PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual Report of the

Department of Social Welfare

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST

1960

Printed by DON MCDIARMID, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
in right of the Province of British Columbia.
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VICTORIA, B.C., November 30th, 1960.

To His Honour GEORGE RANDOLPH PEARKES, V.C., P.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year ended March 31st, 1960, is herewith respectfully submitted.

W. D. BLACK,
Minister of Social Welfare.

Office of the Minister of Social Welfare,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
VICTORIA, B.C., November 30th, 1960.

The Honourable W. D. Black,
Minister of Social Welfare, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year ended March 31st, 1960.

E. R. RICKINSON,
Deputy Minister of Social Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
VICTORIA, B.C., November 30th, 1960.

E. R. Rickinson, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Social Welfare.

SIR,—I submit herewith the Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year ended March 31st, 1960.

J. A. SADLER,
Director of Social Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960

Hon. W. D. BLACK ..... *Minister of Social Welfare.*

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

E. R. RICKINSON ..... *Deputy Minister.*

J. A. SADLER ..... *Director of Social Welfare.*

Miss MARIE RIDDELL ..... *Assistant Director of Social Welfare.*

J. MCDIARMID ..... *Departmental Comptroller.*

Mrs. JEAN SCOTT ..... *Supervisor, Family Division.*

Miss RUBY MCKAY ..... *Superintendent of Child Welfare.*

E. W. BERRY ..... *Chairman, Old-age Assistance and Blind Persons' and Disabled Persons' Allowances and Supplementary Assistance.*

Dr. G. E. WAKEFIELD ..... *Director of Medical Services.*

A. A. SHIPP ..... *Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions.*

Mrs. M. TITTERINGTON ..... *Supervisor, Social Service Department, Division of Tuberculosis Control.*

F. G. HASSARD ..... *Superintendent, Brannen Lake School for Boys.*

Miss W. M. URQUHART ..... *Superintendent, Willingdon School for Girls.*

G. P. WILLIE ..... *Superintendent, Provincial Home.*

E. L. RIMMER ..... *Administrator, Region I.*

H. E. BLANCHARD ..... *Administrator, Region II.*

R. I. STRINGER ..... *Administrator, Region III.*

R. J. BURNHAM ..... *Administrator, Region IV.*

V. H. DALLAMORE ..... *Administrator, Region V.*

A. E. BINGHAM ..... *Administrator, Region VI.*

W. H. CROSSLEY ..... *Administrator, Region VII.*

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Report of the Department of Social Welfare

PART I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

J. A. SADLER

In this Report it will be noted from the information submitted by each divisional head and regional administrator that the demand for welfare services in this Province continued to increase.

Requests for services from all groups have taken an upward turn throughout the fiscal year. It has been necessary to place more children in the care of the Crown and to provide more financial services for the older individuals. A marked increase has taken place in payments made to persons in receipt of Social Allowance, due to the unemployment situation which has been prevalent throughout the year.

As at August 1st, 1959, an increase in rates for the care of welfare patients in boarding and nursing homes was authorized. Also, on the same date, the payments for the maintenance of children in foster homes were increased. These higher rates were necessitated by the increase in the cost of maintenance for the persons involved.

In July, 1959, changes were made in the cheque-writing procedures for a portion of the Social Allowance group. The names of persons in receipt of Social Allowance who would obviously continue to receive assistance for an indefinite period were transferred to an I.B.M. machine system for the issuance of cheques. Formerly the cheques had been issued in the local area and were manually typed. The change to a mechanical system, centralized in Victoria, has resulted in economy of effort and time.

The Research Consultant continued her survey of case loads in order that the Department would be aware of the types of individuals requesting services and the changing circumstances which made it necessary for persons to request aid from this Department.

Revision of the Departmental manuals was continued by the Office Consultant. The main Policy Manual has been stream-lined and a Resources Manual developed.

On April 7th, 1959, the School for Girls was moved from Cassiar Street, Vancouver, to Willingdon Avenue, Burnaby. The new facilities of the Willingdon School for Girls have enhanced the work of rehabilitation of the girls, and the cottage system allowing proper segregation has proved to be most beneficial.

The Greater Vancouver Health League Joint Study Committee on Nursing Homes was established, with representatives from this Department and from the Hospital Insurance Service department as members. The Committee is studying all phases of the licensing of institutions and care for aged and infirm persons.

The following tables show, on a comparative basis, case loads and changes in case loads:—

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31st for the Years 1959 and 1960

Category	1959		1960	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	1,317	1.9	1,366	1.9
Social Allowance	17,578	25.5	19,503	27.0
Blind Persons' Allowance[1]	660	1.0	661	0.9
Old-age Assistance[1]	8,544	12.4	8,512	11.8
Old Age Security supplementary assistance	32,239	46.7	32,645	45.3
Disabled Persons' Allowance[1]	1,666	2.4	1,958	2.7
Child Welfare	6,379	9.2	6,775	9.4
Health and Institutional	663	1.0	721	1.0
Totals for Province	69,046	100.0	72,141	100.0

[1] Includes Old-age Assistance Board figures which are not shown in regional reports.

Table II.—Movement in Case Load during Fiscal Year 1959/60

Major Category of Service	Cases Opened during Year		Cases Closed during Year	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	1,978	2.8	1,915	2.8
Social Allowance	40,477	56.1	38,212	55.6
Blind Persons' Allowance	378	0.5	388	0.6
Disabled Persons' Allowance	1,177	1.6	882	1.3
Old-age Assistance	6,358	8.8	6,399	9.3
Old Age Security supplementary assistance	14,716	20.4	14,286	20.8
Child Welfare	6,633	9.2	6,243	9.1
Health and Institutional	453	0.6	380	0.5
Totals for Province	72,170	100.0	68,705	100.0

Table III.—Number of Cases by Category and as a Percentage of Population as at March 31st, for the Years 1959 and 1960

Category	1959		1960	
	Number	Per Cent of Population (1,544,000)	Number	Per Cent of Population (1,570,000)
Family Service	1,317	0.09	1,366	0.09
Social Allowance	17,578	1.14	19,503	1.24
Blind Persons' Allowance[1]	660	0.04	661	0.04
Old-age Assistance[1]	8,544	0.55	8,512	0.54
Old Age Security supplementary assistance[1]	32,239	2.09	32,645	2.08
Disabled Persons' Allowance[1]	1,666	0.11	1,958	0.12
Child Welfare	6,379	0.41	6,775	0.43
Health and Institutional	663	0.04	721	0.05
Totals for Province	69,046	4.47	72,141	4.59

[1] Includes Old-age Assistance Board figures which are not shown in regional reports.

The above tables show the increases which have taken place, not only in case load, but in the activity in the case load. The marked increase in Social Allowance case load has wider implications than the mere fact that people are drawing financial assistance from public funds in that worsening economic conditions in families develop other social problems and in many cases family-unit breakdowns. This, of course, increases the demands for family and child services.

The co-operation and help extended by all public and private agencies and other organizations interested in the welfare of the people of British Columbia has been greatly appreciated, and I would like to extend the thanks of the staff of this Department to these groups.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

MISS MARIE RIDDELL

The responsibilities of the office of the Assistant Director of Social Welfare are defined as participating in the administration of the Department, assisting the Director of Social Welfare in certain delegated duties, and primary responsibility for maintaining the social work and clerical staff for the field service and divisions of the Department. This latter function is delegated in part to the Provincial Supervisor of Training and her assistant in Vancouver. An Office Consultant is also a member of the staff of the Assistant Director of Social Welfare.

The defined function of the Department is "all matters relating to social and public welfare and social assistance." As provided in legislation, the Department is required to give a casework service as well as grant financial assistance. The former responsibility is no less important than the latter because it is with casework skill and knowledge that a social worker fulfils the basic preventive and rehabilitative function of the Department in working with people who come to us for help.

This year under review has presented serious demands on the social-work staff to try to fulfil both responsibilities, in that it has seen an increase in the total caseload from 68,818 as at April, 1959, to 72,514 as at March, 1960—approximately 6 per cent.

The cases active totalled 16,815 in April, 1959, and 18,512 in March, 1960, an increase of 10 per cent. Cases opened in April, 1959, were 5,482, and in March, 1960, 7,058, an increase of 30 per cent. Cases closed in April, 1959, were 5,710, and in March, 1960, 6,685, an increase of 14 per cent. The increase in the Social Allowance caseload alone, however, rose from 17,188 in April, 1959, to 19,281 in March, 1960, or 12 per cent. Consequently, the increase in the total caseload is more than equalled by the increase in the Social Allowance caseload.

During this past year, approval was received for an increase in the staff establishment of the field service of three social workers in Novembmer, 1959, and in February, 1960, eleven social workers and six clerical staff. This offered some alleviation of pressure to some offices where the demands of caseload had reached emergency proportions.

The following table shows the total number of casual and permanent staff (clerical, professional, and technical) that were employed and their location in the Department as at March 31st, 1960:—

Office of Deputy Minister	2
Director of Social Welfare	4
Field Service	288
Medical Services Division	13
Child Welfare Division	18
Provincial Home	34
Brannen Lake School for Boys	62
Girls' Industrial School	50
Old-age Assistance Board	74
Family Division	5
Total	550

The following table gives the total social-work staff employed for the fiscal years ending March 31st, 1959, and March 31st, 1960:—

	University Trained	In-service Trained	Total
Total staff, March 31st, 1959	77	132	209
Completed formal training during fiscal year	+5	−5	----
	82	127	209
Staff appointed April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960	14	55	69
Resignations, April 1st, 1959 to March 31st, 1960	18	45	63
Totals as at March 31st, 1960	78	137	215[1]

[1] This figure does not reflect the total increase of fourteen social workers as they could not all be recruited prior to March 31st, 1960.

During the year under review there was a total of 144 separations and an equal number of replacements to fill them. Of these, sixty-three were social workers who left the Department for the following reasons: Fifty-nine resigned, three died, and one retired.

Responsibility for appointments, promotions, reclassifications, and processing of resignations covered a total of 340 staff members.

During the course of the year eighty-six persons were given in-service training by the Training Division in seven introductory and five final group sessions.

The Department was represented at six conferences and institutes related to social welfare, and seventy-one delegates attended, forty-five of whom attended the regional conference of the Child Welfare League of America, held in Vancouver for the first time, and thus presenting a unique opportunity for the staff of the Department to participate.

During this fiscal year twenty-eight district supervisors' meetings were held throughout the seven regions.

The combined staff of Regions V and VII met in Prince Rupert in October, 1959, which the Assistant Director of Social Welfare attended, and later visited several of the individual district offices of the two northern regions.

During this fiscal year the Office Consultant visited one district office to review and revise office routines and procedures. All recommendations were then reported to Senior Administration and the Regional Administrator concerned.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincerest appreciation for the co-operation of the staff with the office of the Assistant Director of Social Welfare, and gratitude to them for their loyalty and supreme effort, for without the field service the Department could not function or try to fulfil its responsibilities.

My personal thanks are expressed to the staff of my own office, both professional and clerical, whose support is given at all times without fail.

PART II.—REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

REGION I

E. L. RIMMER, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

The physical boundaries remain the same. The region comprises Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, and a small section of the Mainland contiguous to the Johnstone and Queen Charlotte Straits. According to estimated figures, the population for the region approximates 245,000 persons, with a land area of roughly 13,000 square miles. About half the population lives in the southerly part.

The social-worker staff, who serve the people in the area for welfare services, and who operate from seven administrative offices, consists of thirty-three social workers, with four supervisors, two municipal administrators, and one Regional Administrator.

Hereunder are shown three tables as at March 31st, 1960, which are of a statistical nature.

Table I.—Analysis of Case Load and Population in Each Municipality of Region I as at March 31st, 1960, as Related to the Administrative Plan (Section 6 of the Regulations under the Social Assistance Act).

Area	Population, 1956 Census	Welfare Services		
		Per Capita Plan	Amalgamated Plan	Welfare Case Load
City of Alberni	3,947	×	.....	158
City of Port Alberni	10,373	×	.....	403
Village of Campbell River	3,069	(1)	.....	.....
Municipality of Central Saanich	2,477	×	.....	109
Village of Cumberland	1,039	(1)	.....	.....
City of Courtenay	3,025	×	.....	97
City of Duncan	3,247	×	.....	178
Municipality of Esquimalt	10,384	×	.....	285
Village of Ladysmith	2,107	(1)	.....	.....
City of Nanaimo	12,705	×	.....	900
Village of Lake Cowichan	1,949	(1)	.....	.....
Municipality of North Cowichan	7,781	×	.....	281
Village of Qualicum	726	(1)	.....	.....
Municipality of Oak Bay	14,857	×	.....	255
Municipality of Saanich	38,358	.....	×	1,119
City of Victoria	54,584	.....	×	3,826
Village of Alert Bay	895	(1)	.....	.....
Village of Comox	1,151	(1)	.....	.....
Village of Parksville	1,112	(1)	.....	.....
Village of Sidney	1,371	(1)	.....	.....
Village of Tofino	389	(1)	.....	.....
Village of Ucluelet	520	(1)	.....	.....
Village of Zeballos	154	(1)	.....	.....

[1] Organized villages not liable for welfare costs (subsection (2) of section 639 of the *Municipal Act*).

Total case load in organized territory	7,611
Total case load in unorganized territory	4,615
Total case load for region	12,226

Table II.—Administrative Offices with Distribution of Case Load by Category of Services at March 31st, 1960

Category	Alberni	Courtenay	Duncan	Nanaimo	Saanich	Victoria City	Victoria District	Total
Family Service	11	42	38	42	--	5	67	205
Social Allowance	276	258	174	619	141	1,006	316	2,790
Blind Persons' Allowance	3	7	9	13	8	41	12	93
Old-age Assistance	125	145	92	243	107	480	161	1,353
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	340	556	469	1,003	795	2,137	1,076	6,376
Disabled Persons' Allowance	20	37	18	52	37	101	54	319
Child Welfare	165	213	178	203	-----	-----	120	879
Health and Institutional	9	10	19	25	31	56	61	211
Totals	949	1,268	997	2,200	1,119	3,826	1,867	12,226

Table III.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region I for the Fiscal Years 1958/59 and 1959/60

Category	1958/59		1959/60	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	176	1.5	205	1.7
Social Allowance	2,838	23.6	2,790	22.8
Blind Persons' Allowance	87	0.7	93	0.8
Old-age Assistance	1,327	11.0	1,353	11.1
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	6,314	52.5	6,376	52.1
Disabled Persons' Allowance	260	2.2	319	2.6
Child Welfare	842	7.0	879	7.2
Health and Institutional	182	1.5	211	1.7
Totals	12,026	100.0	12,226	100.0

In general the year under review was a disheartening one from a welfare viewpoint, which did reflect the solvency of the regional economy in local areas.

