 1,099 children living in homes with both parents, 1,085 were with the natural parents and 14 with a natural parent and a stepparent. The remaining 353 children lived in the homes of grandparents, aunts, uncles, sisters, brothers, or other eligible relatives.

The study revealed that 192 applicants with 490 children were accepted for Aid to Dependent Children because one of the parents was in an institution. Of the 174 fathers receiving institutional care, 62 were in general hospitals, the State Hospital in Pueblo, or sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, and 112

**REASON FOR DEPENDENCY OF 4,565 CHILDREN ACCEPTED FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN  
July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Deprived of Support or Care by Reason of—	Number of Children
Total .....	4,565
Father .....	4,025
Continued absence from home.....	1,861
Physically incapacitated.....	1,106
Dead .....	993
Mentally incapacitated .....	65
Both Parents.....	499
One dead, one absent.....	105
Continued absence from home.....	96
Physically incapacitated.....	88
Dead .....	73
One dead, one physically incapacitated.....	55
One absent, one physically incapacitated.....	53
One absent, one mentally incapacitated.....	16
One dead, one mentally incapacitated.....	13
Mother .....	41
Dead .....	27
Continued absence from home.....	9
Physically incapacitated.....	4
Mentally incapacitated .....	1

**Relationship to Dependent Child of Person to Whom  
Monthly Payment Was Approved  
July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Relationship of Recipient to Dependent Child	Number of Cases	Per Cent
Total .....	2,029	100.0
Mother .....	1,729	85.2
Father .....	93	4.6
Other Relatives.....	207	10.2
Grandmother .....	104	
Aunt .....	34	
Sister .....	19	
Brother .....	11	
Uncle .....	10	
Grandfather .....	9	
Adoptive or step- mother .....	7	
Great aunt .....	4	
Adoptive or step- father .....	2	
Aunt-in-law .....	2	
Half brother.....	1	
Brother-in-law .....	1	
Sister-in-law .....	1	
Adoptive sister.....	1	
Great grandmother.....	1	

for Aid to Dependent Children ranged from 16 years to 82 years. In the accompanying table, the children accepted for Aid to Dependent Children are grouped according to the age of the applicant with whom they were living. Two-thirds of the children were living in the homes of applicants between the ages of 25 and 45 years.

Approximately three-fifths of the 2,029 families were living in urban areas—incorporated places of 2,500 or more; Denver was the residence of 548 of these families. The remaining two-fifths of the families were residing in areas classified as rural—incorporated places under 2,500, unincorporated places, and farms; farms were indicated as the residence of 266 families.

Five races were represented in the study: there were 4,461 white children, 90 Negro, 6 Hawaiian, 4 Indian, and 4 Japanese. The sexes had almost equal representation with 2,309 males and 2,256 females. The average age of the group, taken as of June 30, 1940, was 8.9 years, and approximately two-thirds of the children were of school age. Amendments to the Social Security Act and the Aid to Dependent Children Law of Colorado make it possible for children between 16 and 18 years of age to receive benefits under the Aid to Dependent Children program if they are regularly attending school and are able to fulfill the other eligibility requirements; this change became effective January 1, 1940. (Prior to that time a child was required to be under 16 years of age in order to be eligible.) As a result of this provision, the study included 159 children who were between 16 and 18 years of age at the time the application was accepted.

**Children Accepted for Aid to Dependent Children  
Living with Applicant of Specified Age**

**July 1, 1939—July 1, 1940**

Age of Applicant	Children	
	Number	Per Cent
Total .....	4,565	100.0
Under 21 years.....	121	2.7
21-24 years.....	339	7.4
25-29 years.....	592	13.0
30-34 years.....	898	19.7
35-39 years.....	869	19.0
40-44 years.....	668	14.6
45-49 years.....	484	10.6
50-54 years.....	302	6.6
55-59 years.....	156	3.4
60-64 years.....	90	2.0
65-69 years.....	31	.7
70 years and over.....	15	.3

were incarcerated in penal institutions. There were 18 mothers shown to be in institutions: 17 were in general hospitals, the State Hospital in Pueblo, or sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, and one was in a penal institution. One applicant with 3 children was accepted for Aid to Dependent Children because both parents were in an institution—the father was in the State Penitentiary at Canon City and the mother in the State Hospital in Pueblo.

The relatives who are eligible to receive Aid to Dependent Children on behalf of dependent children are specified by law as: father, adoptive father, mother, adoptive mother, grandfather, grandfather-in-law, great grandfather, grandmother, grandmother-in-law, great grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, (but not their parents), brother, brother of the half blood, brother-in-law, adoptive brother, sister, sister of the half blood, sister-in-law, adoptive sister, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle and aunt (of the whole or half blood), uncle-in-law, aunt-in-law, great uncle, and great aunt. As shown in the above table, the mother was the applicant in 6 out of 7 of the cases accepted, whereas less than 5 per cent of the applicants were fathers. Grandparents, uncles, aunts, sisters, brothers, or other eligible relatives were the applicants in the remaining cases. The ages, at the time of application, of the 2,029 applicants accepted

Colorado was indicated as the birthplace of 3,759, or 82 per cent, of the children. An additional 12 per cent were born in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Missouri, Texas, or Wyoming, and the remaining 6 per cent, with the exception of 3 foreign-born children, were born in other states. A total of 34 states were represented as birthplaces, and of the 3 children aforementioned, Canada was the birthplace of 2 children and Mexico, of one child.

The extent to which this study represents the entire case load might be estimated by the fact that the ratio of cases accepted during the fiscal year 1939-40

to the number of families receiving assistance in June, 1940, was approximately 1 to 3. Of further note is the fact that in each of the three fiscal years for which a social data study has been made, the social and economic characteristics of the families and children accepted for Aid to Dependent Children show a definite similarity; the proportionate number having a specified characteristic tended to be approximately the same in each of the 3 years. In view of these observations, it is evident that the social data study for any fiscal year is representative of the case load as a whole.

## Child Welfare Division

### "THE HOME FOR THE BABY"

"My wife and I have come to talk with you about adopting a baby," Mr. Jennings said as they stepped into the office of the child welfare worker. As he spoke, his brown eyes twinkled, and his face lighted in a pleasing smile. Mr. Jennings, who appeared to be in his early thirties, was a tall, slender man; he was conservatively dressed in a navy blue suit of good material.

Mrs. Jennings, small and fair-complexioned, looked only slightly younger than her husband. She was attired in a grey tailored dress of soft, woolen material and wore a black, close-fitting hat. After accepting the chair offered her and seating herself with ease, she began leisurely to remove her gloves. The child welfare worker was favorably impressed by her apparent composure.

"We should like a baby boy—two or three weeks old," Mr. Jennings continued. "Of course, we want a normal child of good parentage."

