

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual Report of
The Social Welfare Branch
of the Department of
Health and Welfare

For the Year Ended March 31st

1952



VICTORIA, B.C.
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1953

The Social War

of the

1848

1848

VICTORIA, B.C., November 30th, 1952.

*To His Honour CLARENCE WALLACE, C.B.E.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the Social Welfare Branch of the Department of Health and Welfare for the year ended March 31st, 1952, is herewith respectfully submitted.

E. C. MARTIN,
Minister of Health and Welfare.

*Office of the Minister of Health and Welfare,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.*

SOCIAL WELFARE BRANCH,
VICTORIA, B.C., November 30th, 1952.

The Honourable E. C. Martin,
Minister of Health and Welfare, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Social Welfare Branch
for the year ended March 31st, 1952.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister of Welfare.

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REPORT OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE BRANCH

E. W. Griffith, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Welfare.

SIR,—I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Social Welfare Branch of the Department of Health and Welfare for the year ended March 31st, 1952.

In the following pages will be found reports of the heads of divisions and other senior officials of the Branch. These officials have been encouraged to present the records of their various responsibilities in their own manner with emphasis placed on the phases which in their opinion is warranted.

A careful reading of the reports will serve to reveal the scope of the work of this Branch. In recent years particularly, our Branch has come to be regarded as an indispensable service in the large and small communities of this Province and in the isolated rural areas. This total coverage of the Province, fraught as it is with many difficult problems of transportation, together with the generalized services given by our staff, makes our Provincial welfare programme unique in Canada and possibly in North America. It is based on the needs of the people of this Province whom it is our duty and privilege to serve and with the view to economical administration.

Not only the extent of our services will be revealed in reading this Report. Each section, in its own way, reveals the nature of some of the problems which come to our twenty-seven district offices and by implication to the fourteen municipal social welfare offices which play a growing part in the total public welfare service of the Province. Certain illustrations, carefully disguised so as not to reveal identities, depict the nature of the services given in relation to those problems. It will be evident to the reader, I feel sure, that our services are designed and carried out to maintain and restore the greatest degree of self-reliance and self-dependence that is possible, having regard to the circumstances of the individuals and families served.

Of growing importance are the more specialized services given by certain divisions of this Branch. The programme of treatment being built in our Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools will be, I am sure, a matter of satisfaction to the people of this Province. The communities, I feel, could do more, through developing more adequate recreation facilities and obtaining the services of competent youth leaders, to reduce juvenile delinquency. This has already been demonstrated in a few municipalities. It becomes incumbent, however, upon the Provincial Government to provide treatment for this behaviour when it occurs among our young people who, without such facilities, could resort to a career of crime.

The development of specialized social welfare services in the Provincial Mental Health Service, a branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department, has been marked in this past year. Here, though appointed by the Social Welfare Branch, our social workers become a part of the professional "team" under the direction of the psychiatrist working toward either the cure or the prevention of mental illness. The work of this Division's social workers in implementing the rehabilitation plan for each discharged patient is worthy of special note, the field staff of this Branch helping to carry out such planning in areas away from the Lower Mainland.

To the already heavy responsibilities of our Regional Administrators and field staff, another duty has been added. I refer to the part each of our officials will be required to play in the Provincial civil-defence programme. While we deplore the necessity of making such preparations, each of us in his respective sphere will do his utmost to ensure that adequate welfare services are available should the necessity arise.

During the year under review the Branch as a whole has functioned harmoniously. In a great measure this is due to the co-operative endeavours of our senior officials—Divisional Heads, Regional Administrators, Field Consultants, and Supervisors. Their knowledge of social welfare and the importance of each phase of it has meant a smooth integration of the various divisions and with the field staff. I especially wish to commend the social workers for their loyalty and hard work. The continuing co-operation of municipal administrations is indeed appreciated and greatly assists in maintaining the standard of public welfare services in British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

C. W. LUNDY,
Director of Welfare.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF WELFARE

I beg to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1951-52:—

STAFF

It is axiomatic to say that the standards of service of any department of government can be only as high as the quality of the staff employed to give those services. Even with well-qualified staff, other considerations combine to lessen the effectiveness of the services they can give. The numbers of people to be served; the nature of their problems; the development of new services demanded by the public; the geographic territory to be covered—all must be taken into account in assessing the standard of the work done. From my observation, and from reports reaching me, the past year has been one of steady growth. The quality of the staff has continued to rise. Of a total of 221 on the staff at March 31st, 1952, 155 have professional training from a school of social work, the remainder having been given our in-service training course. Added to training, in evaluating quality of staff, must be their experience, and in that regard the figures are encouraging. Though 31 have less than one year and 32 have only one and a half years of experience, 94 have from two to five years, 20 from six to ten years, and the remainder range from eleven to twenty-two years of experience in social work.

NATURE OF THE SERVICE

The generalized service the staff in the district offices gives is both economically and professionally sound. First, there is no duplication in travelling nor any overlapping of services to families. Secondly, the services which are being given to all people are based on the social workers' knowledge of family life, of the economic, social, and cultural structure of society, and upon the principles (which are based on democratic and Christian concepts) underlying the practice of social case-work. However, as the reports of the Regional Administrators will reveal, the nature of the problems coming to the district offices vary considerably. In the Okanagan offices of Region 3, for example, there is a larger proportion of child welfare services, because this economically stable area, populated largely by younger families, provides a number of adequate foster homes for children who become the wards of the Government. In one office in an area comprised of mature families there are few services needed in regard to problems of family relationships, but in the same region in a highly industrialized city where family life is less settled, family services comprise a much greater volume of work. Similarly, in several coastal areas where climate is milder a large number of old people make up a high proportion of the case-loads of the staff.

PLACEMENT OF STAFF

Because of these regional and district variations in the nature of the problems, the allocation of staff must be carefully made. This allocation or placement of staff is made regionally, and is governed, in so far as numbers of staff are concerned, by the size of the case-loads; that is, by the number of people to be served. Industrial development, or its opposite, has also to be taken into account in anticipation of needed services. Other considerations in placing staff are the qualifications, experience, sex, and age of the social workers.

Once assigned to a region, the Regional Administrator may utilize a social worker to the best advantage. For example, a social worker with training, experience, and aptitude in working with children may be placed in the office in which the child welfare problems are heavy. A growing practice is that of assigning to a few of the in-service trained staff a case-load comprised largely of Old-age Assistance cases. Though the latter work requires identical skill in forming helpful relationships, in interviewing and

in the use of resources, the administrative routines involved are time-consuming and intricate. Relieved of the bulk of this taxing work, the staff with professional training and greater experience can thus devote more time to the areas of their generalized practice which demands more time and more intensive work.

CASE-LOAD

Throughout the Province the total case-load has been steadily increasing in the past year in spite of unprecedented economic prosperity. Periods of movement, change, and development invariably bring with them heightened social unrest, which has relatively little to do with wages and payrolls. The following table reveals the numbers of people served during the year and the nature of their problems:—

Provincial Case-loads as at March 31st, 1952

Family Service	1,341
Mothers' Allowance	507
Social Allowance	9,171
Blind Persons' Allowance	336
Old-age Assistance	7,788
Old-age Security Bonus and Health Services	31,846
Child Welfare Division	4,221
Tuberculosis Division	366
Psychiatric Division	353
Collections	127
Hospital Clearance	22
Provincial Home	11
Provincial Infirmary	21
Welfare Institutions	223
Total	56,333

The above figures require this further amplification: The greatest volume of work is obviously in the three "assistance" categories. Though the bulk of those receiving assistance are in the aged or ageing group of the population, the utmost vigilance is maintained to assure their adequate care in time of illness or infirmity, and to minister to various other social needs as they arise. For the younger persons and families in these categories (and for some who are older as well), the objective of the professional services given is that of rehabilitation. These efforts involve the use of many kinds of knowledge and co-operative work with other professions, and with community or Province-wide resources. All this is to the end that the individual or family have the desire to be independent, and support must be given to help overcome both the emotional and physical obstacles which stand in the way of achieving independence.

In the Family Service and Child Welfare categories, as in the medical and psychiatric services, the necessity of making full use of professional knowledge and skill will be apparent. These services, with those of rehabilitation, require much time and thought and sustained activity, as well as quick responsible action in times of crisis.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Standards of service, even with well-qualified staff, are likely to remain static, or even regress, unless there is a conscious effort made to develop the abilities of those employed. The key official involved in this matter is the district supervisor, who has the combined functions of district-office administrator and teacher. In order to strengthen the calibre of our supervisors, an institute was conducted for them in October, 1951, in which the services of a member of the faculty of the University School of Social Work were enlisted, with excellent results.

One in-service training class was conducted during this year, and three orientation periods for newly graduated staff were conducted in the summer months. These programmes—the former for the untrained staff which we must employ because there are insufficient numbers of professionally trained people available, the latter to familiarize inexperienced professional staff with the work of the Branch—are but preliminary to the continuing task of increasing staff competence by means of constant supervision and other devices.

Our Branch publication, *British Columbia's Welfare*, is one of these devices. It serves to keep the scattered staff informed of all new developments and resources within the Province, and contains articles of an educational and interpretive nature. Its circulation, moreover, to municipal officials, public health personnel, other departments of government, other social agencies, libraries, and schools of social work, makes it an excellent medium of interpretation.

Other staff-development devices are our circulating library, our system of granting educational leave, and the bursary scheme which provides financial aid for staff members who have proved their value to assist them to take professional training. Four of these bursaries were awarded last year, while three staff members were granted leave of absence for additional training.

Attendance at conferences is another medium of staff development, though when extensive travel is involved, delegations to national or regional conferences are usually restricted to those who are asked to take part in the programme. Hence, in June, 1951, five senior members of staff attended the Western Regional Conference on Social Work in Winnipeg, and in September four senior officials attended the West Coast Regional Conference of the American Public Welfare Association held in Berkeley, Calif. The contribution made by our staff to these conferences has always been acknowledged as outstanding, and delegates invariably shared the knowledge they have gained with the remainder of the staff.

A regional staff conference was held in November in Vernon, attended by the Assistant Director. These conferences, too, are a medium of staff development, and as the programmes deal with problems the staff are meeting in their work, they have pointed significance.

DIVISIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The year under review has seen marked progress in the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools. The two separate committees of the Branch, each chaired by the Assistant Director, have served to bring school officials closer to the general administration of the Branch, and to facilitate the acceptance and implementation of the planning undertaken. The programme of treatment is beginning to have definite results, as the reports herein of the two schools will amply testify.

The rapid expansion of the Psychiatric Division has considerable significance. The placement of social workers in The Woodlands School (school for the intellectually retarded) is a major development, which is fully covered in the report of the Psychiatric Division. Extension of the services of the social workers in the Mental Hospital, Crease Clinic, and Homes for the Aged testify to the importance of these skilled services in those settings.

Of major significance to the work of the field staff of this Branch is the history-making changes in Canada's new schemes of social security for the aged. The work involved in "shifting gears" from the old order to the new was considerable, as other reports herein testify. Though the bulk of those over 70 years of age will presumably relieve our staff of the time-consuming administrative work the former Old-age Pension administration entailed, it is nevertheless anticipated that many of those over 70 will continue to look to our social workers for help with other problems, such as health needs, housing, boarding-home care, family difficulties, and others which grow more acute with advancing age.

The appointment of an Acting Medical Social Work Consultant to assist the Medical Director in planning and servicing those requiring special medical treatment is a significant development. Case-work consultation on different health problems is now afforded the field staff, and similar consultative services are made available to certain private treatment centres in the City of Vancouver.

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS

From the foregoing section of this report the conclusion can be made that the work of the entire Branch, both the field and divisional services, has grown not only in quantity but in quality in the past year. The growth in the quality of our services can be attributed to the devotion of the staff to their work and to the vitality and professional and administrative acumen of our senior officials.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

In the months of June, July, and August the Assistant Director was on loan to the Government of the Province of Newfoundland for the purpose of conducting a survey of that Province's social welfare services.

Following this absence, the office of the Assistant Director was moved to the Parliament Buildings, Victoria. This move served to consolidate all staff files, and thenceforward staff matters pertaining to the institutions of the Branch as well as the field and division have been under the jurisdiction of this office.

In October the offices of the Senior Field Consultant, formerly in Vernon, and of the Office Consultant, formerly in Vancouver, were also moved to Victoria. At the same time the Field Consultant from Region IV moved her office to Vancouver in order to give her services to Region II as well as Region IV. This added work was made necessary by the resignation of one of the Field Consultants, Mrs. Edna Alexander, whose services had been of inestimable value over the ten years of her employment.

The death in September of Miss Isobel Harvey, our Research Consultant, removed from our ranks one who had served this Branch faithfully and well for many years. Originally appointed in 1932, Miss Harvey helped materially in the building of the early Welfare Field Service and of this Province's standards of child welfare. The death of Mr. James Niven, Assistant Regional Administrator of Region II, was another decided loss to this Branch, his service in the former Unemployment Relief Branch and in the present Branch being of a very high order.

Three United Nations Fellows were given opportunities to study the work of this Branch and of related agencies during the year. These were Miss Tsuneko Hirano, of Japan (Tokyo); Mrs. Freny Irani, of India (Bombay); and Miss Kathleen B. Crisp, of Australia (Melbourne).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Planning for the creation of a sixth region of the Branch was concluded toward the end of this fiscal year. The new region will consist of the Fraser Valley area from Pitt Meadows east to Hope and south to the International Border. The growth in population and the heavy concentration of rural municipalities in this territory made this move a necessity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The continuing value to the service of this Branch of the Field Consultants must be gratefully acknowledged. The regions covered make their work arduous, and their devotion and professional competence is an inspiration. They have succeeded in effecting a closer integration between field and division than has ever existed before, and through them the general administration is appraised of the problems which affect the standards of service of the Branch.

Regional Administrators, Field Consultants, and divisional heads, through their annual meeting, through the regular meeting of the Planning Council, and through consultation during the Assistant Director's field-trips, have contributed much to the over-all policy-making functions of the general administration.

Finally, the continuing high standard of service given by the training supervisor in the total area of staff development and in assisting with certain personnel duties during the past year is acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted.

AMY LEIGH,
Assistant Director of Welfare.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

REGION I

I beg to submit the annual report for the fiscal year 1951-52, which outlines statistical information and briefly the activities of the Social Welfare Branch in Region I.

This region covers approximately 13,300 square miles and has a population of approximately 205,000. The areas covered are Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, the Mainland Coast north-west from Sarah Point to Ocean Falls and adjacent islands in the area.

The number of municipalities coming under the provisions of the "Social Assistance Act" was increased by the inclusion of the Village of Lake Cowichan. The annual tax revenue of this municipality was in excess of the exemption allowance of \$12,500; therefore, liability for payment of Social Assistance costs was mandatory. The field welfare work in Lake Cowichan Municipality is looked after by the Social Welfare Branch on the reimbursement basis of 15 cents *per capita*.

The following table shows the status of areas in the region regarding social welfare administration, also figures on population (1951 Census) and welfare case-loads in each listed organized area:—

Area	Population, 1951 Census	Welfare Services		Welfare Case-load
		<i>Per Capita Plan</i>	<i>Amalga- mated Plan</i>	
Village of Campbell River.....	1,958	×	---	44
City of Cumberland.....	860	×	---	58
City of Courtenay.....	1,737	×	---	116
City of Port Alberni.....	7,800	×	---	259
City of Alberni.....	3,302	×	---	126
City of Nanaimo.....	7,136	×	---	483
City of Ladysmith.....	2,083	×	---	105
Municipality of North Cowichan.....	6,636	×	---	271
City of Duncan.....	2,753	×	---	125
Village of Lake Cowichan.....	1,601	×	---	36
Municipality of Esquimalt.....	10,085	×	---	250
Municipality of Central Saanich.....	2,058	×	---	86
Municipality of Oak Bay.....	11,969	×	---	286
Municipality of Saanich.....	28,249	---	×	1,352
City of Victoria.....	50,774	---	×	3,411
Case-load in unorganized territory.....	-----	---	---	7,008
Total case-load for region.....	-----	---	---	3,740
				10,748

There are twenty-eight social workers and three district supervisors actively engaged in carrying out the social welfare work in the region, and they operate from seven administrative offices which, taking into consideration the distribution of population and the case-load, are located geographically so as to meet the needs of the people in as many areas as possible.

A breakdown of the case-load by categories and administrative offices is shown in the following table. This table includes all cases as at March 31st, 1952, residing in organized and unorganized territory.

Category	Saanich	Alberni	Courtenay	Nanaimo	Duncan	Victoria District	Victoria City	Total
Family Service.....	-----	58	52	36	18	46	8	218
Mothers' Allowance.....	9	7	8	6	7	9	17	63
Social Allowance.....	150	109	162	276	79	179	528	1,483
Blind Pension.....	23	4	8	8	3	1	22	69
Old-age Assistance.....	170	88	117	228	98	206	366	1,273
Old-age Security.....	990	274	504	1,046	406	1,052	2,350	6,622
Child Welfare.....	-----	118	180	190	98	102	-----	688
Institutions.....	10	51	46	35	27	43	120	332
Totals.....	1,352	709	1,077	1,825	736	1,638	3,411	10,748

It will be noticed in the above table there are 1,273 Old-age Assistance cases listed. This is a new category of public assistance which became effective January 1st, 1952. The processing of applications for this number of individuals placed a very heavy burden on the social workers from August, 1951, to the end of March, 1952.

The increase in Social Allowance rates April 1st, 1951, helped considerably the plight of persons receiving this form of public aid. All municipalities in the region were in agreement with the Government's action in approving increased payment, but strong objections were raised regarding the new division of financial responsibility. It was felt the Government had broken faith with its municipalities by departing from the shareable arrangement—that is, the 80-per-cent Provincial and 20-per-cent municipal sharing of costs—which had existed for some years. However, I am pleased to report there has been no noticeable lessening in the co-operation and understanding of the two administrations of welfare, Provincial and municipal, in our joint efforts to meet the welfare needs of our citizens.

The placing of aged persons who, due to physical infirmities, require nursing or boarding care weighed heavily on the working-time of the workers. Suitable accommodation is just not available to meet the needs. We were most unfortunate on November 30th, 1951, to lose a fifteen-bed private hospital in the northern section of the region. This establishment, privately operated, and filled to capacity at the time, was closed, due mainly to the health of the operator.

During the year the Government-owned boat M.V. "Sheily," which is used exclusively by the Social Welfare Branch, travelled over 5,000 nautical miles, and the skipper and the accompanying social worker in visiting the northern section of the region and the Gulf Islands, which are only accessible by water, were away from their home port for 129 days.

On March 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1952, the social workers, district supervisors, and welfare administrators of this region gathered together for the first staff conference which had been held for several years, there being a total attendance of forty-five persons. Very active participation was taken by those present in the varied agenda which had been planned by the field staff and administration for staff development and learning by discussion on a practical level.

The seasonal curtailment of employment due to heavy snowfalls in the winter, together with dry summer spells, was again felt in the major and minor industries of the area. Logging and lumbering operations, together with light allied businesses dependent upon them, were forced to cease operations for several months during the year. This shut-down resulted in increased appeals by individuals to welfare offices.

In conclusion, may I say the members of the Social Welfare Branch in this region, in co-operation with municipal employees on the same level, have, during the year immediately past, conscientiously endeavoured to meet and even to anticipate the needs of persons requiring our services. We gratefully acknowledge the co-operation given by other agencies, private and voluntary, who have in numerous ways been helpful.

Respectfully submitted.

E. L. RIMMER,
Regional Administrator.

REGION II

I beg to submit the following report of the activities of the Social Welfare Branch in Region II for the fiscal year 1951-52:—

The geographic boundaries of this region were altered during the year to include areas in the northern section on the west coast of the Mainland. The case-load in the Ocean Falls, Bella Coola, and Bella Bella areas was transferred back from Region I. Region II now encompasses its original territory.

In the western part of Region V, which is administered by Region II, a new Provincial office was opened at Terrace. This office is housed in a building shared with the Public Health Branch. Because of increased population in the Terrace area, due to the Kitimat development and the establishment of large logging camps by the Port Edward pulp-mill, it was found impossible to continue to handle the work from the Prince Rupert office. Part of the case-load formerly carried by the Smithers office was taken over by the social worker at Terrace, which has resulted in a more equitable distribution of work.

Although it has been possible to provide adequate boarding-home care, the nursing-home bed shortage has been acute. There has been a small increase in the over-all number of beds available for this type of care; nevertheless, hospital clearance for elderly persons suffering from chronic illness has made a constant demand on staff time.

The foster-home programme has been receiving more attention and has made increased demands upon both municipal and Provincial staffs. The placement of wards and non-wards in areas formerly handled by the Children's Aid Society has continued to grow, and it is expected that this part of the work will continue to take more time.

An emergent situation was faced in September in Vancouver City when a large number of Chinese Canadians began to apply for Old-age Assistance. To handle the situation, it was necessary to hire an interpreter and make extra staff available in the Vancouver district office. For the balance of the fiscal year all Chinese applicants for this type of assistance were handled by this office.

Several municipalities requested surveys to be made of their municipal departments so that the officials would know whether or not an efficient service was being given to the citizens of their areas. After the surveys were made, in certain instances reorganization took place which made it possible for a better service to be made available in the municipalities. The reorganization which took place included staff changes, administrative changes, and reallocation of case-loads.

As 1951 was the year in which the census was taken, it was necessary to acquaint various municipalities with the fact that under the "Social Assistance Act" their population growth might make it necessary for them to open their own offices. When preliminary population figures became available, plans were worked out with the municipalities affected in order that offices could be established.

The number of municipalities which, under provisions of the "Social Assistance Act," are obligated to contribute to welfare costs was increased by the inclusion of the Village of Hope. The village accepted the plan whereby the Province handles the social welfare work and receives payment on the 15-cents-*per-capita*-of-population basis for the services rendered.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. SADLER,
Regional Administrator.

REGION III

I beg to submit the following report on the activities of the Social Welfare Branch in Region III for the fiscal year 1951-52:—

There has been no change in our geographical boundaries since our last report nor in the number of persons employed in connection with the administering of social services to the people of this region; that is, the Okanagan, Thompson, and Similkameen Valleys.

The twenty-one organized areas of this region have a population of 60,000 according to the 1951 Census, and this indicates a 54-per-cent increase in population during the past ten years. The population of the unorganized territory of this region has likewise increased considerably since the last census. This expansion has resulted in the necessity of increasing the school and hospital facilities of many centres at an accelerated rate.

Generally speaking, economic conditions have been favourable throughout the region. The farm crops has been good and the returns to the growers satisfactory. The beef-producers received prices beyond all expectation, and prices for dairy products have been fair. While some fruit-growers were still feeling the effects of the severe weather experienced during the winter 1949-50, the valley produced a fair fruit-crop with reasonable returns. The mining industry remained steady and the lumbering operations gave steady employment, and, with attractive returns to both operators and employees, contributed much to the prosperity of the region as a whole. There was a considerable amount of highway and other construction work, which provided much employment. The tourist trade has been increasing as the highways are improved, and the tourist accommodation is being expanded steadily. While the home-building decreased somewhat during the year, other operations opened up, which absorbed any surplus labour. A number of persons drew unemployment insurance benefits during the winter months, but the majority of these are people who are occupied in connection with the handling of the fruit and vegetable crop. This area would greatly benefit by some industry which would absorb that class of labour in the off-season.

As stated in a previous Report, the social services to the people of this region are provided by five Provincial and four municipal offices. The four larger municipalities have their own welfare officers, whose salaries are shared by our Department, and the other seventeen organized areas are serviced by our Provincial staff on a *per capita* basis. During the fiscal year 10,511 cases received service from the social workers of this region. At the close of the year we had 6,218 active cases, and 5,189 of this number were receiving financial assistance, which included children in care whose maintenance was being paid by public funds.

During the period January to March, 1952, the persons between the ages of 65 and 69 were transferred from Social Allowance to Old-age Assistance. During the process of transfer much additional work was required by the field staff. At the same time, applications were being completed for persons over 70 years of age who were applying for cost-of-living bonus under the new Old-age Security scheme. Since the Indians are now eligible for Old-age Assistance, Old-age Security, and cost-of-living bonus, our services have been extended to the Indian reservations.

In the year 1951-52, 344 children received care in foster homes within this region. At the beginning of the year we had 235 children in foster homes and 253 at the close of the year. During the twelve-month period 26 of these children in care were placed for adoption, 30 were returned to their families as the home circumstances had improved to the point where it was deemed in the best interest of the children that they should rejoin their families, 9 were discharged from care due to coming of age or marriage, 5 were repatriated to another Province, 4 were sent to the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools for treatment, 1 was transferred to The Woodlands School, 2 deceased, and 14 secured employment.

We have enjoyed the fullest co-operation of the public health units, Probation Service, D.V.A. staffs, medical profession, school authorities, municipal offices, and many local organizations, without whose help our work would be more difficult and costly.

Respectfully submitted.

F. G. HASSARD,
Regional Administrator.

REGION IV

I beg to submit the annual report of the activities of the Social Welfare Branch in Region IV for the fiscal year 1951-52.

Region IV comprises the south-easterly three-cornered section of British Columbia. The Alberta and International Borders form two sides of the rough triangle, and the third is a line through Carmi on the south-west, up through Nakusp and Golden at the north. This rugged section contains an area of 27,833 square miles of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and a population of 89,936 persons, most of whom either directly or indirectly derive their livelihood from the region's three major industries—mining, lumbering, and agriculture.

The region is divided, geographically, into four districts—the East Kootenay, the West Kootenay, the Kaslo-Slocan, and Grand Forks-Greenwood areas—and a brief economic and social description of each follows in that order.

THE EAST KOOTENAY

As one of its industries, the East Kootenay has its famous Sullivan mine at Kimberley, where over 2,100 persons are employed by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company. There are also the coal mines and coke-ovens in the Fernie-Michel-Natal section, which employ approximately 1,400 persons and produce 63 per cent of the Province's total coal production. Silver-lead-zinc ore is mined in great volume, principally at the Sullivan mine, but also at mines near Field, Spillimacheen, and Invermere. Refined tin is produced at the Sullivan concentrator, being recovered as a by-product in milling silver-lead-zinc ore. Gypsum, barite, magnesite, and phosphate are other deposits found in this district. The mining payroll is approximately \$10,000,000 per year.

The lumber industry, with an annual payroll of \$4,500,000 in this section of the region, is also of great importance to the economy of the East Kootenay.

In this district, too, is the well-known farming area of the Creston Valley. Here the main commercial crops range from wheat to fruits, both tree-fruits and the small varieties of berries. Peas are raised in large quantities, and hops are a relatively new crop in the area.

The main centres in the East Kootenay, an area of 17,413 square miles, are the Cities of Cranbrook, Fernie, Kimberley, and the incorporated Villages of Creston and Invermere. The population of the East Kootenay is 32,521—14,149 persons residing in organized areas and 18,372 in unorganized territory. To serve this population, district offices are located in Creston, Cranbrook, and Fernie.

Roads in some parts of the East Kootenay are good, but many of the miles of roads in the country to be traversed are gravel and dirt. An average of approximately 7,000 miles per month was driven by the workers in the East Kootenay District, and during the winter months, because of snow and ice on mountain highways, driving is both treacherous and time-consuming.

The district supervisor's headquarters are in Cranbrook, and during 1951-52 there were two social workers in Creston, three stationed in Cranbrook, and one in Fernie. The Cranbrook office takes in the territory north to Golden and Field, a distance of some 200 miles from the district office.

As instigated the year before, one social worker from the Cranbrook office handled all the Old-age Pension cases in the Cranbrook and Fernie districts. With the implementation of the Old-age Security Act, the case-load of this worker increased from 520 as of April 1st, 1951, to 631 at March 31st, 1952. In Creston the generalized workers handled the work with this group, and the Old-age Assistance and Old-age Security bonus figures accounted for about half their case-load.