The problem of transient single men has been one of concern, and in order to maintain a control and avoid duplication of payment of public funds as within the region where the administrative offices are not too far apart, a system was introduced which is a daily exchange of information from each administrative office. This was proposed as a pilot scheme and has worked satisfactorily in that very few cases of fraud by fraudulent means have been discovered.

One new private hospital was opened during the year, with a capacity of forty-five persons. This has proven to be a valuable resource within this region in the placement of welfare patients. Another venture has been mooted, which at the present is in the nebulous stage, although property has been acquired and plans made for a building to accommodate 140 persons in the low-income group in various levels according to the degree of care required. This is an interesting new development which will be welcomed.

A new departure in procedure was the centralization of the distribution of the Social Allowance cheques on August 1st, 1959. The cheques are now sent to recipients of Social Allowance from the Comptroller-General's office direct with appropriate notification from each district administrative office to headquarters.

The Federal Government incentive winter works programme was put into effect in December, 1959, but the result of such activity did not reduce our numbers on Social Allowance to any appreciable degree in this region.

The new dental programme, together with its mechanics, with its increased benefits and stream-lining of procedure, unquestionably benefited both client and administrative offices.

To commemorate the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip, the Government authorized the issuance of $25 to each welfare case, and this region was honoured in that the first cheque was personally delivered by the Honourable W. D. Black and his deputy, Mr. E. R. Rickinson, to a centenarian pensioner. Another honour was conferred upon this region many years ago when the first Federal Old Age Pension cheque was granted to a resident in the Alberni Valley.

In conclusion, may I thank the members of the Department in this region for their conscientious endeavour to meet the needs in their areas and for their co-operation with myself as their administrator; also I would like to acknowledge the co-operation given by the other agencies, private and voluntary, who have been very helpful.

REGION II

H. E. Blanchard, Regional Administrator

There have been no changes in the boundaries of the administrative unit known as Region II since March 31st, 1959. The municipal administrative units within the region have likewise remained the same.

The existing offices as of March 31st, 1960, therefore, are again as follows:—

Amalgamated offices (municipal offices under the charge of municipal administrators): Burnaby, District of Coquitlam, New Westminster City, City and District of North Vancouver, Richmond, Vancouver City, and West Vancouver.

District offices (Department of Social Welfare offices under the charge of district supervisors, serving unorganized areas and *per capita* municipalities): New Westminster district office, serving unorganized areas and the municipalities of Delta, Fraser Mills, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody; Vancouver district office, serving unorganized areas of University of British Columbia Endowment Lands, North Arm of Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Cheakamus Valley, Sechelt Peninsula, Ocean Falls, and surrounding coast; Westview district office, serving the District of Powell River and surrounding area.

The following tables show the distribution of case load in the various categories, Table I for the years 1957/58, 1958/59, and 1959/60 (April 1st to March 31st) for the whole of Region II, while Table II shows the breakdown of cases carried by district and municipal offices. It should be pointed out that the City Social Service Department in Vancouver does not carry child and family welfare cases, this work being done by children's aid societies.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region II for the Fiscal Years 1958/59 and 1959/60

Category	1958/59		1959/60	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	220	0.8	237	0.9
Social Allowance	7,183	25.3	7,607	26.0
Blind Persons' Allowance	275	1.0	260	0.9
Old-age Assistance	3,739	13.1	3,698	12.6
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	14,697	51.6	14,899	50.9
Disabled Persons' Allowance	681	2.4	808	2.7
Child Welfare	1,472	5.2	1,567	5.3
Health and Institutional	177	0.6	196	0.7
Totals	28,444	100.0	29,272	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region II as at March 31st, 1960

Category	Burnaby	Coquitlam	New Westminster City	New Westminster District	North Vancouver	Richmond	Vancouver City	Vancouver District	West Vancouver	Westview	Total
Family Service	38	20	66	19	29	14	.....	26	13	12	237
Social Allowance	598	154	563	225	234	170	5,391	136	33	103	7,607
Blind Persons' Allowance	35	6	14	2	11	4	179	3	4	2	260
Old-age Assistance	451	99	215	105	136	151	2,368	87	47	39	3,698
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	2,244	273	808	416	837	434	9,001	394	325	167	14,899
Disabled Persons' Allowance	89	32	32	26	31	40	499	28	14	17	808
Child Welfare	407	150	138	158	155	134	.....	310	43	72	1,567
Health and Institutional	54	3	22	9	30	15	.....	32	21	10	196
Totals	3,916	737	1,858	960	1,463	962	17,438	1,016	500	422	29,272

Emergency Shelter

In Vancouver during the winter of 1959/60 special provision was required for the sheltering of unemployed single transient men congregated in the City of Vancouver. In former years the extent of the problem was not clear because men would go from agency to agency requesting help and the reported total was much exaggerated. This problem was overcome by the co-operation of all " shelter " agencies in maintaining a simple registration that could be cleared with the Vancouver City Social Service Department. Such reports showed a shortage of sleeping accommodation. This was overcome by the provision of temporary shelter facilities furnished with equipment loaned from the Department of National Defence. The Salvation Army managed and supervised the project, and costs were absorbed by the Provincial-municipal welfare departments. The facilities of existing agencies were used to the full, and the emergency shelter took care of the surplus. The shelter, accommodating eighty-five men, was opened November 30th, 1959, and by March 31st, 1960, a total of 6,498 bed-nights had been provided to an average of 279 men each month at a total cost of $2,838.73, and an average cost per bed-night of approximately 44 cents.

The staff-case load situation in Region II for the fiscal year 1959/60 was as follows:—

(1) The establishment of social workers, exclusive of clerical, supervisory, and administrative staff, was seventy-eight. Vancouver City Social Service Department, which does not handle child welfare cases, has forty-two social workers.

(2) Case load:—

	March 31st, 1959	March 31st, 1960
Total for Region II	28,444	29,272
Vancouver	17,145	17,438
All other offices in Region II	11,299	11,834

(3) Number of Old Age Security supplementary assistance cases:—

	March 31st, 1959	March 31st, 1960
Total for Region II	14,697	14,899
Vancouver	8,757	9,001
All other offices in Region II	5,940	5,898

(4) The average case loads were as follows:—

	March 31st, 1959	March 31st, 1960
All of Region II	364	375
Vancouver	408	415
All other offices in Region II	313	328

The above analysis is given to explain weight of work. Old Age Security supplementary assistance cases constitute approximately 50 per cent of the total case load. Annual field service reports on these cases are not required, but an approximate 10 per cent of such is the objective. Somewhat more than 10 per cent are done due to the opportunity for reporting when applications are received for ancillary services such as boarding home, nursing home, dentistry, glasses, etc. The large majority of these cases require little attention in any given year. Average case loads have to be viewed accordingly. Case loads well weighted with such cases are less heavy in actual practice. Therefore, generalized case loads of 313 and 328 can be heavier than is consistent with good work if they are weighted with child and family and social allowance cases.

Once again this is an opportunity to thank private agency and municipal welfare administrators and their staffs who have co-operated so generously in carrying out the task we have all undertaken to do. To the staff of the Department of Social Welfare, clerical persons, social workers, supervisors, and senior administration, I would like to extend special thanks for their help.

REGION III

R. I. Stringer, Regional Administrator

There have been no changes in the regional boundaries during the past year. The region is bounded on the south by the International Border, on the north by Wells Gray Park, on the east by Revelstoke and district; and on the west by Bralorne. The principal concentrations of population are in and around the cities of Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, and Penticton. The Department of Social Welfare services are provided from six Provincial offices, one each located at Kamloops, Kelowna, Penticton, Oliver, Salmon Arm, and Vernon, and four amalgamated offices located at Kamloops, Kelowna, Penticton, and Vernon.

The Department of Social Welfare provides welfare services in the municipalities of Armstrong, Enderby, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, and Summerland, these services being paid for by the municipalities concerned on a *per capita* basis.

The population in this region continues to grow at an estimated 5 per cent per year. This increase in population has resulted in a greater demand for our services, which is confirmed in the statistics which follow. As suggested in the last report and because of the larger population in the outlying areas, consideration should be given to opening up another office to cover the Lytton-Spences Bridge-Lillooet-Bralorne-Ashcroft-Clinton area. With an office in that area, possibly located at Lillooet, travelling time would be cut considerably and a larger proportion of the social workers' time could be spent with their clients. It would also be possible to open up badly needed foster homes in the Bralorne and Lytton areas, at the present time too inaccessible for adequate supervision from the Kamloops office. Lack of adequate homes has been a continuous problem in the Kamloops area and, to varying degrees, throughout the region.

As noted in last year's report, this region has a mixed economy, which has, in the past, tended to provide an adequate income for the majority of the residents. However, in spite of this there has been an increase in unemployed persons requiring assistance. Persons have come to this region seeking seasonal work picking fruit and vegetables or in the lumbering industry who previously have been employed elsewhere in the Province. Although there has been the usual amount of employment, it has not been enough to take care of the large influx of unemployed persons from other areas. As a result, there has been a greatly increased demand on our services. This year there was $256,634.89 dispensed to assist employable persons. This is an amount 58 per cent greater than that dispensed in the year before, which in turn was almost eight times greater than the previous year.

The foregoing comments on assistance to employable persons are supported by the fact that the Social Allowance, as a percentage of total case load, increased from 25.6 per cent at March 31st, 1959, to 27.1 per cent at March 31st, 1960. During the same period total case load increased from 8,133 to 8,459, an increase of 4 per cent. In addition to this increase in case load, there were 18,204 cases opened and closed, an increase of 51.3 per cent over the year before, which is, in turn, an increase of 22.5 per cent over the previous year.

From the above it can be seen that the work load carried by the staff in this region has increased at a considerable rate, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them for the extra efforts they have been making and for the loyalty and high ideals and principles that they have maintained under considerable pressures.

The following tables show the regional case load as of March 31st, 1959, and March 31st, 1960, by types of assistance and location of servicing offices.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region III as at March 31st, 1960

Category	Kamloops	Kelowna	Penticton	Oliver	Salmon Arm	Vernon	Kamloops City	Kelowna City	Penticton City	Vernon City	Total
Family Service	113	42	74	18	13	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
Social Allowance	644	183	237	121	207	266	187	105	210	131	2,291
Blind Persons' Allowance	27	9	9	3	11	6	2	9	5	7	88
Old-age Assistance	206	98	111	45	92	130	52	79	62	101	976
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	566	322	311	158	328	422	196	350	282	343	3,278
Disabled Persons' Allowance	32	42	30	14	17	30	20	35	20	22	262
Child Welfare	462	151	240	41	106	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212
Health and Institutional	34	11	15	3	14	11	.....	5	4	.....	97
Totals	2,084	858	1,027	403	788	1,092	457	583	583	604	8,479

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region III for Fiscal Years 1958/59 and 1959/60

Category	1958/59		1959/60	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	265	3.3	275	3.2
Social Allowance	2,082	25.6	2,291	27.1
Blind Persons' Allowance	87	1.1	88	1.1
Old-age Assistance	972	11.9	976	11.6
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	3,289	40.4	3,278	38.7
Disabled Persons' Allowance	232	2.8	262	3.2
Child Welfare	1,124	13.9	1,192	14.1
Health and Institutional	82	1.0	97	1.0
Totals	8,133	100.0	8,459	100.0

REGION IV

R. L. Burnham, Regional Administrator

There were no changes in the regional boundaries during the past year. Region IV forms a rough triangle in the south-eastern corner of the Province, taking in the East and West Kootenay areas. There were seven Provincial and one municipal offices providing welfare services to the people in this area, and these were located at Fernie, Cranbrook, Creston, Nelson, New Denver, Trail, and Grand Forks, with Trail City providing its own services. These eight administrative offices were staffed by twenty social workers, three district supervisors, one municipal administrator, and one regional administrator. The staff was increased by two social workers during the year to assist in handling the much-increeased volume of work. These two additional workers were placed in the Cranbrook and Nelson offices.

Once again our figures demonstrate the ever-increasing demands made on staff. It will be noted in Table II that the total case load in this region increased by 660 cases, or 12 per cent, over the previous year's figures. It will be noted, too, that the Social Allowance category accounts for the greater part of this increase, and this has been the situation over the past two years. For example, as at March 31st, 1958, we had 956 Social Allowance cases in this region, constituting 19.7 per cent of our total case load. On March 31st, 1959, we had 1,296 Social Allowance cases, or 23.9 per cent of our total case load. As at March 31st, 1960, these figures climbed to 1,993 cases, or 32.9 per cent of our case load.

It is interesting to note that an especially heavy increase in our Social Allowance roles was shown in the Cranbrook, Trail, and Trail City offices. Cranbrook experienced an increase in this category of 121 per cent over the previous year's number. The Trail Provincial office recorded a 63 per cent increase, while the City of Trail figures showed a 134 per cent jump. The increases in the Cranbrook and Trail districts seem to be related to the fact that two major construction projects were being undertaken in the immediate vicinities—the pulp-mill at Castlegar and the steel-mill at Kimberley. Both Trail and Cranbrook had an influx of unemployed men seeking work at these two projects, and many, not being able to obtain a hoped-for job, had to apply to our offices for financial assistance.

Boarding- and nursing-home facilities are still in demand in this region. A small number of the existing homes increased their capacity to a limited extent, but not sufficient to meet the need that exists.