The child welfare worker smiled as she explained: "If we place a baby in your home, you may be assured that information, as complete as it is possible to obtain, will be given you. This will include not only the physical but also the social and emotional background of the baby and its parents. This agency stands *locus parentis* in placing a child for adoption; therefore, we must provide the child with protection equal to or more than that which is given you. This means securing information relative to your physical, social, and emotional background, as well as that of the child. In order to insure protection to both sides, we require a probationary period of one year."

"Do you have any children of your own?" the child welfare worker asked.

"No," Mrs. Jennings stated, "unfortunately, we

have never had any children." She explained that their family physician had advised them parenthood was impossible. "We are both very fond of children and feel that our home is incomplete without them."

"I am going to give you the application blank which we use," the child welfare worker said, handing the form to Mr. Jennings. "Will you and Mrs. Jennings prepare it together and return it to me? In addition to your name, address, religion, occupation, income, and other social information, you will notice that we ask you for the names of your family physician, your minister, and three other persons—not related to you—who are well acquainted with you. If you wish to complete the application and send it back to me, I will visit your home and will consult your doctor, your minister, and the persons whose names you list as references."

"We were told we would be required to go through a lot of red tape," Mr. Jennings said. "I don't mind that if we can have some assurance of getting a baby eventually. Will you give us that assurance now?"

"I am not able to make any promises at this time," the child welfare worker said. "I will make the study if you wish; after it is completed I will tell you whether we feel that we can or cannot place a child in your home."

"Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kool are friends of ours," Mrs. Jennings said, watching the child welfare worker intently. "They told us about coming to you to adopt a baby and, although you completed the study of their home a number of months ago, you have not placed a baby with them."

The child welfare worker explained that her primary interest is in the child to be placed for adoption, and that it is necessary to place a child in a home which best meets his needs physically, mentally, and emotionally. "A home may be approved, but a long

waiting period is oftentimes necessary before the particular child is found whose needs this home meets," the child welfare worker said. "In other instances, a home may be disapproved inasmuch as it does not meet the needs of any child." As information is confidential, the child welfare worker did not tell Mr. and Mrs. Jennings that she had disapproved the Kool home because it did not offer emotional security. Mr. and Mrs. Kool were having marital difficulties, and Mrs. Kool felt that a child placed in their home might strengthen the marital ties. Children are never placed by this agency to cement family ties in homes that are on the verge of disintegration.

The child welfare worker's study of the Jennings home revealed that they were stable individuals who had made a good adjustment to each other. They could, therefore, offer a child not only security and affection but also understanding. Mr. Jennings had a comfortable income from his salary as a civil engineer. They were buying the attractive cottage in which they lived, and it afforded ample space for the addition of one more member to their family.

"We have a little boy whose needs, we feel, you and your home will meet," the child welfare worker said one day on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Jennings. She had previously told them that their home had been approved. "He is more than the age you specified; in fact, he is three and a half months old. We have been studying him in one of our boarding homes, and he appears normal in every way. Based on the information we have regarding his family background,

we feel assured that he is sufficiently well endowed mentally to avail himself of the educational and social advantages you are in a position to offer."

"I cannot begin to express our feeling of satisfaction in the way you have handled this," Mrs. Jennings said. "We are confident that you have selected a baby for us that will fit into our family as if he were our own."

"I have tried," the child welfare worker said, smiling. "Now I am going to tell you something about the baby's parents—I know you are anxious to hear. They met in college and each had a good family background. Their infatuation was short-lived, and no plan could be worked out whereby the child could be placed with either parent or a member of the family. It was evident that their mental capacity was above normal, and the reports submitted by their physicians showed them to be normal physically."

"In accordance with our plan for probation which I mentioned to you before," the child welfare worker said as she was leaving, "I shall visit you periodically for one year in order to ascertain the baby's adjustment in your home and your adjustment to the baby."

On her numerous visits to the Jennings' home in the months that followed, the child welfare worker was graciously welcomed in each instance. She became more and more assured that the arrangement was satisfactory, inasmuch as the successful adjustment of the baby and foster parents continued evident.

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## Aid to the Blind

The Aid to the Blind program not only provides for monthly grants to needy blind persons but also for medical treatment for the prevention of blindness or restoration of sight. Both phases of this program in Colorado have developed in a progressive manner as a result of the coordinated efforts of the State and County Departments of Public Welfare.

During the period from April 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940, obligations totaling \$103,396.66 were incurred for monthly grants to Aid to the Blind recipients; an additional \$6,851.51 was incurred for medical treatment and hospitalization. The average monthly grant ranged from \$27.46 in September to \$27.70 in June and July. The monthly grant to any one recipient cannot exceed \$30.00 in accordance with provisions of the Aid to the Blind Act.

The table on the following page relative to the turnover in the Aid to the Blind case load during the six-month period shows that the number of cases

closed exceeded the number added by one for the state as a whole. This is attributed to the fact that a number of cases were closed at the termination of treatment and hospitalization. Twelve of the 63 counties in the state had no recipients of Aid to the Blind at any time during the period; 20 counties reported a larger case load at the end of the period than at the beginning. The case load in 11 additional counties remained static—the same number of Aid to the Blind recipients were shown at the beginning and end of the period with no acceptances or closings occurring between the two dates.

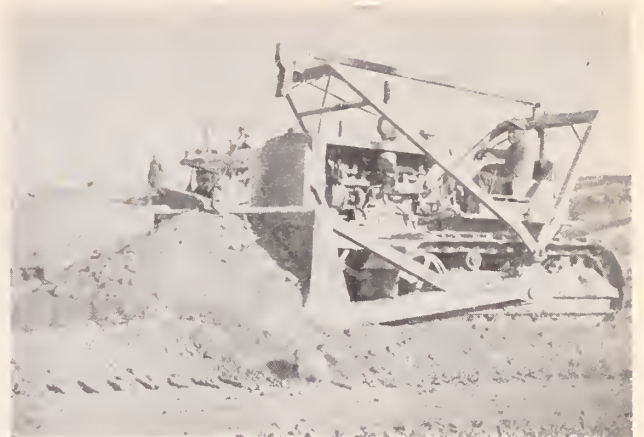
State-wide participation in the program is a prerequisite for the receipt of Federal funds by the state for the Aid to the Blind program. It follows, therefore, that the 12 counties aforementioned in which there were no Aid to the Blind recipients had no one eligible to receive this type of assistance.