The five workers covering generalized case-loads had a total, including shared services, of 843 cases at April 1st, 1951, and 798 as at March 31st, 1952. Approximately 46 per cent of these were cases in receipt of financial assistance, 30 per cent were cases involving the Child Welfare Division, and 10 per cent were in the Family Service category.

THE WEST KOOTENAY

The West Kootenay District comprises the area west of Kootenay Lake to the Cascades, including the Cities of Nelson, Trail, Rossland, Kaslo, the Municipality of Tadanac, and the incorporated Village of Castlegar. This district is the most densely populated of the region. There are 4,593 square miles in this section, practically entirely mountainous, and, therefore, agriculture is one of the minor industries of the West Kootenay. The total population is 43,037, with 24,865 persons residing in urban localities and 18,172 in rural districts. Mining (base metals, silver, gold, and tungsten being the largest deposits) and lumbering are the major industries in this district. Mining contributes about \$13,000,000 and lumbering approximately \$1,500,000 to the annual payroll.

In the West Kootenay we have district offices at Nelson and Trail. The district supervisor, who also supervises the New Denver staff, is in the Nelson office, while our third district supervisor has headquarters in the Trail office.

Until July, 1951, four generalized case-workers in the Nelson district office handled all categories, but in that month an additional in-service worker was appointed, and he relieved the other workers of an average of approximately 150 Old-age Pension cases each. The appointment by the Attorney-General's Department of a Probation Officer in the summer of 1951, who covers the Nelson and Trail areas, relieved those district offices of considerable work also.

Like the East Kootenay, the Nelson district office case-load, exclusive of Old-age Pensions, decreased during the year 1951-52. At April 1st, 1951, the figures were 544, and at March 31st, 1952, 522. Approximately 48 per cent of these were cases in receipt of Social or Mothers' Allowances, 13 per cent were Child Welfare, and 7 per cent were Family Services. The total Old-age Pension load increased from 734 at April 1st, 1951, to 972 at March 31st, 1952.

Roads in this area are fairly good throughout, except for side-roads, and the distances to be travelled are not nearly so great as in the East Kootenay. An average of 2,500 miles per month is driven by the Nelson district office workers.

The City of Trail, with a population of 11,430, and the City of Rossland, population 4,604, are practically entirely maintained by the operations of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company smelter at Trail, whose annual payroll is over \$11,000,000.

The Trail district office, with three social workers, is headquarters for the district supervisor, who also supervises the Grand Forks office. The total load for this office, including pensions and shared services, was 680 at April 1st, 1951, and 758 at March 31st, 1952. Here again the increase was in the Old-age Pension load only, the other categories dropping from 362 at April 1st, 1951, to 348 at March 31st, 1952. Fifty-four per cent of the total load was Old-age Pensions and 38 per cent of the balance were cases in receipt of Mothers' and Social Allowances; 14 per cent were Family Service and 40 per cent Child Welfare cases. The case-load of the Trail District office is fairly concentrated, and an average of only 1,000 miles per month was driven by the workers serving this area.

KASLO-SLOCAN

The Kaslo-Slocan area is predominantly a mining district, and the economy of the area varies with the activity of the mines. During 1951-52 the mine operators enjoyed high base-metal prices, and mining once again assumed boom proportions in the New Denver-Sandon section. Lumbering is also important in this district, but most of the forty-odd producing operations are small.

Our district office at New Denver covers a sparsely settled section of approximately 3,274 square miles with a population of 6,151. The only organized area is Slocan City, with a population of 374. The New Denver office was staffed during 1951-52 by one social worker. Because New Denver was one of the evacuation centres for Japanese during the war, a project supervisor is located in New Denver also. This official attended to the administration of the T.B. sanatorium and adjacent pavilion, used as a home for elderly Japanese.

More than one-quarter of the New Denver clients were Japanese—Social Allowance and Old-age Pension cases—and the majority of these were congregated in New Denver. Of the Occidental cases, 63 per cent were Old-age Pension cases, 15 per cent Social Allowance, 15 per cent Child Welfare, and 3 per cent Family Service. Except for the concentration of Japanese at New Denver, the case-load is scattered, and the New Denver worker drives an average of 750 miles per month in covering his territory.

GRAND FORKS-GREENWOOD

The Grand Forks-Greenwood district is that section of the region from the Cascade summits west to Carmi and bordering the International Boundary, often referred to as the Kettle Valley or "Boundary Country." The chief industries in this district are lumbering and agriculture, with mining now of minor importance. The Grand Forks Valley has developed into an important seed-producing section. The area of this district is 2,683 square miles and the population is 8,012 persons, 2,455 of whom live in the organized territories of Grand Forks and Greenwood.

The district office in Grand Forks was in charge of one social worker until September, 1951, when a second was appointed. This office is supervised by the district supervisor with headquarters in Trail. The case-load is large in Grand Forks, and the district is widespread. Roads are both good and bad, and an average of 1,250 miles per month is driven to cover the cases active through the Grand Forks office. Old-age Pensions made up about 60 per cent of the total load of 445 at April 1st, 1951, and increased to 65 per cent of the total of 539 as at March 31st, 1952. Of the balance, 5 per cent was Family Service, 16 per cent Social Allowance, and 9 per cent Child Welfare.

STAFF

The turnover of staff, both field and clerical, during the year 1951-52 was heavy. The three district supervisors were all appointed to this region in September, 1951. Two social workers left to take educational leave, and there were three transfers (one out of the region and two in), one resignation, and five appointments of new workers. There were also two transfers within the region. In the clerical staff there were four resignations and six appointments. At the end of the fiscal year the field staff in this region numbered twenty-one and the clerical staff fifteen.

ETHNIC GROUPS

In Region IV we have two ethnic groups—the Doukhobors and Japanese—both of which bring their own unique problems to the Social Welfare Branch. The largest settlements of Doukhobors are in the Brilliant area, the Slocan Valley, and the Grand Forks district. The Sons of Freedom sect is concentrated in the Krestova and Gilpin settlements, but members of this group, as well as of the independent and orthodox Douk-

hobors are to be found in almost every section of the region. Their employment, other than in the agricultural field, is most commonly found in the lumber camps and mills, and many of these are operated by those of Doukhobor faith.

The Japanese group has been decreasing quite rapidly in this region. Assistance has been granted to those persons and families unable to finance their own transportation who wished to locate elsewhere. A number of the younger Japanese have returned to the Coast, while many of the older unemployable group have been relocated with members of their families all across Canada. Among those remaining at New Denver, the majority form groups of older single unemployable persons, most of whom are in receipt of Old-age Security pensions.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. SMITH,
Regional Administrator.

REGION V

I beg to submit the following report of the activities of the Social Welfare Branch in Region V for the fiscal year 1951-52:—

Highlight of the staff situation in Region V during the past year was the appointment of a district supervisor for the Prince George, Quesnel, and Williams Lake offices. This appointment brought the social-worker staff up to establishment for the first time in two years, and the improvement in the quality of work being done was noticeable almost immediately.

A second permanent worker was also appointed in the Peace River District to help with the increased case-load in that area.

During the year one worker was transferred from the Pouce Coupe office to another region and was replaced by a worker from the Prince George district office. One social worker resigned from the Government service to take over as a municipal social welfare administrator.

The clerical situation in the Prince George office continued poor, at one time the clerical staff being reduced to one.

The boom conditions in the region which were reported last year have continued, and have actually increased in tempo. Preparatory work on the Kenney Dam is completed and the fill itself will be started early in May.

The lumber industry continues to be the economic mainstay of the area, and in spite of the loss of some markets there was a considerable increase in the number of carloads of lumber shipped.

While it is likely that there will eventually be a levelling-off of the present boom conditions, the economic stability of the region is evidenced by the new banking facilities in Prince George. Two banks are putting up new buildings, and another is doubling the size of its present building. It is also likely that another bank may be opening an office in the city in the near future.

The City of Prince George itself has developed into a boom town, and a number of large warehouses are being constructed by wholesale houses from the Coast. A large number of private dwellings are also being built, but not nearly enough to take care of the increase in population.

The Village of Quesnel is also a busy, thriving place and, as of January 1st of this year, took over responsibility for payment of its own costs for social welfare. Our worker continues to do the social work in the village on the *per capita* basis.

Respectfully submitted.

A. A. SHIPP,
Regional Administrator.

FAMILY DIVISION

I beg to present the report of the Family Division, which is concerned with those services of the Social Welfare Branch rendered within the provisions of the "Social Assistance Act," the "Mothers' Allowances Act," and the Family Service programme, for the fiscal year April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCE SECTION

The total case-load, as at the end of this fiscal year, shows a decrease of nearly 10 per cent, but this is not a true decrease as it is largely the result of the implementation of the "Old-age Assistance Act." Again in the monthly case-load we see the usual fluctuation during the summer and earlier autumn months with a rise to a new high in January, 1952. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that if it had not been for the Old-age Assistance programme, the year-end total would have shown a marked increase over the previous year.

CASE-LOAD

A comparative statement of the case-load in the month ending the fiscal year for the past three years is as follows:—

Table I.—Case-load

	March, 1950	March, 1951	March, 1952
Heads of families	3,244	3,068	2,870
Dependents	7,295	6,878	6,615
Single recipients	7,236	7,428	6,176
Totals	17,775	17,374	15,661

Table II.—Case-load on a Monthly Basis

	Heads of Families	Dependents	Single Recipients	Total
April, 1951	3,058	6,775	7,470	17,303
May, 1951	3,018	6,611	7,451	17,080
June, 1951	2,974	6,458	7,384	16,816
July, 1951	2,907	6,312	7,285	16,504
August, 1951	2,900	6,190	7,431	16,521
September, 1951	2,845	6,097	7,410	16,352
October, 1951	2,842	6,059	7,395	16,296
November, 1951	2,908	6,244	7,535	16,687
December, 1951	3,047	6,646	7,691	17,384
January, 1952	3,103	6,829	7,732	17,664
February, 1952	2,954	6,746	6,321	16,021
March, 1952	2,870	6,615	6,176	15,661

Of the case-load of 15,661 as of March, 1952, a breakdown by regions is as follows:—

Table III.—Individuals in Receipt of Assistance, by Regions, as at March 31st, 1952

Region I—	Unorganized Territory	Organized Territory	
Alberni	32	Alberni City	45
Courtenay	220	Campbell River	11
Duncan	42	Courtenay	30
Nanaimo	247	Central Saanich	5
Victoria	175	Cumberland	17
		Duncan	16
		Esquimalt	38
		Ladysmith	18
		Lake Cowichan	11
		Nanaimo	123
		North Cowichan	61
		Oak Bay	17
		Port Alberni	106
		Saanich	183
		Victoria	569
	716		1,250
			1,966
Region II—			
Abbotsford	38	Burnaby	721
Chilliwack	93	Chilliwack City	63
New Westminster	56	Chilliwack Township	164
Vancouver	236	Coquitlam	196
		Delta	131
		Hope	29
		Kent	23
		Langley	168
		Maple Ridge	244
		Matsqui	127
		Mission District	108
		Mission Village	22
		New Westminster	614
		North Vancouver City	120
		North Vancouver District	115
		Pitt Meadows	16
		Port Coquitlam	69
		Port Moody	31
		Richmond	253
		Sumas	38
		Surrey	733
		Vancouver	4,094
		West Vancouver	47
		Westview	4
	423		8,130
			8,553
Region III—			
Kamloops	333	Armstrong	15
Kelowna	275	Coldstream	10
Penticton	127	Enderby	28
Princeton	43	Kamloops	146
Revelstoke	43	Kelowna	146
Salmon Arm	103	Merritt	33
Vernon	195	North Kamloops	60
		Oliver	16
		Peachland	11
		Penticton	151
		Revelstoke	16
		Salmon Arm City	21
		Salmon Arm District	45
		Spallumcheen	63
		Summerland	19
		Vernon	155
	1,119		935
			2,054

Table III.—Individuals in Receipt of Assistance, by Regions,
as at March 31st, 1952—Continued

	Unorganized Territory		Organized Territory	
Region IV—				
Cranbrook	111	Cranbrook	29	
Creston	161	Creston Village	32	
Fernie	110	Fernie	61	
Golden	57	Grand Forks	22	
Grand Forks	112	Greenwood	2	
Kaslo	182	Kaslo	4	
Nelson	387	Kimberley	47	
New Denver	195	Nelson	74	
Trail	167	Rossland	27	
		Slocan	—	
		Trail	85	
	1,482		383	
				1,865
Region V—				
Pouce Coupe	280	Quesnel	12	
Prince George	321	Dawson Creek	66	
Prince Rupert	58	Prince George	83	
Quesnel	86	Prince Rupert	87	
Smithers	106			
Terrace	48			
Telegraph Creek	9			
Williams Lake	67			
	975		248	
				1,223
Totals	4,715		10,946	15,661

Compared with March, 1951, totals for Region I (2,416), Region II (9,405), Region III (2,343), Region IV (1,979), and Region V (1,231), the following percentage decrease has taken place by region: Region I, 18 per cent; Region II, 9 per cent; Region III, 12 per cent; Region IV, 5 per cent; and Region V, less than 1 per cent.

It will be noted that the distribution of case-load as between organized and unorganized territory remains almost the same as last year. Approximately 30 per cent of the case-load resides in unorganized territory and 70 per cent resides in organized territory. By region, the case-load is divided as follows: Approximately 13 per cent resides in Region I, 55 per cent in Region II, 13 per cent in Region III, 11 per cent in Region IV, and 8 per cent in Region V.

When legal residence as determined by the "Residence and Responsibility Act" is taken into account, the distribution is as follows:—

Table IV.—Legal Residence of Social Allowance Recipients, March, 1950–52

	March, 1950	March, 1951	March, 1952
Municipal responsibilities.....	10,992	10,867	9,653
Provincial responsibilities.....	6,783	6,507	6,008
Totals	17,775	17,374	15,661

Table V.—Comparative Table on Percentage Basis

	March, 1950	March, 1951	March, 1952
Municipal responsibilities.....	Per Cent 61.84	Per Cent 62.55	Per Cent 61.63
Provincial responsibilities.....	38.16	37.45	38.37

These figures indicate a variation of less than 1 per cent in the distribution of case-load on the basis of legal residence.

The following table outlines the expenditures made by the Social Welfare Branch, with the increase due largely to the increased scale of allowances effective April 1st, 1951.

Table VI.—Expenditures by the Province of Social Allowances Medical Services, etc., 1951–52

	Fiscal Year 1949–50	Fiscal Year 1950–51	Fiscal Year 1951–52
1. Cases who are the responsibility of a municipality (80 and 50 per cent paid by the Province) ¹	\$1,874,641.68	\$2,082,944.80	\$2,242,944.68
2. Cases who are the sole responsibility of the Province (100 per cent paid by the Province)	1,247,494.64	1,367,185.71	1,609,975.17
3. Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing- and boarding-home care (other than T.B.), special allowances and grants	586,159.02	730,455.56	874,343.22
4. Emergency payments, such as where a family may lose its home by fire or similar circumstances	13,686.25	10,613.71	26,183.43
5. Municipal and Provincial cases—			
(a) Tuberculosis, boarding-, nursing-, and private-home cases	295,701.09	324,354.44	349,544.35
(b) Transportation of tuberculosis cases	3,714.67	3,834.63	5,893.59
(c) Comforts allowances for tuberculosis cases	12,153.80	17,071.80	17,945.86
Net Social Allowances	\$4,033,551.15	\$4,536,460.65	\$5,126,830.30
6. Administration, hospitalization, social allowances <i>re</i> Japanese indigents	\$257,714.37	\$207,306.94	\$180,662.81
Less Dominion Government share	125,525.49	40,000.00	
	\$132,188.88	\$167,306.94	\$180,662.81
7. Hospital insurance premiums, including co-insurance	\$758,260.00	\$1,050,421.89	\$1,739,807.50
8. Medical Services and drugs	\$948,724.10	\$1,145,982.34	\$1,269,457.90
Totals	\$5,872,724.13	\$6,900,171.82	
Total cost of Social Allowance to the Province 1951–52			\$8,316,758.51

¹ Increase granted April 1st, 1951, placed on 50–50 shareable basis with municipalities.

Some of the significant changes in the Social Allowance programme during the past year have been as follows:—

- (1) Effective April 1st, 1951, the Social Allowance scale in which the Province would share for municipal responsibilities on a percentage basis was increased by \$5 for Group 1, \$10 for Group 2, and \$1 for each additional dependent over Group 2. While the scale of allowances previously in pay was shareable with municipalities on an 80–20 basis, these increases were shareable on a 50–50 basis and were discretionary for the municipal areas. The result has been that not all municipalities implemented the increase, consequently there has been lack of uniformity in the amount of allowances granted throughout the Province, with no doubt resultant hardships for the recipients thus deprived of the maximum scale to which they might otherwise be entitled.

This new basis of sharing costs did not apply, of course, to other forms of assistance granted—namely, transportation charges, emergency health aid, costs of boarding- and nursing-home care, and T.B. extras—which remained shareable on the 80–20 basis. For Provincial responsibilities the total cost of social assistance is a 100-per-cent charge on the Province.

- (2) Effective January 1st, 1952, the maximum shareable nursing-home rate was raised to \$120; and
- (3) Effective March 1st, 1952, the maximum shareable boarding-home and nursing-home rates were again raised to \$65 and \$135 per month respectively. Variations within these maximums were to be based on the standard of service, services rendered, and facilities available within the respective boarding and nursing homes.

- (4) The usual Christmas bonus paid to Social Allowance and Mothers' Allowance recipients was increased to \$2 for a single person and \$5 for Group 2 or more.

REHABILITATION

During the year we have tried to emphasize the rehabilitative aspects of our work. Rehabilitation is, of course, an all-inclusive term with mental, physical, social, and economic aspects, none of which is more important than the others. However, for those individuals and families in receipt of public assistance, economic rehabilitation to independence can be a truly major factor in their total rehabilitation.

The following case outline is an example of what can be achieved:—

In 1950 Mr. X. applied for Social Allowance on behalf of himself and two young children. His wife was a patient in a sanatorium and he also was suffering from tuberculosis and was on "bed rest at home." Social Allowance was granted plus T.B. extras. Mrs. X. returned home within a month, and allowance plus extras was added for her.

The condition of both Mr. and Mrs. X. improved, and some months later Mr. X. called on our worker to report that the doctor felt he could begin plans to take light employment. This presented a real problem for Mr. X. He had completed Grade VIII at 14 and since leaving school had been employed in logging operations—falling, blocking, and rigging—until he became ill. He could not return to this heavy work and had no special skill and limited academic training. A worker suggested that he make an inventory of all the light-employment jobs involved in logging operations. This appealed to Mr. X., and such a list was made. Our worker then wrote to the Rehabilitation Officer of the Division of Tuberculosis Control and inquired about the various courses Mr. X. might take which would prepare him for work with the forestry branch, etc. After lengthy negotiations with the Rehabilitation Officer, the responsible municipality, patient's doctor, and the Vancouver Vocational Institute, arrangements were completed for Mr. X. to enter a course to train as logging-camp timekeeper and first-aid man. He entered this course in September, 1951. His wife and children were maintained by Social Allowance at their home in the community in which they lived, while Mr. X. drew Social Allowance in the City of Vancouver in a sufficient amount to pay his maintenance in a boarding-house there. Mr. X. completed his course in January, 1952.

A month later Mr. X. came to the office to inform the worker that he had accepted a job with a logging company. The job would pay \$300 plus board and room and included time-keeping and light work, such as operating the company motor-boat to pick up mail and express. Mr. X. had had a T.B. check-up and was fit for this work. Mr. X. and those who had worked with him were very pleased with his successful rehabilitation and return to independence.

One other aspect of our emphasis on rehabilitation which has been referred to in previous Annual Reports merits mention again in this Report. This is our financial participation in a limited number of cases who are being trained in the Rehabilitation Centre of the Western Society for Rehabilitation.

One such case is that of a young man who had been paraplegic since childhood as the result of a shooting accident, and had been in receipt of assistance for many years. The assessment of his potentialities was that he had only Grade VII education, but was of independent spirit, ambitious, well motivated, and, if given the opportunity, would probably do much to improve his own economic situation. He was admitted to the Rehabilitation Centre in Vancouver in April, 1951, where he remained for nine months. Along with the physical retraining, he was given psychological and aptitude tests. The conclusion was reached that he would be best suited for benchwork of the assembly-line type in light manufacturing. He showed a keen interest in his retraining programme, and during this time his social adjustment had improved and attention was turned to plans for his employment. He was trained in brace-walking and learned to walk with crutches with a fair degree of success, but will always require a wheelchair for a great portion of the time. On his discharge, a boarding home with accommodation compatible with his disabilities was found for him. For a period thereafter he continued as an out-patient. Within a short time, but with some difficulty, employment was found for him in a factory. The work is tedious and can be unpleasant, but he has continued at it with commendable perseverance, as it represents the first work he has ever done and the first money he has ever earned. Because of costs for clothing, transportation, recreation, and other incidentals, he is not yet entirely self-supporting, but his need for supplementation is minor to the achievement for him of almost total independence. He continues to attend the Rehabilitation Centre one half-day per week in order to maintain his physical competence at its present level. Every hope is maintained that more suitable and more remunerative employment will be found for him.

This case has been used because it is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished in physical and economic rehabilitation, but it would be unfair to omit the information that as this young man has legal residence in Saskatchewan that Province has co-operated fully in the plan for him and has reimbursed this Province for the cost of his retraining and after-care. All other such cases during the year were Provincial responsibilities or municipal responsibilities, for which the Province shared the costs.

Not all examples can be "success stories" from the point of view of economic independence. They can, however, have happy endings. For another young man suffering from extensive residual paralysis resulting from poliomyelitis, a short period in the Rehabilitation Centre of the Western Society for Rehabilitation meant development in so far as was physically possible of his ability to care for himself so that he might fulfil his own and his family's wish to return to his own home in a small community in the Province. Because of his handicap, employment was not considered, but with help and encouragement his interest in crafts of a diversional nature was developed. Since his return home, in which rearrangement and a few structural changes made it possible for him to be there, he has been a far happier person among his family and friends than he would otherwise have been if placed in a nursing home or institution, which would have been the possible alternatives. A recent report from the social worker states that this is an example of the return of a completely dependent person, from a physical standpoint, to a home whose facilities, income, social, and cultural circumstances would appear at first sight inadequate. (This was the home he knew, however, and the one to which he wished to return, and where the interest expressed by the family more than compensated for any difficulties.) The patient, however, despite his reduced and limited remaining physical abilities, has a buoyant spirit together with the ability to interest himself in the things he can do, and he has, on his own initiative, been exploring the possibilities of handicrafts other than leathercraft, which he learned during his long hospitalization. Despite the limited financial position of the family, there has been a steady improvement in the physical aspects of the home. This seems to spring both from a desire to make the accommodation as pleasant as possible for the boy himself and a need to suitably receive the patient's guests, the numbers of which have increased and added to the social life of the family in general. His contacts are not all within the home, however, as he was recently seen by the social worker at a local recreation spot, sitting in his brother's car and enjoying the outing with the group of young people who accompanied him. For this boy, aged 19, life is at present much fuller and offers more opportunities to social contacts than would ever be possible had he been placed in an institution or nursing or boarding home, apart from his mother and father and seven brothers and sisters. Social Allowance will have to continue indefinitely to assist this young man, but with helpful and wise planning by all who assisted in the plan, he has perhaps achieved his maximum happiness.

Not all examples of rehabilitative assistance can be so dramatic or exceptional, but are none the less important. Some grants are made to the non-handicapped or minor-handicapped group in vocational training, such as shorthand and typing, book-keeping, metal work or mechanics, shoe-mending, or nurse's aide, and usually mean ultimate independence for the person or family. Even small extra grants to cover the cost of special text-books, rental of a typewriter, or purchase of uniforms or equipment for a technical course have been all that was needed to make possible training which restored the person or family to economic independence with no further need of Social Allowance.

GENERAL COMMENTS

There have been no amendments to the "Social Assistance Act" or regulations in the past year.

There are now seventy-three municipalities (thirty-five cities, twenty-eight districts, and ten villages) participating with the Province under the provisions of this Act.

Under section 13 of the regulations, which grants the right of appeal to the Director of Welfare to any applicant or recipient of Social Allowance in respect of any decision which he considers affects him adversely, there have been seven such appeals made during this fiscal year.

During the year the divisional supervisor had the privilege of participating in institutes at conferences held in Regions IV and I, in that order. The first institute dealt with the topic "Factors Involved in Assistance Giving," with major emphasis on general principles and attitudes of the worker and the applicant or recipient. The second institute

dealt with the nature, content, purpose, and goal of the first interview in assistance-giving. For the supervisor these were enlightening and enjoyable experiences, granting to her a better opportunity to know those who work in the field service and without whose co-operation and help no programme could be implemented or achieved.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES SECTION

Administration of the Mothers' Allowances remains centralized in the divisional office, consequently a considerable portion of divisional staff-time is devoted to the reviewing of applications, grants, adjustments, and cancellations. During this fiscal year the writing of the cheques was taken over by the Department of Finance, but monthly change lists of grants, adjustments, cancellations, and changes of address are prepared in the divisional office, and the cheques are mailed from this office.

The case-load has continued to decline, as in several years past and as is shown in the following comparative statement:—

Table I.—Statement of Case-load

As at March, 1950.....	643
As at March, 1951.....	569
As at March, 1952.....	503

This represents a decrease of 11.6 per cent in the year under review.

On a monthly basis the case-load figures for this fiscal year are as follows:—

Table II.—Monthly Case-load, April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952

Month	Number of Allowances in Pay	Number of Persons		Incapacitated Husbands
		Mothers	Children	
April.....	562	562	1,189	109
May.....	552	552	1,164	107
June.....	542	542	1,141	100
July.....	532	532	1,123	96
August.....	540	540	1,148	94
September.....	533	533	1,127	97
October.....	524	524	1,109	98
November.....	527	527	1,113	102
December.....	518	518	1,097	102
January.....	519	519	1,106	99
February.....	505	505	1,072	95
March.....	503	503	1,064	94

In spite of this decrease in case-load, the total applications and reapplications received this year show a marked upswing, from 102 in the previous year to 143 in the year under review, an increase of 40 per cent. The yearly total of grants rose from 83 in the previous year to 103 in this year, a comparable increase of 41 per cent. Cancellations totalled 169.

Table III.—Statement of Applications Considered and Decisions Made

Applications pending as at April 1st, 1951.....	7
New applications received during year.....	108
Reapplications received during year.....	35
	<hr/>
Total.....	150
	<hr/> <hr/>
Decisions—	
Grants.....	103
Refusals.....	26
Withdrawn.....	3
	<hr/>
	132
Applications pending as at March 31st, 1952.....	18
	<hr/>
Total.....	150
	<hr/> <hr/>
Reasons for refusals—	
Mother's earnings in excess.....	2
Unearned income in excess.....	2
Not a resident in British Columbia three years.....	1
Not legally separated.....	2
Husband not totally disabled one year.....	1
Social Allowance preferable.....	2
Not legally married.....	2
Mother unable to qualify under section 7 of "Mothers' Allowances Act".....	2
Desertion eligibility requirements not met.....	2
Other children maintaining.....	1
Assets in excess.....	7
Husband died outside British Columbia.....	2
	<hr/>
Total.....	26
	<hr/> <hr/>
Reasons for applications pending—	
Awaiting information <i>re</i> assets.....	3
Awaiting information <i>re</i> other income.....	1
Documents and medical report required.....	9
First investigation report not received.....	2
Decision pending.....	2
Awaiting clarifying information with specific reference to eligibility requirements of the Act and regulations.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	18
	<hr/> <hr/>

Table IV.—Reasons for Cancellation of the Allowances

Mother remarried	22
Mother deceased	1
Mother left British Columbia	3
Whereabouts unknown	2
Mother's earnings in excess	42
Unearned income in excess	2
Husband not totally disabled	15
Deserting husband returned	1
Husband released from penitentiary	3
Only child removed from home	2
Only child 18 years of age	15
Only child under 18 years left school	22
Only child under 16 years left school	10
Older children maintaining	2
Personal property in excess	7
Withdrawn at mother's request	5
Social Allowance preferable	4
Section 7 of "Mothers' Allowances Act"	10
Separation by mutual agreement	1
Total	169

Of the cancelled cases, the length of time each family had been in receipt of Mothers' Allowance is as follows:—

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cases	20	20	12	14	14	14	13	7	8	9	10	6	5	11	2	2	—	1	—	1

Total cases, 169. Average length of time on allowance, 6.61 years.