During this past year seventy-nine Doukhobor children who had been resident at the dormitory at New Denver were discharged from care of the Superin-

tendent of Child Welfare. The staff in the district office in Nelson has had heavy responsibilities in dealing with the parents and children in this difficult situation and deserve special thanks for their patience and efforts.

To all staff members in Region IV, I should like to express my sincere appreciation for their response to the heavy demands made on them. I should also like to express my appreciation to those members of the community who assisted us in so many ways to provide a better service to our clients.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region IV as at March 31st, 1960

Category	Cranbrook	Creston	Fernie	Grand Forks	Nelson	New Denver	Trail	Trail City	Total
Family Service	41	31	10	5	54	4	15	8	168
Social Allowance	499	132	85	168	449	69	322	269	1,993
Blind Persons' Allowance	8	2	3	9	2	4	6	4	38
Old-age Assistance	97	92	67	116	164	57	114	28	735
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	397	229	221	268	505	246	316	127	2,309
Disabled Persons' Allowance	22	24	18	20	29	6	37	6	162
Child Welfare	171	81	24	31	113	50	86	44	600
Health and Institutional	23	6	1	2	13	3	20	5	73
Totals	1,258	597	429	619	1,329	439	916	491	6,078

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region IV as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1958/59 and 1959/60

Category	1958/59		1959/60	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	174	3.2	168	2.8
Social Allowance	1,296	23.9	1,993	32.9
Blind Persons' Allowance	30	0.6	38	0.6
Old-age Assistance	683	12.6	735	12.1
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	2,361	43.6	2,309	37.8
Disabled Persons' Allowance	142	2.6	162	2.7
Child Welfare	654	12.1	600	9.9
Health and Institutional	78	1.4	73	1.2
Totals	5,418	100.0	6,078	100.0

REGION V

V. H. Dallamore, Regional Administrator

Regional boundaries remained unchanged during the fiscal year under review, but the boundary between the Prince George and Quesnel offices was moved northward to include the village of Hixon in the district concerned by the latter office. This was done to effect a transfer of approximately twenty cases from the Prince George district to the Quesnel district and thereby ease the pressures on the staff of the more northerly office.

Municipalities responsible for welfare services are unchanged, but during the year the residents of these organized communities who are receiving our services became a greater portion of our total case load, increasing from 34.1 to 36.9 per cent.

Some improvement in the foster-home situation was achieved during the year in that the number of foster homes in use or available for use increased from 208 to 261. At the same time the number of children in care at March 31st increased from 291 to 328. A good proportion of the new foster homes were secured in the Prince George district, where all foster-parents were asked to seek out others and were prompted in this by a meeting at which Miss Ruby McKay, Superintendent of Child Welfare, spoke.

Nevertheless, there remains an acute shortage of adequate foster homes, particularly in view of the fact that we are aware of the considerable number of children who should really be in care because of inadequacy of their family homes.

The worsening economic situation in the region resulted in a change of pattern during the summer months of 1959. Usually assistance to unemployed employable persons decreases sharply during the summer months, but this year the grants to these persons decreased very little indeed and provided a spring-board from which grants reached new highs starting in November of 1959. During the month of March, 1960, the grants amounted to 156 per cent of the grants given in March of 1959. Assistance to the unemployed employables has always been greatest in the Prince George district, but during the fiscal year under review it was noted that the need was increasing more rapidly in the other areas. Whereas grants given to unemployed employable persons in Prince George comprised 66 per cent of the total grants given in the entire region at the beginning of the fiscal year, they comprised only 54 per cent of those being given at the end.

Total case load showed increases in all offices, and it may be seen from Table I, which follows, that the greatest increase occurred in Social Allowances. This category of service now comprises 35.6 per cent of the total case load and is currently greater than the aged categories of Old-age Assistance, Old Age Security supplementary assistance, and Blind Persons' Allowances. The latter totalled 1,375, and then comprised 35.4 per cent of the total case load.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region V for the Fiscal Years 1958/59 and 1959/60

Category	1958/59		1959/60	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	213	6.5	212	5.5
Social Allowance	1,038	31.5	1,380	35.6
Blind Persons' Allowance	44	1.3	47	1.2
Old-age Assistance	379	11.5	374	9.6
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	846	25.7	954	24.6
Disabled Persons' Allowance	42	1.3	49	1.3
Child Welfare	700	21.3	828	21.3
Health and Institutional	29	0.9	35	0.9
Totals	3,290	100.0	3,879	100.0

Increases in case loads were greatest in the Quesnel and Vanderhoof offices on a percentage basis, where they were respectively 28.2 and 27.4 per cent.

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region V as at March 31st, 1960

Category	Fort St. John	Pouce Coupe	Prince George	Quesnel	Vanderhoof	Williams Lake	Total
Family Service	48	47	48	26	4	39	212
Social Allowance	74	204	691	145	82	184	1,380
Blind Persons' Allowance	2	2	10	2	12	19	47
Old-age Assistance	28	64	120	53	53	56	374
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	132	172	266	118	126	140	954
Disabled Persons' Allowance	3	10	13	9	3	11	49
Child Welfare	85	122	324	126	68	103	828
Health and Institutional	2	10	15	3	1	4	35
Totals	374	631	1,487	482	349	556	3,879

The average case load per social worker at the end of the fiscal year was 268, as compared with a figure of 263 twelve months previously. The offices showing up worst in this respect were Vanderhoof, with 349 cases for its one social worker, and Prince George, with 297 for each of its five social workers. The staff in the latter office was increased by one in June of 1959, but is obviously in need of greater expansion. Half-time social workers were added to the Pouce Coupe and Fort St. John offices during the year, and the extreme pressure suffered in these offices previously was somewhat alleviated.

One of the features of case loads in Region V is their inordinate activity. This is exemplified in the statistics from March of 1960, where the relationship between " cases active " and " case load " in this region was 42.5 per cent, while the figure for the next closest region in this respect was 33.6 per cent.

Turnover of social-work staff was considerable during the year and added to the difficulties of maintaining our standards of service. Two of the three district supervisors left to take comparable positions elsewhere in the Department. Eight full-time and one half-time social workers resigned and ten full-time and one half-time social workers were appointed, increasing the staff from 12½ to 14½. Three of the resigning social workers did so to go to university, three left because they were unsatisfactory, one resigned because of poor health, and one full-time and one half-time social worker left because of family reasons.

Nevertheless, the social-work staff at the end of the fiscal year, although lacking considerably in experience and training, has good potentiality, and I consider that the forthcoming year will show a general improvement in their quality. At this time I wish to express my sincere appreciation for their devotion to duty and their evident desire to learn.

REGION VI

A. E. Bingham, Regional Administrator

The regional boundaries remained unchanged during the year. Commencing with the municipality of Surrey, on the south side of the Fraser River and the municipality of Pitt Meadows on the north side of the Fraser River, Region VI extends east on both sides of the river to Lytton and to the summit of the Hope–Princeton Highway. It is four years since the 1956 Census, and thus it is increasingly more difficult to obtain an accurate population figure. Based on information from school boards and health units within the region, the regional population is estimated at 175,000.

The western part of the region was brought closer to the metropolitan area of Vancouver this year with the opening of the Deas Island Tunnel. The result is a further increase in population and a further subdivision of farm land for residential and commercial purposes. The trend of the past thirty years continues in the Fraser Valley. Farms give way to cities and towns, and the trend is from a rural agricultural to an urban society.

The responsibility for the administration of social welfare services at the local level in Region VI is undertaken through two principal systems. These systems are established by the *Social Assistance Act* and regulations. In the large municipality of Surrey the responsibility for the administration of social welfare services rests with the municipality. They provide these services through a municipal social welfare department. The social-work staff is shared by the Provincial Government.

Surrey municipal social welfare offices are located at Cloverdale and Whalley.

All other municipalities in the region and the unorganized territory in the eastern section of the region are served by Provincial district offices.

Provincial district offices are located at White Rock, Langley, Haney, Abbotsford, and Chilliwack. During the year under review the following municipalities held agreements with the Department of Social Welfare for the provision of social welfare service through Provincial district offices: Cities—White Rock, Langley, and Chilliwack; district municipalities—Langley, Matsqui, Sumas, Chilliwhack, Mission, and Maple Ridge; towns—Mission.

Five municipalities in the region are not responsible for social welfare costs.

The five Provincial and two municipal offices of the region at March 31st, 1960, were staffed with twenty-eight social workers, one assistant district supervisor, four district supervisors, one municipal administrator, and one Regional Administrator.

During the year under review the major part of staff time was used to meet economic need. Our case-load figures in Table I reveal that 8,343 cases, or 85.8 per cent of our regional case load, are cases involving direct financial assistance. Further, Table I reveals that the regional case load increased by 556 cases during the year. Social Allowance cases accounted for 438 of this increase; Old-age Assistance categories, 75; and child welfare, 33.

In seeking answers for the sharp increase in the Social Allowance case load, we note some of the factors as a down-swing in the economy and a slowly swelling population. During the past year our offices were the stand-by agency. The The down-swing in the economy meant that we were called upon to meet the dependency needs of large numbers of unemployed persons. They lacked the means for subsistence as their entitlement to unemployment insurance benefits ceased or were insufficient to keep families together. Our offices proved that they had the organization to close the gap and supply the essential services in a crisis.

Regional experience through the year shows that many unemployed employable persons who apply for assistance bring other needs in addition to their economic need. The loss of satisfying work and the loss of status entailed in being unemployed creates feelings of inadequacy. In many cases, family relationships are undermined by the disorganizing effects of unemployment. The ability to grasp opportunities toward self-help appear to be weakened when a family or individual is dependent upon public funds over a lengthy period.

Meeting the needs of transients was a problem confronting several district offices during the past year. Many single men, unemployed, moved from locality to locality in search of work. In February of the year under review, this region took part in a Departmental survey to assess some of the special problems of the single-transient group of Social Allowance applicants.

Table I reveals the number of cases carried in each category within the region, and Table II shows the breakdown of the case load for each administrative area. However, these figures do not show the full service requirements of the case load.

As noted above, at the close of the year there were 8,343 cases in the region which involve direct finacial assistance. The essential procedures of this task are determination of need, the investigating of eligibility, a continuing eligibility review, and the provision of money for maintenance. The sheer weight of numbers of cases made it necessary to stream-line procedures in order that financial need would be promptly met.

The principal complicating factor in three-quarters of these financial assistance cases would be old age or dependency because of ill health or unemployment. The service required by this group is help in formulating a social plan and arrangements for adequate medical care. The balance of these financial assistance cases are clients with serious behaviour or emotional disorders, child neglect, and people failing in some major social responsibility. The service required for these cases involves careful diagnosis of the problems of personality and family relationships, then skilful treatment. We must assist these people to make the best possible adjustment within their circumstances and capacities.

In order to understand the service requirements of the 1,113 child welfare cases, shown in Table I, it is necessary to look at the nature of the case load. During the year under review, protection of children received priority in the child welfare services. Much study is needed before a decision is reached that a child must be cared for outside his home. In the past year, 174 children were admitted into the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare from broken or seriously upset families. For some of these children, adoption plans must be made; for some, continuing care and guidance in carefully selected foster homes; and for others, a return to their own homes must be planned.

Also included in the child welfare case load are young unmarried mothers, frightened girls presenting needs for compassion and for shelter and medical care. Work with the mother continues as long as possible to help her establish herself in socially acceptable living. Many of the unmarried mothers release their babies for adoption, and much careful planning is done to protect the child and to find the right adoption home. There were adoptive couples applying from all walks of life seeking to complete their families. Not all could be helped during the year.

During the year, liaison has been maintained with appropriate civil defence authorities within the region.

In the event of an emergency or a disaster in any community, families will be disrupted, homes may be destroyed, and relatives or friends separated. The resources of the Provincial Social Welfare Department would be called upon to assist in the community rehabilitation plans.

In March a new development took place within the region. Working in close co-operation with Mental Health Services, arrangements were made for the placement of some patients of the Provincial Mental Hospital in a boarding home in the region. These are patients ready for discharge but who have no relative or friend who can plan for them.

In July a three-day casework institute, on " Services in Public Assistance," was held for regional social workers. The institute leader was Mr. Harold Simmons, Superintendent of Social Welfare Services, San Mateo County, Calif., U.S.A.

Appreciation is extended to the social workers and stenographers, Provincial employees and municipal employees, who have devoted their skills and warm understanding to the enormous task that they have faced during the year.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region VI for the Fiscal Years 1958/59 and 1959/60

Category	1958/59		1959/60	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	168	1.8	172	1.8
Social Allowance	2,275	24.8	2,713	27.9
Blind Persons' Allowance	59	0.7	58	0.6
Old-age Assistance	1,100	12.0	1,114	11.5
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	4,141	45.1	4,166	42.8
Disabled Persons' Allowance	255	2.8	292	3.0
Child Welfare	1,080	11.8	1,113	11.4
Health and Institutional	95	1.0	101	1.0
Totals	9,173	100.0	9,729	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VI as at March 31st, 1960

Category	Abbotsford	Chilliwack	Haney	Langley	Surrey	White Rock	Total
Family Service	19	49	14	30	53	7	172
Social Allowance	550	676	262	312	786	127	2,713
Blind Persons' Allowance	12	14	4	8	17	3	58
Old-age Assistance	258	217	127	122	330	60	1,114
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	885	729	392	532	1,331	297	4,166
Disabled Persons' Allowance	69	55	31	34	83	20	292
Child Welfare	197	225	125	188	348	30	1,113
Health and Institutional	21	19	11	7	24	19	101
Totals	2,011	1,984	966	1,233	2,972	563	9,729

REGION VII

W. H. Crossley, Regional Administrator

The geographic area of the region did not change. The region embraces the area from Milbanke Sound to the Alaska border along the coast-line, and from the Queen Charlotte Islands eastward to the settlement of Endako on Highway No. 16.

The two district supervisors, the key personnel in district offices, are to be commended for the splendid efforts they have made to keep services quickly available to those in need of them. The staff complement was as follows: Prince Rupert office, 4 social workers; Smithers office, 1 social worker; Terrace office, 2 social workers; Burns Lake office, 1 social worker. The district supervisor in Prince Rupert supervised Terrace district office. The assistant district supervisor in Smithers supervised Burns Lake office in addition, as well as carrying a case load in Smithers. The clerical complement in the district offices remained the same, at six full-time and one part-time clerical personnel.