**Table 9. TURNOVER IN AID TO THE BLIND CASE LOAD  
By Counties  
April 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940**

Counties	Cases				
	Continued from March, 1940	Added During Period	Total Open	Closed During Period	Continued to October, 1940
TOTAL	651	114	765	115	650
Adams	4	1	5	2	3
Alamosa	5	....	5	....	5
Arapahoe	13	6	19	3	16
Archuleta	....	....	....	....	....
Baca	....	....	....	....	....
Bent	5	1	6	2	4
Boulder	20	1	21	3	18
Chaffee	9	1	10	1	9
Cheyenne	4	....	4	1	3
Clear Creek	4	....	4	1	3
Conejos	8	....	8	....	8
Costilla	7	....	7	....	7
Crowley	2	....	2	....	2
Custer	8	....	8	1	7
Delta	15	3	18	2	16
Denver	136	30	166	19	147
Dolores	....	1	1	1	....
Douglas	3	....	3	....	3
Eagle	....	....	....	....	....
Elbert	1	....	1	....	1
El Paso	42	9	51	13	38
Fremont	20	1	21	3	18
Garfield	10	2	12	1	11
Gilpin	....	....	....	....	....
Grand	2	....	2	....	2
Gunnison	2	....	2	....	2
Hinsdale	....	....	....	....	....
Huerfano	12	5	17	3	14
Jackson	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	22	2	24	6	18
Kiowa	1	1	2	....	2
Kit Carson	3	3	6	2	4
Lake	2	2	4	1	3
La Plata	14	2	16	2	14
Larimer	18	....	18	3	15
Las Animas	38	7	45	6	39
Lincoln	6	1	7	....	7
Logan	16	2	18	1	17
Mesa	14	2	16	....	16
Mineral	....	....	....	....	....
Moffat	1	2	3	....	3
Montezuma	8	....	8	3	5
Montrose	5	1	6	....	6
Morgan	8	....	8	2	6
Otero	22	2	24	8	16
Ouray	3	....	3	1	2
Park	....	....	....	....	....
Phillips	1	1	2	....	2
Pitkin	2	....	2	1	1
Prowers	11	....	11	3	8
Pueblo	49	12	61	11	50
Rio Blanco	....	....	....	....	....
Rio Grande	5	1	6	....	6
Routt	7	3	10	1	9
Saguache	2	....	2	....	2
San Juan	....	....	....	....	....
San Miguel	4	....	4	....	4
Sedgwick	....	....	....	....	....
Summit	....	....	....	....	....
Teller	9	....	9	....	9
Washington	6	2	8	3	5
Weld	37	6	43	5	38
Yuma	5	1	6	....	6



Surveying Crew  
Camp NP-8-C, Grand Junction



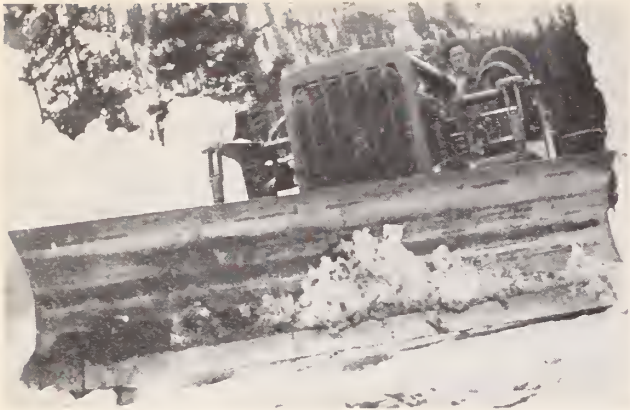
Bulldozer Operator  
Camp SCS-5-C, Springfield



Power Shovel Operation  
Loading truck—Camp NP-4-C, Estes Park



Tractor crew at work on Soil Conservation Service Project—Camp SCS-3-C, Hugo



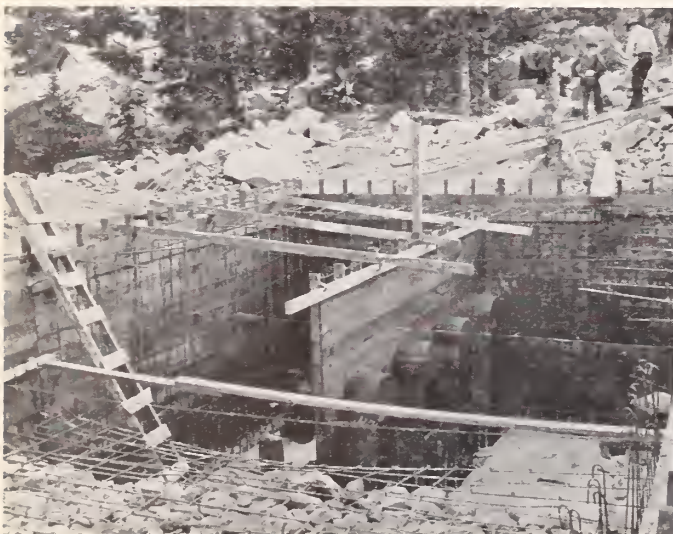
Opening Trail Ridge Road with snowplow  
Camp NP-4-C, Estes Park



Setting culvert in road  
Camp NP-9-C, Grand Junction



Truck unit—Camp NP-9-C, Grand Junction



Concrete form work—Enrollees carry out complete operation  
Camp F-64-C, Woodland Park



Log work at Lake George Ranger Station  
Camp F-64-C, Woodland Park

# The Service of the Civilian Conservation Corps

## Federal Reclamation Projects

The Bureau of Reclamation is one of six divisions of the United States Department of the Interior with which the Civilian Conservation Corps cooperates. Inasmuch as this bureau is essentially a conservation agency, its work is of particular importance and interest in the semi-arid western area. The storing of the flood waters of the western rivers for gainful irrigation of the fertile soil adds to the permanent wealth of the nation. Established by the Act of Congress of June 17, 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation has, in the thirty-eight intervening years, developed many large irrigation projects throughout fifteen western states including Colorado.

In Colorado most of the work of the bureau has been confined to the Western Slope, where the Uncompahgre Project of 60,000 acres was first irrigated in 1908. The Grand Valley Project made possible the delivery of irrigation water, beginning in 1915, to 15,500 acres located on the Colorado River in the vicinity of Grand Junction. The Pine River Project in the southwestern part of the state northeast of Durango which will store water for the irrigation of 70,000 acres, and the Paonia Project which will irrigate 7,800 acres, are now under construction. In addition, the Colorado-Big Thompson Project will bring surplus water from the west side of the Continental Divide to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. This water will supplement the inadequate supply now available for 600,000 acres along the South Platte River and its tributaries in the northern part of the state.

Since 1935 the Civilian Conservation Corps has had a share in the widespread activities of the Bureau of Reclamation. Camps BR-23-C and BR-71-C are working on the Uncompahgre Project at Montrose; Camp BR-22-C is stationed on the Grand Valley Project, Grand Junction; Camp BR-59-C, until recently at Palisade, also worked on the Grand Valley Project; Camp BR-81-C has worked intermittently on the Pine River Project.