Table V.—Status and Number of Mothers and Dependents in Receipt of Allowance as at March, 1952

Status of Mother in Accordance with Eligibility Qualifications Set by the Act	Number of Children									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Widows	133	109	57	19	7	3	3	—	—	331
Husband in penitentiary	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	8
Husband in mental hospital	6	4	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	17
Incapacitated husbands home	21	21	12	1	2	1	—	—	1	59
Incapacitated husbands away (hospital or institution, etc.)	3	8	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	18
Incapacitated husband O.A.P. and B.P.	7	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
Judicial separation	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Divorced	2	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Deserted	12	12	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	37
Unmarried	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	187	170	89	33	12	8	3	—	1	503

From these figures further totals emerge as follows:—

Table VI.—Number of Individuals for Whom Allowance Granted

Mothers	503
Husbands	59 ¹
Children	1,064
Total	1,626

¹ This figure applies only to those incapacitated husbands residing in the home and who are included in the Mothers' Allowance grant. In addition, there are the 18 husbands in hospital or institution or cared for elsewhere and 17 husbands who are in receipt of Old-age Assistance, Blind Pension, or Old-age Security (total, 35), who are not included in the Mothers' Allowance grant.

Of the total case-load, the percentage of one-child cases has increased slightly to 37 per cent, while two-child cases have shown a decrease to 33 per cent; together they represent 70 per cent of the total case-load. During the year, grants were made in 28 one-child cases and 40 two-child cases, or 66 per cent of the total grants of 103.

COSTS OF MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES

Although the case-load decreased, the total payments to Mothers' Allowance recipients rose by \$19,042.87 because of the increased scale of allowances which became effective April 1st, 1951. As with the increase granted in 1948, this latest increase is also paid from Social Allowance funds, and it is therefore necessary to show the costs in two separate statements.

Table VII.—*Mothers' Allowance Financial Statement for the Fiscal Year
April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952*

Advance received from Minister of Finance	\$287,936.25
Additional advance required from Minister of Finance	4.22
Bank interest	11.70
	<hr/>
	\$287,952.17
	<hr/> <hr/>

Allowances paid as follows:—

Month	Amount of Allowance
April, 1951	\$25,504.22
May, 1951	25,202.25
June, 1951	24,430.33
July, 1951	23,805.30
August, 1951	24,322.85
September, 1951	24,136.62
October, 1951	23,496.38
November, 1951	23,777.88
December, 1951	23,190.54
January, 1952	23,374.10
February, 1952	22,691.55
March, 1952	22,508.10
	<hr/>
	\$286,440.12

Recredited to Minister of Finance:—

June, 1951	\$289.90
July, 1951	222.50
August, 1951	103.00
September, 1951	292.25
October, 1951	228.75
November, 1951	73.70
December, 1951	195.25
January, 1952	50.00
February, 1952	45.00
	<hr/>
	1,500.35

Bank interest paid to Minister of Finance,

May, 1952	11.70
	<hr/>
	\$287,952.17
	<hr/> <hr/>

The books and records of the Mothers' Allowances Fund have been examined under my direction. I hereby certify that the above statement is a true account of the receipts and disbursements of the Director of Welfare under authority of the "Mothers' Allowances Act" for twelve months' period ending March 31st, 1952, according to the information furnished me, and as disclosed by the books and records submitted for my inspection.

J. A. CRAIG,
Comptroller-General.

Table VIII.—Financial Statement of Supplementary Social Allowances Paid to Mothers' Allowance Recipients for the Fiscal Year April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952

Advance received from Minister of Finance..... \$130,463.50

Allowances paid as follows:—

Month	Amount of Allowance
April, 1951	\$11,188.00
May, 1951	11,047.05
June, 1951	10,742.40
July, 1951	10,519.05
August, 1951	10,736.75
September, 1951	10,620.40
October, 1951	10,348.40
November, 1951	10,490.90
December, 1951	10,251.85
Christmas bonus	2,590.00
January, 1952	10,352.75
February, 1952	10,055.60
March, 1952	10,037.35
	<u>\$128,980.50</u>

Recredited to Minister of Finance:—

June, 1951	\$132.50
July, 1951	88.00
August, 1951	37.00
September, 1951	133.00
October, 1951	111.00
November, 1951	35.00
December, 1951	95.50
January, 1952	19.50
February, 1952	19.50
	<u>671.00</u>

Unexpended balance of advance refunded
to Minister of Finance, May, 1952 812.00

\$130,463.50

The books and records have been examined under my direction. I hereby certify that the above statement is a true account of the receipts and disbursements of the Director of Welfare for twelve months' period ending March 31st, 1952, according to the information furnished me, and as disclosed by the books and records submitted for my inspection.

J. A. CRAIG,
Comptroller-General.

Table IX.—Statement Showing per Capita Cost

Fiscal Year	Total Expenditure	Population at June of Each Year	Per Capita Cost to the Province
1949-50.....	\$437,941.70	1,114,000	\$0.39
1950-51.....	397,679.20	1,138,000	.35
1951-52.....	415,592.62	1,153,000	.36

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES ADVISORY BOARD

The Advisory Board, under the chairmanship of Mrs. F. W. Smelts, held one meeting during the year under review to consider the following topics:—

- (1) Schedule of exemptions and deductions relating to other income of Mothers' Allowance recipients.
- (2) Employment of Mothers' Allowance recipients and seasonal earnings.
- (3) Declaration of earnings.
- (4) Section 5 of the "Mothers' Allowances Act" relating to property qualification based on assessed value of property.

GENERAL COMMENTS

No amendments were made in the "Mothers' Allowances Act" and regulations during the year. An increase in scale of allowances became effective April 1st, 1951, when an additional \$10 per month was granted for a mother and one child, and \$1 for each dependent in excess of one.

Rising costs of living, however, still continue to present budgeting problems to the mothers, especially those who, because of illness or age of their children, are unable to supplement their allowance by part-time earnings.

The decreased case-load continues to be a reflection of the more flexible provisions under the "Social Assistance Act" and its less complicated eligibility requirements. Mothers' Allowances continue, however, to be the obvious resource for families in need and who qualify, where the residence and responsibility rests in municipal or organized areas. The following table will illustrate this point:—

Table X.—Proportion of Applications and Grants in Organized Territory

Total applications and reapplications received.....	143
Applicants residing in organized territory.....	138
Applicants having legal residence in organized territory.....	128
Total grants made during year.....	103
Recipients residing in organized territory.....	100
Recipients having legal residence in organized territory.....	94
Allowances in pay as at March 31st, 1952.....	503
Recipients having legal residence in unorganized territory.....	75
Recipients having legal residence in organized territory.....	428

The figures indicate that of the total applications and reapplications received, 96.5 per cent resided in organized area and 89.5 per cent had legal residence in organized area. Of the grants made, 97.8 per cent were in the first group and 91 per cent in the latter.

Of the case-load as at March, 1952, only 15 per cent approximately had legal residence in unorganized territory, while 85 per cent had legal residence in organized territory.

FAMILY SERVICE SECTION

The Family Service case-load has remained at a slightly increased but relatively stable level over last year, as will be seen by the following table:—

Table I.—Total of Family Service Cases from April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952

April, 1951.....	1,341
May, 1951.....	1,336
June, 1951.....	1,364
July, 1951.....	1,367

August, 1951	1,353
September, 1951	1,336
October, 1951	1,378
November, 1951	1,389
December, 1951	1,343
January, 1952	1,312
February, 1952	1,311
March, 1952	1,341

This is a case-load for which it is most difficult to "render an account of stewardship." There are usually no remarkable or dramatic results. There are no costs to be tabulated in dollars and cents and only human values to be considered, which have no monetary equivalent. These are the cases to which Mary Richmond's definition of social case-work applies to the fullest extent in that they imply the "art of doing different things for and with different people by co-operating with them to achieve at one and the same time their own and society's betterment." Due to the exigencies of our service, it can, for the most part, be done only at the supportive level, which has been described as a process of focusing our attention on the client's present and real problems, with little attempt made to give him or her insight into the unconscious causes of his or her behaviour.

It may be the family who need help in planning for a mentally defective school-aged son. They will need interpretation of the implications of mental defect to help them understand and accept his mental handicap, appreciation of their responsibilities in the situation, and the resources available to them in planning for his training and care.

It may be the young boy who has appeared in Juvenile Court and is on probation, or released from the Industrial School, to the home of relatives who will need careful supervision and helpful encouragement in his conduct and his plans.

Sometimes it is a family who need only informed help and advice regarding resources for treatment of a serious and major health problem of one of their members.

The problem may be one that has arisen from a mixed marriage or a common-law union, or it may be the father who has asked help in reconstructing the family life of himself and his children after the desertion of his wife, or it may be the problem of—

Mr. and Mrs. Y., in their fifties, who were living at home with an adult daughter who had just had a baby after having been deserted by her husband. The daughter wanted to keep the baby, and this met with the approval of the parents. However, Mr. and Mrs. Y. were in fair health only and considered that they needed financial assistance, and displayed a strange apathy to action. Counselling was given in regards to keeping the home (which Mr. and Mrs. Y. had wanted to sell to obtain some money) and the value of the daughter working in the district. This would provide some income, and Mrs. Y. could help in caring for the baby. Mr. Y. was advised on the possibilities of obtaining light employment, which was available due to local circumstances. The emphasis was placed on planning, forethought, and keeping the home and family together so that mutual help could be realized. They kept their home. Mr. Y. obtained work and the daughter found light work. The family remains together, and the wisdom of the plan of strengthening the family is apparent.

Later problems may come which will have to be treated as they arise, but for the time being the family has made an adjustment to their problems which is satisfactory to themselves.

OTHER SERVICES

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Inquiries made by the Family Allowances Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare regarding family situations in which the use of or eligibility for Family Allowances is in question continue to be channelled through the Family Division.

During the year under review the volume of these requests was as follows:—

*Table II.—Requests Received from Family Allowances Division,
April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952*

Pending as at April 1st, 1951.....	66
Received during fiscal year April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952, by months—	
April.....	30
May.....	26
June.....	19
July.....	15
August.....	31
September.....	34
October.....	37
November.....	37
December.....	27
January, 1952.....	32
February.....	46
March.....	46
	<hr/> 380
Total case-load.....	446
Cases completed within fiscal year.....	369
	<hr/>
Cases pending as at April 1st, 1952.....	77

Table III.—Requests to District Offices and Other Agencies

Pending as at April 1st, 1951.....	87
Requests forwarded during fiscal year April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952, by regions—	
Region I ¹	60
Region II ¹	194
Region III.....	35
Region IV.....	49
Region V.....	33
	<hr/> 371
Total number of requests.....	458
Requests completed within fiscal year, by regions—	
Region I ¹	61
Region II ¹	188
Region III.....	33
Region IV.....	52
Region V.....	35
	<hr/> 369
Requests pending as at April 1st, 1952.....	89

¹ Includes private-agency referrals.

During the past year we have also undertaken the administration of Family Allowance in three cases. As explained in previous Reports, this is considered and undertaken as a last resort in those cases where serious misuse of the allowance would continue and the children derive little or no benefit if the funds were not administered.

OLD-AGE SECURITY

Effective January 1st, 1952, we also undertook to be the referral channel from the Old Age Security Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare for requests to assist applicants in completing their application for Old-age Security. Older people can become confused by rules and regulations and forms and correspondence, and occasionally need help in sorting out requirements and documents and information necessary to their application.

The volume of this service has so far been light for the three months it has been in effect and is tabulated as follows:—

*Requests Received from Old Age Security Division, Commencing January 1st, 1952,
to March 31st, 1952*

Requests received to March 31st, 1952—	
January	1
February	3
March	5
	—
Total requests received.....	9
Requests completed by regions—Region II.....	5
	—
Requests outstanding as at March 31st, 1952.....	4

LEGAL AID

During the past year we have been gratified and encouraged with the beginnings of an experimental legal-aid service by the Law Society of British Columbia to serve the Province outside the Cities of Victoria and Vancouver. The eventual coverage and organization of the plan will, of course, rest with the Law Society and Bar Associations, but the Division did offer to be the channel of referral for cases known to the Branch who would appear to merit assistance from a legal-aid service. At the end of this year no evaluation of the help this service has been or will be to us is possible as the plan is only in its early stages. We can only express our appreciation of its availability and the help it may be to many clients known to us.

CONCLUSION

In the services of Social Allowances, Mothers' Allowances, and Family Service, we wish to express our thanks for the co-operation given by the field-service supervisors, administrators, and consultants, without whose help these services could not be given. To members of the municipal welfare departments, Governmental departments, and private service agencies also, we wish to extend our appreciation of their help and co-operation.

(MISS) J. M. RIDDELL,
Provincial Supervisor, Family Division.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

I beg to present herewith the annual report for the Child Welfare Division for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1952.

For many years after the Child Welfare Division was established, it remained largely dependent upon the three Children's Aid Societies for placement and supervision of children who had to be taken into care from all parts of the Province. However, the gradual acceptance by Government of increased responsibilities for children, so readily traced in the various changes and amendments to the "Protection of Children Act," and in other pieces of social legislation throughout the past twenty years, has altered the situation considerably. The establishment of a Provincial field staff capable of initiating and expanding resources needed to fulfil these clearly defined legislative responsibilities has been, of course, a paralleling and resultant development.

To-day, while Child Welfare Division still must look to Children's Aid Societies for placement of some children, whose needs make it necessary for them to be near to facilities not available outside the larger cities of the Province, we are now in a position to reciprocate to a degree and offer our resources to a fair number of children in their care.

As the Provincial field staff grew, needed placement resources were developed, and as the number of children in Child Welfare Division care increased yearly, our goal has been to build policies which would permit us to fulfil the responsibilities of guardianship, with due recognition and understanding of each child's individual differences and needs. Previous annual reports have dealt at some length with these policies as they affect practice, and in this report it seems appropriate to consider them in the light of statutory provisions and obligations. This would seem timely, not only from an administrative control standpoint, but also as a first and necessary step in the planning of future Divisional projects and developments.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE "PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT"

The "Protection of Children Act" primarily provides for the removal of children from conditions of neglect through Court procedure. However, in Section I a provision of the utmost importance is made, whereby services are to be developed "for the amelioration of family conditions that lead to neglect of children." This, of course, implies that there be effective social services available for children in their own homes and is therefore closely and inevitably associated with the administration of programmes which provide assistance to families. As has been pointed out in the annual reports of the Supervisor of the Family Division, there is an urgent need to revise Branch policies as they relate to the amounts granted in Social Allowances and Mothers' Allowances. At their present level the entire structure of our preventive services is being dangerously weakened. It is no exaggeration to say that some of the family histories of children in care make it clear that a parent's discouragement in trying to maintain a household on the meagre allowances granted was a major contributing factor to the family's ultimate breakdown. There is obviously a need for greater correlation between the provisions of the "Protection of Children Act" as they apply to preventive family work and the provisions of the Acts and policies governing financial aid to families. Services to children in foster care can be sound only if the services available to them in their own homes are adequate and humane.

This same Section I of the "Protection of Children Act" also provides our mandate to develop alternative care for children when an unavoidable and temporary family breakdown occurs. Later in this report, when we review the reasons why some children came into care this year, it will be evident that workers have endeavoured to emphasize this important aspect of the Act's administration.

APPREHENSIONS UNDER THE "PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT"

In spite of what help may be given, some family situations cannot be changed nor improved, and to protect the children, guardianship must be vested through Court in the Superintendent of Child Welfare or a Children's Aid Society. Many of the children involved in these actions have known rejection and great deprivation, but not all. Sometimes tragedy cuts across the stream of life of an ordinary, happy family, and the children are left alone and distressed. A number of such situations occurred this year. A widowed mother of three children suddenly became mentally ill, and it was not possible for the doctors to say when, if ever, she would be well enough to leave hospital and re-establish her home. A father of five children, whose wife had died previously, met with a fatal industrial accident. Another, with two children, contracted a terminal illness. The mother and father of four other small children were killed in the same automobile accident. Each year a number of similar tragic happenings occur, and inherent in the provisions of the Statute is an obligation on our part to provide suitable care for the children concerned.

Letters of authority under the "Protection of Children Act" to apprehend 263 children from 168 families were issued during the year. Satisfactory plans, however, were subsequently made within 23 of the family groups for 60 of the children, the majority of whom were transients, but 203 from 149 families were brought before a Court, as provided for in the Act. This is a decrease from last year of 40 in the number of children admitted by apprehension but brings the total number of wards in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, as of March 31st, 1952, to 706 and the total number of wards under the "Protection of Children Act" in care during the fiscal year to 848.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE "JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT"

Another group of children for whom we must plan by statutory provision and by order of a Court are those who get into difficulty with the law and are committed by a Judge of a Juvenile Court to the Superintendent under the "Juvenile Delinquents Act." Two less than last year's number of nineteen boys and girls came to us under these circumstances this year. As of March 31st, 1952, we are caring for fifty-two boys and girls with this status, and during the past year there had been sixty-nine. Most of them are between 13 and 17 years of age and have had great reason in their lives to be hostile and suspicious of society. When we speak later of the limitations of an ordinary foster-home programme and indicate the need to develop more facilities for "group living," it is with a number of these young people in mind.

Some of the 758 children with "ward" status under the "Protection of Children Act" or "Juvenile Delinquents Act" will in time return to their parents when home conditions have been improved, but the majority will remain under our guardianship as provided by the Acts until they become of age. Many will find employment and be self-supporting before that time, of course, but our statutory responsibility as guardian will continue until they are 21 years of age.

What help we are able to give in their preparation for adult work and life depends first, of course, on how successful we have been as workers in helping each child resolve the never-to-be-minimized problem of having to be apart from his own parents. So great a hurdle can this be that many of our boys and girls, although not lacking in ability, find the concentration needed in study difficult. They are consequently frequently unsure of their ultimate goal and are behind others in their age-group at school.

As their legal guardian, we would seem obligated to provide them special consideration in this connection, and policies, although practical, have been kept flexible to allow for the varied interests, abilities, and ambitions we can expect to encounter in the large group of children who look to us for help and direction.

Several boys and girls are being provided extended maintenance to enable them to complete matriculation or training of one kind or another. One young girl who has been a ward for many years finished her nurse's training this year, and throughout her three years' course it seemed our privilege as guardian to see that she had a monthly allowance to meet the unprovided necessities. When she was awarded a special merit medal the night of her graduation, we were confident the expenditures made had been right and good. Three boys will have completed a diesel-engine course next year, and another wants to ready himself for a teacher's training course in the fall.

One girl, who all her life has shown an extraordinary ability with animals, was apprenticed at a dog kennel two years ago, and this year qualified for a well-paid position with a highly reputable veterinary surgeon in an eastern city. Another girl, who had had a particularly unsettled life, will be going to her first school next fall.

For all these boys and girls we have endeavoured to formulate plans to meet their particular needs. The money spent in all instances for fees or maintenance was not Departmental funds, and we would like to pay special tribute at this time to the group of business and professional men who have interested themselves this year in our children and are contributing generously to the education and training of several. We are, of course, appreciative of their financial help, but because voluntary participation in a public child welfare service is a new development in this Province, the group's interest becomes of even greater importance to us as an expression of confidence from the community in our programme.

There have been a number of boys with ambitions to become pilots or radar operators enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force this year, and one girl has turned to the armed services, where she hopes to graduate as a qualified telegrapher. We have tried in a small way to let these young people know, too, that their enlistment and going away to train is of importance to us. Appropriate gifts have been sent to them at the time of their departure and periodically throughout the months of their course. As a resource for these purchases, we are wholly indebted to two private citizens. They, like we, believe that when young people cannot expect to receive the usual "boxes from home," they should have at least an occasional and similar expression of interest and pride in them from the organization they have come to know through the years as their legal guardian.

CHILDREN IN CARE AT REQUEST OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN

Children who are wards have a special call on the Division's resources because, by Court order, they have been found in need of protection. There are other children, however, toward whom we have a deep obligation. These are the children whose parent, or parents, although wanting to care for them, are temporarily unable to do so. Our statutory responsibility "to ameliorate family conditions that lead to neglect" requires us to extend protection to this group also. Our efforts to fulfil the requirements of this section of the Act are clearly seen in a review of the number of children admitted during the past twelve months, not by order of a Court, but at the request of a parent or parents.

Five hundred and forty-three children were cared for on this basis throughout the year, and 287 were still in care as of March 31st, 1952. The period of time each needs to be out of his own home varies, but if some plan for care had not been made for the 259 children from 178 families admitted this year during a temporary family crisis, it is obvious, from the reasons for admission as shown below, that the children's future well-being might well have been seriously jeopardized.

Reasons for the Placement of 259 Children at Parent's or Guardian's Request

	Children	Families
Mother hospitalized for confinement.....	4	3
Mental or physical illness of parent or parents.....	38	17
Mother or father deceased.....	10	4
Father deserted, mother needing temporary help.....	30	6
Mother deserted, father needing temporary help.....	13	6
Parents divorced or separated.....	32	25
Mother in gaol, father needing temporary help.....	1	1
Father in gaol, mother needing temporary help.....	4	2
Special medical or psychiatric treatment for child.....	11	11
Marital difficulties, child showing behaviour problems	28	17
Pending custody decision in Supreme Court.....	2	1
Pending adoption placement, child of married parents	5	5
Pending adoption placement, child of unmarried parents.....	68	67
Juvenile transients pending return home.....	2	2
	248	167
From Fairbridge Farm School.....	11	11
Totals.....	259	178

Housekeepers have been used quite successfully this year in the occasional instance of temporary family crisis, and the children consequently have not had to be placed out of their own home. Another's illness can be a frightening experience for children, but if they have also to leave all things familiar behind and live with strangers in strange surroundings during the crisis, their fears and those of the ill parent are increased. As will be seen in the reasons for admission of children in the above table, a high number might have been cared for through the placement of competent housekeepers in the home, and, in conjunction with the Family Division, we look to see this service developed wherever possible throughout the Province.

In summary, there were 727 children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare during the fiscal year April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952. Of these 1,350, including 111 children from a Children's Aid Society and 40 wards of other Provinces, were placed in Child Welfare Division foster homes. Three hundred and twenty-three only of our children were cared for by a Children's Aid Society during the year. Twenty-seven other wards were under the supervision of another Province at our request, 21 were in a correctional institution, and 6 were in the Provincial Mental Hospital, making a total of 1,277 in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare as at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

In fulfilling our role as "parent and protector" to so large a "family," many and diverse are the problems workers must be prepared to meet. There is a constant need for them to replenish their knowledge and skills, and it becomes of prime importance that increased staff-development opportunities be provided them.

Of interest to the field staff in particular will be the following chart showing the number and status of children placed in each region as of March 31st, 1952:—

Children in Child Welfare Division Foster Homes as at March 31st, 1952

Region	P.C.A. Wards	J.D.A. Wards	C.A.S. Wards	O.P. Wards	Before Court	S.C.W. Non-wards	C.A.S. Non-wards	O.P. Non-wards	Total
I.....	70	6	18	3	12	36	2	-----	147
II.....	136	12	28	17	19	55	2	-----	269
III.....	164	12	14	5	22	40	-----	-----	257
IV.....	97	11	6	2	12	39	-----	-----	167
V.....	82	6	14	2	13	32	-----	-----	149
Totals.....	549	47	80	29	78	202	4	-----	989

"Statutory guardianship" is a remote and impersonal term and to a child falls far short of having one's own parents unless ways and means are devised to let him know that his needs, strivings, and ambitions are of importance to us and can be realized. The many families throughout the Province who open their homes and hearts to our children are, of course, the very core of our efforts to provide them warm and understanding care, and to these hundreds of foster fathers and mothers we give our thanks daily.

An adequate number of good foster-parents and the professional help of skilled and resourceful workers, together with the continual maintenance of policies which are both flexible and humane, are the means, of course, by which an agency's statutory guardianship can become a meaningful factor in a child's life. Impressive strides have been made in connection with all three in the Social Welfare Branch, but always, because children are involved, these seem never enough.

One of the basic services which, as guardians, we must provide a child is adequate medical supervision. The majority of our children are physically healthy, and policy provides well for their continued good health. There were, however, thirteen boys and girls in care this year who, because of severe crippling conditions, have known long periods of hospitalization and discomfort in their lives. Two of these children died recently, and little help can be obtained for four others. One little girl, however, who has been badly handicapped since birth, is responding well in one of the fine new retraining and treatment units in Vancouver. Another 10-year-old girl, who suffers from an obscure bone condition, has aroused the interest of a number of prominent medical men, and we are hopeful a plan for her treatment and help will result. Two other of these children have regressed physically and mentally to the point where they will shortly be admitted to The Woodlands School, but we are happy to be able to provide them at least a brief interval of life with parents before terminal institutional care becomes necessary. For this group of children who need constant and good physical care, special rates are paid, and wherever possible the bleakness of their lives is lessened by the fostering of community interest in their needs.

Next to the physically handicapped and mentally retarded children, those with deep emotional trouble demand our help most. There are few resources to be used for them as yet, unfortunately, and these must be increased rapidly if our guardianship is to mean anything to some of these boys and girls. What has been happening in two of our foster-homes during the past four years convinces us that something helpful to their problems could be built up in the way of a "group living" experience. Each of these homes has had a population of eight to ten children, and while the foster-parents in each has the ability to give of themselves generously, they have no need for any deep affectional response from their young charges. After a period of placement in these particular homes, several boys and girls, who had found it impossible to settle in the more personal atmosphere of an ordinary foster home, have responded well and have been able to move along into more satisfactory relationships in the community and school.

Jim, for instance, has been one of Mr. and Mrs. Y.'s ten foster-children for two years and there is now little resemblance between the boy who recently enrolled in a special radio technician's course, and who had a month previously made application to join the Air Cadets

sponsored by one of the town's leading business-men, and the sullen, unhappy little boy who was brought into care six years ago. He had been deserted by his father when 3 years old and had known such hurting rejection from his mother that it was no longer possible for him to let himself love or be loved by any other parent. For the four years preceding his placement in the Y. home, there has been a practically unbroken record of run-aways and disasters in foster homes, but in the "give and take" of the group's discipline and the understanding but not demanding guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Y., Jim has learned to live with people again and to believe that they can be and are interested in him.

As our population of children in care increases, there will inevitably be a higher proportion of boys and girls disturbed as Jim was. Foster-home care, in the usual sense, is not the answer for them, and it is our fervent hope that future policy will permit the establishment of additional "group homes" like Mr. and Mrs. Y.'s and Mr. and Mrs. G.'s. With these as a resource, workers with special aptitudes and skills in work with children could do much to help the disturbed boys and girls we know find their way.