In January, 1960, there was a major change in our arrangements with the municipalities, when the district of Terrace was incorporated and joined Kitimat and Prince Rupert, the other municipalities in the region who are served by our Department on a " *per capita* payment for services " basis. The municipality thus became responsible for the administration of financial aid within its enlarged

boundaries. This move is an indication of the continuous rapid growth of population in the Terrace area. The change-over was smoothly made, with the full co-operation of the municipal officials involved.

The economic situation in the region was not expansive this year. The Terrace-Prince Rupert areas were adversely affected by the long strikes in both the logging and fishing industries in the summer. This was reflected in increased case-loads. The continued flow of transient unemployed, largely unskilled construction-workers, was once again a major problem in all offices but Burns Lake. In Prince Rupert the employment situation amongst the native and part-native people was grave. This is a partial result of the " population explosion " on the Indian reserves, increasing the number seeking employment in their traditional way in the fishing industry.

The case load (*see* Tables I and II), although increased again this year, did level off in comparison to the major increases of the two previous years. The statistical tables below show an increase in the regional total of 285 cases, or a 12.3-per-cent increase. The two categories that account for the greater part of this increase were Social Allowance, which increased 203 cases, and Child Welfare, which increased eighty-five cases. The latter increase was largely the addition of children in our care as a result of neglect. This increase is tragic. It is in most instances the result of native or part-native families succumbing at a faster rate to the temptations and pressures of our society, which lead to social breakdown.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VII for the Year 1959/60 as of March 31st, 1960

Category	Burns Lake	Prince Rupert	Smithers	Terrace	Total
Family Service	16	45	17	33	111
Social Allowance	83	521	154	311	1,069
Blind Persons' Allowance	14	19	18	2	53
Old-age Assistance	24	72	55	37	188
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	94	220	139	80	533
Disabled Persons' Allowance	4	20	17	1	42
Child Welfare	35	236	108	213	592
Health and Institutional	4	9	1	8	22
Totals	274	1,142	509	685	2,610

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in Region VII for the Fiscal Years 1958/59 and 1959/60

Category	1958/59		1959/60	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	101	4.3	111	4.3
Social Allowance	866	37.2	1,069	40.8
Blind Persons' Allowance	57	2.5	53	2.3
Old-age Assistance	198	8.5	188	7.2
Supplementary assistance to Old Age Security	535	23.0	533	20.4
Disabled Persons' Allowance	41	1.8	42	1.6
Child Welfare	507	21.8	592	22.6
Health and Institutional	21	0.9	23	0.8
Totals	2,326	100.0	2,611	100.0

The continuation of our local social research projects has given us valuable information. In June a survey was completed in Smithers and Prince Rupert concerning the number of native families who were not caring adequately for their children. The Indian Superintendents and the Indian Health Services personnel assisted in this survey. In October, 1959, a study was completed on the Indian portion of the Prince Rupert Social Allowance case load. This showed that nearly 40 per cent of the case load were people of native extraction. These two projects produced valuable data for the Federal-Provincial Joint Committee on Indian Affairs. It was a valuable experience for me to attend its November meeting, representing the region, to present the findings and to comment on the situation with respect to native people in the region as far as our services are concerned. A Province-wide tabulation of Indian cases registered under the *Indian Act* who received services from the Department of Social Welfare in April, May, and June, 1959, indicated that Region VII, with 649, 819, and 535 cases in the respective months, carried an average of 36.7 per cent of the total Provincial case load of such cases. In February, 1960, the Research Consultant spent three weeks in the Prince Rupert office studying the problems encountered in assisting transient single men. The findings were valuable to us. This partial catalogue of Region VII research, encouraged by our administration, illustrates the staff's belief in the value of research in guiding them to intelligent assessments of the need for our varied services.

Staff development was furthered by a joint regional conference in Prince Rupert in October, attended by staff from Regions V and VII. Miss Riddell, the Assistant Director of Social Welfare, attended and answered many staff inquiries concerning personnel practices. Miss McKay, the Superintendent of Child Welfare, led an institute on child welfare topics, which was most successful and immediately helpful to staff in their jobs. This conference was an unqualified success. In February it was possible to hold a one-day meeting of the four clerk-stenographers in the region with a representative from the Departmental Comptroller's Office in Victoria, to discuss new chequing procedures and other mutual concerns.

Personnel in the region were once again active in public relations and education. The two district supervisors in their own districts spoke on our work a total of eleven times to three P.-T.A. groups, seven ladies' organizations, and once on the local radio. The Lutheran welfare workshop in Prince George invited me to participate in its November meeting, as did the Smithers Rotary Club in June. This part of our job cannot be overdone for the value it produces.

This has been a busy and instructive year for all personnel who served in Region VII. In closing, may I once again thank municipal officials, school authorities, police, service clubs, lawyers, and the many others who shared our concern for the well-being of those we serve, and co-operated so fully with us in endeavouring to help. The staff, clerical and professional, have risen magnificently to the challenge of increased service.

PART III.—DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION

MISS MARIE RIDDELL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

FAMILY DIVISION

I wish to present the annual report of the Family Division, covering the services provided for families and individuals as described in the *Social Assistance Act*, and the Family Service programme for the fiscal year April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCES SECTION

For the year under review the case load started at an abnormally high figure, and, with a slight seasonal decrease in the spring and summer months, it rose again to an unprecedented high figure, as the following table will show:—

Table I.—Case Load and Total Number of Recipients in Pay on a Monthly Basis

	Heads of Families	Dependents	Single Recipients	Total	Case Load
April, 1959	6,933	19,265	10,255	36,453	17,188
May, 1959	6,707	18,403	10,075	35,185	16,782
June, 1959	6,636	18,174	9,785	34,595	16,421
July, 1959	6,341	17,264	9,530	33,135	15,871
August, 1959	6,357	17,279	9,510	33,146	15,867
September, 1959	6,474	17,833	10,074	34,381	16,548
October, 1959	6,553	18,158	10,318	35,029	16,871
November, 1959	7,047	19,941	11,265	38,253	18,312
December, 1959	7,609	21,934	11,355	40,898	18,964
January, 1960	7,394	21,433	11,349	40,176	18,743
February, 1960	7,362	21,218	11,232	39,812	18,594
March, 1960	7,514	21,427	11,767	40,708	19,281

Of the 11,767 single individuals, 7,874 are men and 3,893 are women.

Case-load figures alone, however, do not show true volume of work, and the activity of the case load must also be taken into account, as shown in the following table:—

Table II.—Comparative Figures of Cases Opened and Closed

	Opened	Closed
March, 1958	1,326	1,302
March, 1959	2,513	2,337
March, 1960	3,867	3,527

The total number of recipients of Social Allowance in the Province in March, 1960 (40,708), shows an increase just under 10 per cent over March, 1959. Comparative totals according to regions are shown in Table III.

Table III.—Comparative Regional Totals of Number of Recipients of Social Allowance in March, 1960, 1959, and 1958

	PROVINCIAL				MUNICIPAL					
	Mar., 1960	Mar., 1959	Mar., 1958		Mar., 1960	Mar., 1959	Mar., 1958			
Region I—										
Alberni	201	250	97	Alberni	122	94	60			
Courtenay	750	804	480	Courtenay	70	83	41			
Duncan	242	289	203	Central Saanich	33	35	12			
Nanaimo	768	745	405	Duncan	65	84	29			
Victoria	505	472	282	Esquimalt	98	101	69			
				Nanaimo	549	533	264			
				North Cowichan	123	157	89			
				Oak Bay	30	35	18			
				Port Alberni	266	212	116			
				Saanich	374	271	203			
				Victoria	1,364	1,601	993			
	2,466	2,560	1,467		3,094	3,206	1,894			
								5,560	5,766	3,361
Region II—										
New Westminster	53	42	46	Burnaby	1,522	1,169	708			
Vancouver	397	300	196	Coquitlam	493	378	277			
Westview	101	122	54	Delta	189	177	181			
				New Westminster	914	832	412			
				N. Vancouver City	336	300	171			
				N. Vancouver District	199	148	155			
				Port Coquitlam	167	131	94			
				Port Moody	81	84	43			
				Powell River	177	169	117			
				Richmond	445	362	351			
				Vancouver	9,017	8,686	4,873			
				West Vancouver	104	90	95			
	551	464	296		13,644	12,526	7,477			
								14,195	12,990	7,773
Region III—										
Kamloops	1,359	1,183	874	Armstrong	22	33	18			
Kelowna	420	395	226	Coldstream	.....	.....	38			
Penticton	812	702	376	Enderby	39	51	15			
Salmon Arm	353	270	174	Glenmore	.....	.....	12			
Vernon	755	673	354	Kamloops	353	303	236			
				Kelowna	219	192	109			
				Peachland	.....	.....	13			
				Penticton	551	399	217			
				Revelstoke	58	45	36			
				Salmon Arm City	.....	.....	29			
				Salmon Arm District	171	167	78			
				Spallumcheen	.....	.....	29			
				Summerland	105	94	47			
				Vernon	264	188	125			
	3,699	3,223	2,004		1,782	1,472	1,002			
								5,481	4,695	3,006
Region IV—										
Cranbrook	819	458	313	Cranbrook	343	279	131			
Creston	421	443	251	Fernie	60	47	38			
Fernie	80	98	42	Grand Forks	66	66	46			
Grand Forks	124	113	79	Greenwood	14	11	11			
Nelson	548	451	530	Kaslo	.....	.....	2			
New Denver	133	171	95	Kimberley	60	49	33			
Trail	561	430	179	Nelson	282	235	135			
				Rossland	129	67	38			
				Slocan	.....	.....	8			
				Trail	354	331	132			
	2,686	2,164	1,489		1,308	1,085	574			
								3,994	3,249	2,063
Region V—										
Fort St. John	152	225	163	Dawson Creek	217	143	134			
Pouce Coupe	217	346	258	Prince George	377	366	235			
Prince George	792	550	467	Quesnel	134	65	77			
Quesnel	232	163	107	Fort St. John	61	46	.....			
Vanderhoof	139	146	138							
Williams Lake	364	301	178							
	1,896	1,731	1,311		789	620	446			
								2,685	2,351	1,757

Table III.—Comparative Regional Totals of Number of Recipients of Social Allowance in March, 1960, 1959, and 1958—Continued

	PROVINCIAL			MUNICIPAL						
	Mar., 1960	Mar., 1959	Mar., 1958		Mar., 1960	Mar., 1959	Mar., 1958			
Region VI—				Chilliwack City	288	284	190			
Abbotsford	195	209	119	Chilliwhack Township	751	710	364			
Chilliwack	534	580	284	Kent	.....	.....	5			
Haney	56	48	.....	Langley City	90	67	62			
				Langley Tp.	552	557	369			
				Maple Ridge	577	523	287			
				Matsqui	731	670	302			
				Mission District	330	316	183			
				Mission Town	61	93	66			
				Pitt Meadows	.....	.....	49			
				Sumas	177	143	74			
				Surrey	2,230	1,828	1,162			
				White Rock	279	223	187			
					6,066	5,414	3,300			
	785	837	403					6,851	6,251	3,703
Region VII—										
Burns Lake	172	167	138	Kitimat	58	565	42			
Prince Rupert	306	234	155	Prince Rupert	610	70	287			
Smithers	351	313	229	Terrace	395	.....	.....			
Terrace	50	426	121							
	879	1,140	643		1,063	635	329			
								1,942	1,775	972
								40,708	37,077	22,635

The distribution of recipients of Social Allowance between organized and unorganized areas varies little from year to year. As at March, 1960, of the 40,708 recipients, 68 per cent resided in organized territory and 32 per cent in unorganized territory.

The following table shows the approximate percentages of the total number of recipients by region:—

	March, 1960 (Per Cent)	March, 1959 (Per Cent)	March, 1958 (Per Cent)
Region I	13.6	15.6	14.8
Region II	34.9	35.0	34.3
Region III	13.5	12.6	13.3
Region IV	9.8	8.8	9.1
Region V	6.6	6.3	7.8
Region VI	16.8	16.9	16.4
Region VII	4.8	4.8	4.3

The marked increase in case load is also reflected in the statement of expenditures for the fiscal year under review, as follows:—

Table IV.—Expenditures by the Province for Social Allowances, Medical Services, etc.

	Fiscal Year 1957/58	Fiscal Year 1958/59[1]	Fiscal Year 1959/60
Cases who are the responsibility of a municipality (80 per cent paid by the Province)	$2,781,941.03	.....	.....
Cases who are the sole responsibility of the Province (100 per cent paid by the Province)	2,919,033.33	.....	.....
Basic Social Allowances	.....	$10,696,506.04	$13,146,730.69
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing- and boarding-home care (other than tuberculosis), special allowances and grants	1,640,054.12	1,831,882.18	2,579,293.56
Emergency payments, such as where a family may lose its home by fire or similar circumstances	47,555.23	59,008.84	60,783.84
Municipal and Provincial cases—			
(*a*) Tuberculosis, boarding-, nursing-, and private-home cases	298,322.92	348,610.21	363,191.77
(*b*) Transportation of tuberculosis cases	3,342.22	2,471.10	2,942.76
(*c*) Comforts allowance for tuberculosis cases	6,626.00	6,941.50	7,510.00
Hospitalization of social assistance cases	30,980.20	25,678.15	9,790.60
Gross Social Allowance costs as per Public Accounts	.....	$12,971,098.02	$16,170,243.22
Less municipal share of costs and sundry refunds	.....	843,215.72	1,593,962.31
Net Social Allowances	$7,727,855.05[2]	$12,127,882.30	$14,576,280.91
Administration and operation of project and pavilion for Japanese at New Denver	$36,480.08	$38,540.57	$22,841.25
Medical services and drugs	2,422,614.32	2,814,558.80	3,697,606.19
Totals	$10,186,949.45	$14,980,981.67	$18,296,728.35

[1] Effective September 1st, 1958, the basis of sharing social welfare costs with municipalities was changed from 85 per cent/15 per cent to 90 per cent/10 per cent and the municipal share billed on a proportion of population rather than by individual residence responsibility. Consequently, Social Allowance costs for 1958/59 and 1959/60 have been shown in gross with the municipal share deducted in total to arrive at net costs.