The camps on the Uncompahgre and Grand Valley Projects were established primarily to rehabilitate these projects. In 1935 many of the wooden water control structures, installed when the projects were originally constructed, had failed. Canals, once believed adequate, had become incapable of carrying the valuable irrigation water to the many farms effectively. Canal banks, weakened by continued ero-

sion, threatened to break in many places, with the possibility of flooding crops in large areas, and, consequently, ruining crops in other areas through loss of water. The poor condition of the canal banks made it impossible for operating employees to travel over them for routine inspections and to reach the control structures. The growth of willows and noxious weeds along canals impeded the flow of irrigation water and spread objectionable plant growth to other parts of the projects.

In the five years the CCC camps have been at work on these projects, old wooden control structures by the thousands have been replaced with concrete or rock structures. The canals have been generally rebuilt and restored to an efficient operating condition. Rock and gravel riprapping has been placed where needed to control erosion of the banks. Concrete lining has been placed wherever feasible; of particular significance is the main canal of the Grand Valley Project where considerable progress has been made with this work. Operating roads which have been built along the canal banks permit ditchriders to attend to their duties effectively and with a minimum of lost time. The Uncompahgre River through the Uncompahgre Project had long been a source of trouble by overflowing and cutting into its banks; gravel and rock riprapping along the river has permanently placed the river under control. Progress is being made in the eradication and control of noxious weeds, particularly on the Uncompahgre Project where conditions are serious. It is anticipated that a continuation of these and related activities by the CCC enrollees will restore both projects to first-class condition.

On the Pine River Project, CCC boys have been clearing the reservoir site of trees and shrubs in the area behind the Vallecito Dam. Minor road work, essential to the completion of this project, has also been furthered with the aid of CCC facilities. CCC work on this project probably will be continued for a sufficient length of time to insure full use of the water supply now being developed for this area.

Inasmuch as all the work of the Bureau of Reclamation in Colorado is in the nature of construction, heavy equipment is required. Trucks and tractors are every-day tools of the CCC boys employed on a reclamation project. Enrollees are systematically trained to operate this equipment, and, on leaving the

camps, many are considered to be first-class operators. The building of concrete structures involves the training of boys in the fundamentals of earth excavation, form building, reinforcement, and in mixing, finishing, and curing concrete. Other training includes the quarrying of rock, the constructing of masonry walls, the handling of trail builders in the building of roads, the use of burners and chemicals for weed control, and the shaping of lumber for timber structures and other uses.

The work of these camps is helping to provide a permanent safeguard to the investment of the United States Government in irrigation projects; it is building the boys physically and providing them with means to maintain themselves after leaving the CCC; and, finally, it is preparing them for a kind of work which well dovetails into the pattern of activity surrounding the defense plans of this nation.

The practical work-experience gained in Bureau of

Reclamation camps applies to all of the CCC camps. Many of the CCC enrollees gain their first work-experience in the Corps where good work habits are developed under the strict discipline of skilled personnel. Group work develops the ability of the enrollee to cooperate with fellow workers—a prerequisite for the workaday world. The work program in every camp in Colorado makes use of heavy machinery in addition to the various tools required for less skilled jobs. On pages 21 and 22, enrollees are shown with some of the machinery and tools which they have learned to use while enrolled in CCC.

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Note.—This is the last of a series of articles describing the work performed with allied services in CCC camps. Those which have preceded are:

War Department—Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 4.

Forest Service—Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 2.

Soil Conservation Service—Vol. 2, No. 3.

Grazing Service—Vol. 3, No. 1.

National Park Service—Vol. 3, No. 3.

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## New Quarters of the El Paso County Department of Public Welfare

From April 1, 1936, the date on which the El Paso County Department of Public Welfare was organized, until January 1, 1940, the offices were located in a three-story brick building with very limited space for the department. There was no provision for private, confidential interviewing inasmuch as four to six workers were crowded into a room where it was necessary to interview the clients. A small, poorly-ventilated, inside room on the ground floor was used as a reception room. Each division within the County Department had crowded quarters and the efficiency of the department was thereby decreased.

During 1939 the Board of County Commissioners considered the possibility of purchasing a building in order to provide suitable quarters for the County Department. In December, 1939, they purchased a hotel building which is located directly across the street

from the courthouse, and plans were made to redecorate it throughout.