ELIGIBILITY OF CHILDREN IN CARE FOR FAMILY ALLOWANCES

All children in care under the age of 16, as provided under the "Family Allowances Act," receive Family Allowances, and this has become an invaluable resource to us. Many purchases not always possible on limited Departmental budgets are made, children are taught to save and spend their money wisely, and many special plans throughout the year are realized because individual children have been encouraged and have had the foresight to accumulate the needed amount of money in their trust accounts. Many and diverse were the ways in which \$27,705.12 was disbursed during the past fiscal year, as the following statement reveals:—

Balance held in trust as at April 1st, 1951	\$19,333.15
Amount of Family Allowances received during the year	32,024.68

Total	\$51,357.83
Disbursements made as follows—	
Paid to foster-mothers	\$17,114.00
Paid to adoptive mothers at time of child's placement	1,216.85
Paid to natural mothers at time of child's discharge	2,994.78
Paid to children after their discharge	832.68
Recreational, including such items as skates, skis, sports equipment, bi- cycles, musical instruments, camp and other summer vacations, Guide and Scout uniforms	3,059.40
Music lessons	157.89
Gifts	298.54
Special clothing	414.17
Watches	178.13
Pens	35.85
Special transportation costs	41.65
Special education fees	31.15
Luggage	76.55
Toys for self or others	176.83
Miscellaneous	289.22
Refunds to Family Allowances Board	231.99
Transferred to Children's Aid Societies	499.06
Transferred to other Provinces	56.38

	27,705.12

Balance held in trust as at March 31st, 1952 \$23,652.71

CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF A CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The three Children's Aid Societies, chartered as they are under the "Protection of Children Act," must provide similar programmes for the care of children within their areas of jurisdiction. The Vancouver Children's Aid Society had in care 1,209 children, the Catholic Children's Aid Society 537, and the Victoria Children's Aid Society 231 as of March 31st, 1952.

FINANCIAL DISBURSEMENTS AS PROVIDED FOR UNDER
THE "PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT"

The cost of maintaining children in foster-home care is understandably higher than it would be in ordinary family-home management. The "Protection of Children Act" places the major onus for responsibility for such costs with the Provincial Government, and the following is a statement of statutory disbursements made by the Child Welfare Division during the fiscal year:—

*Cost of Maintaining Children in Child Welfare Division Foster Homes,
Children's Aid Societies, and Sundry Expenditures*

The cost of maintaining children in Child Welfare Division foster homes during the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1952, was carried as provided under the "Protection of Children Act" as follows:—

Gross cost of maintenance to Provincial Government	\$343,478.01
<i>Less—</i>	
Municipal 20-per-cent share for children with municipal residence	\$25,590.91
Parents' contributions	7,563.02
Received from other Provinces	4,519.66
Received from Children's Aid Societies for their children in care of Super- intendent of Child Welfare	28,296.82
Received from Fairbridge Farm School and Dominion Government (Indian Department)	14,028.69
Miscellaneous collections	570.08
Sundry refunds	1,564.22
	82,133.40
Net cost to Provincial Government	\$261,344.61

Cost of total number of children in the care of Children's Aid Societies chargeable to Provincial Government or municipal governments during the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1952, was carried as follows:—

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$261,344.61
Cost of maintenance of children with Provincial residence	\$335,989.87	
Refunds to municipalities, 80 per cent of maintenance of children with municipal residence as provided under "Protection of Children Act"	314,504.73	
	<hr/>	\$650,494.60
<i>Less—</i>		
20 per cent of cost paid by municipalities for children in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, Children's Aid Societies	\$11,129.98	
Parents' contributions	4,149.81	
Paid by other Provinces	5,432.06	
Paid by Fairbridge Farm School and Dominion Government	13,989.19	
Children's Aid Societies	2,320.35	
Miscellaneous refunds	6,634.47	
	<hr/>	43,655.86
	<hr/>	606,838.74
Gross transportation of children	\$4,641.27	
<i>Less—</i>		
Reimbursements from parents, etc.	\$633.41	
Sundry refunds	122.60	
	<hr/>	756.01
	<hr/>	3,885.26
Grants to institutions		1,300.00
	<hr/>	\$873,368.61

Of the total number of 1,977 children cared for by the three Children's Aid Societies as of March 31st, 1952, 888 were chargeable 100 per cent to the Provincial Government, 683 to a municipality, and as provided for each municipality involved was reimbursed by the Provincial Government for 80 per cent of the cost. Thirty-six of the children were fully paid for by other agencies, and 370 were maintained by Community Chest funds.

This link back to the community through the yearly collection of Community Chest funds, to support certain phases of the three agencies' work with children, represents that element of private enterprise so vital to the Canadian democratic concept of social welfare programmes. The fact that during the last few years Community Chest drives have fallen short of the amount needed to meet the costs of what is traditionally considered "private" or voluntary family and child welfare work, must therefore continue to be of real concern to the public welfare department. It may be the Provincial services have reached a point where they must expand more rapidly than has been the policy so far and be ready in the near future to assume responsibility for some of the work well

established as essential and now done by the Children's Aid Societies. A larger portion of the funds available to them from private sources could then be used for more essentially "private" projects. Historically, this is the role of the private agency, and while we have already, at the individual agency's request, accepted the transfer of certain parts of their services, these do not represent any large degree of financial relief to the agencies.

In the past four years the Children's Aid Societies have shortened their areas of foster-home placement in the Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island, and, as pointed out earlier, we are purposely limiting our requests for placement of children with them. We have also assumed responsibility for adoption placements in certain areas close to Vancouver and Victoria and more recently have agreed to do the investigations required under the "Adoption Act" in stepfather and relative adoption applications from these same areas. However, if the requirements of the "Protection of Children Act" are to be fulfilled, and at the same time if the place of the private agency in the community is to be safeguarded and strengthened, it may be necessary for Government to accept the transfer of larger blocks of work from these agencies in the not too distant future. This, of course, would mean a considerable expansion of staff and staff-development programmes within the Provincial services. New Departmental policy with the Greater Vancouver and Victoria areas would also need to be formulated, since these are the areas now serviced under the "Protection of Children Act" and other pieces of child welfare legislation by the three Children's Aid Societies.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE "ADOPTION ACT"

Adoption placement of children, although not usually thought of as part of the administration of the "Protection of Children Act," is nevertheless one of the most positive means through which protection and future security can be extended a child. Children who cannot be reared by their own parent or parents, and particularly children of unmarried mothers, are a vulnerable group. Many of them become known to us as young babies, and we interpret our responsibility to "ameliorate family conditions that lead to neglect" as an obligation on our part to provide them mothers and fathers who, wherever possible through adoption, will be able to give the same enduring love and care a child with his own parents has a right to expect.

Community interest in adoption placement has developed at a phenomenal rate everywhere during the past few years. Paralleling this, and emerging out of a growing awareness in child welfare agencies of the unmet needs of many children in foster homes, has come a marked change in practice with regard to the selection of children for adoption. Ideally, for each child needing and able to accept parents there should be a home in which his special needs will be understood and met. The increased number of children we have been able to plan for through adoption during the past four years proves this ideal could become a reality situation if workers were freed sufficiently to devote the necessary time to home finding and home evaluation.

Total Adoption Placements Made by Child Welfare Division during the Past Four Years

Region	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
I.....	25	18	40	38
II.....	29	55	74	81
III.....	36	35	41	59
IV.....	19	24	38	34
V.....	8	15	16	27
Totals.....	117	147	209	239

During the past year, too, and with the same determination to serve better the child in need of parents, the Children's Aid Societies placed an additional 272 children in adoption homes.

One of the most important facts revealed in the adoption statistics this year is the increased number of hard-to-place children we have been able to plan for on a permanent basis. These included children of mixed racial origin, children with treatable physical handicaps, and children who were older than the much preferred baby age. We have also been happy about the additional number of Roman Catholic parents who have applied to us for children. This has made it possible for us to assist the Catholic Children's Aid Society to a much greater extent than ever before in their efforts to curtail institutional placement of young children.

The religion, region of placement, and age-group of the 239 children placed by Child Welfare Division in adoptive homes during the year is shown in the following table:—

Region	Religion				Age of Child						
	Roman Catholic	Protes- tant	Other	Total	Under 1 Mo.	1-2 Mos.	3-5 Mos.	6-11 Mos.	1-2 Yrs.	3-4 Yrs.	5-8 Yrs.
I.....	3	35	---	38	12	16	2	2	3	3	---
II.....	1	79	1	81	33	24	11	7	---	2	4
III.....	6	53	---	59	20	20	9	6	2	2	---
IV.....	7	27	---	34	6	17	3	5	3	---	---
V.....	5	22	---	27	4	9	3	3	4	2	2
Totals.....	22	216	1	239	75	86	28	23	12	9	6

There were 817 adoptions completed by Supreme Court order during the year, 399 of which had been under Social Welfare Branch supervision and 418 by Children's Aid Societies. The decline in the number of private adoption placements being made, as shown in the table following, proves rather conclusively that real headway has been made in dealing with this difficult problem.

Adoptions Completed, April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952

SOCIAL WELFARE BRANCH SUPERVISION

	Agency Placement	Private Placement	Relatives Adopting	Total
Region I.....	28	30	15	73
Region II.....	77	65	27	169
Region III.....	37	8	15	60
Region IV.....	30	10	14	54
Region V.....	16	19	8	43
Totals.....	188	132	79	399

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY SUPERVISION

	Agency Placement	Private Placement	Relatives Adopting	Total
Vancouver Children's Aid Society.....	186	50	65	301
Catholic Children's Aid Society.....	36	5	9	50
Victoria Children's Aid Society.....	37	8	22	67
Totals.....	259	63	96	418

ADMINISTRATION OF THE "CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS ACT"

Policies in our work with unmarried mothers and fathers have also their roots in the preventive aspects of protection legislation in that the "Children of Unmarried Parents Act" (section 4) requires the Superintendent of Child Welfare to make whatever inquiries "seem advisable in the interest of the child." This provision enables us to approach unmarried mothers and offer appropriate services. Frequently adoption placement of the child is the mother's request, and paternity becomes an important factor not only in the selection of suitable adoptive parents, but because of the child's right to know his identity should it be of importance to him at some future time.

There are also hospital and medical bills to be met, and the child's father has a responsibility under the Act to assist with these as well as to help the mother financially during her period of unemployment. If the mother's decision is to keep her child, the important question of his maintenance must then be considered, with her and the father. What action is possible depends, of course, on the mother's wishes, the proof of paternity available, and the father's resources and readiness to meet his obligation. During the year, 19 new affiliation orders under the "Children of Unmarried Parents Act" were made by Court, making a total of 148 being enforced. Sixty-four new agreements with the Superintendent of Child Welfare, as provided for under the Act, were also obtained, making a total of 248 on which payments are being received. Twelve settlements in full were accepted during the year, and a total of \$39,091.65 was collected under the Act, an increase of \$427.48 over last year.

The Division of Vital Statistics advises the registration of 1,371 births of children born out of wedlock in the Province during the past twelve months, and we are pleased to be able to say that the statistics of Children's Aid Societies and the Social Welfare Branch establish the majority of these mothers have accepted service from a social agency.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN UNDER THE "PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT"

Our services to the Jewish overseas and the Fairbridge Farm School children can also be termed both protective and preventive, as defined under the "Protection of Children Act." The Jewish children had lost their parents through death and persecution in Europe, and while none of the Fairbridge children were orphans, they, too, lacked parents in this Province to protect and guide them through their formative years. Placement in foster homes of both groups has been an interesting and, in most instances, a rewarding experience.

The last of the children were removed from the Fairbridge Farm School at Duncan this year, and a total of sixty-two is now in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and placed as follows: In Vancouver Children's Aid Society foster homes, twelve; in Vancouver Catholic Children's Aid Society foster homes, four; in Victoria Children's Aid Society foster homes, thirteen; and in Child Welfare Division foster homes, thirty-three.

In this group are forty-five boys and seventeen girls, and they range in age from 11 to 19 years. Considering the many years of institutional living they have known away from parents, their adjustment to life in a family has been good. Several have been encouraged to continue their education, and the majority have made a secure place for themselves in the communities in which they are living.

The Jewish children's previous experiences, although of a most harsh and cruel nature, have not prevented them from settling well in their foster homes and becoming closely identified with the Jewish community, as much as might have been expected. Some have shown considerable emotional disturbance, but since their arrival in this Province some four years ago the majority have been able to make a reasonably good

social adjustment and very fine progress in school and training. As a result, many have now moved into permanent and satisfying employment situations.

As of March 31st, 1952, fifteen of the original forty-six Jewish overseas children remained in care, but only \$151.11 was being expended monthly for their maintenance; six are in free homes, three are receiving partial maintenance while completing advanced education or training, and six, although still under 21 years of age, are self-supporting. During this year nineteen were discharged from care, fourteen of these had reached their majority and were independent, three had married, and two had joined relatives outside of British Columbia.

Children coming to Canada from other countries without their parents have special and very real problems to face. Their language is frequently different and always there are cultural differences. These two factors combine sometimes to make their adjustment extremely difficult, and this can be true even when the child is designated to live with relatives, as are the applicants referred to us by the Canadian Immigration Department. Thirty such referrals were received this year, and seven were carried over from last year. When discussing their plans with relatives, not only are we able to safeguard against obviously unwise placements, but we can also acquaint the family with a source of help should it be needed after the child's arrival.

Nine of the children involved in these applications were residing in the United Kingdom, four in the United States of America, and the remaining twenty-four in eight different European countries.

ACT FOR THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN

Legitimation of children born to the parents prior to their marriage is a protective measure of vital importance to their future. Twenty-three applications, including sixteen new referrals, were considered this year, and seventeen of these were finalized by our recommendation that the birth be legitimated. When this is not possible, alternative means of clarifying the child's status in the home through adoption is discussed with the mother and her husband and in many instances is a satisfactory and acceptable solution for them.

ACT FOR THE EQUAL GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS

Investigations at the request of the Supreme Court in custody-of-children applications are also made, as a protective measure. Seventy-nine such requests were worked on during the year, including fifty-one new referrals, and twenty-five are still active, to be completed at a later date.

The bitterness which so often exists between the parents and relatives involved in these actions frequently makes it difficult for them to consider the child's future interests objectively. Usually the marriage has broken beyond the point of reconciliation, but it may still be possible to help the parents separate their personal problems from the needs of their children. In fulfilling the Court's request for an investigation of the parents' plan for the child, workers try to give this kind of helpful service. The situations are complicated and difficult, however, and make a heavy demand on the skills of staff and on their already limited time. Seldom, at this time because of other pressures, are workers able to do more than compile the report for Court purposes, and yet this could be an important source of intake for preventive family work.

CONCLUSION

I have purposely confined this report to a review of legislative responsibilities as these relate to policy and affect the lives of children in their own homes and in foster care. The Social Welfare Branch has grown to be the largest child-caring agency in this Province, and because it is a Province-wide administration, many factors tend to increase the

responsibilities implied. Remote district offices are difficult for the Branch to keep staffed. Many areas lack the community resources necessary in the placement of children, and beautiful as it is, the topography and vastness of the Province further complicates preventive work with families and the finding and supervision of foster homes. Over and above these is the ever-pressing problem of how to give to workers and supervisors the guidance and support they need and could expect to receive if employed in an urban area and by an under-one-roof administration.

All these factors and many others peculiar to a large and widespread operation like the Social Welfare Branch make the administration of legislation difficult. Further decentralization of programmes, as child welfare, offers a solution, but the timing and success of such plans are wholly dependent upon the readiness of staff and the adequacy of funds available. Children everywhere deserve thoughtful care, and children in the care of an agency, because of their handicaps and needs, are indeed special and demand of that agency, always, special considerations.

In closing this report I would like to thank the many agencies, public and private, which have assisted us this past year. To the clerical and social work staff in the Division and district offices also, I would express my sincere appreciation for the work they are doing for children. Many times it is done, I know, at great personal sacrifice and has mostly as its reward only the satisfaction of knowing in oneself that something worth while has been accomplished.

(MISS) RUBY MCKAY,
Superintendent of Child Welfare.

OLD-AGE PENSION BOARD AND OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE AND BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES BOARDS

GENERAL

The year 1951-52 saw the greatest change in the field of aid for the elderly people in Canada since the first "Old Age Pensions Act" was passed in 1927. Pensions were still granted under the old Act and regulations from April 1st to December 31st, 1951, and no changes were made in that Act or its regulations during that period, but as from January 1st, 1952, people of 70 years of age and over were provided for by entirely new legislation—the Old Age Security Act. This represented a fundamental change. Whereas pensions under the old Act were granted on a means-test basis, pensions under the new Act are granted without a means test. In addition, whereas pensions under the old Act were paid for partly by the Provincial Government and partly by the Federal Government and were administered by the former, pensions under the new Act are paid for entirely by the Federal Government and are also administered by that Government through the Old Age Security Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, with offices in the City of Victoria.

"THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT" IN RETROSPECT

Before leaving the old Act to history, it might be interesting to look back over some facts relating to the operation of that legislation in this Province. During the whole period of its operation, from 1927 to 1951, applications were received from 65,326 persons—64,076 were granted and 1,250 were refused. There were 28,759 deaths, while 4,991 pensioners were suspended or transferred to other Provinces. On December 31st, 1951, there were 30,326 pensioners on the payroll, excluding the blind and those transferred here from other Provinces, or 33,744 including the blind and those transferred from other Provinces.

The average age at which persons applied for pension was 71.04 years for men and 73.89 for women, but the oldest applicant submitted her application when she was 100 years of age. She had been in receipt of old-age pension in England for about ten years, but came to Canada in her eightieth year and was confronted with the necessity of putting in twenty years to meet the residence requirements for pension here, which she succeeded in doing. Her application was granted and she lived to be 104.

The average length of time on pension for men was 8.15 years and for women 6.03 years, but sixteen of the persons who applied for and were granted pensions during the first fiscal year 1927-28 were still living and on pension on December 31st, 1951, when they were transferred to old-age security. The average age at which pensioners died was 79.279 years for men and 79.916 years for women; hence it appears that if a person in this Province reaches 70, he or she has a further life expectancy of approximately nine years.

In the period of a little more than twenty-four years that the Act was in force there was a total expenditure of \$100,597,689.04 on pensions. This includes both old-age and blind pensions and both the Federal and Provincial Government shares of the cost. This expenditure was supplemented by the payment of an additional \$19,242,882.86 in the form of cost-of-living bonuses by the Provincial Government between April 1st, 1942, and December 31st, 1951. A total of \$119,840,571.90 was therefore paid to the aged in this Province during this period without considering medical services, medicines, and hospitalization that were provided free of charge.

In passing judgment on the old Act, it would seem fair to say that although the pensions paid under it could scarcely be considered at any time as constituting adequate

maintenance by themselves alone, and it was not the original intention that they should, they did give the older people an added sense of security and a degree of independence which made their later years much happier and healthier than they would otherwise have been and undoubtedly were an important contributing factor in the lengthening of their life-span.

“ THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT ”

The year 1951-52 witnessed the making of another landmark in the field of legislation for older people in the passing of “ The Old Age Assistance Act ” to provide for persons between the ages of 65 and 69 years. This Act was assented to on June 30th, 1951, and came into force on January 1st, 1952, concurrently with “ The Old Age Security Act.” Like “ The Old Age Pensions Act,” it requires twenty years’ residence in Canada and ability to meet a means test. However, the means test has been relaxed to a considerable degree. The total allowable annual income from all sources has been increased from \$600 to \$720 for single persons and from \$1,080 to \$1,200 for married persons. In addition, the amount of personal property exempted from consideration for income purposes has been increased from \$250 to \$1,000 for single persons and from \$500 to \$2,000 for married persons. Moreover, the method of calculating income from personal property is radically different from that under the old Act. The annuity principle has been discarded. After deducting the exemption of \$1,000 or \$2,000, as the case may be, the income to be charged on the balance is determined by dividing such balance by the number of months between the proposed date of commencement of assistance and the date on which the applicant will reach the age of 70 years and then multiply the result by 12 to bring the calculated income to an annual basis. There are a number of other differences between this Act and regulations and “ The Old Age Pensions Act ” and regulations, but it does not seem necessary to discuss them here.

The cost of assistance under this Act is shared on a 50-50 basis by the Provincial and Federal Governments, but the cost of administration is met entirely by the Province. The administration is in charge of the Old-age Assistance Board, appointed on January 1st, 1952, by authority of the Provincial “ Old-age Assistance Act,” which was passed at the 1951 fall session of the Legislature and assented to on October 27th, 1951.

“ THE BLIND PERSONS ACT ”

Prior to January 1st, 1952, pensions for the blind were provided under an amendment made to “ The Old Age Pensions Act ” in 1937. However, a separate Act, entitled “ The Blind Persons Act,” was passed by the Federal Parliament in 1951 and was assented to on June 30th of that year. This Act came into force on January 1st, 1952. It provides for allowances up to a maximum of \$40 a month for blind persons between the ages of 21 and 69 years on a means-test basis. The residence requirement has been reduced to ten years in Canada instead of the former twenty. The total allowable income has been increased by \$240 a year, but the former personal property exemptions of \$250 and \$500 for single or married persons respectively have been removed.

Seventy-five per cent of the cost of the allowances paid under this Act is borne by the Federal Government and 25 per cent by the Province, but the cost of administration is met entirely by the Province. The administration is in charge of the Blind Persons’ Allowances Board, appointed on January 1st, 1952, by authority of the Provincial “ Blind Persons’ Allowances Act,” which was passed at the 1951 fall session of the Legislature and assented to on October 27th, 1951.

Blind persons of 70 years of age and over are now provided for under the Federal “ Old Age Security Act.”

COST-OF-LIVING BONUS

The Government of British Columbia continued to pay a cost-of-living bonus of \$10 a month on a flat-rate basis to its old-age and blind pensioners until December 31st,

1951, without change, and it continued to pay this bonus on the same basis after that date to former blind pensioners who were transferred to old-age security or blind persons' allowance. Commencing on January 1st, 1952, however, with the above-noted exceptions, the bonus has been paid on a new basis. To be eligible for part or all of the maximum bonus of \$10 a month, all persons, except the blind of 70 or over and former blind pensioners under 70, must meet a special means test. The various groups affected now receive their bonuses as follows:—

- (1) *The former old-age pensioners* who are now on old-age security may receive part or all of the \$10 bonus if their total annual incomes, including any bonus paid, do not exceed \$720 a year in the case of unmarried persons, or \$1,320 a year in the case of a married couple where both were former old-age pensioners or one was an old-age pensioner and the other is now on old-age assistance, or \$1,200 where one was an old-age pensioner and the other is not eligible for old-age assistance or old-age security.
- (2) *Old-age security pensioners who were not on the former old-age pension* may receive part or all of the \$10 bonus if their total annual incomes, including any bonus paid, do not exceed \$720 in the case of unmarried persons, or \$1,200 in the case of a married couple where both are on old-age security, or \$1,080 where one spouse is on old-age security but the other is not eligible for either old-age assistance or old-age security.
- (3) *Recipients of old-age assistance* may receive part or all of the \$10 bonus if their total annual incomes, including any bonus paid, do not exceed \$720 a year in the case of unmarried persons, or \$1,200 in the case of a married couple where both are in receipt of old-age assistance, or \$1,080 where one spouse is on assistance but the other is not eligible for such assistance.
- (4) *Recipients of blind persons' allowances* may receive the full \$10 bonus if their total annual incomes, excluding any bonus paid, do not exceed \$840 a year in the case of unmarried persons, or \$1,320 a year in the case of a married couple where the spouse is sighted, or \$1,440 where the spouse is also blind, or \$1,040 in the case of unmarried persons with a dependent child or children.
- (5) *Blind persons who were in receipt of the former blind pension and blind persons now on old-age security* may receive the full \$10 bonus if their total annual incomes, excluding any bonus, are less than \$840 a year in the case of unmarried persons, \$1,040 in the case of unmarried or separated persons with a dependent child or children; \$1,320 if married and living with a sighted spouse who was not a former old-age pensioner, \$1,440 if married and living with a sighted spouse who was in receipt of old-age pension and British Columbia bonus as at December 31st, 1951, and \$1,560 if married and living with a spouse 70 years of age or over who is blind.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

Agreements previously made with Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and the Yukon Territory continued in force until December 31st, 1951. As from January 1st, 1952, however, when the Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons, and Old Age Security Acts came into effect, and payments ceased under "The Old Age Pensions Act," these agreements became inoperative. Negotiations were commenced with Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon immediately, however, with a view to achieving new agreements with them, and it is anticipated that when they are concluded, they will provide for payment of the bonuses retroactively as from January 1st, 1952. As New Brunswick will not be paying a bonus to its pensioners, no reciprocal agreement will be made with that Province.

ADMINISTRATION

We regret to record the death of Mr. J. A. Ward Bell on September 5th, 1951. He had been a member of the Board since December 1st, 1943.

The vacancy created by Mr. Bell's death was filled by the appointment of Mr. James A. Sadler as a member of the Board on January 1st, 1952. The personnel of the Board now consists of J. H. Creighton (Chairman), Lieut.-Col. George M. Endacott, and J. A. Sadler.

Although the Provincial "Old-age Assistance Act" and "Blind Persons' Allowances Act" require two separate Boards, the same above-named persons constitute the personnel of both.

The Board now has responsibility for the administration of (1) "The Old Age Assistance Act," (2) "The Blind Persons Act," and (3) the cost-of-living bonus for recipients of (a) old-age assistance, (b) blind persons' allowance, and (c) old-age security. In addition, it determines eligibility for free medical service, medicines, and hospitalization for persons in these groups and issues identification cards to those who are eligible.

Because of the great amount of additional work involved in handling some 8,000 applications under the two new pieces of legislation—"The Old Age Assistance Act" and "The Blind Persons Act"—and some 1,000 applications for the cost-of-living bonus from old-age security pensioners in addition to carrying on the administration of "The Old Age Pensions Act" until its repeal, it was necessary to employ considerable temporary help and have the staff work overtime for four nights a week commencing with the month of November.

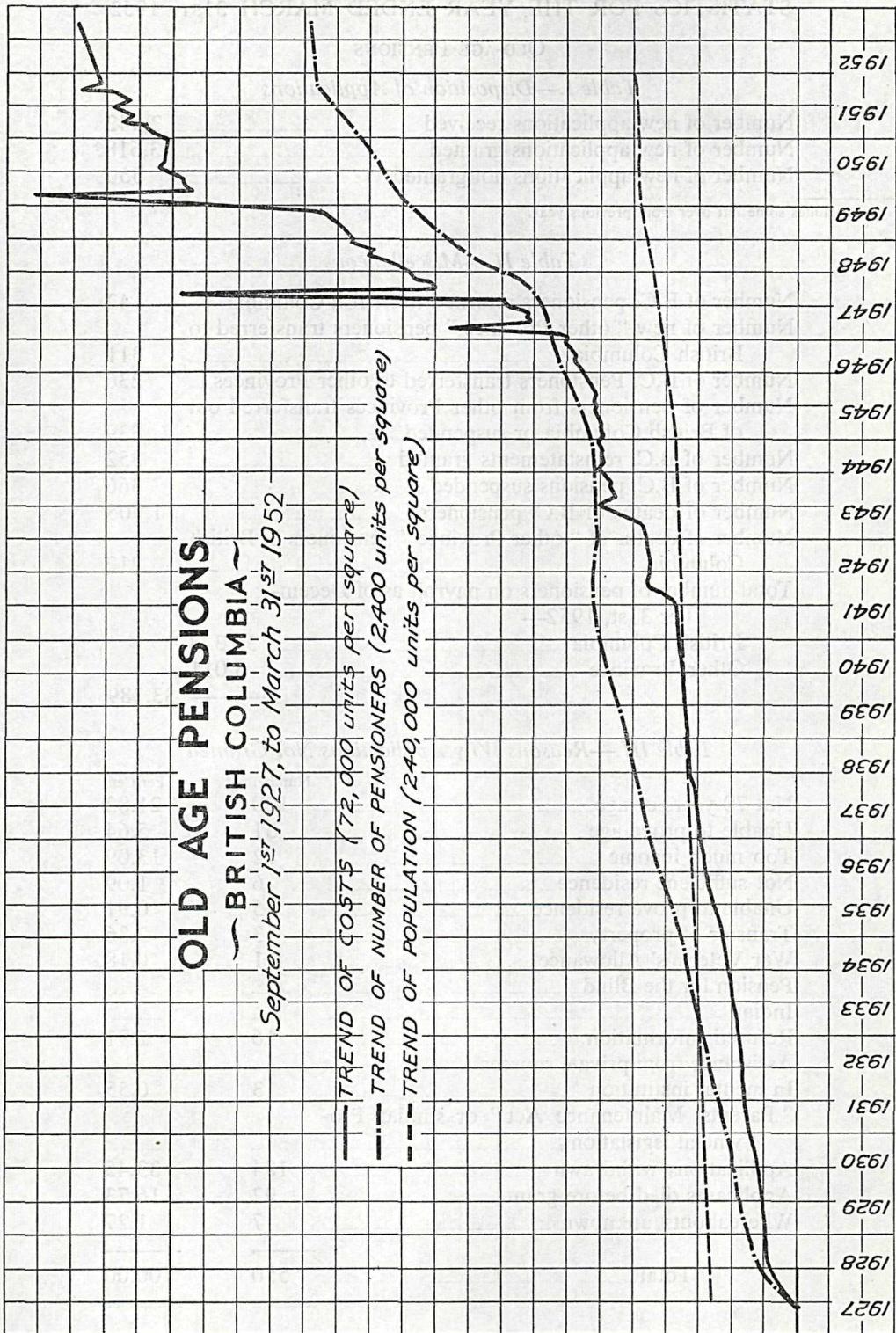
GRAPHIC PRESENTATION COVERING PERIOD FROM 1927 TO DECEMBER 31st, 1951

On page 55 will be found a graphic presentation of the trends in old-age and blind pensions in British Columbia from the coming into force of "The Old Age Pensions Act" in 1927 to the end of December, 1951.