[2] Reconciliation with Public Accounts:—

Gross expenditure for Social Allowances as per Public Accounts	$7,891,944.34
Less credits (excluding amount chargeable to Government of Canada)	164,089.29
	$7,727,855.05

For the fiscal year 1959/60 the Province received from the Federal Government *re*—

Unemployment Assistance Agreement	$7,191,415.62
Welfare assistance to immigrants	2,745.81
Sundry	3,008.19
Total	$7,197,169.62

Rehabilitation

During this fiscal year under review the Department sponsored twenty-nine resident trainees in the G. F. Strong Rehabilitation Centre and fifty-three out-ptients, and fourteen resident patients in the CARS Medical Centre and sixty-six out-patients.

Vocational Training

The Dominion-Provincial Vocational Training Grants, administered by the Department of Education, continue to be a valuable resource for many recipients of Social Allowance. Through this resource, vocational training can be obtained to enable the recipient to become self-supporting. The Department participates financially in some instances and offers help with social planning for the single trainee or for the family of a trainee.

General

In accordance with section 13 of the regulations to the *Social Assistance Act,* eleven Boards of Review were established this year. Of these, recommendations in favour of the recipient occurred in eight appeals, and three appeals were not granted.

FAMILY SERVICE SECTION

"Family Service" is a casework service to families which the Department is required to give under the terms and definitions of the *Social Assistance Act.* It is the basic service in any welfare programme regardless of what other service may be required. Financial assistance may not be involved, because economic security is not always the solution to problems of behaviour and personality.

At this point, one can only repeat the comments from the last Annual Report. Whether or not financial need exists, casework service to an individual or a family and its children offers us our greatest challenge and scope for preventive and rehabilitative work. In addition to the special skill and knowledge of the social worker, the most important requirement is precious time for thoughtful, consistent, and helpful service. Without this, no amount of skill or knowledge can compensate for the lack.

The following table gives the monthly (categorical) Family Service case load and activity in that particular case load for the fiscal year under review:—

Table I.—Total of Family Service Cases, April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960

	Total at Beginning of Month	Opened	Closed	Total at End of Month	Last Year
April, 1959	1,317	186	128	1,375	1,287
May, 1959	1,375	174	173	1,376	1,274
June, 1959	1,376	192	181	1,387	1,268
July, 1959	1,387	178	162	1,403	1,252
August, 1959	1,403	173	173	1,403	1,258
September, 1959	1,403	141	186	1,358	1,248
October, 1959	1,358	136	143	1,351	1,305
November, 1959	1,351	165	157	1,359	1,263
December, 1959	1,359	148	133	1,374	1,263
January, 1960	1,374	137	153	1,358	1,268
February, 1960	1,358	153	145	1,366	1,315
March, 1960	1,366	195	181	1,380	1,317

Other Services

Family Allowances

By arrangement with the Department of National Health and Welfare, this Division acts as the channel for requests from the Family Allowances Division for British Columbia for inquiries regarding the use of or eligibility for Family Allowances in some instances or for recommendations concerning a suitable payee.

Table II.—Requests Received from Family Allowances Division, April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960

Received during the fiscal year April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960, by months—	
April, 1959	4
May, 1959	4
June, 1959	4
July, 1959	3
August, 1959	6
September, 1959	2
October, 1959	6
November, 1959	1
December, 1959	4
January, 1960	6
February, 1960	8
March, 1960	6
Total requests received	54

These requests for reports were directed as follows:—

Table III.—Referrals to District Offices and Other Agencies

Referrals pending as at April 1st, 1959 (amended figure)	16
Requests forwarded during fiscal year April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960, by regions—	
Region I	7
Region II	4
Region III	10
Region IV	9
Region V	12
Region VI	8
Region VII	4
	54
Total number of requests referred	70

Table IV.—Referrals Completed within Fiscal Year, by Regions

Region I	8
Region II	7
Region III	12
Region IV	8
Region V	12
Region VI	8
Region VII	4
Total	59
Total number of requests referred	70
Referrals pending as at April 1st, 1960	11

Old Age Security

Requests are also received from the Old Age Security Division in British Columbia of the Department of National Health and Welfare for assistance to persons who are completing applications for Old Age Security. This assistance usually comprises help with correspondence, or securing necessary documents, or sometimes financial assistance in the form of Social Allowance until a decision on the application can be made by the Old Age Security Division.

Table V.—Requests Received from Old Age Security Division from April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960

Pending as at April 1st, 1959		1
Received during fiscal year April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960, by months—		
April, 1959	2	
May, 1959	4	
October, 1959	2	
December, 1959	3	
January, 1960	1	
February, 1960	1	
March, 1960	3	
	—	16
Total case load		17

Table VI.—Requests Forwarded during Fiscal Year April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960, by Regions

Region I	1
Region II	7
Region III	3
Region IV	2
Region V	2
Region VII	1
Total number of requests	16
Pending as at April 1st, 1959	1
Total	17

Table VII.—Reports Completed by Regions

Region I	1
Region II	7
Region III	2
Region IV	1
Region V	3
Total reports completed	14
Total number of requests	17
Requests pending as at April 1st, 1960	3

CONCLUSION

The Family Division wishes to express sincere thanks for the help and co-operation of the clerical staff, social workers, district supervisors, and Regional Administrators, and grateful appreciation for their loyal service, without which the common purpose of the Department and Division—namely, service to people—could not be achieved.

Appreciation is also expressed to municipal welfare departments, other divisions, other departments of Government, and voluntary agencies for their co-operation and help whenever this is sought.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

MISS RUBY MCKAY, SUPERINTENDENT

During the fiscal year the Superintendent and the three Children's Aid Societies cared for 6,840 children, and as at March 31st, 1960, 4,942 children remained in agency care, as follows:—

Table I.—Children in Care

	During Year	Number as at Mar. 31, 1960
In care of Vancouver Children's Aid Society	1,765	1,294
In care of Catholic Children's Aid Society	911	672
In care of Victoria Children's Aid Society	453	273
Total in care of three Children's Aid Societies	3,129	2,239
In care of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3,711	2,703
Totals	6,840	4,942

The significant point in the above table is that 582 more children were in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare during the year than in the care of the three Children's Aid Societies together. This expansion of child welfare services within a Government department is as progressive and positive a sign of our times as is the provision of public health or public educational services. Like these, the provision of public child welfare services, as well as strong voluntary services, is proof of a people's regard for its youth.

The cost to the Provincial Government of maintaining children for the fiscal year was as follows:—

Table II.—Cost of Maintaining Children

Gross cost of maintenance of children in Child Welfare Division foster homes	$1,241,399.53
Gross cost to Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Children's Aid Societies	1,591,004.14
Gross cost of transportation of children in care of Superintendent	13,454.41
Gross cost of hospitalization of new-born infants being permanently planned for by Superintendent	23,568.00
Grants to sundry homes	1,100.00
Gross expenditure	$2,870,526.08
Less collections	526,912.10
Net cost to Provincial Government as per Public Accounts	$2,343,613.98

Table III.—Legal Status and Whereabouts of the 2,703 Children in the Care of the Superintendent as at March 31st, 1960

	P.C.A. Wards	S.C.W. Non-wards	Before Court	J.D.A. Wards	Agency Wards	O.P. Wards	Immi-gration Wards	Total
Region I	218	14	20	10	15	3	....	280
Region II	337	25	13	16	17	4	....	412
Region III	398	41	3	3	3	....	....	448
Region IV	157	19	4	8	16	3	1	208
Region V	283	36	31	8	6	4	1	369
Region VI	329	39	17	17	22	7	1	432
Region VII	196	27	16	2	8	2	....	251
Totals	1,918	201	104	64	87	23	3	2,400
Superintendent of Child Welfare children under other agency supervision	112	42	3	16	....	16	18	207
Superintendent of Child Welfare and agency children supervised by another Province	55	....	....	....	40	....	1	96
Grand totals	2,085	243	107	80	127	39	22	2,703

TREATMENT NEEDED BY DISTURBED CHILDREN

The Division's efforts to secure more treatment and care from other agencies and organizations for disturbed boys and girls is reflected to a degree in the decreased number of wards committed to correctional institutions this year as compared with last year, as follows:—

	B.I.S. or G.I.S.	Penal Institution
1958/59	23	19
1959/60	11	13

The St. Euphrasia School for Girls, Vancouver, has accepted a number of wards who have benefited from the programme and psychiatric treatment available in that institution. St. Christopher School for Retarded Boys, now in its new quarters in North Vancouver, has also several wards in residence for whom it was not possible to plan within the ordinary foster home, community, and school. Sevenoaks Treatment Centre, operated by the Family and Children's Service, Victoria, has likewise extended its facilities to several wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and is to be commended, as are these other agencies, for the success it has achieved with them. A few wards have responded to placement in private boarding schools, and some have found a period in the group-living arrangements provided by other organizations a stabilizing influence. The Woodlands School for the retarded child has now nineteen wards of the Superintendent in residence, and one adolescent boy is being treated at the Provincial Mental Hospital.

When the Children's Foundation opens next year in Vancouver, it will mean increased facilities for fifteen or twenty emotionally disturbed boys and girls under the age of 12 years. This will be a welcome addition to British Columbia's resources.

There are adolescents, and in particular boys, who have been removed from deprived home conditions or committed to the Superintendent of Child Welfare or a Children's Aid Society under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* who never are quite able to become part of another family group. They leave school early and seldom with sufficient education to make them eligible for established vocational courses, and as a result they approach adulthood with little or no skill to offer the labour market.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT UNDER DECENTRALIZATION

Divisional controls established with respect to the decentralization of administration of the *Protection of Children Act* appear to be effective, and helpful as well, to the field. An increased number of Court hearings under the *Protection of Children Act* have been completed this year, and an increased number of children have been discharged from care to their own homes. In an impressively high number of instances also, the Superintendent's guardianship was terminated by the granting of an adoption order by the Supreme Court.

Table IV.—Children before Court and in Care, 1957–60

Year	Children before Court (P.C.A.) at End of Fiscal Year	Total Children in Care at End of Fiscal Year
1957	119	2,050
1958	173	2,287
1959	167	2,586
1960	107	2,703

Of the 1,009 children discharged from care during the year, 258 were wards of the Superintendent under the *Protection of Children Act* and were discharged for the following reasons:—

Table V.—Reasons for Discharge of Wards of Superintendent

Adoption order granted	123
Twenty-one years of age	42
Married	20
Guardianship transferred to a Children's Aid Society	11
P.C.A. order rescinded and returned to own parents	58
Deceased	4
Total	258

One hundred and seventy-six children discharged from care had been apprehended under the *Protection of Children Act* and the case disposed of as follows:—

Table VI.—Disposal of Cases Apprehended under Protection of Children Act

Application withdrawn	75
Never presented	52
Returned to parents under section 8 (5) (*a*) or (*b*), *Protection of Children Act*	48
Deceased	1
Total	176

The majority of the fifty-two children not presented were boys and girls who had run away from home. They needed care very temporarily while arrangements were made for their prompt return to parent or guardian in this or another Province.

The status and circumstances under which the remaining 575 children discharged from care were as follows:—

Table VII.—Status of Children Discharged from Care

	J.D.A. Wards	Wards under P.C.A. of Other Agencies	Wards of O.P.	Immigrant Wards under P.C.A.	Non-wards
Twenty-one years of age	4	12	---	4	6
Returned to other agency	---	52	---	---	1
Returned to other Province	---	---	12	---	---
Order rescinded	31	13	3	---	---
Deceased	1	---	---	---	2
Married	---	---	1	1	3
To parents	---	7	---	---	352
To adoption placement	---	---	---	---	60
Adoption order granted	---	8	2	---	---
Totals	36	92	18	5	424

The Superintendent regrets to report the death of eight children, which is a high number despite the increased population of children in care during the year. The reports with respect to each death bears out the fact that the Department is caring for an ever-increasing number of grossly handicapped, retarded, and (or) deeply disturbed children. The family histories of most of these eight children also substantiate the belief that there is a rising incidence of gross parental physical neglect of children. It may be coincidence, but it must be noted also that four of the deceased children who had been removed from deplorable physical and moral home conditions were of native Indian parentage.

One of the children deceased was the youngest of a large family of Indian children who were all badly malnourished and neglected when apprehended. He was sickly from birth and suffered from a congenital physical handicap. After being in care for a year and a half, during which time he had made as good progress as could be expected, he was returned to his mother's home by temporary order under the *Protection of Children Act* and met his death there by accident five months later.

A new-born Indian baby, whose mother's home situation precluded her taking him home, contracted pneumonia when 3 weeks old and failed to respond to medical care. This child, too, was not robust physically at birth.

The third deceased Indian child had been abandoned by his mother when 10 months old. He continued to be a sickly undernourished child, was mentally retarded, and succumbed to infection when aged 3 years.

The fourth deceased Indian child, along with several other children of the family, had also been deserted by his parents when he was aged 4 years. He suffered many complex medical problems, including a condition which limited his ability to walk steadily and was as well mentally retarded. He fell at play and, while no serious hurt was immediately detected, died a few weeks later from the effects.

One of the four remaining deceased children was aged 14 years, and he had been in care during most of them. He had suffered brain damage at birth, with resulting retardation and extensive physical handicap, but he had known throughout his life the most devoted and kindly care possible from his foster-parents.

Another boy deceased was aged 19 years and had been a ward during nine of them. His foster-parents and later the staff of a private hospital did all possible to meet the daily demands of the terminal illness from which this boy had suffered throughout most of his life.

The seventh child deceased was a 16-year-old girl who had been admitted to care a year previously. Despite all medical care, this child did not survive needed heart surgery.