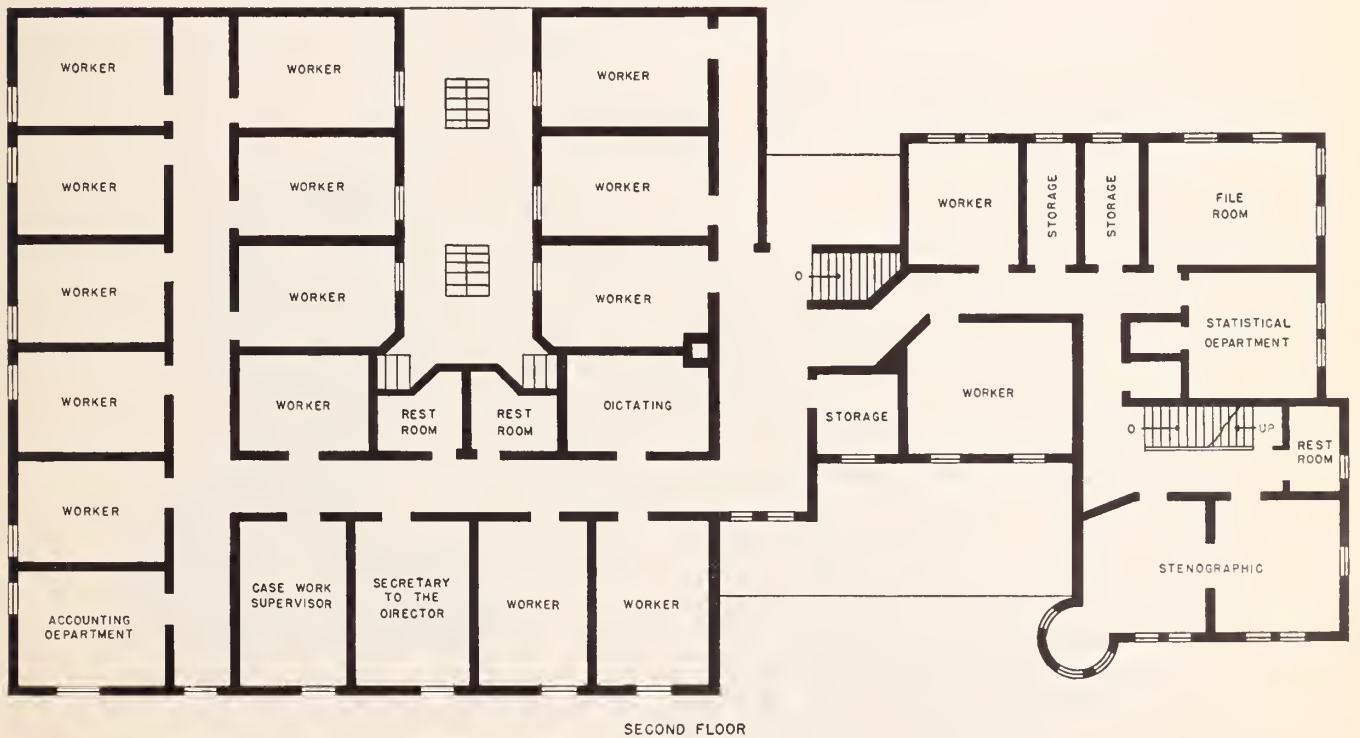
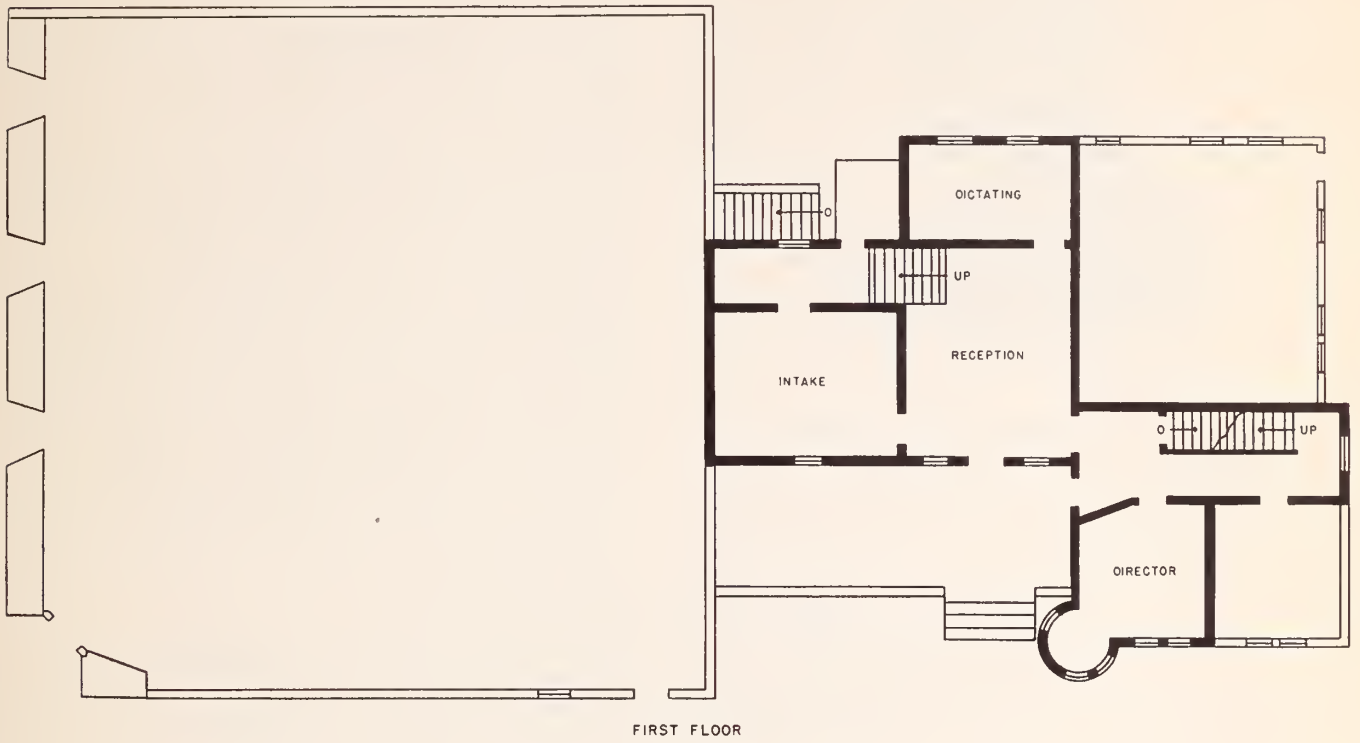
The offices into which the County Department moved on January 1, 1940, are indicated by the space enclosed in black on the accompanying floor plans. It will be noted that provision was made for a large, well-ventilated reception room on the ground floor. This was arranged for the convenience of persons calling at the office of the County Department. The intake office adjoins the reception room; this arrangement facilitates the intake procedure to a great extent. The workers' offices are located on the second floor where each worker has an individual outside room affording sufficient light and ventilation.

In addition to establishing a better client-worker relationship by assuring clients privacy during interviews, the new arrangement has increased the efficiency in administration materially.



Chart I.

El Paso County Department of Public Welfare Floor Plan



# Division of Tuberculosis

During the period from April 1, 1940, through September 30, 1940, a total of 166 persons from 29 counties received Tuberculosis Assistance under the state program. Of these 166 persons, 140 received care in sanatoria; some were under care the entire six months and others for only a portion of the period. The 140 patients in sanatoria represented 19,060½ patient days at a total cost of \$48,140.00. Nine sanatoria and two general hospitals located in the state were used. During the period, five out-patients were readmitted to sanatoria, three patients were discharged from this department, and eleven sanatoria patients were transferred to the out-patient department. Three of these latter patients had been in the out-patient department at some time previously—one had been readmitted to the sanatorium from the out-patient department in 1939, and the other two are included in the five out-patients who were readmitted to the sanatoria during the period. Inasmuch as there were 30 patients in the out-patient department at the beginning of the period, the above changes resulted in a total of 33 out-patients on October 1, 1940.

On April 1, 1940, there were 44 pending applications for Tuberculosis Assistance. During the period, 57 additional applications were received. Of the to-

tal of 101 applicants, 26 were hospitalized, eight died before approval, four were disapproved (two as not in need of hospitalization and two as not in need of public assistance), two did not enter sanatoria (one applicant did not feel that hospitalization was necessary at the time of approval, and arrangements had been made for the care of the other at home), and one moved to another state—the application was, therefore, withdrawn by the county. This left a total of 60 applications pending on October 1, 1940.

There was a total expenditure during the six months of \$508.00 for surgery; \$309.32 for dental work; \$56.00 for consultations; \$71.76 for transportation; \$1,139.47 for the out-patient department; and \$300.00 for burials. Operating room fees and charges for anesthetics and oxygen incidental to surgery are included in the expenditure for surgery.