The black-line graph shows the trend in cost of pensions, the dotted line shows the trend in number of persons in receipt of pension, and the broken line shows the trend in total population.

As "The Old Age Pensions Act" has been replaced by new legislation which came into force on January 1st, 1952, and detailed comments have been given in past reports, only a general review will be given here to present comparable points as well as irregularities in the various line graphs. It will be seen from the graphs that in the first two years' operation of the Act there was an initial sharp rise in both the number and cost of pensions and then a lessening in the rate of increase until the middle of 1930. During the depression years a further increase began and continued fairly steadily until 1939. During the war years and since the end of the war there have been certain changes in the Act and regulations, and with each change the cost graph shows a sharp rise. The last three peaks recorded at March, 1947, November, 1948, and August, 1949, were occasioned by accumulated retroactive payments of the increase in the cost-of-living bonus and two changes in "The Old Age Pensions Act" increasing the basic pension—first, from \$25 to \$30 and, finally, from \$30 to \$40 a month.

The sharp rise in the number-of-pensioners graph since 1947 was caused chiefly by the raising of the allowable annual income from \$425 to \$600 for single people and from \$820 to \$1,080 for married people, and the removing of naturalization restrictions, but another contributing factor was the increase of supplementary social services, including hospital insurance, medical services, and drugs. The added attraction of these services induced many persons to apply for pension who might otherwise not have done so.



STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1952

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

Number of new applications received.....	2,442
Number of new applications granted.....	3,618 ¹
Number of new applications not granted.....	550

¹ Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

Number of B.C. pensioners returned to British Columbia.....	42
Number of new "other Province" pensioners transferred to British Columbia.....	311
Number of B.C. Pensioners transferred to other Provinces....	236
Number of pensioners from other Provinces transferred out of British Columbia or suspended.....	339
Number of B.C. reinstatements granted.....	352
Number of B.C. pensions suspended.....	366
Number of deaths of B.C. pensioners.....	1,905
Number of deaths of "other Province" pensioners in British Columbia.....	212
Total number of pensioners on payroll as of Decem- ber 31st, 1952—	
British Columbia.....	30,378
Other Province.....	3,011
	33,389

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not 70 years of age.....	120	21.82
Unable to prove age.....	31	5.64
Too much income.....	72	13.09
Not sufficient residence.....	6	1.09
Unable to prove residence.....	5	0.91
Transfer of property.....	13	2.36
War Veterans' Allowance.....	1	0.18
Pension for the Blind.....	—	—
Indian.....	—	—
Refused information.....	16	2.91
Assistance from private sources.....	—	—
In mental institution.....	3	0.55
"Parents' Maintenance Act" or similar Pro- vincial legislation.....	—	—
Applications withdrawn.....	184	33.45
Applicants died before grant.....	92	16.73
Whereabouts unknown.....	7	1.27
Total.....	550	100.00

Table IV.—Sex of New Pensioners

	Number	Per Cent
Males	1,909	52.76
Females	1,709	47.24
Total.....	3,618	100.00

Table V.—Marital Status of New Pensioners

	Number	Per Cent
Married	1,657	45.80
Single	461	12.74
Widows	743	20.54
Widowers	412	11.39
Separated	312	8.62
Divorced	33	0.91
Total.....	3,618	100.00

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Pensioners

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	59	1.63
Other parts of Canada.....	867	23.96
British Isles	1,637	45.25
Other parts of British Empire.....	31	0.86
United States of America.....	252	6.96
Other foreign countries.....	772	21.34
Total.....	3,618	100.00

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of New Pensions

	Number	Per Cent
Age 70	1,962	54.22
Age 71	400	11.05
Age 72	253	6.99
Age 73	211	5.85
Age 74	194	5.36
Age 75	135	3.73
Age 76 to 80.....	323	8.93
Age 81 to 90.....	132	3.65
Age 91 and up.....	8	0.22
Total.....	3,618	100.00

Table VIII.—Ages of Pensioners at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Age 70	54	2.83
Age 71	76	3.99
Age 72	84	4.41
Age 73	109	5.72
Age 74	107	5.62
Age 75	129	6.77
Age 76	117	6.14
Age 77	108	5.67
Age 78	112	5.88
Age 79	111	5.83
Age 80	119	6.25
Age 81	106	5.56
Age 82	89	4.67
Age 83	101	5.30
Age 84	82	4.30
Age 85	72	3.78
Age 86	63	3.31
Age 87	55	2.89
Age 88	52	2.73
Age 89	39	2.05
Age 90	21	1.10
Age over 90	99	5.20
Total	1,905	100.00

Table IX.—With Whom New Pensioners Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	1,015	28.05
Living with spouse	1,312	36.26
Living with spouse and children	312	8.61
Living with children	372	10.31
Living with other relatives	333	9.20
Living with others	148	4.09
Living in public institutions	43	1.19
Living in private institutions	83	2.29
Total	3,618	100.00

Table X.—Where New Pensioners Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In own house	1,614	44.61
In home of other relatives	123	3.40
In rented house	417	11.53
In children's home	530	14.65
In rented suite	202	5.58
Boarding	105	2.90
In housekeeping room	307	8.48
In boarding home	40	1.11
In institution	126	3.48
In single room (eating out)	154	4.26
Total	<u>3,618</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Pensioners

(a) Holding real property of value—	Number	Per Cent
\$0	1,982	54.78
\$1 to \$250	94	2.60
\$251 to \$500	182	5.03
\$501 to \$750	297	8.21
\$751 to \$1,000	270	7.46
\$1,001 to \$1,500	344	9.51
\$1,501 to \$2,000	175	4.84
\$2,001 and up	274	7.57
	<u>3,618</u>	<u>100.00</u>
(b) Holding personal property of value—		
\$0	1,322	36.54
\$1 to \$250	988	27.31
\$251 to \$500	470	12.99
\$501 to \$750	255	7.05
\$751 to \$1,000	138	3.81
\$1,001 and up	445	12.30
Total	<u>3,618</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Table XII.—Number of Pensioners Living in Other Provinces Whose Pensions Were Granted by British Columbia and Are Paid Wholly or Partially by This Province

Alberta	230
Saskatchewan	112
Manitoba	70
Ontario	149
Quebec	18
New Brunswick	8
Nova Scotia	9
Prince Edward Island	1
Newfoundland	1
Northwest Territories	—
Yukon Territory	1
Total	599

Table XIII.—Claims against Estates, Old Age and Blind

Number of cases of death of B.C. pensioners	1,905
Number of cases where claims were made	192
Number of cases where claims were waived or withdrawn in favour of beneficiaries	48
Number of cases on which collections were made	319
Total amount collected—	
Old age	\$121,795.10
Blind	392.94
Total	\$122,188.04

Table XIV.—Percentage of Pensioners to Population over Ten-year Period, 1941–51¹

	1941	1943	1945	1947	1949	1951
Percentage of pensioners to the total population of Province...	1.79	1.74	1.65	1.80	2.38	2.81
Percentage of all persons over 70 years of age to the total population of the Province	3.60	4.85	4.94	5.08	5.31	6.29
Percentage of pensioners to the population over 70 years of age	49.79	35.87	33.36	35.37	44.86	44.67

¹ Percentages based on population estimated by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table XV.—Distribution of B.C. Pensioners According to the Amount of Pensions Received (Basic Pension, \$40)

Pension	Per Cent
\$40.00	71.53
\$35.00 to \$39.99	9.28
\$30.00 to \$34.99	5.38
\$25.00 to \$29.99	4.26
\$20.00 to \$24.99	3.23
Less than \$19.99	6.32
	100.00

Table V.—Marital Status of New Pensioners

	Number	Per Cent
Married	25	40.32
Single	13	20.96
Widows	5	8.07
Widowers	8	12.90
Separated	11	17.75
Divorced	—	—
Total	62	100.00

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Pensioners

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	7	11.29
Other parts of Canada	18	29.03
British Isles	16	25.81
Other parts of British Empire	4	6.45
United States of America	5	8.07
Other foreign countries	12	19.35
Total	62	100.00

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of New Pensions

	Number	Per Cent
Age 21	2	3.23
Age 22 to 30	1	1.61
Age 31 to 40	5	8.07
Age 41 to 50	3	4.84
Age 51 to 60	5	8.07
Age 61 to 70	31	50.00
Age 71 to 80	9	14.51
Age 80 and up	6	9.67
Total	62	100.00

Table VIII.—Ages of Pensioners at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Age 21	—	—
Age 22 to 30	1	4.00
Age 31 to 40	2	8.00
Age 41 to 50	1	4.00
Age 51 to 60	2	8.00
Age 61 to 70	6	24.00
Age 71 to 80	8	32.00
Age 81 and up	5	20.00
Total	25	100.00

Table IX.—With Whom New Pensioners Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living with parents	5	8.07
Living alone	14	22.58
Living with spouse	15	24.19
Living with spouse and children	8	12.90
Living with children	10	16.12
Living with others	5	8.07
Living in private institutions	2	3.23
Living in public institutions	3	4.84
Total	62	100.00

Table X.—Where New Pensioners Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In own house	20	32.25
In rented house	4	6.45
In rented suite	2	3.23
In children's home	2	3.23
Boarding	7	11.29
With member of family	13	20.96
In housekeeping room	5	8.07
In boarding home	—	—
In institution	5	8.07
In single room	4	6.45
Total	62	100.00

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Pensioners

(a) Holding real property of value—	Number	Per Cent
\$0	37	59.67
\$1 to \$250	1	1.61
\$251 to \$500	2	3.23
\$501 to \$750	5	8.07
\$751 to \$1,000	9	14.51
\$1,001 to \$1,500	5	8.07
\$1,501 to \$2,000	—	—
\$2,001 and up	3	4.84
Total	62	100.00
(b) Holding personal property of value—		
\$0	34	54.85
\$1 to \$250	15	24.19
\$251 to \$500	4	6.45
\$501 to \$750	3	4.84
\$751 to \$1,000	4	6.45
\$1,001 to \$1,500	1	1.61
\$1,501 to \$2,000	—	—
\$2,001 and up	1	1.61
Total	62	100.00

Table XII.—Number of New Pensioners Living in Other Provinces Whose Pensions Were Granted by British Columbia and Are Paid Wholly or Partially by this Province

Alberta	3
Saskatchewan	2
Manitoba	1
Ontario	2
Quebec	—
New Brunswick	—
Nova Scotia	—
Prince Edward Island	—
Newfoundland	—
Northwest Territories	—
Yukon Territory	—
Total	8

Table XIII.—Distribution of B.C. Blind Pensioners According to the Amount of Pensions Received (Basic Pension, \$40)

Pension	Per Cent
\$40.00	85.39
\$35.00 to \$39.99	4.60
\$30.00 to \$34.99	3.13
\$25.00 to \$29.99	1.20
\$20.00 to \$24.99	1.39
\$19.99 and less	4.29
	100.00

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE (65 TO 69 YEARS), JANUARY 1ST, 1952,
TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

Number of new applications received	8,380
Number of new applications granted	4,238
Number of new applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, etc.)	466
Number of new applications pending	3,676

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(a) British Columbia—	
Number of B.C. reinstatements granted	1
Number of deaths of B.C. recipients	26
Number of B.C. recipients suspended	14
Number of B.C. recipients transferred to old-age security	73
Total number of B.C. recipients on payroll at end of fiscal year	4,126
(b) Other Province—	
Number of new "other Province" recipients trans- ferred to British Columbia	7
Total number of recipients (B.C. and "other Province") on payroll at end of fiscal year	4,133

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not of age.....	48	10.30
Unable to prove age.....	5	1.07
Not sufficient residence.....	1	0.22
Income in excess.....	226	48.49
Receiving War Veterans' Allowance.....	2	0.43
Information refused.....	2	0.43
Applications withdrawn.....	78	16.74
Applicants died before grant.....	50	10.73
Whereabouts unknown.....	3	0.64
Eligible for old-age security.....	51	10.95
Total.....	466	100.00

Table IV.—Sex of Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male.....	1,822	42.99
Female.....	2,416	57.01
Total.....	4,238	100.00

Table V.—Marital Status of Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married.....	1,563	36.88
Single.....	623	14.70
Widows.....	1,131	26.71
Widowers.....	272	6.42
Separated.....	584	13.78
Divorced.....	65	1.51
Total.....	4,238	100.00

Table VI.—Birthplace of Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia.....	89	2.10
Other parts of Canada.....	903	21.30
British Isles.....	1,948	45.96
Other parts of British Empire.....	32	0.76
United States of America.....	263	6.21
Other foreign countries.....	1,003	23.67
Total.....	4,238	100.00

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of Assistance

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	650	15.34
Age 66	782	18.45
Age 67	875	20.65
Age 68	1,017	24.00
Age 69	914	21.56
Total	4,238	100.00

Table VIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	2	7.69
Age 66	1	3.85
Age 67	5	19.23
Age 68	7	26.92
Age 69	11	42.31
Total	26	100.00

Table IX.—With Whom Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	1,517	35.80
Living with spouse	1,268	29.92
Living with spouse and children	309	7.29
Living with children	648	15.29
Living with other relatives	180	4.25
Living with others	247	5.82
Living in public institutions	28	0.66
Living in private institutions	41	0.97
Total	4,238	100.00

Table X.—Where Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In own house	1,480	34.92
In rented house	505	11.92
In children's home	680	16.05
In home of other relatives	118	2.78
Boarding	147	3.47
In boarding home	45	1.06
In housekeeping room	646	15.24
In single room (eating out)	203	4.79
In rented suite	345	8.14
In institution	69	1.63
Total	4,238	100.00

Table XI.—Economic Status of Recipients

(a) Holding real property of value—	Number	Per Cent
\$0	2,818	66.49
\$1 to \$250	77	1.82
\$251 to \$500	263	6.20
\$501 to \$750	361	8.52
\$751 to \$1,000	238	5.62
\$1,001 to \$1,500	291	6.87
\$1,501 to \$2,000	112	2.64
\$2,001 and up	78	1.84
Total	4,238	100.00

(b) Holding personal property of value—	Number	Per Cent
\$0	2,599	61.32
\$1 to \$250	1,118	26.38
\$251 to \$500	277	6.53
\$501 to \$750	106	2.50
\$751 to \$1,000	49	1.18
\$1,001 to \$1,500	57	1.34
\$1,501 to \$2,000	21	0.49
\$2,001 and up	11	0.26
Total	4,238	100.00

Table XII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces Whose Assistance Was Granted by British Columbia and Is Paid by This Province

Alberta	1
Saskatchewan	--
Manitoba	--
Ontario	1
Quebec	--
New Brunswick	--
Nova Scotia	--
Prince Edward Island	--
Newfoundland	--
Northwest Territories	--
Yukon Territory	--
Total	2

Table XIII.—Distribution of B.C. Recipients According to the Amount of Assistance Received (Basic Assistance, \$40)

Allowance	Per Cent
\$40.00	85.38
\$35.00 to \$39.99	3.62
\$30.00 to \$34.99	3.62
\$25.00 to \$29.99	2.10
\$20.00 to \$24.99	1.66
Less than \$19.99	3.62
Total	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND PENSIONERS WHO WERE UNDER "THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT" AS OF DECEMBER 31ST, 1951

Number of blind pensioners under "The Old Age Pensions Act" as of December 31st, 1951—	
British Columbia	614
Other Provinces	70
Total	684
Number of blind pensioners transferred to old-age security as of January 1st, 1952—	
British Columbia	240
Other Provinces	27
Total	267
Number of blind pensioners transferred to "The Blind Persons Act" as of January 1st, 1952—	
British Columbia	374
Other Provinces	43
Total	417

ALLOWANCES FOR BLIND PERSONS (21 TO 69 YEARS), JANUARY 1ST, 1952, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

Number of new applications received	55
Number of new applications granted	18 ¹
Number of new applications not granted	10 ²
Number of new applications pending	27

¹ Includes some received under "The Old Age Pensions Act."

² See Table III.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

Number of B.C. recipients transferred to other Provinces	1
Number of deaths of B.C. recipients	6
Number of B.C. recipients suspended	5
Number of new "other Province" recipients transferred to British Columbia	5
Number of "other Province" recipients transferred out of British Columbia or suspended	1
Number of deaths of "other Province" recipients in British Columbia	1
Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—	
British Columbia	380
Other Province	46
—	426

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not blind within the meaning of the Act	3	30.00
Income in excess	2	20.00
Applications withdrawn	1	10.00
Eligible for old-age security	2	20.00
Died before grant	2	20.00
Total	10	100.00

Table IV.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Males	10	55.56
Females	8	44.44
Total	18	100.00

Table V.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	6	33.33
Single	4	22.22
Widows	2	11.11
Widowers	3	16.67
Separated	3	16.67
Divorced	—	—
Total	18	100.00

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	3	16.67
Other parts of Canada	3	16.67
British Isles	4	22.22
Other parts of British Empire	—	—
United States of America	2	11.11
Other foreign countries	6	33.33
Total	18	100.00

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Number	Per Cent
Age 21	—	—
Age 22 to 30	—	—
Age 31 to 40	1	5.56
Age 41 to 50	4	22.22
Age 51 to 60	5	27.78
Age 61 to 69	8	44.44
Total	18	100.00

Table VIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Age 21	—	—
Age 22 to 30	—	—
Age 31 to 40	—	—
Age 41 to 50	—	—
Age 51 to 60	2	33.34
Age 61 to 69	4	66.66
Total	6	100.00

Table IX.—With Whom Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living with parents	1	5.56
Living alone	2	11.11
Living with spouse	4	22.21
Living with spouse and children	2	11.11
Living with children	2	11.11
Living with other relatives	2	11.11
Living with others	3	16.67
Living in public institution	1	5.56
Living in private institution	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00

Table X.—Where Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In own house	7	38.88
In rented house	—	—
In rented suite	2	11.11
In children's home	2	11.11
Boarding	3	16.67
With member of family	1	5.56
In housekeeping room	1	5.56
In boarding home	—	—
In institution	2	11.11
In single room	—	—
Total	18	100.00

Table XI.—Economic Status of Recipients

(a) Holding real property of value—	Number	Per Cent
\$0	12	66.66
\$1 to \$250	—	—
\$251 to \$500	—	—
\$501 to \$750	—	—
\$751 to \$1,000	—	—
\$1,001 to \$1,500	2	11.11
\$1,501 to \$2,000	1	5.56
\$2,001 and up	3	16.67
Total	18	100.00

(b) Holding personal property of value—	Number	Per Cent
\$0	13	72.22
\$1 to \$250	1	5.56
\$251 to \$500	2	11.11
\$501 to \$750	—	—
\$751 to \$1,000	—	—
\$1,001 and up	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00

Table XII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces Whose Pensions Were Granted by British Columbia and Are Paid by This Province

Alberta	2
Saskatchewan	—
Manitoba	—
Ontario	—
Quebec	—
New Brunswick	—
Nova Scotia	—
Prince Edward Island	—
Newfoundland	—
Northwest Territories	—
Yukon Territory	—
	2

Table XIII.—Distribution of B.C. Recipients According to the Amount of Allowance Received (Basic Allowance, \$40)

Allowance	Per Cent
\$40.00	94.23
\$35.00 to \$39.99	0.79
\$30.00 to \$34.99	1.57
\$25.00 to \$29.99	0.79
\$20.00 to \$24.99	1.31
\$19.99 and less	1.31
Total	100.00

OLD-AGE SECURITY BONUS, JANUARY 1ST, 1952, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

Number of former B.C. old-age pensioners transferred to old-age security on January 1st, 1952.....	30,395
Number of former B.C. old-age pensioners in receipt of cost-of-living bonus on January 1st, 1952.....	25,745
Number of old-age pensioners receiving cost-of-living bonus on March 31st, 1952.....	25,165
Number of old-age assistance recipients transferred to old-age security, since January 1st, 1952.....	73
Number of old-age assistance recipients transferred to old-age security but continuing to receive the cost-of-living bonus, as of March 31st, 1952.....	66
Former blind pensioners transferred to old-age security on January 1st, 1952.....	240
Blind persons in receipt of old-age security and receiving the cost-of-living bonus on March 31st, 1952.....	210

New Applications for Cost-of-living Bonus for Old-age Security Pensioners Since January 1st, 1952

Number of applications received.....	1,088
Number granted bonus and health services.....	423
Number granted bonus only.....	13
Number granted health services only.....	56
Number who died before application was granted.....	8
Number of applications withdrawn.....	9
Number ineligible.....	227
Number of applications pending.....	352

Total..... 1,088

Number of pensioners suspended.....	
Number of pensioners who died while in receipt of bonus and health services.....	4

Table XIII—Distribution of B.C. Recipients According to the Amount of Allowance Received (Basic Allowance, \$40)

240.00	240.00 to 249.99
0.79	230.00 to 239.99
1.37	220.00 to 229.99
0.79	210.00 to 219.99
1.31	200.00 to 209.99
1.31	190.00 and less
100.00	Total

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

"THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT," YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST 1952

Total amount paid pensioners in British

Columbia—	Pensions	Supplementary Allowances	Total
Old age	\$10,913,951.19	\$2,751,222.64	\$13,665,173.83
Blind	236,372.29	56,440.70	292,812.99
Totals	\$11,150,323.48	\$2,807,663.34	\$13,957,986.82

Less—

Amount of refunds from pensioners and estates—

From estates of old-age pensioners	\$121,795.10	\$71.39	\$121,866.49
From estates of blind pensioners	392.94	10.00	402.94
Overpayments refunded by old-age pensioners	8,430.45	692.51	9,122.96
Overpayments refunded by blind pensioners	74.23	5.00	79.23
Miscellaneous refunds from old-age pensioners	666.11	110.00	776.11
Miscellaneous refunds from blind pensioners			
Totals	\$131,358.83	\$888.90	\$132,247.73

Net amount paid to pensioners in British Columbia—

Old age	\$10,783,059.53	\$2,750,348.74	\$13,533,408.27
Blind	235,905.12	56,425.70	292,330.82
Totals	\$11,018,964.65	\$2,806,774.44	\$13,825,739.09

Add amount paid other Provinces on account of pensioners for whom British Columbia is partly responsible—

Old age	\$61,160.11	\$26,001.05	\$87,161.16
Blind	1,161.74	470.00	1,631.74
Totals	\$62,321.85	\$26,471.05	\$88,792.90

Less amount received by British Columbia on account of pensioners for whom other Provinces are wholly or partly responsible—

Old age	\$364,628.87	\$109,275.22	\$473,904.09
Blind	9,129.11	1,797.82	10,926.93
Totals	\$373,757.98	\$111,073.04	\$484,831.02

*Less amount refunded by the Canadian
Government—*

	Pensions	Supplementary Allowances	Total
Old age	\$8,088,759.25	-----	\$8,088,759.25
Blind	176,923.77	-----	176,923.77
Totals	<u>\$8,265,683.02</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>\$8,265,683.02</u>

*Total amount of pensions paid by
British Columbia—*

Old age	\$2,390,831.52	\$2,667,074.57	\$5,057,906.09
Blind	51,013.98	55,097.88	106,111.86
Totals	<u>\$2,441,845.50</u>	<u>\$2,722,172.45</u>	<u>\$5,164,017.95</u>

Supplementary Allowances

Gross amount of supplementary allowances paid in British Columbia	\$2,806,774.44
Plus supplementary allowances paid to other Prov- inces on account of B.C. pensioners	26,471.05
Less supplementary allowances refunded by other Provinces	<u>111,073.04</u>
Net supplementary allowances paid by British Columbia	<u>\$2,722,172.45</u>

“ THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE ACT,” JANUARY 1ST, 1952, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

	Assistance	Supplementary Allowances	Total
Total amount paid recipients in British Columbia	<u>\$525,456.55</u>	<u>\$105,985.69</u>	<u>\$631,442.24</u>
<i>Less amount of refunds from recipients—</i>			
Overpayments refunded	\$80.00	\$56.24	\$136.24
Miscellaneous refunds	40.00	10.00	50.00
Totals	<u>\$120.00</u>	<u>\$66.24</u>	<u>\$186.24</u>
Net amount paid to recipients in British Co- lumbia	\$525,336.55	\$105,919.45	\$631,256.00
Add amount paid other Provinces on account of recipients for whom British Columbia is responsible	1,507.30	-----	1,507.30
Less amount received by British Columbia on account of recipients for whom other Prov- inces are responsible	2,702.57	-----	2,702.57
Less amount refunded by the Canadian Govern- ment	262,668.27	-----	262,668.27
Total amount paid by British Co- lumbia	<u>\$261,473.01</u>	<u>\$105,919.45</u>	<u>\$367,392.46</u>

"THE BLIND PERSONS ACT," JANUARY 1ST, 1952, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

	Allowances	Supplementary Allowances	Total
Total amount paid recipients in British Columbia	\$50,596.22	\$11,597.50	\$62,193.72
<i>Less</i> amount of refunds from recipients—			
Overpayments refunded	\$160.00	\$40.00	\$200.00
Miscellaneous refunds			
Totals	\$160.00	\$40.00	\$200.00
Net amount paid to recipients in British Columbia	\$50,436.22	\$11,557.50	\$61,993.72
<i>Add</i> amount paid other Provinces on account of recipients for whom British Columbia is responsible	208.01		208.01
<i>Less</i> amount received by British Columbia on account of recipients for whom other Provinces are responsible	384.00	277.50	661.50
<i>Less</i> amount refunded by the Canadian Government	37,827.17		37,827.17
Total amount paid by British Columbia	\$12,433.06	\$11,280.00	\$23,713.06

OLD-AGE SECURITY PENSIONERS—SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES,
JANUARY 1ST, 1952, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

Total amount paid recipients in British Columbia	\$740,919.63
<i>Less</i> amount of refunds from recipients—	
Overpayments refunded	\$193.20
Miscellaneous refunds	10.00
Total	\$203.20
Net amount paid to recipients in British Columbia	\$740,716.43
<i>Add</i> amount paid other Provinces on account of recipients for whom British Columbia is responsible	5,493.15
<i>Less</i> amount received by British Columbia on account of recipients for whom other Provinces are responsible	24,807.19
Total amount paid by British Columbia	\$721,402.39

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE

Salaries and special services	\$159,088.98
Office supplies, subscriptions, etc.	22,244.24
Postage, telephone and telegraph	21,053.75
Bank exchange	3,498.61
Travelling expense	598.77
Incidentals and contingencies	658.51
Office furniture and equipment	5,468.61
Rentals	14,347.43
Total	\$226,958.90

SUMMARY

Cost-of-Living Bonus

" Old-age Pension Act "	\$2,722,172.45
" Old-age Assistance Act "	105,919.45
" Blind Persons' Allowances Act "	11,280.00
Universal old-age security	721,402.39
As per Public Accounts	\$3,560,774.29

Administration and Pensions

Administration	\$226,958.90
" Old-age Pension Act "	2,441,845.50
" Blind Persons' Allowances Act "	12,433.06
" Old-age Assistance Act "	261,473.01
As per Public Accounts	\$2,942,710.47

CONCLUSION

In closing this report, the Board would like to express its sincere appreciation to the office and field staffs for the willing spirit in which they carried a very heavy load and to other departments of the Government and the many outside agencies that assisted so freely in a very difficult year.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. CREIGHTON,
Chairman.