The eighth child deceased, a boy aged 16 years, had known nothing but unhappiness in his own home and had been committed to Brannen Lake School when 14 years old. His decision to isolate himself from others was evident by his lack of participation in the life at the School. Upon release he was committed to the Superintendent of Child Welfare under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act,* but it was too late to help him. Nine months later he was found dead under tragic and lonely circumstances.

Table VIII.—Age and Legal Status of Children in the Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare as at March 31st, 1960

	0–5 Months	6–11 Months	1–2 Years	3–5 Years	6–11 Years	12–13 Years	14–17 Years	18–21 Years	Total
P.C.A. wards	23	36	185	341	611	215	455	219	2,085
Non-wards	19	8	24	27	67	25	64	9	243
Before Court	17	6	17	21	29	4	12	1	107
Juvenile Delinquents Act	----	----	-----	-----	1	7	54	18	80
Wards and non-wards of Children's Aid Societies in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare	4	1	19	12	23	6	30	32	127
Wards of other Provinces	----	----	1	4	8	7	15	4	39
Immigrant wards under *Protection of Children Act*	----	----	-----	-----	-----	1	6	15	22
Totals	63	51	246	405	739	265	636	298	2,703

Two hundred and forty-eight of the total 487 children placed for adoption this year by the Division were placed with their adopting parents when less than 1 month old. This practice is reflected in the ages of children in care, as shown in Table VIII above, as is the emphasis being placed upon the need to finalize permanent planning for children at the earliest age possible.

There are eight more children under 6 months of age in care than there were at the end of the last fiscal year, but thirty-two less in the age-group 6–11 months. The continuing rather high number of children aged 1–2, 3–5, and 6–11 years, however, gives cause for concern. Many are children of mixed racial origin and predominantly native Indian. So rapidly are the numbers of these children in care increasing, and in particular within Regions V and VII, that some special plan of action is indicated within the Department and in collaboration with the Department of Indian Affairs and the three Children's Aid Societies.

Present placement resources for adoption and long-term foster-home care for children of Indian heritage are seriously inadequate, which subjects many of them to the damaging effects of frequent replacements throughout their growing years. Their racial origin is often a bar to adoption placement, but presenting an equally serious barrier is the family religion of many. Thus far the Department has striven to provide for each child an adopted family of the same faith as his own parents, but the reality situation to-day, in terms of available adoption homes of all faiths, precludes such planning for a large number of children.

TO-MORROW'S ADULTS

Among the 636 boys and girls aged 14 to 17 years and the 298 between 18 and 21 years there are many doing well at school or vocational training, and in the older group a large number are self-supporting. Helping boys and girls prepare

themselves for the rapidly changing world in which they are to be the adults is to-day a major challenge to parents everywhere. The youth growing up in the care of an agency needs special personal as well as educational help. His painful childhood experiences can give rise to great bitterness and hostility, or they can be a base on which to build compassionate understanding of his own and the troubles of others. It becomes essential that those responsible for the boy or girl without own parents be professionally competent and increasingly available to guide and advise him if he is to avoid the costly pitfalls of loneliness and a lack of self-worth.

The increase in foster-home rates this year was a welcomed policy change, and it has a positive effect upon foster-home finding, and in particular home-finding for older boys and girls and pre-school children.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT

There is but one of the original sixty-two children placed in foster homes from the Fairbridge Farm School in 1950 still in care. This boy is now aged 19 years, and in general maintains himself but on a marginal level.

As this child immigration scheme nears its end, research as to the results is indicated. The findings would be basis for decision should future similar projects be suggested and, in addition, would add much to our knowledge of the effects of separation of children from their parents.

CHILDREN PLACED FOR ADOPTION

Sixty-three children of mixed racial origin, or twenty-six more than ever before, were found adopting parents. They represented almost all the races. Forty were native or part-native Indian, thirteen part Chinese or Japanese, five part Negroid, two part East Indian, one Hawaiian, one Mexican, and one of French and North African heritage.

For the most part, the adopting parents selected for these sixty-three children were of the white race, but for the first time a part-East Indian child was placed with a family of identical racial and national background. A part-Chinese boy was placed with a full Chinese family who not only had a child of their own but two previously adopted children and a wish for more. Another Chinese couple, who had already adopted a part-Chinese little girl, were happy to add to their family her new-born cousin by blood when he, too, became available for adoption.

Sixty-three children represents a small percentage of the total children of mixed racial origin in foster-home care. However, even this number proves two points: that adoption placement of these children is acceptable, and that special Departmental planning to make possible concerted efforts to bring to the attention of communities throughout the Province the special needs of these children could be a highly successful undertaking.

Gains were made again this year in the adoption placement of older children and children with physical or emotional handicaps. As will be seen in Table IX, however, outstanding progress was made in the placement of new-born babies and infants under 6 months of age. One hundred and eighty-six were with their adopting parents before the age of 15 days, sixty-two before they were 1 month, and 135 before they were 6 months of age. In total, 383, or thirty-three more than last year, of the children placed were with their adopting parents before they had reached the age of 6 months.

Table IX.—Adoption Placements, April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960

Birth to 15 Days	15 Days to 1 Month	1–2 Months	3–5 Months	6–11 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years
25	12	13	12	1	7	----	2	2	----	1	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
78	22	18	13	12	2	1	3	2	1	4	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1
27	6	17	10	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	----
13	4	5	7	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
13	7	6	1	2	2	4	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
21	9	13	8	3	5	2	2	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
6	2	6	2	1	2	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
186	62	80	55	32	21	8	8	10	2	8	4	5	2	1		1	1	1

Male, 258; female, 229; total placements, 487.

The majority of the 487 children placed will be legally adopted within the statutory requirement of one year's residence with their adopting parents. Four, because of the special needs of their situation, however, were placed on an extended probationary period basis. This device is used in the main when a child must receive medical services, as rehabilitative surgery, beyond the financial means of an ordinary family income.

Forty-two children had been placed with their adopting parents first on a foster-home basis. Many of this group were brought to the Division's attention through the Adoption Registry. Complicated legal entanglements were resolved, possible alternative plans were explored, and only after Field and Division were satisfied that the individual child's best interests were to be served by the foster-parents becoming his adopting parents was the status of the placement changed. The Registry has served to initiate earlier permanent planning for a large number of children, as evident from the source of referral of children for adoption: 282 were referred to the Division by the Field, the Vancouver Children's Aid Society referred 178, the Catholic Children's Aid Society 26, and the Family and Children's Service, Victoria, 1 child.

Last year the five families involving twelve children who were placed in adoption homes as family groups were cause for note. This year twelve families involving twenty-seven children is the figure to be proudly reported.

In the conviction that a home is somewhere to be found for each child needing one, the Division this year negotiated with a number of public welfare departments elsewhere and successfully placed seven children outside of British Columbia. One child of mixed racial origin was placed in a home in Ontario. One child with special needs is happily located in Manitoba, another is in Alaska, and four are in homes in the Yukon.

The Superintendent is presently encouraging the Catholic Children's Aid Society to explore resources for some of their children in the State of Oregon, U.S.A. Citizenship is important, but it is second to a good stable family life. For a long time now neither the Department nor the Catholic Children's Aid Society has been able to place the many Roman Catholic children needing adopting parents, and if there are Roman Catholic families in Oregon wanting a child, it is right and humane that the two be brought together.

Of particular concern is the continuing shortage of homes for Roman Catholic children. The sixty-two children of this faith placed during the year is but a small percentage of the total Roman Catholic children in care needing adopting parents.

In addition to the 487 children placed for adoption by Child Welfare Division, the three Children's Aid Societies placed 395 children, an increase over last year of forty-six children placed for adoption throughout the Province.

Table X.—Number of Children Placed for Adoption by Children's Aid Societies and Child Welfare Division

Victoria Children's Aid Society	104
Catholic Children's Aid Society	54
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	237
	395
Child Welfare Department	487
Total	882

ADOPTION ORDERS GRANTED

One thousand three hundred and fifty-eight adoption orders were granted in the British Columbia Supreme Court during the year, an increase over the number granted last year of forty-eight. In addition, the Division participated in thirty-eight proceedings taken in jurisdictions elsewhere but involving children placed in British Columbia whose adopting parents subsequently moved from the Province.

Table XI again establishes the recognition given by prospective adopting parents to authorized child-placement agencies. Only 125 of the adoption orders granted involved a child placed through channels other than a Children's Aid Society or the Department.

Most adoption proceedings, involving as they do the child of the unwed mother who stays firm in her decision to relinquish her child, are reasonably straightforward. If all legal requirements have been met, the preparation of the Superintendent's report to the Court and the granting of the adoption order by the Court presents no particular problem. Yearly, however, the number of complex legal and social situations increases as the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the Children's Aid Societies seek to gain the security of adoption for more children whose parents have been found by Family and Juvenile Courts incapable of caring for them.

This year about 25 to 30 per cent of the 1,358 adoptions which proceeded to Court in British Columbia were contested by a parent who was withholding consent to adoption or could not be located to give consent or, as in a few instances, having given consent wished to revoke it. Under the *Adoption Act* the Superintendent must recommend for or against the adoption order, for or against the waiving of a parental or other consent, and for or against the revocation of a consent given. It is now a matter of record that the high Court of British Columbia has supported the Superintendent's recommendations in each instance this year. Several vitally important Court decisions with respect to parental rights and the rights and interests of a child were made. These, by reference in the future, will add in a major way to the impact child welfare knowledge and practice has had and will continue to have upon the application and interpretation of the law as it pertains to adoption of children.

Table XI.—Legally Completed Adoptions throughout the Province, According to the Type of Placement, during the Fiscal Year

	Completions				Withdrawn
	Agency	Relative	Private	Total	
Region I	61	42	10	113	10
Region II	164	91	24	279	35
Region III	53	31	4	88	16
Region IV	62	15	4	81	15
Region V	35	29	12	76	8
Region VI	78	47	29	154	26
Region VII	20	23	1	44	8
Totals	473	278	84	835	118
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	222	73	30	325	35
Catholic Children's Aid Society	60	15	5	80	8
Victoria Children's Aid Society	69	43	6	118	14
Totals	351	131	41	523	57
Grand total completed	824	409	125	1,358	175
Completed outside of Province	12	.....	7	19	1
Grand totals	836	409	132	1,377	176

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

There continues to be about seven to ten requests each month from the Supreme Court for reports from the Superintendent in custody-of-children disputes. A total of eighty-four was handled during the year, and twenty-five remain incomplete as at March 31st, 1960. The Court has repeatedly stressed the value of these reports. However, there continues to be some question as to their status and right to confidentiality before the Court, and in view of this, further legal interpretation and clarification is being sought.

There was considerable activity in cases processed by the Division and Field and (or) a Children's Aid Society pertaining to immigration of children, legitimation and repatriation of children. A sharp increase also occurred in the cases termed " sundry." These are referrals received from other agencies, Provinces, or countries, and they frequently involve complex and time-consuming family problems. As seen in Table XII, below, including Supreme Court custody reports, a total of 603 new referrals in these five categories was received during the year, or eighty-two more than last year.

Table XII.—Services Related to Child Protection

	New		Totals		Incomplete	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	Mar. 31, 1959	Mar. 31, 1960
Custody	69	59	88	84	25	25
Repatriation	83	88	96	97	9	7
Immigration	65	86	145	107	21	30
Legitimation	10	11	12	14	3	4
Sundry	294	359	399	425	66	134
Totals	521	603	740	727	124	200

ADMINISTRATION OF CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS ACT

A total of $76,401.73 was paid to the Superintendent of Child Welfare on orders, agreements, or settlements made under the *Children of Unmarried Parents*

Act. The increase of $377.16 over last year is slight, and collections for the year reflect the unemployment situation which has prevailed throughout the Province.

The Director of Vital Statistics reports a slight decrease again this year of registered births of children born out of wedlock. There were, however, twenty-three unwed mothers under the age of 15 years reported in the non-Indian population, which is an increase of six over last year.

As in the past, it can be said that in by far the majority of instances the tragedy of these twenty-three young girls, who are but children themselves, is the result of a lack of parental understanding, guidance, and protection. A number of adult men involved were found guilty of criminal offences.

When such very young daughters of a family become mothers out of marriage, it usually indicates that other social ills are to be found in their home life. Early identification and treatment of families with social, medical, or economic problems therefore is of extreme importance if further deterioration in the family's stability is to be averted. Concerted planning on the part of all community agencies and organizations and a joint aggressively " reaching-out " programme to help such families is proving effective in many places and commends itself to the Department for consideration.

One thousand four hundred and nineteen unmarried mothers were provided services for themselves and children during the year by the three Children's Aid Societies, and the Department of Social Welfare reports that approximately 600 were known to district offices throughout the Province.

Table XIII.—Children Born Out of Wedlock

Year	Totals		Under 15		15–19		20–24		25–29		30–39		40 and Over		Total
	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	Indian	Non-Indian	
1957/58	535	1,975	3	16	134	584	174	553	125	376	88	400	11	46	2,510
1958/59	442	2,042	4	17	111	608	144	586	96	371	72	405	15	55	2,484
1959/60	460	2,012	4	23	129	610	147	581	83	337	87	404	10	57	2,472

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

As will be seen from Table XIII, almost as much money was disbursed from this account as was received from the Family Allowances Branch during the year. Workers, foster-parents, and children seem increasingly aware of the usefulness of these allowances, and the expenditures made show thought and imagination.

Policies with the Family Allowances Branch have remained relatively unchanged since the inception of the plan, and have proved effective and at all times in the interests of children.

A total of $69,275.97 was received from the Family Allowances Branch this year on behalf of 1,811 children in care. Disbursements were as follows:—

Table XIII.—Family Allowances Disbursements

Balance on hand as at January 1st, 1959		$60,606.61
Receipts for the period January 1st, 1959, to December 31st, 1959		69,275.97
Expenditures for the above period		63,360.27
Disbursements—		
Foster-parents	$34,102.00	
Adopting parents	4,478.13	
Natural parents	6,138.35	
Transferred to Children's Aid Societies	2,777.68	
Refunds to Family Allowances Branch	254.00	
Recreational equipment, etc.	9,570.80	
Paid to children on discharge	2,880.32	
Educational	569.99	
Gifts	29.85	
Special clothing	357.68	
Other Provinces	751.59	
Miscellaneous	1,449.88	
	$63,360.27	
Balance on hand as at December 31st, 1959		$66,522.31

Number of children involved in the accumulated balance, 1,811.