During the six-month period, Tuberculosis Assistance patients received the following care under the surgery program:

Thoracoplasty .....	3	Pneumoperitoneum .....	1
Phrenicectomy .....	3	Appendectomy .....	2
Cystoscopy .....	1	Tonsillectomy .....	1
Nephrectomy .....	1	Refraction .....	3
Thoracotomy .....	1	Confinement .....	1
		Surgical Appliances.....	2

## SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS ASSISTANCE CASES

April 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940

Cases under care April 1, 1940 (109 in sanatoria; 30 in out-patient department).....	139
Applications approved during period.....	26
New—never previously approved.....	20
Readmitted—previously approved and hospitalized .....	6
Total .....	165
Care terminated.....	32
Discharged from sanatoria.....	18
Apparently arrested.....	10
Improved .....	2
Unimproved .....	2
Maximum benefit received from hospitalization .....	2
Progressive.....	1
Quiescent .....	1
Death .....	6
Left sanatoria against advice.....	5
Improved .....	3
Apparently arrested.....	1
Unimproved .....	1
Discharged from out-patient department.....	3
Transferred to Denver Tuberculosis Dispensary .....	2
Failed to return for refills.....	1
Cases under care October 1, 1940 (100 in sanatoria; 33 in out-patient department).....	133

### NEW DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

Howard F. Feast was appointed Supervisor of District Five, which is located in the southeastern part of the state, on August 26, 1940. This district consists of Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers counties. Mr. Feast was born and reared in Colorado. After receiving his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Brigham Young University, he continued his studies in social work and public administration at Brigham Young University and Utah University. Subsequently, he completed his professional education in the University of Denver School of Social Work with the exception of one course in individual research. Mr. Feast was employed by the Utah State Department of Public Welfare for a period of more than three years; during two of these years he served as Case Work Supervisor and Assistant Director of the Utah County Department of Public Welfare as well as holding a position as Assistant Instructor in the Department of Sociology at Brigham Young University. During the past year, he has been employed



**Howard F. Feast**

periodically in the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare and as a fellow in the Colorado Children's Aid Society. Mr. Feast is a member of the American Association of Social Workers.

### NEW BOARD MEMBER

Mr. J. H. McDevitt of Durango, Colorado, was appointed to membership on the Colorado State Board of Public Welfare by Governor Ralph L. Carr on July 27, 1940. He was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. C. E. Adams, whose unexpired term ends May 29, 1942. Mr. McDevitt is well known as a newspaper publisher, and he has an extensive knowledge of the public welfare program.

### NEW DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

On May 1, 1940, John L. Goetz was appointed Supervisor of District Nine, which comprises the counties of Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Lake, Pitkin, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Denver and attended the Graduate School of Social Work of this institution. Subsequently, he studied Public Welfare Administration at the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration. Before attending the University of Chicago, Mr. Goetz was employed by the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare for a period of three years; during this time he held positions in the Divisions of Single Men, Family Welfare, and Old Age Pensions. For a time he was complaint consultant in the State Office of the ERA. Mr. Goetz was employed by the Chicago Relief Administration while attending the University of Chicago and, temporarily, served the American Red Cross in Kentucky in flood disaster rehabilitation. Subsequent employment included a supervisory position on the field staff of the Welfare Department of North Dakota. He is a member of the American Association of Social Workers.



**John L. Goetz**

Table 10.  
**GENERAL RELIEF IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY STATES\***  
**June, 1940<sup>1</sup>**

State	Number of Cases Receiving Relief	Amount of Obligations Incurred for Relief <sup>2</sup>	Average Amount Per Case	Percentage Change from—			
				May, 1940, in—		June, 1939, in—	
				Number of Cases	Amount of Obligations	Number of Cases	Amount of Obligations
Total for continental United States <sup>3</sup> .....	1,373,000	\$32,394,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 43 states reporting adequate data.....	1,328,451	31,753,955	\$23.90	-6.1	-8.3	.....	.....
Alabama .....	2,498	24,169	9.68	+1.6	+3.2	+23.7	+31.3
Arizona .....	3,614	50,131	13.87	+3.4	+2.1	+25.1	+38.4
Arkansas .....	4,149	23,160	5.58	+10.6	+25.9	+7.3	+26.2
California .....	<sup>4</sup> 112,322	<sup>4</sup> 3,186,391	28.37	-7.3	-6.3	-8.8	+2.8
<b>Colorado .....</b>	<b>14,133</b>	<b>229,340</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+10.5</b>
Connecticut .....	19,053	540,378	28.36	-6.1	-6.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Delaware .....	1,259	24,890	19.77	-9.2	-10.2	-13.3	-8.5
District of Columbia .....	2,131	52,521	24.65	( <sup>6</sup> )	-2.0	+36.3	+30.4
Florida .....	9,820	58,080	5.91	+1.5	-2.9	+21.7	+2.8
Georgia .....	6,744	41,971	6.22	-2.0	-1.3	+13.7	+28.3
Idaho .....	2,166	32,260	14.89	-4.0	-1.8	+11.6	+28.1
Illinois .....	148,035	3,650,073	24.66	-1.6	-3.2	-21.1	-15.1
Indiana .....	41,620	549,100	13.19	-7.4	-11.7	-12.2	-16.2
Iowa .....	28,789	490,409	17.03	-1.4	-5.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Kansas .....	19,726	307,848	15.61	-4.4	-6.4	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )
Louisiana .....	9,677	141,461	14.62	+7	+4	+23.6	+40.0
Maine .....	9,924	244,840	24.67	-9.3	-13.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	-1.4
Maryland .....	8,458	177,928	21.04	-5.7	-5.7	+11.9	+5.6
Massachusetts .....	68,133	1,771,363	26.00	-4.6	-10.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	-3.0
Michigan .....	53,976	1,083,511	20.07	-12.3	-15.7	-12.8	-13.9
Minnesota .....	35,948	794,899	22.11	-6.8	-5.7	-4.9	-13.4
Mississippi .....	1,166	8,775	7.53	+1.4	+6.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Missouri .....	23,633	276,760	11.71	-1.4	-2.6	-35.5	-32.3
Montana .....	4,931	83,338	16.90	+7	-2.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	-4
Nebraska .....	10,501	133,073	12.67	+2	-3.1	+20.9	+13.2
Nevada .....	869	15,873	18.27	+5.5	+4.7	+37.7	+24.8
New Jersey.....	48,138	1,107,420	23.01	-3.6	-4.0	-23.9	-23.5
New Mexico.....	2,152	17,554	8.16	-9	-4.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
New York.....	240,870	8,513,296	35.34	-6.5	-5.0	-12.5	-13.3
North Carolina.....	5,465	32,826	6.01	-18.5	-25.5	-7.9	-13.9
North Dakota.....	5,080	92,410	18.19	-2.7	-2.5	+4.8	+2.0
Ohio .....	86,345	1,368,742	15.85	-7.8	-9.9	-4.0	-8.2
Oregon .....	9,491	155,114	16.34	-12.8	-13.4	+5.8	+1.1
Pennsylvania .....	183,601	4,773,012	26.00	-8.7	-17.4	-30.5	-37.1
South Carolina.....	2,185	19,910	9.11	+3.2	+3.4	-22.8	-27.7
Texas .....	12,384	101,312	8.18	-2.2	+4	-8.5	-2.1
Utah .....	5,445	112,461	20.65	-4.4	-7.0	+7.7	+8.4
Vermont .....	2,488	55,510	22.31	-7.4	-1.3	-6.8	-7.5
Virginia .....	7,460	82,599	11.07	-4.7	+2.2	-17.9	-16.5
Washington .....	<sup>8</sup> 11,051	<sup>8</sup> 153,722	13.91	-17.7	-16.0	-12.7	-9.4
West Virginia.....	15,820	184,331	11.65	-8.5	-6.1	+11.9	+19.4
Wisconsin .....	45,803	966,414	21.10	-7.2	-13.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	-2.0
Wyoming .....	1,398	24,780	17.73	-6.4	-14.2	-8.6	-21.3
Total for 6 States for which figures are estimated <sup>9</sup> .....	44,200	\$ 640,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	5,600	43,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	6,900	152,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma .....	12,400	54,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island .....	10,500	285,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	5,000	84,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee .....	3,800	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Source: "Social Security Bulletin," Vol. 3, No. 8, page 45.