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

I have the privilege of presenting the report of the activities of the Medical Services Division of the Department of Health and Welfare during the fiscal year 1951-52.

Our services, started many years ago as an "emergency" of necessity, had its roots in sand. To-day they are planted firmly in soil, and are the mirrored reflection of present thinking of the public about welfare. Its growth is partly illustrated in the following table:—

	Fiscal Year 1949-50	Fiscal Year 1950-51	Fiscal Year 1951-52
Medical.....	\$592,908.17	\$688,829.34	\$723,524.87
Drugs.....	299,478.71	387,242.73	448,886.21
Dental.....	24,764.96	30,915.12	50,044.06
Hospital.....	3,990.96	1,839.60	3,170.24
Optical.....	13,425.22	23,543.17	28,972.01
Transportation.....	14,156.08	13,612.38	14,860.51
	\$948,724.10	\$1,145,982.34	\$1,269,457.90

The agreement with the Canadian Medical Association, British Columbia Division, is functioning smoothly. Few, if any, complaints have reached us in reference to the services rendered. The co-operation of the association has been excellent. The amiable relations are a tribute to both bodies in the agreement. It is certainly evident that the served one is uppermost in their minds. As long as this spirit exists, we need never fear for our clients.

Negotiations and study have shown the need to increase the *per capita* payment from \$14.50 to \$18.50. This sum would still appear to be only partial payment for these services. We are indeed most thankful to the administration in the Medical Association for their attitude and to the profession at large for their services. Little is known by the public of the difficulties encountered in dealing with the medical problems in the geriatric field—the time-consuming element, the patience required, the feelings of frustration in the inability to deal adequately with the ravages of time, the hurdles of inadequate housing, recreation, and insufficiency in general. These are known to your Department, and we continue to grapple with the problems, nibbling here and there until gradually evolves one additional problem handled and a service established—another root planted in soil.

It is unnecessary for me to elaborate on the figures quoted above of costs. I would remark that the problem of drugs is receiving the concentrated study of both your Department and the Medical Association. It is hoped that some adequate system of supply will be arranged at a more reasonable cost.

The dental item is of some concern. The sum in the above table represents the charges for extractions and dentures. The problem in the prophylactic field in dentistry has not been solved. It would appear that the acute shortage of dentists throughout this Province is the major stumbling-block toward the solution. We will continue in our efforts until success is assured.

The increased interest and activities by the Acting Medical Social Work Consultant has been of outstanding assistance. This worker must always be keen, thorough, and show a sincere interest in the medical-social problems. She must be an inspiration to be of service to the worker in the field. She is bound to help the social worker in the field in his or her interpretation of medical-social problems of the welfare case. The activities of the worker have proven beyond doubt the need for this service.

Worthy of special mention is the assistance to this Division by the Western Society for Rehabilitation. This centre was opened in January, 1949, through private funds. The function of this society is the rehabilitation of the orthopædically disabled, which can include paraplegics, polios with permanent paralysis, arthritics, leg amputees, etc. The

Social Welfare Branch became interested in the possibilities of utilization of their facilities. Under the Branch's sponsorship, three cases were underwritten for care and treatment on an experimental basis. The success met in this experiment led to the increase in numbers to nine. This was accomplished with the co-operation of the municipalities and the Western Society for Rehabilitation and the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society. This is a splendid example of what can be accomplished through a co-operative spirit when municipal governments, the Provincial Government, and private agencies band together in the interests of the handicapped individual. Careful watch will be necessary to make certain that the expansion of this service keeps pace with the public needs and availability of accommodation.

I would be remiss in my duty if I did not call your attention to the assistance rendered to this Division by the staff of the Vancouver General and the Out-patient Department, and also the British Columbia Cancer Institute. We are indeed indebted to them for this and are most appreciative of their co-operation.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. MOSCOVICH, M.D.,
 Director.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

I submit herewith the forty-eighth annual report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys, covering the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1952.

One hundred and fifty-two boys were admitted during this period, 20.4 per cent or 31 of whom were recidivists. Of the total, 44.1 per cent were 14 years of age and under, while 55.9 per cent were 15 years of age and over, as follows: 1 boy was 10 years of age, 2 boys were 11 years of age, 8 boys were 12 years of age, 20 boys were 13 years of age, 36 boys were 14 years of age, 39 boys were 15 years of age, 36 boys were 16 years of age, and 10 boys were 17 years of age. The average age was 15½ years.

Inmate-days for the year totalled 30,865, an increase of 854 days over the previous year, while the average daily attendance was 84.3 boys.

Our population fluctuates from day to day, according to the number of admissions and releases, as will be noted from the following figures showing the high and low population by months during the year:—

	High (Boys)	Low (Boys)
April, 1951	109	100
May	99	95
June	96	92
July	94	78
August	79	69
September	67	59
October	66	57
November	76	65
December	82	73
January, 1952	91	82
February	99	89
March	114	97

Forty-six different Juvenile Courts are represented in our year's admissions, covering most areas throughout the Province. Twenty-nine boys were domiciled in Region I, 89 boys in Region II, 20 boys in Region III, 8 boys in Region IV, and 6 boys in Region V.

As in previous years, offences against property were the cause of the majority of admissions, there being 126 under this heading, principally for breaking and entering and stealing and for theft. Eleven offences against persons and fifteen miscellaneous offences were recorded.

The agency with which the school maintains constant liaison during the period of the boy's stay in the school is referred to as the "supervising agency." It is from this source we obtain social data regarding the boy's background, and it is with this agency that our social workers jointly plan for the boy's release and rehabilitation. The distribution of population by supervising agencies is as follows:—

	Boys
Social Welfare Branch	36
Social Welfare Branch and Indian Commissioner	4
Provincial Probation	27
Provincial Probation and Indian Commissioner	5
Vancouver Juvenile Court	42
Victoria Juvenile Court	15
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	12
Catholic Children's Aid Society	5
New Westminster Social Welfare Department	4
Burnaby Juvenile Court	1
Child Welfare Division	1
Total	152

HEALTH SECTION

Upon admission every boy is given a thorough physical examination, including chest X-ray, laboratory and other tests. The results of these have often had far-reaching effects, not only in better health, but also in social adjustment. It is the policy of the school to give major consideration to the health needs of those in our care, and every effort is made to restore to normal health those who are in need of medical and dental care.

The following figures will help illustrate the variety of services rendered by this important section of our school:—

21 boys required a total of 178 days' hospitalization for a variety of medical and surgical care.

171 dental appointments took care of the dental needs of 96 boys.

26 boys received treatment at the Out-patient Clinics of the Vancouver General Hospital.

The services of the Crease Clinic were called upon for 10 electro-encephalograms, 1 basal metabolism rate, 70 diagnostic X-rays, and 9 boys for physiotherapy treatments.

22 boys required specialists' care for impaired vision, and 19 pairs of glasses were provided.

136 chest X-rays at the Simon Fraser Health Unit formed part of our routine examinations.

A total of 182 minor ailments were treated in the school infirmary and 32 at the school doctor's office.

TREATMENT SECTION

Considerable progress has been made during the past year in the development of a programme based on the concept that boys in our care require treatment of their social illnesses in an environment designed to meet their needs. The social case-work and group-work staff has been increased and strengthened, resulting in a more adequate programme of treatment to meet the individual needs.

SOCIAL CASE-WORK

This department, under the direction of its supervisor, has maintained the social case-work programme of the school, although hampered by changes in personnel during the year. An extra load, undertaken willingly, was placed upon our staff by the request that we loan staff members to meet an emergency at the Girls' School. Our case-work supervisor gave half of his time for two months to these duties, as did the treatment director.

This department has worked closely with all other agencies and services in the field, holding many conferences, maintaining a heavy volume of correspondence, and working on an intensive case-work basis with those boys in the school who required this treatment.

The services of the Child Guidance Clinic were used as fully as possible: 78 boys were given full psychiatric and psychological examination; 28 boys were given special projective vocational tests; and 160 psychiatric interviews and 4 case conferences were held. Case-work interviews within the school showed a decided increase, there being 1,161 personal interviews, 242 collateral interviews, 212 supervision periods, 53 case consultations, 21 case conferences, and 14 miscellaneous conferences and meetings.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL

The number of boys attending academic classes was the largest for some years, there being a total of 146 registered during the year: 4 boys were in Grade IV, 14 boys in

Grade V, 13 boys in Grade VI, 30 boys in Grade VII, 32 boys in Grade VIII, 19 boys in Grade IX, 4 boys in Grade X, 10 boys in special classes, 14 boys took academic correspondence courses, 4 boys took cooking correspondence courses, and 2 boys took motor mechanics correspondence courses. The average I.Q. was 92.

Promotions made at the end of June were fairly satisfactory. Thirty-four boys out of a total of 48 who were eligible for promotion were assigned to higher grades, while several others were promoted on trial following satisfactory progress in our summer school conducted during July and August.

Auditory and visual aids play an important part in our educational programme, as do vocational films and musical recordings. Tours of industrial plants were arranged, these being correlated with class work actually in progress at the time of the visits.

The school library has continued to grow and is becoming increasingly popular. Approximately 200 new books have been added. The part-time services of a librarian have proved most worth while.

Capacity classes are held daily during the entire school-day in both woodwork and motor mechanics, with skilled instructors in charge. Student participation and interest is very keen, all available space and equipment being taxed to the limit. This forbids our increasing these important training features until such time as adequate facilities are at our disposal.

Practical and theoretical training has been given to a large portion of our school family in all phases of gardening agriculture by our gardening instructor, both the garden and greenhouse serving a very useful purpose. Vegetables raised provide the needs of the school during the summer months, and the grounds are beautified by propagation of many varieties of flowers. The therapeutic value of this department is of great help in our treatment of certain types of disturbed youngsters, who derive satisfaction from working in close contact with nature.

Our tailor-shop, while not as glamorous as some other departments, nevertheless fills an important place in our school, providing training for a small group of boys who, under expert instruction, do a big job in providing many of our clothing requirements and other equipment. The following items from our tailor's records of articles made will be found interesting: 243 pairs of overalls, 141 pairs of tweed pants, 410 pairs of cotton shorts, 78 dish-towels, 12 baseball uniforms, and 105 pairs of tweed pants cleaned, pressed, and repaired. In addition to the above, many other items have been taken care of, including cooks' and kitchen boys' aprons, the care of all slipper and boot repairs, and care of the boys' personal clothing upon admission and discharge.

RECREATIONAL AND ENTERTAINMENT

Recreational activity and entertainment occupy a major portion of the late afternoon and evening hours. Seasonal in aspect, the programme is quite varied.

Formal classes in physical education are held regularly under qualified instructors, particular attention being given to remedial and general health exercises. Organized games, including football, lacrosse, basketball, volleyball, and indoor and outdoor track and field events are entered into enthusiastically by the boys, while the school swimming-pool is in constant use and continues to be the most popular activity. Instruction is given in the art of swimming and diving. Boxing, weight-lifting, floor hockey, and a variety of group games help in rounding out the seasonal programme.

Teams representing the school play many competitive games with outside groups from Vancouver, New Westminster, and surrounding districts. Our boys not only display very fine sportsmanship, but can hold their own with the best.

Handicraft and hobby groups meet regularly several times each week. These groups include activities such as art, model-building, stamp-collecting, leatherwork, copper-tooling, toy-making, etc.

Service clubs and other organizations have made it possible for our boys to attend such functions as the Pacific National Exhibition and Shrine Circus, ice carnivals, professional hockey games, and other outstanding events.

Moving pictures are shown at the school weekly, and many artists have combined to bring to the boys of our school a variety of musical and other entertainments.

In all details of the operation of our programme there has been a most encouraging acceptance of the concept of treatment as our primary function.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Like other phases of our school programme, the handicap of inadequate quarters prevents a satisfactory programme of religious training, and the need of a chapel or quiet room where the boys can assemble without interference is felt.

Catholic and Protestant services are held each Sunday, the Catholic boys attending the parish church at Port Coquitlam, and the Salvation Army and Baptist Church alternately conducting services for the Protestant boys in our recreation-room.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

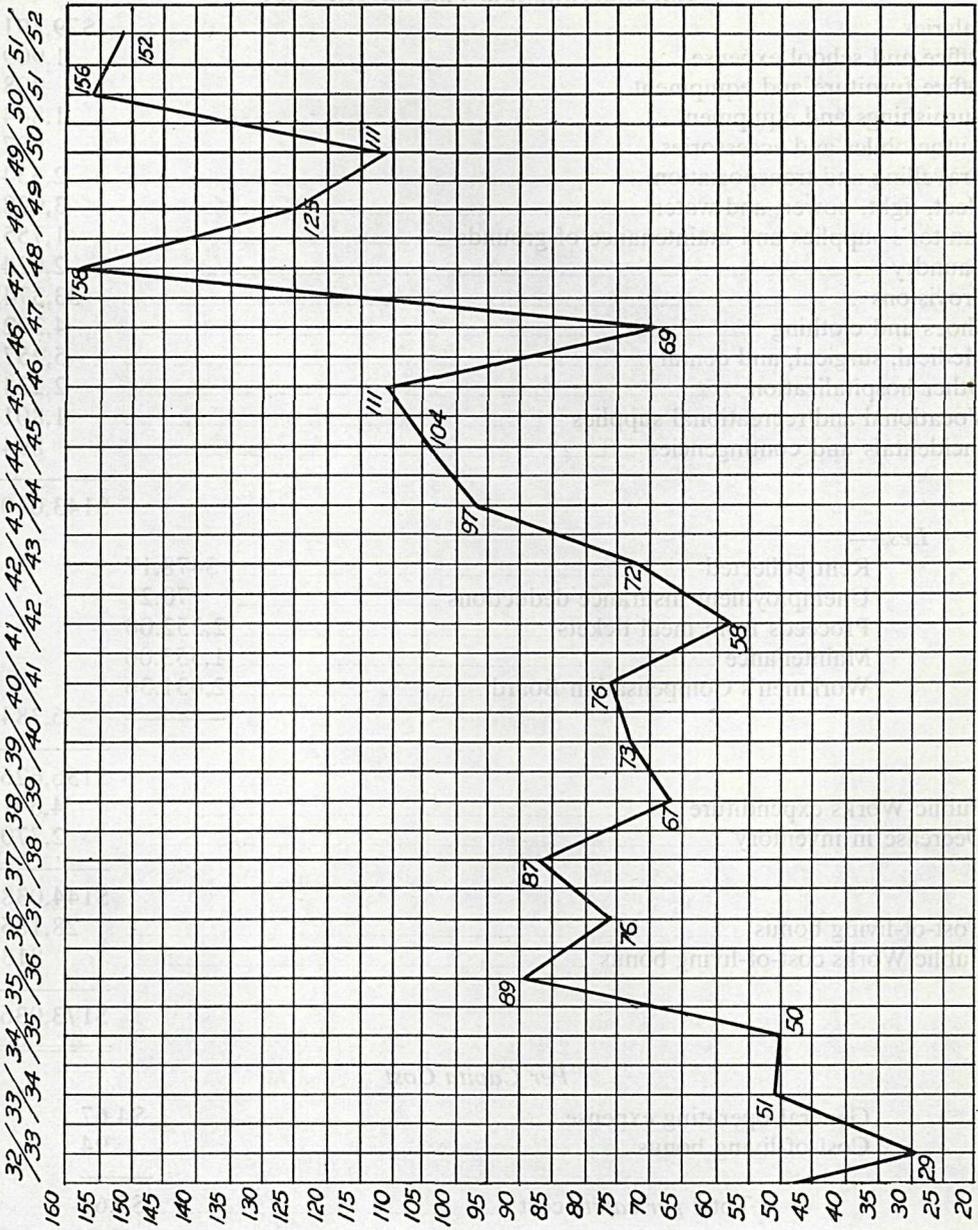
PARENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

With both parents living.....	88
With both parents dead.....	1
With adoptive parents.....	1
With parents living but separated.....	20
With parents separated and mother married again.....	13
With parents separated and father married again.....	3
With mother living and father dead.....	12
With father living and mother dead.....	6
With father dead and mother married again.....	4
With mother dead and father married again.....	2
With mother unknown and father married again.....	1
With father unknown and mother married again.....	1
Total.....	152

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, APRIL 1ST, 1951, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

Number in school, April 1st, 1951.....	104
Number absent without leave, April 1st, 1951.....	15
Number in Oakalla, April 1st, 1951.....	1
Number of admissions during year.....	152
	272
Number of releases during year.....	146
Number in Oakalla, March 31st, 1952.....	3
Number absent without leave, March 31st, 1952.....	19
	168
Number in school, March 31st, 1952.....	104

GRAPH SHOWING ADMISSIONS OVER TWENTY-YEAR PERIOD, 1932-52



Fiscal Year.
Number of Admissions. 160

155
150
145
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20

EXPENDITURE AND PER CAPITA COST

Salaries	\$79,891.69
Office and school expense	1,909.96
Office furniture and equipment	208.28
Furnishings and equipment	1,844.29
Automobiles and accessories	987.53
Travelling and transportation	2,534.39
Heat, light, power, and water	3,998.74
Janitor's supplies and maintenance of grounds	1,755.81
Laundry	2,024.73
Provisions	33,374.62
Shoes and clothing	4,302.76
Medical, surgical, and dental	5,257.44
Other hospitalization	2,224.75
Vocational and recreational supplies	1,801.58
Incidentals and contingencies	894.31
	<hr/>
	\$143,010.88
<i>Less—</i>	
Rent collected	\$478.17
Unemployment insurance deductions	70.21
Proceeds from meal tickets	2,252.00
Maintenance	1,553.00
Workmen's Compensation Board	2,031.36
	<hr/>
	6,384.74
	<hr/>
	\$136,626.14
Public Works expenditure	4,641.67
Decrease in inventory	2,770.24
	<hr/>
	\$144,038.05
Cost-of-living bonus	28,185.62
Public Works cost-of-living bonus	813.28
	<hr/>
	\$173,036.95
	<hr/> <hr/>

Per Capita Cost

General operating expense	\$4.67
Cost-of-living bonus94
	<hr/>
Total <i>per capita</i> cost	\$5.61
	<hr/> <hr/>

Reconciliation

Expenditure as per Public Accounts	\$164,811.76
Add Public Works expenditure	\$4,641.67
Add Public Works cost-of-living bonus	813.28
	<hr/>
	\$5,454.95
Add decrease in inventory	2,770.24
	<hr/>
	8,225.19
	<hr/> <hr/>
Expenditure as per above statement	\$173,036.95
	<hr/> <hr/>

CONCLUSION

May I express our appreciation to the many individuals and departments of Government and to the other social-work agencies, public and private, for the efficient and courteous co-operation we have received during the past year, and to all who have taken a kindly interest in our programme and welfare we extend our grateful thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE ROSS,
Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

I beg to submit the thirty-eighth annual report of the Provincial Industrial School for Girls, for the fiscal year 1951-52.

The changes begun last year have progressed during this year. The long-desired addition of a full-time social worker to our staff was realized. The results in good planning, individual treatment, and increased interest of private agencies and welfare branches have more than justified this added personnel. Much consideration was also given to the type of nurse required by such an institution as ours, culminating in the selection of a qualified psychiatric nurse. This addition has also been of utmost value, as her interpretive work with girls and her understanding of disturbed persons are of much greater worth than actual bedside nursing, while her attendance at clinics, both psychiatric and medical, has implemented the successful use of both.

ADMISSIONS

The forty-nine admissions of this year represented nineteen centres, with 40 per cent from the Vancouver Court. By far the greater number were in the 15- to 16-year age-group, there being 28 per cent in each of these. This has meant that a larger group of girls than usual fall into a congenial group for sports, hobbies, and school interests. Although over legal age for school, many of these are interested in at least partial academic courses, especially in commercial subjects.

HEALTH

Clinics.—A team of doctor and nurse from the Division of Venereal Disease Control visits the school once weekly for examination of all admissions and treatment of those requiring this service.

Medical Clinics.—Medical clinics are held for complete examination of new admissions and pre-release cases. For those requiring further tests or treatment, appointments are made for this attention at the Out-patient Department, Vancouver General Hospital.

Dental Clinics.—These are held weekly at Capitol Hill School, each girl attending regularly until dental work is completed.

T.B. Clinic.—Chest X-rays were routine in case of all new admissions, and all Indian girls attended diagnostic X-ray clinic.

Hospitalizations during this year were higher than usual, from various causes. There was a total of ten admissions to Vancouver General Hospital—five for tonsillectomies, two for observation in the psychiatric ward, one case of yellow jaundice, one for complete extraction of teeth, and one confinement in maternity ward.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Our well-established relationship with this clinic continued with markedly good results. New admissions were speedily presented at the clinic for full examination and interviews, returning frequently thereafter for treatment interviews and conferences. There was great improvement in the attitude of the girls toward the clinic. It has been the idea of many uninformed girls that the tests at the Child Guidance Clinic were to determine the extent of their "craziness," but the good interpretive work being done has erased this opinion, and girls realize that much help and understanding of their many problems are offered by the clinic team. The girls ask to be presented to the clinic so frequently and are so anxious to accept the advice and help offered that we could well do with much more of the clinic's time were its programme not so crowded. We are most appreciative of the assistance accorded us by this service.

TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

There were fifty-one releases during the year, and of these, the majority were returned to their own homes. One example of such placement is that of *J.* When she came to us, she was a rough, rowdy girl, the product of a neighborhood gang. *J.*'s chief interest was in athletics, and at this time our Pro-Rec group was attending outside classes in *J.*'s old neighborhood. When chosen as one of those to attend there, *J.* was fearful of the reception she might receive. However, no reference was made to her past behaviour, and the welcome extended her was warm. From this experience grew the desire to return to her own community upon release and prove herself a good citizen. Progress was good, and *J.* applied herself well in all branches of training. Her parents supplied dentures, which were badly needed. Previous to release *J.* was placed in a position where she went daily to and from the school. Upon release, she continued satisfactorily in her job, and shortly married a former boy friend, established in business with his father. This marriage seems happy and successful, and the latest word announced the arrival of a little son.

The second largest release group was to foster-home placement. One of the most difficult to make and one of the most interesting was that of *T.* An illegitimate child of a 16-year-old mother, *T.* came to us at the age of 13, following the birth of her own illegitimate child. Actually committal was made so that *T.* might have the close psychiatric attention impossible in her own community. The child was deeply disturbed following the harrowing experiences of pregnancy, birth of her baby, removal from her home, and a Court hearing in which community feeling was antagonistic to her to the point of acquittal of the putative father. She expressed distrust of all persons connected with welfare work, and violent hostility for all adults who had interfered with her life. *T.* was unable, at first, to accept the fact that she was committed to this institution, maintaining that she thought it was only a school where she could come and go as she wished. Intensive work was done by the social worker here, with whom she related well. Thrice weekly interviews with Child Guidance Clinic case-worker were arranged, but after six weeks he expressed the feeling that this child was so filled with distrust and suspicion that she could not relate to anyone. During her short stay in the school, *T.* applied herself to school studies with the expressed ambition of becoming a nurse. She displayed keen interest in typing and music, taking elementary piano lessons in the latter. She practised industriously in both at all available times. She was already a good little cook and housekeeper. All her conversation was on an extremely adult level, and she showed little interest in the activities of the other girls, except in the field of athletics. Because her committal was primarily for the purpose of psychiatric treatment, her stay was comparatively short, and at the end of three months she was placed in a temporary foster home where she adjusted quite well. Permanent foster-home placement was effected, and last reports indicated that the adjustment was happy and satisfactory, with effort to conform to social standards and community living showing progress.

Of the girls placed in work positions upon leaving, adjustment has been varied. Usually as long as the girl remained as placed, a satisfactory state has existed, but in a number of instances restlessness and desire for excitement has led to a change in work, sometimes for the better, but more often not.

Of the fifty-one released, only four became recidivists during the same year. Two girls were transferred—one to Oakalla Prison Farm and one to the Provincial Mental Hospital.

One interesting placement was that of a child who came to this country as a displaced person from Europe. *M.* was not in need of correctional treatment so much as of help and understanding. In a comparatively short time a foster-home placement was made, with foster-parents who had emigrated from Europe many years ago and are respected members of their community. Their common religion, closely allied racial origin, national tongue, and happy absorption into Canadian community life made this a suitable and successful haven for this new Canadian.

OUTSIDE INFLUENCES

We have been fortunate during this year to have various voluntary contributions to our programme. One neighbour, skilled in ceramics, offered her service once a week to instruct groups in this art; she obtained the use of a kiln and developed a new and interesting hobby. The young women from the Y.W.C.A. sponsored a "charm school," held weekly with various speakers and demonstrators in dress, cosmetics, grooming, and posture. A group of University of British Columbia students brought us instruction in fencing, basketball, and tap dancing. The Ex-tello Club presented us with a cheque for the purpose of providing dress material for those interested in sewing. A number of girls took advantage of this opportunity to choose material and patterns and made themselves lovely frocks, under supervision of our sewing instructress. A group of the Jewish Federation of Women met with the girls weekly on a purely social basis and have done much to provide worth-while activities, ranging from visits to radio stations to discussion groups embracing everything from careers to dating.

A Girl Guide troop was formed, and has carried on successfully with Guide leaders already on staff. The Women's Musical Society continued its monthly programmes, and the regular church services have been brought to us each Sunday. Groups of Catholic and Protestant girls have attended their own respective community churches. To one and all who have assisted in making us feel part of the community, we extend our grateful appreciation.

In closing this report, I should like to say a hearty "thank you" to the many agency and social welfare workers who have been of such help in individual cases, to the other branches of our own Department who have given generously of their knowledge and experience in our support, and to the members of our Advisory Committee who have aided us in our work.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

POPULATION OF SCHOOL, MARCH 31ST, 1952

On roll, April 1st, 1951	35
Girls admitted during year April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952	49
	— 84
Officially released	47
Transferred to other institutions	2
Transferred out of British Columbia	2
	— 51
	—
Total unreleased, March 31st, 1952	33
	==

PLACES OF APPREHENSION

Region I	9
Region II	27
Region III	2
Region IV	1
Region V	8
Region VI	2
	—
Total	49
	==

OFFENCES COMMITTED

Offences against property	13
Offences of incorrigibility	19
Other offences	17
Total	49

PARENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

Normal homes	23
Broken homes	24
Adoptive homes	2
Total	49

AGES OF GIRLS ADMITTED

	1950-51 (Per Cent)	1951-52 (Per Cent)
12 years	—	2.04
13 years	5.0	12.24
14 years	31.0	18.36
15 years	17.0	28.57
16 years	20.0	28.57
17 years	27.0	10.20

EXPENSES AND REVENUE STATEMENT OF SCHOOL, MARCH 31ST, 1952

Total inmate-days from April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952	7,885
<i>Per capita</i> cost, one year	\$3,174.41
<i>Per capita</i> cost, one day	\$8.697
Operating expenditure by voucher—	
Salaries	\$27,085.76
Cost-of-living bonus	8,840.96
Office and school supplies, etc.—	
Postage, office, and school supplies	\$604.64
Telephone and telegraph	238.47
	843.11
Travelling expenses	927.79
Farm operations	453.29
Furnishings, equipment, etc.	2,505.98
Office furniture and equipment	336.63
Clothing—	
Clothing	\$386.23
Boots and shoes	1,120.79
	1,507.02
Janitor's supplies	499.02
Fuel, light, and water—	
Fuel	\$3,463.10
Water	274.70
Light and power	1,050.99
	4,788.79

Provisions—		
Groceries	\$5,196.82	
Meat	2,219.93	
Fish	235.43	
		7,652.18
Medical attendance, medical supplies, hospitalization, and dental cost—		
Medical attendance	\$745.00	
Medical supplies	343.66	
Hospitalization and surgery	669.00	
Dental cost	433.00	
Eyes examined and glasses provided	28.38	
		2,219.04
Good Conduct Fund		223.98
Incidentals and contingencies		169.49
Vocational and recreational supplies		446.88
		58,499.92
Total expenditure for year by voucher		\$58,499.92
Maintenance and repairs (expended through Public Works Department)—		
Salaries	\$4,621.20	
Cost-of-living bonus	816.00	
Repairs	6,520.49	
Telephone, taxes, etc.	25.19	
		11,982.88
Inventory, March 31st, 1951		1,413.06
		71,895.86
Less proceeds from sale of meal tickets	\$1,146.00	
Less rent	339.19	
Less credit for sale of garden produce	22.10	
Unemployment insurance credit	10.92	
Workmen's Compensation Board refund	57.06	
Less Court order maintenance for inmate	60.00	
		1,635.27
Less inventory, March 31st, 1952	1,681.98	
		3,317.25
		68,578.61

Reconciliation

Total expenditure as per Public Accounts	\$56,864.65
Add Public Works expenditure	11,982.88
Add inventory as at March 31st, 1951	1,413.06
	70,260.59
Less inventory as at March 31st, 1952	1,681.98
	68,578.61
Expenditure (as above)	68,578.61

Respectfully submitted.