<sup>1</sup>These data differ from those published prior to January, 1940, because they include cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only and total obligations incurred for these services, in addition to cases receiving money payments, assistance in kind, and medical care, and obligations incurred for such assistance.

<sup>2</sup>From State and local funds. Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work-relief programs; and of special programs.

<sup>3</sup>Partly estimated.

<sup>4</sup>Does not include payments for hospitalization and burials amounting to \$20,745, because number of cases receiving these services only is not available.

<sup>5</sup>Not computed, because comparable data are not available.

<sup>6</sup>Decrease of less than 0.1 per cent.

<sup>7</sup>Not computed, because of change in reporting procedure.

<sup>8</sup>Does not include payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burials amounting to \$35,452, because number of cases receiving these services only is not available.

<sup>9</sup>Estimated by the Social Security Board for all States except New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Tennessee, for which estimates were made by State agencies.

# Surplus Commodities

## School Lunch Program

Hot school lunches were adopted as an experiment in five schools in Colorado under the sponsorship of the Official Colorado State Relief Committee in 1934. This experiment was so successful that its benefits were extended to additional schools in succeeding years, and at the present time the school lunch program is statewide. The original experiment occurred as a result of a survey which was made by the State Relief Committee. This survey revealed that approximately twelve thousand children were suffering from rickets, scrofula, and other diseases associated with improper nourishment.

In 1938 and 1939, the school lunch programs were operated as WPA projects. Due to a change in September, 1940, they are now known as Community School Lunch Programs and are fostered by the State Department of Public Welfare in conjunction with the Surplus Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. The regulations specify that no charge is to be made for the lunches inasmuch as this would constitute a sale of surplus commodities. The school lunch program is sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction and cosponsored by School Boards, County Commissioners, Parent-Teacher Associations, and others. Parents and others interested in the program can make contributions of money or foods.

Provided WPA labor is available in the county, the program will be greatly assisted by the Work Projects Administration, which may furnish labor on the projects for schools with twenty or more children to be served. The Work Projects Administration furnishes only labor and supervision. In every case the cosponsor agrees to furnish adequate space and equipment for the storage, preparation, and serving of food—including storage room, equipped kitchen, and equipped dining room in schools of twenty or more pupils. In the small rural schools where the teacher prepares the food, the regulations are not so exacting, and commodities are furnished which require little or no preparation; meals can be served at the desks of the children.

The program is a health measure, and those children who are undernourished or underprivileged are materially benefited. It has been found that where the school lunches were served, the children made more progress in their studies and the attendance was better.

All schools applying for the lunch program must be certified by the Director of the County Department

of Public Welfare and approved by the State Department of Public Welfare. In September, 1938, 201 schools with 14,589 children received commodities with a monetary value of \$14,611.19 and in September, 1939, 98 schools with 9,791 children received commodities valued at \$5,187.70. That progress is being made is evidenced by the fact that 232 schools with 21,990 children were approved for school lunch programs and received commodities with a monetary value of \$19,150.58 in September, 1940. It is estimated that the peak of the program in the winter months will reach 40,000 undernourished and underprivileged children.

### COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED FOR SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS

September, 1938, 1939, and 1940

Commodity	Number of Cans or Pounds		
	September, 1940	September, 1939	September, 1938
<b>Canned</b>			
Apples .....	60	.....	30
Pears .....	60	.....	30
Beef broth.....	.....	.....	7,838
Grapefruit juice.....	.....	126	448
Evaporated milk.....	59,726	.....	.....
Beans .....	.....	30	10,050
Peas .....	.....	.....	2,790
Other vegetables.....	180	3,450	28,290
<b>Packaged or Bulk</b>			
Apples, dried.....	.....	.....	4,526
Beans, dried Great Northern .....	.....	3,676	.....
Beans, dried Lima.....	.....	.....	13,464
Butter .....	11,117	4,267	.....
Cauliflower, fresh.....	.....	.....	7,840
Cereal, wheat .....	11,052	7,208	.....
Cornmeal .....	5,485	15,515	.....
Flour, graham .....	11,025	.....	12
Flour, wheat.....	22,107	7,805	27,354
Lard .....	11,122	.....	.....
Milk, powdered.....	10,982	.....	6,000
Oranges .....	22,575	18,135	54,880
Prunes, dried.....	11,137	.....	4,524
Raisins, dried.....	11,887	.....	4,549
Rice .....	11,130	.....	13,696

## University of Colorado School of Medicine and Hospitals



*(The University of Colorado School of Medicine and Hospitals is not a part of the Colorado State Department of Public Welfare. The State Department is pleased to present*

Colorado General Hospital was established by Chapter 174 of the Session Laws of 1921, and Colorado Psychopathic Hospital was established by Chapter 169 of the Session Laws of 1919. In 1923, the General Assembly of Colorado enacted additional legislation relating to these institutions. Chapter 186, Section 3, relative to Colorado General Hospital, states: "Said Hospital shall be primarily and principally conducted for the care of legal residents of Colorado who are afflicted, not with chronic illness, but with a malady, deformity, or ailment of a nature which can probably be remedied by hospital care and treatment, and who are unable financially to secure such care, or in case of a minor, whose parent, guardian, trustee or other person having lawful custody of his person, as the case may be, is unable financially to secure such care . . . ." Chapter 158, Section 3, relative to Colorado Psychopathic Hospital, states: "Said Hospital shall be primarily and principally conducted, not for chronic illness, but for the care and treatment of legal residents of Colorado who are afflicted with a mental disease or disorder, or abnormal mental condition, which can probably be remedied by observation, treatment and hospital care . . . ."