(MISS) AYRA E. PECK,
Superintendent.

PROVINCIAL HOME

I beg to submit the annual report of the Provincial Home, Kamloops, for the fiscal year 1951-52.

IMPROVEMENTS TO INTERIOR OF BUILDING

The major improvement carried out this year consisted of the renovation of the lower main hallway, the same being modernized, similar to the entrance hallway. The ceiling was covered with Donnaconna, the walls proper being covered with Silvaply, which has greatly enhanced the appearance.

Fin-type radiators were installed in the Sick Ward dispensary and bathroom, likewise in the bathroom and toilet of Ward 13, which is situated immediately above the Sick Ward. This improvement proved satisfactory during the winter months.

Electrical outlets were installed throughout the building, which greatly facilitated the use of electrical cleaning equipment.

The treads of all stairways were recovered with linoleum, the same being bound with chromium trim.

EQUIPMENT

A large four-door reach-in refrigerator was installed in the kitchen, the interior being constructed of stainless steel, the exterior of white enamel, with chromium fittings.

ENTERTAINMENT

The highlight of the year was the visit of Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip to Kamloops on October 19th, 1951. A section of the grandstand was reserved for the inmates of the Provincial Home.

Organized entertainment was carried out during the year, with greater concentration during the winter months, and many organizations contributed their talent, such as the Kamloops Senior High School Girls' Choir, the Junior High School Girls' Choir, St. Ann's Academy Girls' Choir, the Junior Chamber of Commerce Orchestra, the High School Orchestra, the Kamloops Elks' Band. Regular picture shows were given every week, interspersed with religious services conducted by various denominations, all of which were appreciated and patronized by many inmates.

The past fiscal year can again be recorded with satisfaction, with respect to progress in the many facets of the operation of the Provincial Home.

Total number of inmates, March 31st, 1952
139

Total number of inmate-days
46,708

EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—MATERIALS AND RETAINS

Salaries	210,530.30
Cost-of-living bonus	4,013.50
Retains	7,914.10
Grants	1,784.44
Total	224,242.34

SECRETARY

Provincial Home—expenditure	21,587,728.98
Public Works—expenditure	2,566,084.34
Total expenditure	24,153,813.32

Cost per inmate: \$162,884.02 - \$16,308 - \$1,300

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR APRIL 1st, 1951,
TO MARCH 31st, 1952

EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1952

Salaries	\$53,479.01
Cost-of-living bonus	21,503.26
Expenses—	
Office expense	767.15
Furnishings, equipment, etc.	3,939.18
Transportation of inmates	586.53
Heat, light, power, and water	14,103.24
Maintenance	908.54
Laundry	546.21
Provisions	35,424.36
Clothing	2,601.30
Medical and surgical	4,905.65
Other hospitalization	1,317.86
Burials	1,320.00
Feed for live stock	351.75
Incidentals and contingencies	373.44
	<hr/>
	\$142,127.48
Less board (\$1,851) and rent (\$552.50)	2,403.50
	<hr/>
Total	\$139,723.98
	<hr/> <hr/>

INMATE-DAYS

Inmates in the Home, April 1st, 1951	133
Inmates admitted during the year	65
	<hr/>
	198
Inmates discharged	41
Inmates died	28
	<hr/>
	69
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates, March 31st, 1952	129
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total number of inmate-days	46,308

EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

Salaries	\$10,556.20
Cost-of-living bonus	4,015.50
Repairs	7,914.10
Grounds	178.44
	<hr/>
Total	\$22,664.24
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY

Provincial Home expenditure	\$139,723.98
Public Works expenditure	22,664.24
	<hr/>
Total expenditure	\$162,388.22
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cost per capita: $\$162,388.22 \div 46,308 = \3.50669 .

PAID TO GOVERNMENT AGENT, KAMLOOPS

Pensions ----- \$58,161.69

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts ----- \$84,029.03

Add maintenance receipts ----- 61,991.02

\$146,020.05

Add Public Works expenditure ----- 22,664.24

\$168,684.29

Less pensioners' comforts ----- 6,296.07

Total expenditure (as above) ----- \$162,388.22

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. SHILLAND,
Superintendent.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS LICENSING BOARD

I herewith submit the annual report of the administration of the "Welfare Institutions Licensing Act" for the year 1951. In view of the fact that licences are issued on the basis of the calendar year, this report covers the period January 1st, 1951, to December 31st, 1951.

There were no changes in administration and no amendments to the Act. However, new regulations to the Act were drawn up, and it is expected that these will be effective early in 1952.

LICENCES

The total number of cases dealt with was 656. There were 408 licences issued; of these, 316 were renewal licences and 92 were new licences. In the year 65 licensed institutions closed. At the end of the year the case-load was 432, made up of 343 licensed institutions and 89 pending applications.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Welfare Institutions Licensing Board held eleven regular meetings and one special meeting. The Board spent a great deal of time on drawing up more comprehensive regulations to the Act. Before finalizing these regulations, copies were sent to all senior officials of the Social Welfare Branch and to various private agencies for study and comment. The suggestions received were valuable and constructive and proved most helpful to the Board when deciding on the final draft of the regulations. These new regulations should make for better administration and should also raise the standards of places which are licensed. Chest X-rays are now required on all applicants. The maximum capacity of a boarding home for older people has been set at twenty persons, and a sitting-room is now "a must" in these homes. Provision for some recreational programme is also required.

Defined in general terms are the qualifications of a person or supervisor in charge of a pre-school centre. These qualifications need to be more clearly defined, and it is planned to seek expert advice from the Department of Education and others trained in this field.

The Board also consulted with Mr. C. R. Stonehouse, Chief Inspector, Environmental Sanitation, Department of Health, concerning the section of the regulations dealing with summer camps.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

A. FULL-TIME CARE OF CHILDREN

Institutions for Child-care

There are eleven licensed institutions for children in this Province. Only two of these institutions can be considered child-caring institutions where placement is of long duration. The other nine are institutions in which specialized care and services are given, and the length of stay of the child is usually short. By and large, conditions in these institutions continue to improve. More and better trained staff is employed, and there is closer co-operation between institutions and welfare agencies, and also a greater use is being made of services such as the Child Guidance Clinics and Vocational Guidance Services.

Few of these institutions have their own schools; the children attend the local public schools and take part in all community activities.

St. Christopher's, a school in North Vancouver for twenty retarded boys, is doing an excellent piece of work. All admissions to the school are on the recommendation of

the Child Guidance Clinic. Training in school work, crafts, gardening, housework, and cooking is given, each boy working at his own level. Many of the boys trained at this school are employed and are self-supporting. The success of this school is due to the intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the superintendent.

Three of these institutions in the outlying districts of the Province are in reality large boarding homes for children who live in isolated areas where there are no schools. The children stay at the institutions, attend the local schools, and usually go home on weekends and for vacations. All institutions are visited regularly by the district social worker.

In the past few years there has been a slow and gradual trend toward institutional care for special groups of children, such as those who, for various reasons, cannot adjust in a foster home and the adolescent. Institutional placement, in many cases, has proven beneficial to these children. However, when we think of children's institutions to-day, we think of a small number of children in a setting resembling a home as closely as possible where all the needs of the child are met. We also think of adequate, well-trained, and kindly staff.

Section 3 of the "Societies Act" was amended this year so that any society or organization applying for incorporation and having as its object the care of children must have the approval of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Number of institutions licensed in 1951.....	11
Number of children cared for.....	648
Total days' care.....	121,140

Private Boarding Homes

Usually the motive for boarding children is a financial one. However, those of us who have worked in the children's field know that there is little or no money to be made in this way, even when the board money is paid regularly. By far the majority of children are placed in private boarding homes because their parents are separated or divorced, and often neither parent accepts too seriously the responsibility of paying for the board. This uncertainty of payment has been a means of keeping those persons from boarding children who are too interested in the financial returns.

Before a licence is issued to anyone to board children privately, a complete study and investigation is done of the home and the applicant. The two Children's Aid Societies in Vancouver and the Family and Children's Service in Victoria do this home study, and in the other parts of the Province the social workers of the Provincial Social Welfare Branch are responsible for the work.

The private boarding-home situation is well controlled in this Province, and this has been accomplished by the co-operative effort of the Children's Aid Societies, our public health nurses, and other Provincial and municipal authorities. The press, too, in the larger areas, has been a great help, as all advertisements to board children are referred either to the Children's Aid Societies or the Welfare Institutions office. All these advertisements are checked most carefully, and the homes are visited at once to explain licensing before any children have had time to be placed in them. The majority of persons advertising to board children are unable to meet the required standards.

There are, however, many good licensed homes where children are given motherly care and security. One of the first licensed homes still has the same four children, who are now over 15 years of age. The eldest is employed as a stenographer and the three boys are in high school. This is the only home that these children have known, and the foster-mother has received very little remuneration for the good job that she has done.

There were fewer homes licensed in 1951 than the previous year.

Number of children's boarding homes licensed in 1951.....	49
Number of children cared for.....	166
Total days' care.....	30,025

B. DAY CARE OF CHILDREN

Foster Homes for Day Care

Day-care homes are for the children of mothers who must work to support them or to supplement the family income. These homes are a "must service," especially in our larger industrial centres. Homes used for this care are average family homes, located in the neighbourhood as near as possible to the child's own home. The mother takes her child to the home on her way to work and calls for him when her day's work is over.

In Vancouver, day-care homes are under the direction and supervision of the Foster Day Care Association, a Red Feather agency. Mothers wishing the service are requested to register with the agency, and a close contact is kept between the mother, foster home, and agency. The cost of care is reasonable, and should the mother not be able to pay the full charge, there is provision for financial assistance. However, every mother is expected to pay something toward the cost of care. A kindergarten service is provided to homes where children are old enough to benefit. Toys and cots for day-time naps are also supplied by the agency.

In Victoria, a beginning has been made in this type of service, and the homes used are under the supervision of the Family and Children's Service. There are homes licensed for day care in other parts of the Province, especially in the Fraser Valley district. The Provincial Social Welfare Branch is responsible for the supervision.

By providing good day-care homes for children of mothers who must work, we are helping to preserve the home and family life of the community. It seems reasonable to assume that in many cases if good day-care homes had not been available, the family would have been forced to ask for public assistance.

Number of foster homes licensed in 1951.....	17
Number of children cared for.....	277
Total days' care.....	15,997

Kindergartens, Play-schools, etc.

Education of the pre-school child is now an accepted fact, and so each year the number of licensed pre-school centres continues to grow. These centres have been established in all parts of the Province and as far north as the Peace River country.

In a pre-school centre the child is given the opportunity of working, playing, and living with children of his own age in pleasant, attractive, and not too complicated surroundings. In the pre-school group where there is sympathetic understanding and freedom, the child learns to co-operate whole-heartedly in group activities, for the purpose of pre-school education is to help the child to develop in self-reliance, independence, and creative expression.

The most important part of any group is a well-trained supervisor who, by her knowledge, training, and alert observation, is aware of the abilities and need of each individual child in the group. She recognizes that each child is potentially different and knows that with proper direction and care each one will make his own place in to-morrow's world. Unfortunately there are not enough trained supervisors to fill our needs.

Courses in pre-school education are given each year at the Vancouver Night School and the Victoria Summer School, Department of Education. Material on this subject can be obtained from the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia and the Department of Education. So that persons living outside Vancouver and Victoria may have the opportunity to become qualified supervisors, a home-study or correspondence course in pre-school work should be made available. It would seem that the most logical place for this course would be the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia. It is hoped that some action will be taken to get this course started.

There are many fine pre-school centres operated by churches, parent groups, and private persons.

Number of pre-school centres licensed in 1951.....	127
Number of children registered	6,841
Total days' care	481,058

MATERNITY HOMES

There are three licensed maternity homes, all of which are operated by church groups. There was an increase over last year in the number of mothers and babies cared for. These homes are comfortable and well managed and continue to give a valuable and much needed service to the unmarried mother. All three homes work very closely with the Children's Aid Societies and other welfare agencies in planning for the rehabilitation of the mother and the care of her child. The policy of the United Church home and Maywood Home is to discharge the mother and baby at the same time and to allow no baby to remain in the home without the mother. Our Lady of Mercy Home, however, allows the mother to leave the home and will keep her baby until he is 2 years of age.

Admission is either by private arrangement between the mother and the home or through a welfare agency.

Number of homes licensed in 1951	3
Number of mothers cared for	204
Number of infants cared for	256
Total days' care	29,758

AGED-CARE

Homes licensed under the "Welfare Institutions Licensing Act" are one of the major resources in caring for our senior citizens who have passed the age where they can look after themselves. With the increasing number of older people placed each year in boarding homes, one cannot but wonder about this trend and ask why their families have not kept them at home. One reason given for the increase in boarding-home placement of our older people is that in the years between the two wars Canada has gradually changed from an agricultural to an industrial country. This means that families have moved from the rural areas to the cities where the industries are located and have become, for the most part, "apartment dwellers" or live in small houses with only sufficient room for themselves. There is no room for the older people, and besides, in the modern family pattern, the older person has no useful place. As for the older people themselves, they are much happier and better in health when they have a place of their own and companionship of their own generation.

There are many fine homes for our senior citizens in this Province which have been established by municipal, church, and national groups. There are also excellent homes run by private individuals. The success of these homes depends upon the kind and sympathetic understanding of the person in charge.

The United Church home, located in Burnaby, was opened this year. With a view of the Fraser River, it is attractive and modern and accommodates twenty-five older people. Already an addition to this home has been planned. Licensed boarding homes are located in all parts of the Province, which means that older people can stay in the district they know and with their friends.

Older people do need recreational and social activities, and many of the boarding homes have provided programmes of this nature. The new regulations to the Act state that each boarding home is to make some provision for recreational and occupational needs of the older people. It is hoped that there will be a greater development in this part of our boarding-home programme. Also, the new regulations make a sitting-room "a must" in boarding homes.

During the year the Vancouver City Social Service Department put on an institute in meal-planning for all persons operating boarding homes for older people. This institute was most successful, and it is hoped that other such institutes will be given. One on the illness of older people and one on recreation would be most helpful.

Indeed, our boarding homes are not without the occasional romance, as the following story will indicate.

One morning, Mrs. J., matron of one of the homes, quite excited and agitated, telephoned the office. She said that a couple in her home were planning to get married and asked what could be done to stop it. She seemed to think that she had failed in her duty because this romance had got beyond her. She also thought that we would frown on romances of this kind. She was asked if the couple knew what they were doing. When she said she thought they did, she was told that there was nothing we could do except give them our blessing. It seems they had decided to get married as they were lonely and their families paid little attention to them. Accordingly they were married, the boarding-house providing the wedding supper. The old couple are still at the boarding home and, from all reports, are "living happily ever after."

The following quotation from "Happiness in Old Age," by George Lawton, P.H.D., is worthy of some thought: "If we devoted to the problem of later maturity the same thought, social imagination and well directed effort that we have given to the problem of children, it might be possible to bring about a happier old age for the many millions now in their early or middle maturity. If that should happen, people might be willing to make two wishes—one to live longer, the other to grow old."

Number of homes licensed during 1951	120
Number of persons cared for	2,723
Total days' care	513,114

UNEMPLOYED ADULTS

The number of homes licensed for this purpose still remains at four, as there were no new licences issued and no new applications received. All four homes are for young women.

In Victoria is Rainbow House, run by a non-denominational religious group. In Vancouver there are two homes—Bethel Home, under the auspices of the Mennonite Church, which is for girls of that faith who are working in Vancouver, and also the Residential Club operated by Sisters of Service, a Roman Catholic sisterhood. In Prince Rupert is the Young Women's Lodge, which is under the direction of the Salvation Army. This home was first for Indian girls but is now open to all girls.

All four homes are located in good residential districts, are comfortable and homey and in pleasant surroundings, and provide the young women with experience in group living. While there must be rules and regulations where there are numbers, these are neither strict nor rigid. There is also wholesome entertainment and fun, and the girls are expected and encouraged to entertain both their girl and boy friends at the home. Protection and security are given these young women and girls who must find employment away from their own home and family.

With conditions as exist to-day, when it seems fairly easy for a young person to become delinquent or get involved in crime, church groups, service clubs, and other philanthropic organizations would be doing a worth-while service by establishing or sponsoring other such homes for the younger men and women who are on their own in our larger centres.

Number of homes licensed in 1951	4
Number of girls cared for	352
Total days' care	14,174

SUMMER CAMPS

Camping is a recreational experience in the out-of-doors which provides special opportunity for education and for social adjustment through group living. The thirty-two licensed camps are providing this experience each summer for hundreds of our children.

All camps are inspected at the beginning of the camping season by the Provincial Health Department in order to see that conditions are healthy and sanitary. Each year the British Columbia Camping Association conducts an institute for camp leaders and counsellors. Also, this association holds an annual camping week to bring to the attention of the public the story of camps and camping and to point out the educational and character-building benefits that organized camping has to offer.

Since camps have been licensed, there has been a great improvement in both the physical and health standards and also in camp programmes. The new regulations to the Act have defined the standards to which all camps will be asked to conform.

From one of our many interesting camp files we have taken the following "Camp Recipe," by Mary S. Edgar:—

A bowl of clear water, hill-rimmed and blue,
 Sprinkle with sunshine, diffused through and through;
 Flavouring, from miles of evergreen trees,
 Stirred all together with clean northland breeze.
 Add a flash of white wings, the dash of a brook,
 Or a slow-dropping stream from some fern-hidden nook.
 Now separate children from all kith and kin,
 Add fun and much singing. Then spread on a grin;
 Place them in cabins where each has a friend,
 Provide them with beauty, some leisure to spend.
 Season with crafts, with swimming and trips,
 With archery, riding, hiking and dips.
 Toast by the fire, or bake in the sun,
 Until every camper is perfectly done.
 Keep them in safety eight weeks—or till brown—
 Then they are ready to serve back in town.

Number of summer camps licensed in 1951	32
Number of children cared for	8,957
Total days' care	152,230

CONCLUSION

Sincere appreciation is expressed to all who helped during the year with the administration of this Act.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

TABLE I.—SHOWING A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF INFORMATION REGARDING PREMISES LICENSED UNDER THE "WELFARE INSTITUTIONS LICENSING ACT"

	1948	1949	1950	1951
<i>Children—Total Care (Excluding Summer Camps)</i>				
Number licensed—				
Institutions.....	11	10	10	11
Boarding homes.....	66	57	55	49
Capacity.....	748	683	685	613
Number of children under care.....	1,025	923	882	814
Number of days' care.....	180,467	189,311	165,953	151,165
<i>Women—Pregnant¹</i>				
Number licensed.....	3	3	3	3
Capacity.....	106	106	116	116
Number of persons under care.....	549	522	457	460
Number of days' care.....	32,856	31,055	28,983	29,758
<i>Adults—Infirm and Unemployable</i>				
Number licensed.....	68	92	108	120
Capacity.....	1,206	1,417	1,585	1,809
Number of persons under care.....	1,823	2,127	2,366	2,723
Number of days' care.....	365,130	405,437	436,487	513,114
<i>Adults—Employable</i>				
Number licensed.....	4	4	4	4
Capacity.....	58	58	58	58
Number of persons under care.....	434	474	412	352
Number of days' care.....	11,561	14,835	15,738	14,174
<i>Children—Day Care</i>				
Number licensed.....	111	116	127	144
Capacity.....	3,026	3,104	3,228	3,697
Number of children enrolled.....	5,309	3,566	5,771	7,118
Number of attendance-days.....	397,945	408,803	422,379	497,055
<i>Summer Camps</i>				
Number licensed.....	26	25	27	32
Capacity.....	1,863	1,909	1,970	2,258
Number of persons attending.....	7,939	8,005	7,678	8,957
Number of attendance-days.....	164,208	117,023	102,314	152,230

¹ Mothers and infants are included in the above figures.

TABLE II.—CASE-LOAD, SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEPARATE LICENCES, APPLICATIONS, AND INQUIRIES, 1951

Section A

Brought forward from 1950—

(a) Licensed welfare institutions	316
(b) Pending applications	96

Total case-load on January 1st, 1951 412

Section B

New cases received during 1951 244

Total case-load for 1951 656

Section C

Cases closed in 1951—

(a) Licensed welfare institutions	65
(b) Pending applications	159
	<hr/>
Total subtractions	224
	<hr/>
Case-load as at December 31st, 1951	432
	<hr/> <hr/>

Section D

Breakdown of case-load as at December 31st, 1951—

(a) Licensed welfare institutions—	
(1) Children's boarding homes	45
(2) Children's institutions	10
(3) Homes for pregnant women	3
(4) Boarding homes for the aged	83
(5) Institutions for the aged	25
(6) Hostels for unemployed	4
(7) Kindergartens, play-schools	124
(8) Homes for foster day care	16
(9) Summer camps	26
(10) Composite licences under (1), (3), and (6)....	7
	<hr/>
	343
(b) Applications pending	89
	<hr/>
Total case-load carried into 1952	432
	<hr/> <hr/>

MEMBERS

The following are the members of the Welfare Institutions Licensing Board for 1951:—

Chairman: Mr. C. W. Lundy, Director of Welfare.

Members: Dr. G. Elliot, Assistant Provincial Health Officer, Department of Health; Miss Ruby McKay, Superintendent, Child Welfare Division; Mrs. Edith Pringle, R.N., Inspector of Hospitals; Mr. J. Sadler, Administrator, Region I, Social Welfare Branch.

Chief Inspector: Mrs. Edna L. Page.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS.) EDNA L. PAGE,
Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions.

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**SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL**

I beg to submit the following report of the activities of the Social Service Department, Division of Tuberculosis Control, for the year 1951-52:—

The year has been one of great staff changes in this Department. In September the Provincial Supervisor was granted leave of absence for three years to join the R.C.A.F., and she was replaced by the case-work supervisor from the Division of Venereal Disease Control. By the end of the year, with the exception of two workers, there had been a complete change of Social Service staff in the various units of this Division. At one period Tranquille Sanatorium was left without a social worker, and arrangements were made with the Kamloops district office of the Social Welfare Branch to handle referrals from the sanatorium on an emergency basis.

In spite of these difficulties during the year, a new policy of referral was established. Instead of waiting for a crisis to develop before a patient is referred to the Social Service Department, it has become routine, where social-work staff is available, for all newly admitted patients to be visited by the ward social worker soon after admission. The purpose of this introductory visit is twofold: to acquaint the patient with the kind of help that is available to him from the Social Service Department, and to give the social worker an opportunity of getting to know something about the patient as a person and how he is responding to the pressures that are part of a long-term, disabling condition. In all our work on the wards, the closest team relationship is maintained with the doctors, the nurses, the rehabilitation officer, and other allied workers in order to achieve the common goal, which is to help the patient accept his tuberculosis and fight it effectively with the weapons which are available to him in the hospital setting.

At the end of the year a serious situation arose when the Federal-Provincial health grant which has been available since 1948 to help finance a homemaker service to families of tuberculous patients in the metropolitan area of Vancouver was discontinued. Although strong representations were made to the Federal Government that during the time the homemaker service had been in operation it had proved to be economically and socially sound, making it possible for mothers with tuberculosis to come into hospital earlier in the course of their disease and be discharged sooner to their homes, the grant was not renewed. It was pointed out by the Federal department that the original purpose of the grant had been to demonstrate that homemaker service is an essential part of any effective programme for controlling tuberculosis, and that this having been proved, it was now the responsibility of the Provincial and municipal governments to provide this service. Until such arrangements can be worked out at the Provincial and municipal levels, all agencies concerned with preserving family unity and strength view with alarm the preventable damage that is going to result when the acute need for a homemaker cannot be met. Emergency meetings are being planned to explore every resource in the community to bridge the gap between the Federal and local financing of this vital service.

During the year the T.B. Social Service Department was represented at various conferences. The Provincial Supervisor attended the annual Public Health Institute in Victoria and also was present at the Western Regional Conference on Social Work in Winnipeg. In June the Provincial Supervisor participated in a two weeks' seminar entitled "Counselling the Handicapped through the Rehabilitation Process." This seminar was conducted by Dr. Kenneth W. Hamilton, of the School of Social Administration, Ohio State University, one of the foremost authorities on the continent in the field of rehabilitation. The seminar was under the auspices of the University Department of Extension, the British Columbia Rehabilitation Association, and the Western Society for Physical Rehabilitation. Participating in the seminar were representatives from various Federal and Provincial Government departments in Western Canada, as well as representatives from rehabilitation agencies in Washington and Oregon. Another member of the staff attended the Pacific Northwest Institute on Family Services, held under the auspices of the Family Service Association of America at Lake Wilderness, Wash.

Respectfully submitted.

(MISS) ENID S. WYNESS,

Provincial Supervisor, T.B. Social Services.

**SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL**

I beg to submit the following report on the activities of the Social Service Department, Division of Venereal Disease Control, for the fiscal year 1951-52:—

During the year, counselling service on a case-work basis continued to be given to all newly diagnosed patients at the Vancouver clinic. As the purpose of the counselling service is to help the infected individual see the relationship between his infection and his behaviour and to help him to change his behaviour pattern, the effectiveness of this approach to the problem of controlling the venereal diseases depends on the capacity of the patient to gain insight, and to change.

In order to obtain some idea of the kind of people who are venereal-disease patients, a rating scale was devised to assess the capacity of the individual patient to use this counselling service. The scale ranges from 1 to 5, with each classification specifically defined, and at the end of each interview the social worker records the classification into which, in her opinion, the patient comes. As capacity to take responsibility for behaviour varies widely among the patient-group, it is hoped that information will be available from the results of this rating which will be helpful in planning improvements in patient-management.

In September the case-work supervisor of this Division was transferred to the Division of Tuberculosis Control as Provincial Supervisor of Social Service in that Division as well as in the Division of Venereal Disease Control. This transfer reduced the case-work staff in this Division to one full-time worker, with part-time service at the night clinics given by one of the case-workers on the T.B. staff. With this reduction in staff there has been a decline in the research projects undertaken by the social-work section of this Division during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

(MISS) ENID S. WYNESS,
Provincial Supervisor, V.D. Social Services.

PSYCHIATRIC DIVISION

I beg to present the annual report of the social workers of the Psychiatric Division working with the Mental Health Services of the Province of British Columbia for the fiscal year 1951-52.

A. SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, PROVINCIAL MENTAL HOSPITAL, HOMES FOR THE AGED, AND CREASE CLINIC OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.

The report of the case-work activity of the Social Service Department during the past fiscal year is reviewed from two broad aspects: First, a review is made of the social services to patients over the past fiscal year, and of the relationship these services bear to the function of social workers in the setting of the psychiatric hospital and clinic; secondly, improvement over the past fiscal year in the quality and quantity of the Department's services to patients and future plans for continuing this development are stated.

The social worker, as he helps the patient referred to him, engages in specific case-work functions. For example, on entering hospital, case-work services around admission and reception are made available to the patient and his relatives. Later the social worker engages in case-work services closely related to the total treatment plan for the patient. At some point toward the termination of treatment, the social worker brings to the patient case-work services preparatory to his convalescence. Then case-work services of a probationary or convalescent nature are brought to the patient as he leaves the hospital. The latter function (probation) is one in which social workers have long been engaged and for which they have always assumed extensive responsibility. Besides the aforementioned case-work functions, the social worker has responsibilities in education, community interpretation, and research.

Since the treatment of patients in both the Provincial Mental Hospital and the Crease Clinic of Psychological Medicine is considered to be "a total push relationship situation" which is patient-centred, the social worker contributes his skill and services to the skills and services of psychiatry, nursing and occupational, physical, recreational, and industrial therapies. Each function of the social worker's skill is useful in the treatment of the patient only in so far as it is purposefully related to the skills and services of the other professions. The quality of the treatment afforded patients is wholly dependent upon how ably the various professions can work together. Ability to work together involves some knowledge of and respect for other professional skills, an awareness of the limitations in one's own professional skill, an understanding of the dynamics of human behaviour, and an ability to give and take or to work integratively. The relationship of the various professions must be constantly evaluated and purposefully developed if treatment is to be adequate.

I. REVIEW OF SOCIAL SERVICES TO PATIENTS, APRIL 1ST, 1951, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

1. Referrals

A total of 2,100 patients was referred to the Social Service Department. Of these referrals, 1,141 patients were referred from the Provincial Mental Hospital and 959 were patients from the Crease Clinic. A staff of thirteen social workers was responsible for bringing this service to these patients admitted in this fiscal year.

2. Analysis of Case-work Services to Patients and Families

(a) *Case-work Services in Admission and Reception of Patients to Provincial Mental Hospital, Homes for the Aged, and Crease Clinic, April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952.*—The following is an analysis of services in intake and reception, April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952:—

Total admissions, Provincial Mental Hospital and Crease Clinic	2,180
Referrals for social-history study	291
Interviews with patients on admission (reception)	273
Interviews with psychiatrist	366
Further interviews with relatives	279
Brief service to patients and relatives	429
Ward rounds, clinicals, etc.	120

The inclusion of social work as an integral part of the admission procedure was instituted at the Crease Clinic in April, 1951, and at the Provincial Mental Hospital in September, 1951.

The responsibilities of the social worker in the admission of the patient have involved assisting in outlining the services and facilities of the hospital and clinic to the patient and his family; helping the family with the anxiety which surmounts when one of the members becomes mentally ill; helping the family to understand the treatment procedures used in the hospital and clinic; whenever possible, to gather preliminary information about the patient and his illness from either the patient himself, when able, or the relative accompanying him; referring the relative to the continuing services of a social worker to the end that through the growth of an understanding, sustaining, and supporting relationship the relative is helped to understand the patient and to assist in his treatment and his final rehabilitation.

Analysis of the case-work services in admission and reception indicates that 291 evaluative studies of the patient and his illness were undertaken. It has usually been possible for the social worker on admission and reception to dictate this information on the day following. Consequently, the information is available for the psychiatrists, psychologists, nursing staff, etc., within a few days of the patient's admission. In this way, arriving at a provisional diagnosis, formulation of initial treatment plans, and mobilization of the services within the hospital for the treatment of the new patient are all accelerated.

During the admission period, 279 interviews of a helping nature were undertaken with relatives, 366 interviews with psychiatrists, and attendance at 120 ward rounds were directed toward sharing social-history information obtained during the admission procedure with medical and nursing staff. Four hundred and twenty-nine interviews were spent in brief services to relatives, during which anxiety was often lessened and the relatives' help and understanding mobilized toward the treatment and rehabilitation of the patient.

Some 273 interviews were spent in reception of the patient. Reception involves helping the patient to accept the need for hospitalization; helping the patient to use effectively toward treatment all hospital facilities; helping the patient to use his social worker in keeping and maintaining the interest of relatives, friends, employer, and community.

Many patients come to hospital accompanied by ambulance or police escort, and very often the patient is not aware that he is being admitted to a mental hospital. Depending on the patient's condition, the social worker on admission and reception has found it helpful to reassure him about hospital routines, treatment, and to ask about his daily needs. A valuable opportunity is afforded for interpretation to escorts concerning preparation of the patient for hospitalization and the value of good preparation in the patient's ultimate acceptance and use of his treatment.

(b) *Analysis of Case-work Services to the Patient during His Treatment Period.*—The 2,100 patients referred from the Provincial Mental Hospital and the Crease Clinic were given social services comprising 13,221 interviews during the period of treatment. Throughout this period the social worker is concerned with all aspects of the patient's

relationship with medical and nursing staff, with other patients, family, friends, and community. The latter three areas of relationship are very important, for to-day the period of hospitalization tends to be shorter, more intensive, and given over to specific and specialized treatment regimens. Family and community therefore must assume increasingly more responsibility for the continuing social treatment of the patient following discharge from hospital. To assist family and community in assuming this function adequately, the social worker has a very important interpretative and integrative role—interpretative of the patient's needs in his ex-mural treatment and integrative of hospital planning and community planning in the prevention and treatment of mental illness.

During the past fiscal year 39 per cent of all interviews were directed to services to patients on the ward. The social worker's contact with the patient on the ward during hospitalization is directed toward building a supportive, understanding relationship, throughout which the patient is helped to hold to whatever reality functioning he may possess. Interest in wife, husband, children, parents, etc., is kept alive, besides which the patient is helped to do something about those problems of which he is aware and concerned about, while 20 per cent of all interviews were directed toward keeping up the family's interest in the patient by allaying that often intense fear of the patient which grew up prior to his hospitalization. This is done by familiarizing the relative with the nature of the illness, its treatment, hospital routines; by helping the relative with his own feeling concerning mental illness; and by helping with that feeling of guilt which the relative often has concerning his own contribution to the patient's illness. Finally, through support and clarification, the relative is helped to see what he can do toward treatment and rehabilitation of the patient. Thirty-one per cent of all interviews during the patient's hospitalization were between the social workers and the psychiatrist in formulation and reformulation of the patient's treatment plan. Fifteen per cent of all interviews were spent in consultation with nursing, occupational and industrial therapy in the interests of the patient and his use of the treatment services of the hospital. Some 5 per cent of all interviews during the patient's hospitalization were spent with interested people and agencies on behalf of the patients.

(c) *Analysis of Case-work Services to the Patients during the Convalescent Period.*—During the past fiscal year 675 patients were referred to Social Service at the point of leaving the hospital and clinic. Continuing case-work services directed toward rehabilitation were extended to these patients. Of the total number of patients referred at the point of discharge, 297 were from the Provincial Mental Hospital who were leaving to go on trial visit or probationary visit to family, friends, or to the midway home, The Vista. The midway home—a bridge between hospital and the demands of community in social living—is operated under the Provincial Mental Health Services, and is available for the use of the woman patient without resources in family or friends or whose family is unable to provide the supportive help necessary in rehabilitation.

During the probationary period the patient is a responsibility of the hospital, and by continuing help and supervision the social worker assists the hospital and the discharge of its responsibility to the patient on probation. The social worker's help is focused toward: (a) Re-establishing the patient in the community; (b) helping the patient to become self-supporting through assistance in locating work and accommodation; (c) helping the patient to hold to his treatment gains; (d) supporting family, relatives, or friends in understanding the patient and those changes which his illness may have brought about; (e) and, wherever possible, to help the patient himself live comfortably with and settle for these changes in his ability to plan and to do.

Many of these patients will probably always carry with them a varying residual of their illness, necessitating protective family living, protective work placement, as well as financial subsidization in maintenance. It is in these aforementioned areas that community agencies are assuming their responsibility for rehabilitation and social treatment. It is in the area of interpretation to community and social agencies of the services and

facilities needed for this social treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill that the social worker has an important role. The City Social Service Department of Vancouver and also the Provincial Social Welfare Branch are giving the Provincial Mental Health Services valuable rehabilitation services. The Social Welfare Branch is giving case-work services as well as social assistance as a means of rehabilitation. The Vancouver Family Welfare Bureau is making its service available to a small number of patients on discharge. The National Employment Service, Special Placements Section, is a valuable community resource to the Mental Health Services in job finding and placement.

Three hundred and seventy-eight patients were referred from the Crease Clinic for services of re-establishment in home and in community; that is, family case-work services or individual counselling or supportive case-work services. In many aspects the two latter types of service are an extension of the clinical service of the Crease Clinic into a necessarily limited out-patient department service, so greatly needed in the total treatment and prevention of mental illness.

The Social Service Department engaged in 6,542 interviews of a rehabilitative focus. Twenty-nine per cent of all these interviews were focused on supportive or counselling services to the patient; 31 per cent of all interviews were spent in consultation with the psychiatrist around pre-convalescent planning and convalescent follow-up services to the patient; and 20 per cent of all interviews were directed toward the support of family during the period of rehabilitation service to the patient. A further 20 per cent of all interviews were spent in soliciting the help of interested people or agencies on behalf of the patient.

A sample study comprised of fifty patients referred to Social Service for rehabilitation revealed that initially each patient received an average of seven preparatory interviews, involving a total of eight hours' work. Some 20 per cent of all patients referred at the point of leaving hospital were directly assisted into job placement by the social workers through their use, in the interests of the patient, of available community resources.

(d) *The Responsibilities of the Social Service Department in Education and Training.*—The first responsibility of social workers in education and training of personnel is toward their own profession—social work. For the past two fiscal years, under the Federal Mental Health Grants, twenty social-work students from the University of British Columbia's School of Social Work have had their field-work placement in the Provincial Mental Hospital and the Crease Clinic. Although direct responsibility for the supervision of these students lay with the School of Social Work training supervisor, plans for the general introduction and orientation to the Social Service Department, hospital, clinic, and community agencies were evolved with the participation of the Department. Introduction of students to interdepartmental co-operation between Social Service and other departments of the hospital and clinic, and the policies relating thereto, as well as those policies related to the use of community resources, was the responsibility of the Social Service Department. The Social Service Department attempted to help the students feel the basic underlying philosophy of the service by working closely with them, sharing through staff and through special studies. The contribution of the training supervisor and the students to the Department's growth and services was of the finest quality. Sixty-four periods of consultation were given by the Social Service Department to the student project in addition to fourteen special meetings.

The second responsibility of a Social Service Department in education and training is to the development of the social-service staff. To this end, thirty-six staff meetings were arranged, and 976 hours of supervision were given to staff by the case-work supervisors.

The contribution of the social workers in staff meetings, in the development of the Department's organization, administration, improvement of social-work skills and services to patients has been outstanding.

The Social Service Department's contribution to the education of nursing staff and psychiatric fellows has been geared to lecture periods and orientations, the content of which was aimed at the explanation of the professional content and activities of social work, as well as sharing the knowledge of the social-work profession in the areas of inter-familial, intercultural relationships, present-day stresses on family life, and knowledge of helping resources in agencies and institutions within society.

During the last fiscal year, orientations were given to nine psychiatric fellows, twenty-five public health nurses, ten in-service-trained social workers, and nine visitors from other parts of Canada, Great Britain, Australia, and Japan.

Over fifteen hours of lectures were given to postgraduate nurses and psychiatric nurses.

(e) *Social Service Department's Responsibility in Research.*—A special study of the rehabilitation process was undertaken by the social workers. The method used was that of case analysis. Conclusions and recommendations point out that the large percentage of a worker's time in rehabilitation is presently taken up in an effort to discover resources. With the present 100-per-cent patient-coverage, this large number of referrals is inevitable. When such referrals are received, workers are at present required to drop other work and arrange for patient's removal from hospital. There is no central hospital office at present having a knowledge of community resources, and workers are required to explore accommodation and jobs on an individual-case basis. This results in duplication by different workers and by each worker on different cases. Much time is consumed in travel, in unsatisfactory telephone-lines, and in separate interviews with potential employers or landlords.

A partial solution would seem to be the appointment of a rehabilitation person on the staff, whose duties would include having available all resources known for accommodation, jobs, and funds, and also to act in a public-relations capacity to enlarge and increase these resources. This person would then be consulted by individual workers, which would eliminate the present duplication and overlapping of work and would free the workers to continue giving valuable case-work services to other patients. This rehabilitation person would do a large community organization job to procure and be familiar with homes of various services and standards, job possibilities, training facilities, and funds available. This person would be the sole channel of contact with National Employment Service, with Special Placements Department, with employment agencies, with personnel departments of business organizations, with individual employers, with people providing accommodation, and also with organizations providing vocational training. In short, the rehabilitation person would have an over-all picture of the day-to-day community resources which would then be available to individual workers when confronted with planning for a patient's rehabilitation. We would expect the rehabilitation person also to arrange with certain employing firms or agencies to accept a certain stated number of our patients under the handicapped clause.

We see this rehabilitation person as necessarily being an alert, mature individual, skilled in public relations, and having the prerequisite social-work training.

Individual workers would be enabled to consult with the rehabilitation person in a routine manner and to discuss the various patients for discharge confidently and on an individual basis. Some patients could then be referred for interview directly to the rehabilitation person. In this connection, there is need for greater care in discharge planning and also for advance notice from medical staff contemplating discharge of a patient. A careful evaluation of the patient's potentials, abilities, and aptitudes should be made before proceeding with discharge planning; this evaluation would be done on a team basis with the medical, social service, and psychology departments acting together. This could be expected to result in the reduction of readmissions. Likewise, workers would give better service in this whole area because they would be relieved of emergency rehabilitations and would be able to save much time and energy by turning to the rehabilitation person to discuss resource possibilities.

The Social Service staff finds the present telephone service inadequate, and many hours are frequently spent in trying to make telephone calls regarding rehabilitation. Much of this time would be saved by the very fact that the rehabilitation person would have resources at hand and individual calls would not be required.

Present resources in the community are also inadequate, and although potentials are not available for use at this time, it would be hoped that the rehabilitation person in a community organization capacity would greatly extend these resources.

II. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIAL SERVICES OVER THE PAST YEAR AND FUTURE PLANS FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF DEVELOPMENT

In referrals of patients to social services, there has been a 38.42-per-cent increase over those referrals of the previous fiscal year. An additional service, that of social services to the patient on the ward, has been developed. There has been a 48.06-per-cent increase in services to patients during the convalescent period and a 31.7-per-cent increase in the participation of the Department in education and training.

Plans for the next fiscal year involve development of Social Service staff in the Homes for the Aged and development of a separate Social Service Department in the Crease Clinic, with additional and concomitant plans for increasing and improving in-service training. Thus we hope to equip this Department to assume responsibly and adequately the functions of social work in the clinical setting.

B. SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, THE WOODLANDS SCHOOL, NEW WESTMINSTER

On September 19th, 1951, a small beginning was made in the development of a Social Service Department in The Woodlands School (school for the intellectually retarded) by the appointment of two social workers. These workers are engaged directly in work with the children in the institution, whereas prior to this the Social Service Department of the Provincial Mental Hospital and the Crease Clinic had extended to The Woodlands School a very limited information-getting service. This limited service was not due to any lack of understanding concerning the contribution of the social worker in a school and community programme for the intellectually retarded, nor to any lack of realization as to the real and urgent needs of pupils and patients in the school for social services, but rather to extreme understaffing at the Provincial Mental Hospital and the Crease Clinic and inavailability generally of social workers for appointment.

PRESENT PARTICIPATION OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT IN THE WOODLANDS SCHOOL PROGRAMME

Realistically what the appointment of two social workers could bring in social services to the excellent and well-advanced institutional programme which The Woodlands School provides for the intellectually retarded is exceedingly limited. The social workers were therefore hard put to it to choose a small area in the total institutional training-school programme in which the limited services (due to shortage of staff) could be used to best advantage by the pupils, relatives, and the agency.

After careful consideration, social services were limited to (a) those case-work services to pupils and relatives at the point of the admission and reception of the pupil to the school; (b) continuing case-work services on a very selective basis to parents and pupils after the pupil has become a resident in the school; (c) case-work services focused on the rehabilitation of the pupil following his period of socialized education and training in the school (again this latter service has had to be on a very selective basis), and (d) a limited programme of community education and interpretation focused on the needs of the intellectually retarded and the responsibility community has in providing services geared to the continuing adjustment and social treatment of the mentally retarded.

The statistical report of the six months' operation of social services contained herein outlines the activities of the Social Service Department of The Woodlands School in the five aforementioned aspects of service. It also indicates how limited the services of necessity were in adequacy of standards and in coverage.

PRESENT NEEDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE WOODLANDS SCHOOL

The present need for an increased Social Service staff in The Woodlands School is a matter of urgent necessity, involving immediate consideration and planning. To meet the needs of this advanced and well-planned institutional training-school programme, a programme which for many years now has left the field of custodial care and undertaken a programme of training and rehabilitation, a basic minimal staff of six social workers, including one senior case-work supervisor, is essential.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIAL WORKER TO THE PROGRAMME FOR THE INTELLECTUALLY RETARDED

1. The social worker in the setting of the institutional training-school brings his skill in the understanding of the dynamics of human behaviour, the understanding of interpersonal, interfamilial, cultural, group, and community relationships, and his understanding of the economic stresses on family life, and pools his skill with the skills of psychiatry, psychology, education, nursing, recreational, and industrial personnel to the better understanding, education, and training of each intellectually retarded pupil resident in the school.

2. The social worker has a responsibility to help parents and relatives as they consider placement in the school for the intellectually retarded child. Through such help the parents often can prepare the child for the separation from the home and from the familiar ways of doing things and familiar ways of living. Such help to parents is extended through a carefully planned and purposefully directed orientation to the school, affording an observation of the school programme. Through this and through a supporting, helpful relationship, the parents can reach a decision to place the child in the school, having worked through to a degree, or at least having recognized, those feelings of rejection and guilt around having a defective child. As a result, the parents are freed to become active with the school throughout the pupil's training period and his final rehabilitation.

3. On the admission of the child to the school, the social worker helps him become familiar with the institution. To live as part of a group in an institution is a new experience and demands of any of us, including the intellectually retarded so placed, the assumption of new responsibilities regarding ourselves and our feelings for others. A period of adjustment is always involved, and the social worker must help the pupil through to a sound adjustment, for his whole response to the school programme of education and training depends on his first feelings in the institutional training-school as well as his ultimate adjustment to community. As the pupil feels his way into the school setting and begins to play his part in it, his relationship with the social worker continues through the use of frequent interviews. These are often self-sought by the pupil making his own appointment, through seeking out the social worker in his office, or sending him a note requesting a chance "to talk about things."

4. There is a responsibility to the parents of the intellectually retarded child which the social worker must meet if the parents' interest, participation, and contribution in the pupil's education and training are to be kept alive. That responsibility is one of continuous interpretation to the parents of the pupil's adjustment. For example, the request of a pupil or parent for permission for a home-visit or holiday at home must take into consideration where the pupil is in relation to his adjustment to the school and, probably, factors in the parental home not helpful at that time to the pupil. Pupils

and parents can only accept such decisions if their relationship to the social worker is close, understanding, meaningful, and free. To develop relationships through which parents and social workers work together in the interests of the pupil, adequate staff, manageable case-loads, and adequate accommodation for interviewing must be provided.

5. Another responsibility which the social worker has is that of working co-operatively, relatedly, and purposefully with all personnel in the training-school who are working directly with the pupil. The findings of the social worker concerning the pupil as a person, his home, his parents, his potentialities, and community conditions, must be shared with other professions in the training-school.

6. When it has been decided by the school that the pupil is stable enough within himself and has profited sufficiently from the education and training programme in the school to return again to the community, the social worker then commences to work intensively with the pupil, the parents, and community for the return of this rehabilitated pupil. Appraisal of community services available for the use of the pupil is involved, as well as appraisal of his own home for his return or of a family-care home. Then the preparation of the parents, substitute parents, and community for the return of the pupil must be undertaken, and possibilities for employment must be explored. To return to the individualized aspects of community living after living, often for long years, in the group setting of the school makes great demands on the pupil's adjustment. It is very necessary, therefore, that the pupil's relationship with the social worker be at this time a close, understanding one, with frequent interviews and visits to the pupil, his residence, and his place of employment.

7. Whatever the training-school is doing and planning must be shared with community. The school is an area where specialized educational and training skills are brought together to help the pupil reach as stabilized an adjustment as possible. This is accomplished by developing and helping him to enjoy whatever skills and potentialities he has. This is further accomplished by helping the pupil to become aware of his worth and value and helping him to live as easily as possible with his limitations and incapacities. Community has a responsibility to provide those services conducive to the continuance of the pupil's social adjustment—job-placement and counselling services, suitable recreation facilities, accommodation, and sheltered workshops. The social worker in the school has a great responsibility to sit down with community social agencies and lay groups in order to (a) bring about a greater understanding of the problems of mental deficiency to all in community; (b) to awaken professional and lay groups in the community to the need for a well-integrated and co-ordinated programme for the mentally retarded; (c) to develop more effective public relations between the school and community; and (d) to survey continuously community resources and community needs in the services to the mentally retarded.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SERVICES OF THE WOODLANDS SCHOOL,
SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1951, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

Number of New Cases Referred to Social Service Department

From Vancouver district (including Burnaby, New Westminster, and Coquitlam)—	
Admissions (to Provincial Mental Hospital).....	32
Pupils at The Woodlands School	41
Prospective pupils	24
	— 97
From outside of Vancouver district—	
Admissions (to Provincial Mental Hospital).....	25
Pupils at The Woodlands School	41
Prospective pupils	7
	— 73
	—
Total	170
	==

Number of Cases Discharged on Probation

To Vancouver district (including Burnaby, New Westminster, and Coquitlam)—	
From Provincial Mental Hospital	—
From The Woodlands School	9
	— 9
To outside of Vancouver district—	
From Provincial Mental Hospital	2
From The Woodlands School	8
	— 10
	—
Total	19
	==

Report of Social Service Work Carried Out by Members of the Social Service Department at The Woodlands School

Initial and subsequent case-work interviews with patients, families, doctors, and other social agencies during hospitalization of patients	675
Case-work interviews for the purpose of rehabilitation, including follow-up case-work services for patients discharged on probation	93
Cases summarized for clinical presentation	22
Child Guidance Clinic files abstracted	28

Supervisory Service by Mail

Letters to the Provincial field staff requesting social histories and probation visits, and of a general supervisory nature	77
Letters to other social agencies in and out of British Columbia	54
	— 131
Social histories, probation and other reports, and letters of a general consultative nature received from the Provincial field staff	36
Correspondence received from other social agencies in and out of British Columbia	40
	— 76

Orientation Periods

Prospective pupils' relatives	29
Field-service staff	13
Public health nurses	15
Affiliate nurses	89
Hospital and clinical administrators from University of British Columbia	21

Special Assignments

Daily medical-staff clinics attended by members of the Social Service Department	126
Weekly teaching clinics attended by members of the Social Service Department	20
Other special assignments, including conferences with other social agencies and lectures to nurses, in-service training groups, and community groups	21

C. SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

During the 1951-52 year the Social Service Department has continued to develop in its contribution to Child Guidance Clinic services.

There has been a further increase in the number of travelling clinics held throughout the Province, which has made the social-service aspect of this a heavy job for the case-work supervisor on this team. This position has been vacant during the latter part of the year, and this work has been shared by other members of the social-work staff. The job not only involves the social worker's contribution to diagnostic and consultative services, but general organization, interpretation, and case consultation with the professional personnel who make use of services of the travelling clinic. It is therefore expected that when the position is filled, the social worker's time will have to be supplemented by that of others on the staff.

The "corrections team," working with boys and girls from the Detention Home, Juvenile Court, Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools, Young Offenders' Unit, and other agencies for delinquents, has also had a busy year. The case-work supervisor on this team has been able to participate with the psychiatrist in some direct treatment with delinquent cases, in addition to his responsibility in the area of diagnostic and consultative help and treatment planning with the agency and institutional staffs.

Mention was made in the last Annual Report of the need for expansion in the student-training programme for social workers. This expansion took place this year with the establishment of a project in conjunction with the University of British Columbia School of Social Work. Eight Master of Social Work and three Bachelor of Social Work graduate students were in the group given field training in the Child Guidance Clinic. The project was made possible by a Federal mental-health grant to the University of British Columbia School, the student supervision being mainly the responsibility of a supervisor provided by the School of Social Work. Lack of space in the Child Guidance Clinic led to provision of offices on the campus by the University. This arrangement made co-ordination with the rest of the clinic staff and programme appear somewhat difficult, but this was worked out quite satisfactorily, and the project has proved to be an important beginning in the provision of much needed trained psychiatric social workers for the Mental Health Services and other allied agencies.

The statistics which follow this report give a brief accounting of the services of the social workers during this year. The case-load count that is given covers only that aspect of work where the social workers are giving direct and usually intensive case-work help to parents and children. The number of cases carried during the year in the Van-

cover clinic are about the same as in the last fiscal year. This gives the appearance of a levelling-off in the steady increase in this area of work in past years, but it is actually more related to a considerable staff turnover and shortage at present. The statistics fail to show the large group of cases which were waiting for continued services before the end of the fiscal year. These will be incorporated in the case-loads of new staff, who are expected early in the next fiscal year. It seems clear, therefore, that there is a continuing pressure for more services in this area, which will be difficult to meet with present staff and space.

While the number of cases receiving continued treatment has not risen, there has been a significant increase of over 60 per cent in total case-work interviews in the Vancouver clinic. This does indicate that more help is being given in the individual case and that a greater proportion of staff time is being given to direct services to parents and children.

The social workers' participation in services to various community agencies is covered rather indirectly in the statistics. They have responsibilities in the examination and diagnosis of children, consultations with professional workers, treatment planning, and interpretation. The 1,017 conferences attended in agency diagnostic service and the 275 cases given service in travelling clinic are an indication of activities in this area.

For the Victoria clinic, the statistics, when compared with those of last year, indicate a decline in almost all social services. This was the direct result of staff illness and shortages, which left that clinic without a full-time social worker for a period of over three months. It has been hoped that a full team would be available to develop the clinic in Victoria, and this has now been definitely planned. It is to be expected, therefore, that services in that area will be increased considerably, and an increase in Social Service staff will be necessary to meet these developments.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SERVICES OF PROVINCIAL CHILD GUIDANCE
CLINICS, APRIL 1ST, 1951, TO MARCH 31ST, 1952

Case-work Services	Vancouver	Victoria	1951-52 Totals	1950-51 Totals
Cases brought forward from previous fiscal year.....	146	54	200	198
New cases.....	194	36	230	259
Reopened during year.....	18	6	24	15
Reopened from previous year.....	11	12	23	24
Total intake.....	223	54	277	298
Total cases carried.....	351	102	453	481
Cases closed during fiscal year.....	194	66	267	281
Cases carried over to next fiscal year.....	157	36	193	200
Total case-work interviews with and regarding clients.....	5,644	460	6,100	4,203
Conferences attended in agency diagnostic service.....	997	20	1,017	1,125
Conferences attended on cases carried by clinic.....	364	33	397	368
Consultations with psychiatrist.....	342	17	359	308
Periods of supervision.....	635	42	677	586
Other interviews and contacts.....	47	27	74	156
Travelling clinics (total days).....	71	9	80	57
Cases given service in travelling clinics.....	243	32	275	242

The foregoing reports of the three separate sections of the Psychiatric Division of the Social Welfare Branch, which forms an integral part of the Provincial Mental Health Services, are respectfully submitted.

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Provincial Supervisor, Psychiatric Social Work.

VICTORIA, B.C.

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