*this article, inasmuch as the functions of these institutions are so closely correlated with those of the public welfare program.)*

The University of Colorado hospitals were established to give medical and surgical care to the needy of the state of Colorado without regard to race, creed, or color. Residents of Colorado who are unable to pay a private physician for the type of treatment required are eligible for admission. The hospitals are in no sense custodial institutions and cannot admit patients who do not give promise of being cured or benefited by hospital care and treatment.

The hospitals are under the supervision of the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado. Maurice H. Rees, M. D., is superintendent of the hospitals and dean of the medical school, and Dr. Franklin Ebaugh is director of the Psychopathic Hospital. The hospitals are vital to the teaching facilities of the medical and nursing schools. Registration for the 1940-41 school year totals 203 in the medical school and 42 in the school of nursing.

Staff physicians are appointed by the chief of their service or the executive faculty to serve on the hospital and out-patient department staffs. These physicians teach medical students as well as treat patients, and the usual period of a service is three months. For the year 1940-41, there are 125 physi-

cians appointed to serve in the out-patient department and 125 in the hospitals. The physicians serving in the specialized fields of medicine must be certified by the national board of their specialty before they can become members of the staff. The house staff consists of ten residents and twelve internes.

Outside foundations, interested in the development of medical facilities connected with medical schools and in the maintenance of high standards of medical practice and education, have given a large amount of financial assistance to these institutions. In 1923, the Carnegie Foundation gave \$100,000 and the Rockefeller Foundation gave \$880,000 for the building fund; in order to obtain the latter donation, it was necessary for the state to contribute the same amount. Later the Rockefeller Foundation gave \$50,000 per year for a period of three years for assistance in maintenance. The land upon which the institution is built, the Denison Memorial Library which houses the auditorium and medical library, and funds for the out-patient department were donated by Denver individuals.

Within the last two years, in order to meet the demand for increased services, there has been an extensive building program through the Public Works Administration; in order to obtain these funds, it was necessary for the state to match the amount expended by the P. W. A. (Here, again, the cost of building came through outside sources and not from funds appropriated for these hospitals.) An addition to the out-patient department, a new wing to the hospital which provides for 85 additional beds, facilities for X-ray and physio-therapy departments, and a new wing to the nurses' home have been completed under this building program. The new hospital wing is equipped but is not yet in use; it will be opened as soon as the state provides funds for one-half of the operating expense.

The basis for computing expenses is the per diem cost per patient. One-half of the funds necessary for the support of the hospitals comes from state appropriation; the remainder comes from counties and from patients who are able to pay part of the cost of their care. The county rate of \$2.50 per day, which is one-half of the per diem cost for a patient, covers all expenditures except unusual medications, blood transfusions, oxygen, medical appliances, and deep X-ray therapy.

Persons who are unable to pay for physicians' services but who can pay the "part-pay-rate" for hospitalization are charged \$3.00 per day for adults and \$2.00 a day for children twelve years and under. A cost charge is made for X-ray work, medical appliances, operating room service, and the more

expensive types of treatment such as glandular injections, etc. There is no charge for the services of physicians, surgeons, and nurses in the hospitals or out-patient departments. If a private nurse is necessary, the county or the patient pays for such nursing service.

Since hospital arrangements are on a county-state basis, definite working procedures between the hospital and county authorities have been established. In order to receive care, patients must have the proper county authorization; this includes a referral from the physician and authorization forms from the county which assumes obligations for the hospital care. The financial eligibility investigation is vested in the County Department of Public Welfare, and if need is established, the County Department sends the patient into the hospital. Patients may be referred to the hospital by their private physicians, by friends, or through other sources; if hospitalization is required or special clinic care is recommended, the hospital through its admission department or through the social service department refers the case to the appropriate County Department of Public Welfare for investigation of financial need and authorization for care.

There has been a steady and rapid increase in the number of patients served in both the hospitals and out-patient departments. In 1929, there were 2,754 patients admitted to Colorado General Hospital, and they received 45,298 days of hospital service. During the past year, Colorado General Hospital has admitted 4,522 patients and has given 57,940 days of hospital service; the Psychopathic Hospital has admitted 835 patients; and the out-patient clinics of the two hospitals have had 91,509 patient visits. At present, Colorado General Hospital has a capacity of 160 beds and the Psychopathic Hospital, 80 beds. The number of requests for admission have been high, and both hospitals have been filled to capacity or over. This has caused delays in the admission of non-emergency cases and has created a waiting list of 150 to 175 patients. The less urgent cases have been assigned to seventeen nursing homes. These patients have been treated in the out-patient clinic or in the nursing homes by members of the house staff. The counties are advised to write for appointments before going to the expense of sending in non-emergency hospital cases. If necessary, a patient arriving in Denver on the train can be met at the Union Station by an ambulance from the hospital. The hospital realizes considerable saving, however, by sending a passenger car to meet patients who are able to walk. The counties designate the type of conveyance

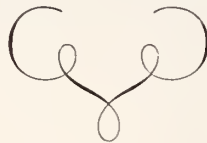
necessary when they notify the hospital that the patient is coming. Patients are instructed to report to the Traveler's Aid Desk in the Union Station if they are missed by the hospital driver.

The out-patient department is organized to care for ambulatory patients who do not need hospital care. In addition to general medicine and pediatric clinics (for children 12 and under), there are thirteen special departments. Most of the clinics now take patients on appointment.

All patients are first interviewed by the out-patient admission department. This department is supervised by the social service department but is responsible to the hospital administration. Clinic eligibility is determined by interviewing each patient regarding his income, property, other assets, and liabilities. Final decision regarding admission is based upon these data, the medical condition, the cost of needed type of care if provided by a private physician, the possible length of treatment, the number of persons in the family needing medical care, and other relevant factors.

After admission, the patient is sent to the laboratory for a Wassermann, vaccination, and other laboratory tests. Every adult patient has a Wassermann annually. Children are referred to the pediatric clinic and adults, on their first visit, are referred to the pre-clinic which is the general allocation department. The adults are referred by the physicians in this clinic to the appropriate medical service. There is a twenty-five cent charge for the initial clinic card. Medicines and X-rays are charged to the county of the patient's residence if the patient is unable to care for these needs and county authorization is received.

The Medical Social Service Department serves as the liaison between the patient, the physician, and the County Department of Public Welfare or other outside agency. Medical-social reports on individual patients are sent to social agencies upon request. Case work with patients is the primary function of the department. Whether this be on an environmental or emotional basis, patients are assisted in relation to their medical problems and in removing obstacles to treatment.





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