QUEEN ELIZABETH TRUST FUND

This fund, amounting to $12,140, was established in July, 1959, by the Government to commemorate the visit of the Queen to British Columbia. It is to be used for special purchases on behalf of individual children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. Already pairs of blankets have been sent to seven newly married wards, and one boy with interest in orchestra work has been able to rent snare drums through the Fund. The Queen Elizabeth Trust Fund will be increasingly used and will prove a valuable resource for boys and girls whose gifts, talents, and interests are to be expressed in ways ordinary and extraordinary.

Divisional staff participated in a number of interagency and interdepartmental activities through the year. The Deputy is a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs, as well as the Director of Social Welfare's Committee on Delinquency. Both Committees have far-reaching goals in mind and warrant the time, in and out of regular work-hours, spent in preparation. The Supervisor of the Adoption Placement Section acted as Chairman of the Registration Committee for the Child Welfare League of America, which had a most successful first conference in British Columbia at Vancouver this year. The Association of Children's Aid Societies, of which the Superintendent, as a Children's Aid Society, is a member, was able to meet but twice this year. This group, which, as yet, is an informal association, is proving to be a valuable means of communication between the societies, and between them and the Department. The Institutional Care of Children Committee, formed under the *Welfare Institutions Licensing Act* and chaired by the Superintendent, could become an important means of increasing placement resources for children. It met eleven times up to December, 1959, but unfortunately since that time, because of other exigencies, no meeting has been possible. The Superintendent has the honour of serving voluntarily on the British

Columbia Committee of the First Canadian Conference on Children, which is to be held in October, 1960.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report, my heart-felt thanks go to the Divisional clerical and social-work staff. Each has participated to the fullest extent in the many administrative changes made this year as a result of the Division's shifting function under decentralization. Each has carried out his or her duties, with the children to be served receiving first consideration. My appreciation of district office staffs' efforts on behalf of child welfare services throughout the Province is no less. Thanks are extended also to the three Children's Aid Societies and other voluntary and public departments for their invaluable help and support throughout the year.

Foster-parents have earned special recognition these past twelve months. They have coped with many trying and emergent situations, and are indeed the folk who by their acts of love to children " make joy bells ring in Heaven."

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE, BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES, DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES, AND SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

E. W. BERRY, CHAIRMAN

GENERAL

The Old-age Assistance Board is a division of the Department of Social Welfare. The Board consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. These same three members also comprise the Blind Persons' Allowances Board and the Disabled Persons' Allowances Board. The Boards are charged with the administration of the respective Federal and Provincial Acts and regulations, including the consideration of applications and the payment of assistance. The Boards also consider applications for supplementary assistance and health services, and grant these additional Provincial benefits where applicable.

In general, the volume of work done by the Division was greater than in previous years, due partly to the various adjustments necessary as a result of a greater number of recipients on the payroll, and partly to the additional preparatory work entailed in the latter months of the year in reviewing and adjusting the total case load for the 20-per-cent increase in supplementary assistance, which was to be effective at the beginning of the following year. Although the actual number of new applications received and the number of applications granted were both down, many more persons applied for reconsideration of their former applications which were previously refused because of excess income. The over-all case load increased, therefore, as a result of these older persons becoming eligible who formerly could not qualify because of earnings. Part-time jobs appeared to be less plentiful than in previous years.

No major changes in legislation took place in the three Federal-Provincial programmes or in the Provincial supplementary assistance programme.

The amounts expended during the year in the Federal-Provincial programmes have levelled off after the sharp increases of the previous year that reflected previous changes in legislation.

SOCIAL ASPECTS

The Board has its own " intake " section. Persons in the Vancouver area not in receipt of Social Allowance may apply for assistance direct to the Board office.

Many problems of the aged are encountered, and of them the following appear to be the most urgent:—

(1) Housing to accommodate the unmarried, particularly those who have no family ties. The help given by way of the assistance or allowance, and health benefits, seems to be adequate in most instances if the recipient is satisfactorily housed.

(2) Adequate accommodation for the chronically ill who have limited financial resources. The financial burden of such care is, in most cases, prohibitive and beyond the resources of the individual or his family.

(3) Organized " trained volunteer " visits for our aged in order to assist them at frequent intervals with their budgeting and daily problems.

GRAPHIC PRESENTATIONS COVERING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1952, TO MARCH 31ST, 1960

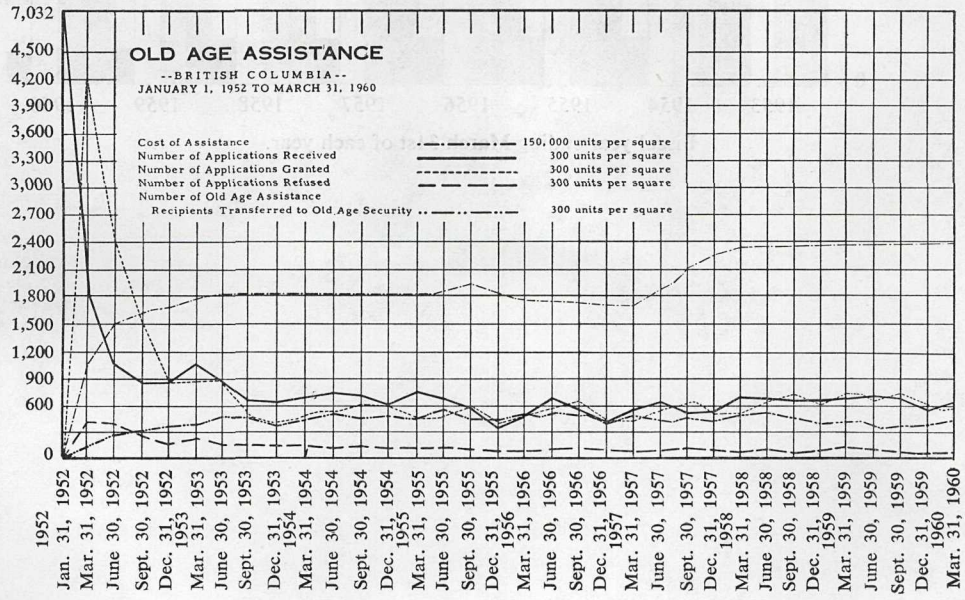
Three graphic presentations on the following pages cover the various aspects of the administration in this Province of the *Old-age Assistance Act* since January

1st, 1952, and *Disabled Persons Act* since April 1st, 1955, when these Acts became effective.

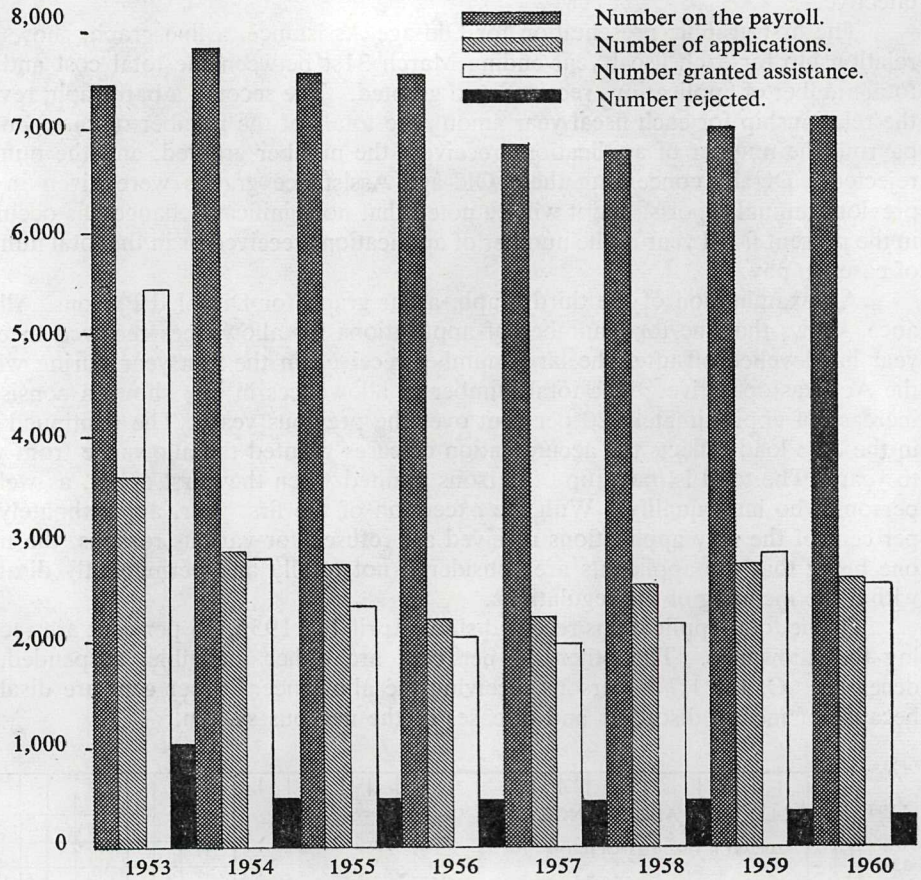
The first graphic presentation for Old-age Assistance, a line graph, shows the relationship for each fiscal year ending March 31st between the total cost and the total number of applications received and granted. The second, a bar graph, reveals the relationship for each fiscal year among the totals of the number of cases on the payroll, the number of applications received, the number granted, and the number rejected. Details concerning these Old-age Assistance graphs were given in the previous annual reports, and it will be noted that no significant change has occurred in the present fiscal year in the number of applications received or in the total number of cases in pay.

An examination of the third graph, a bar graph for Disabled Persons' Allowance, shows that the total number of applications for allowances received in each year has levelled off after the large number received in the first year during which the Act was operative. The total number of allowances in pay shows a consistent increase of approximately 20 per cent over the previous year. The continued rise in the case load reflects the accumulation of cases granted the allowance from year to year. The total is made up of persons granted when they first apply, as well as persons who later qualify. With the exception of the first year, approximately 37 per cent of the new applications received are refused for various reasons, the main one being that the applicants are considered not totally and permanently disabled within the meaning of the regulations.

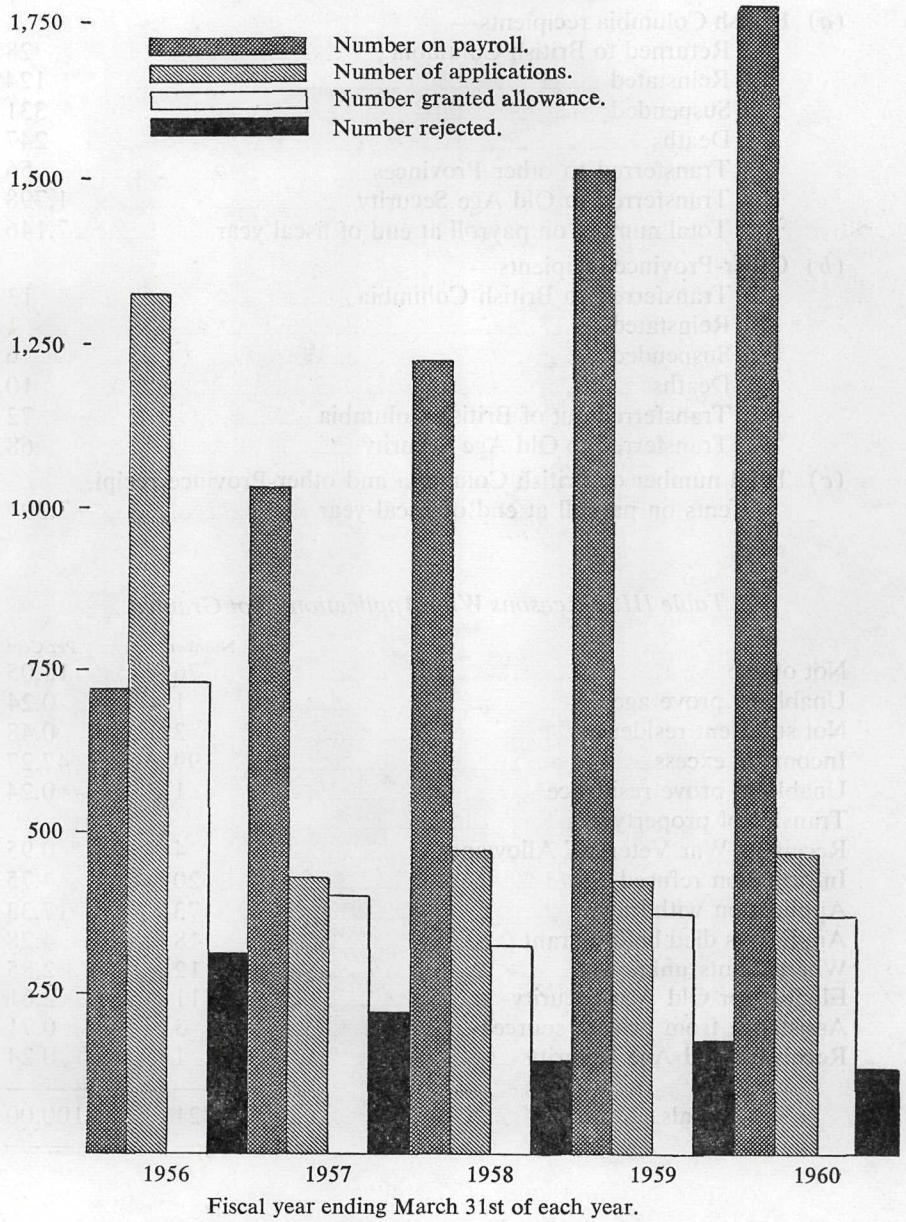
Of the total applications received since April 1st, 1955, 56 per cent are receiving the allowance. The other 44 per cent are either ineligible, suspended, or deceased. Of the 1,778 persons receiving the allowance, 65 per cent are disabled because of mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system.



OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE



DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCE



Fiscal year ending March 31st of each year.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1960

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	2,554
Applications granted	2,405[1]
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, etc.)	421

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—	
Returned to British Columbia	28
Reinstated	124
Suspended	331
Deaths	247
Transferred to other Provinces	56
Transferred to Old Age Security	1,798
Total number on payroll at end of fiscal year	7,146
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—	
Transferred to British Columbia	13
Reinstated	1
Suspended	6
Deaths	10
Transferred out of British Columbia	72
Transferred to Old Age Security	68
(*c*) Total number of British Columbia and other-Province recipients on payroll at end of fiscal year	7,391

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not of age	76	18.05
Unable to prove age	1	0.24
Not sufficient residence	2	0.48
Income in excess	199	47.27
Unable to prove residence	1	0.24
Transfer of property	----	----
Receiving War Veterans' Allowance	4	0.95
Information refused	20	4.75
Application withdrawn	73	17.33
Applicants died before grant	18	4.28
Whereabouts unknown	12	2.85
Eligible for Old Age Security	11	2.61
Assistance from private sources	3	0.71
Receiving Old Age Security	1	0.24
Totals	421	100.00

Table IV.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	1,085	45.11
Female	1,320	54.89
Totals	2,405	100.00

Table V.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	1,055	43.87
Single	333	13.85
Widows	487	20.25
Widowers	130	5.40
Separated	346	14.39
Divorced	54	2.24
Totals	2,405	100.00

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	250	10.40
Other parts of Canada	506	21.04
British Isles	572	23.78
Other parts of British Commonwealth	10	0.42
United States of America	249	10.35
Other foreign countries	818	34.01
Totals	2,405	100.00

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of Assistance

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	1,309	54.43
Age 66	335	13.93
Age 67	289	12.02
Age 68	257	10.68
Age 69	215	8.94
Totals	2,405	100.00

Table VIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	22	8.91
Age 66	39	15.79
Age 67	52	21.05
Age 68	59	23.89
Age 69	75	30.36
Totals	247	100.00

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	765	31.81
Living with spouse	923	38.38
Living with spouse and children	129	5.36
Living with children	292	12.14
Living with other relatives	106	4.41
Living with others	105	4.37
Living in public institutions	60	2.49
Living in private institutions	25	1.04
Totals	2,405	100.00

Table X.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In own home	1,045	43.45
In rented house	322	13.39
In children's home	301	12.52
In home of other relatives	87	3.62
Boarding	27	1.12
In boarding home	5	0.21
In housekeeping room	295	12.27
In single room (eating out)	64	2.66
In rented suite	174	7.23
In institutions	85	3.53
Totals	2,405	100.00

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding real property of value—

	Number	Per Cent
$0	1,277	53.10
$1 to $250	70	2.91
$251 to $500	61	2.53
$501 to $750	74	3.08
$751 to $1,000	103	4.28
$1,001 to $1,500	231	9.60
$1,501 to $2,000	252	10.49
$2,001 and up	337	14.01
Totals	2,405	100.00

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Recipients—Continued

(*b*) Holding personal property of value—	Number	Per Cent
$0	1,056	43.91
$1 to $250	635	26.40
$251 to $500	177	7.36
$501 to $750	142	5.90
$751 to $1,000	115	4.78
$1,001 to $1,500	134	5.57
$1,501 to $2,000	67	2.79
$2,001 and up	79	3.29
Totals	2,405	100.00

Table XII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31st, 1960, Whose Assistance Is Paid by British Columbia

	Granted by British Columbia	Granted by Other Provinces
Alberta	22	6
Saskatchewan	7	5
Manitoba	8	3
Ontario	7	13
Quebec	1	3
New Brunswick	1	----
Nova Scotia	2	1
Yukon Territory	1	----
Totals	48	30

Table XIII.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Assistance Received (Basic Assistance $55)

Amount of Assistance	Per Cent
$55	80.93
$50 to $54.99	4.70
$45 to $49.99	3.21
$40 to $44.99	2.27
$35 to $39.99	1.87
$30 to $34.99	1.85
$25 to $29.99	1.35
$20 to $24.99	1.25
Less than $19.99	2.57
Total	100.00

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	60
Applications granted	53[1]
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	22[2]

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.
[2] Number still pending not included.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*)	British Columbia recipients—		
	Suspended	20	
	Reinstated	10	
	Transferred to other Provinces	5	
	Returned to British Columbia	2	
	Transferred to Old Age Security	22	
	Deaths	11	
(*b*)	Other-Province recipients—		
	Transferred to British Columbia	5	
	Reinstated	3	
	Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended	5	
	Deaths	1	
(*c*)	Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
	British Columbia	516	
	Other Province	25	
			541

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not blind within the meaning of the Act	9	40.92
Income in excess	5	22.73
Applications withdrawn	5	22.73
Died before grant	1	4.54
Information refused	1	4.54
Whereabouts unknown	1	4.54
Totals	22	100.00

Table IV.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	31	54.49
Female	22	45.51
Totals	53	100.00

Table V.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	18	33.96
Single	20	37.74
Widows	9	16.98
Separated	4	7.55
Divorced	2	3.77
Totals	53	100.00

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	20	37.74
Other parts of Canada	17	32.08
British Isles	6	11.32
United States of America	5	9.43
Other foreign countries	5	9.43
Totals	53	100.00

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 21	4	7.55
Ages 22 to 30	4	7.55
Ages 31 to 40	6	11.32
Ages 41 to 50	11	20.75
Ages 51 to 60	13	34.53
Ages 61 to 69	15	28.30
Totals	53	100.00

Table VIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 21 to 30	---	---
Ages 31 to 40	1	9.09
Ages 41 to 50	1	9.09
Ages 51 to 60	2	18.18
Ages 61 to 69	7	63.64
Totals	11	100.00

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living with parents	5	9.43
Living alone	13	24.53
Living with spouse	11	20.76
Living with spouse and children	7	13.21
Living with children	9	16.98
Living with other relatives	2	3.77
Living with others	2	3.77
Living in public institutions	1	1.89
Living in private institutions	3	5.66
Totals	53	100.00

Table X.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In parents' home	6	11.32
In own home	17	32.08
In rented house	7	13.21
In rented suite	6	11.32
In children's home	2	3.77
In home of other relatives	2	3.77
In housekeeping room	7	13.21
In institutions	4	7.55
In single room (eating out)	2	3.77
Totals	53	100.00

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding real property of value—	Number	Per Cent
$0	35	66.04
$1 to $250	4	7.55
$251 to $500	2	3.77
$501 to $750	1	1.89
$751 to $1,000	1	1.89
$1,001 to $1,500	2	3.77
$1,501 to $2,000	2	3.77
$2,001 and up	6	11.32
Totals	53	100.00

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Recipients—Continued

(*b*) Holding personal property of value—	Number	Per Cent
$0	28	52.83
$1 to $250	12	22.65
$251 to $500	3	5.66
$501 to $750	2	3.77
$751 to $1,000	2	3.77
$1,001 to $1,500	3	5.66
$1,501 to $2,000	---	---
$2,001 and up	3	5.66
Totals	53	100.00

Table XII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31st, 1960, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

	Granted by British Columbia	Granted by Other Provinces
Alberta	3	---
Saskatchewan	---	1
Manitoba	1	---
Ontario	2	---
New Brunswick	1	---
Totals	7	1

Table XIII.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Allowances Received (Basic Allowance, $55)

	Per Cent
$55	92.14
$50 to $54.99	2.02
$45 to $49.99	1.41
$40 to $44.99	0.40
$35 to $39.99	1.01
$30 to $34.99	0.61
$25 to $29.99	---
$20 to $24.99	0.40
$19.99 and less	2.01
Total	100.00

Disabled Persons' Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	469
Applications granted	358[1]
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	139

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*)	British Columbia recipients—		
	Suspended		84
	Reinstated		37
	Transferred to other Provinces		9
	Returned to British Columbia		2
	Transferred to Old Age Security		----
	Deaths		44
(*b*)	Other-Province recipients—		
	Transferred to British Columbia		11
	Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended		10
	Reinstated		15
	Deaths		----
(*c*)	Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
	British Columbia	1,815	
	Other Province	51	
			1,866

Table III.—Reason Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not 18 years of age	1	0.72
Too much income	11	7.91
Refused information	4	2.88
Whereabouts unknown	2	1.44
Unable to meet medical test	98	70.50
Mental hospital	3	2.16
Hospital	1	0.72
Nursing home	4	2.88
Application withdrawn	6	4.32
Died before grant	9	6.47
Totals	139	100.00

Table IV.—Primary Causes of Disability on Accepted Cases

	Number	Per Cent
Infective and parasitic diseases	11	3.16
Neoplasms	4	1.14
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	12	3.45
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	0.28
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	125	35.91
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	103	29.60
Diseases of the circulatory system	35	10.06
Diseases of the respiratory system	7	2.02
Diseases of the digestive system	3	0.87
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2	0.58
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	----	----
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	33	9.49
Congenital malformations	6	1.72
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	----	----
Accidents, poisoning, and violence (nature of injury)	6	1.72
Totals	348	100.00

Table V.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	201	56.15
Female	157	43.85
Totals	358	100.00

Table VI.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	72	20.11
Single	235	65.63
Widow	14	3.91
Widower	3	0.83
Separated	19	5.31
Divorced	15	4.21
Totals	358	100.00

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	141	39.38
Other parts of Canada	135	37.71
British Isles	33	9.22
Other parts of British Empire	2	0.56
United States of America	12	3.35
Other foreign countries	35	9.78
Totals	358	100.00

Table VIII.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	56	15.64
Ages 20 to 24	29	8.10
Ages 25 to 29	33	9.22
Ages 30 to 34	18	5.03
Ages 35 to 39	27	7.54
Ages 40 to 44	35	9.78
Ages 45 to 49	30	8.38
Ages 50 to 54	34	9.50
Ages 55 to 59	55	15.36
Ages 60 to 64	40	11.17
Ages 65 to 69	1	0.28
Ages over 70	-----	-----
Totals	358	100.00

Table IX.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	-----	-----
Ages 20 to 24	1	2.27
Ages 25 to 29	3	6.83
Ages 30 to 34	1	2.27
Ages 35 to 39	2	4.54
Ages 40 to 44	4	9.09
Ages 45 to 49	2	4.54
Ages 50 to 54	2	4.54
Ages 55 to 59	14	31.82
Ages 60 to 64	10	22.73
Ages 65 to 69	5	11.37
Ages over 70	-----	-----
Totals	44	100.00

Table X.—With Whom Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living with parents	167	46.65
Living alone	42	11.73
Living with spouse	56	15.64
Living with spouse and children	15	4.19
Living with children	12	3.35
Living with other relatives	42	11.73
Living with others	18	5.03
Living in private institutions	6	1.68
Totals	358	100.00

Table XI.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In parents' home	168	46.92
In own house	59	16.48
In rented house	21	5.86
In rented suite	29	8.10
In children's home	8	2.23
In home of other relatives	36	10.06
In housekeeping room	19	5.31
In boarding home	6	1.68
In institutions	6	1.68
In single room (eating out)	6	1.68
Totals	358	100.00

Table XII.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding real property of value—	Number	Per Cent
$0	294	82.12
$1 to $250	6	1.68
$251 to $500	4	1.12
$501 to $750	1	0.28
$751 to $1,000	5	1.40
$1,001 to $1,500	10	2.79
$1,501 to $2,000	9	2.51
$2,001 and up	29	8.10
Totals	358	100.00

Table XII.—Economic Status of New Recipients—Continued

(*b*) Holding personal property of value—	Number	Per Cent
$0	254	70.95
$1 to $250	58	16.20
$251 to $500	11	3.07
$501 to $750	12	3.35
$751 to $1,000	8	2.23
$1,001 to $1,500	7	1.96
$1,501 to $2,000	3	0.84
$2,001 and up	5	1.40
Totals	358	100.00

Table XIII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31st, 1960, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

	Granted by British Columbia	Granted by Other Provinces
Alberta	5	1
Saskatchewan	2	6
Manitoba	1	----
Ontario	2	5
Quebec	1	----
New Brunswick	----	1
Totals	11	13

Table XIV.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Allowance Received (Basic Allowance, $55)

	Per Cent
$55	92.41
$50 to $54.99	2.59
$45 to $49.99	1.40
$40 to $44.99	1.07
$35 to $39.99	0.79
$30 to $34.99	0.56
$25 to $29.99	0.39
$20 to $24.99	0.34
$19.99 and less	0.45
Total	100.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE ACT, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1960

	Assistance	Supplementary Assistance	Total
Total amount paid recipients in British Columbia	$4,740,802.49	$1,370,697.11	$6,111,499.60
Less amount of refunds from recipients—			
Overpayments	$17,863.55	$3,161.84	$21,025.39
Miscellaneous	715.00	230.00	945.00
Total refunds	$18,578.55	$3,391.84	$21,970.39
Net amount paid to recipients in British Columbia	$4,722,223.94	$1,367,305.27	$6,089,529.21
Add amount paid other Provinces on account of recipients for whom British Columbia is responsible	30,798.47	4,432.21	35,230.68
Less amount received by British Columbia on account of recipients for whom other Provinces are responsible	73,597.15	9,940.69	83,537.84
Less amount refunded by the Federal Government	2,368,932.02		2,368,932.02
Total amount paid by British Columbia	$2,310,493.24	$1,361,796.79	$3,672,290.03

THE BLIND PERSONS ACT, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1960

	Allowances	Supplementary Assistance	Total
Total amount paid recipients in British Columbia	$351,540.91	$117,605.56	$469,146.47
Less amount of refunds from recipients—			
Overpayments	$614.35	$226.45	$840.80
Miscellaneous	55.00	20.00	75.00
Total refunds	$669.35	$246.45	$915.80
Net amount paid to recipients in British Columbia	$350,871.56	$117,359.11	$468,230.67
Add amount paid other Provinces on account of recipients for whom British Columbia is responsible	1,056.17	440.00	1,496.17
Less amount received by British Columbia on account of recipients for whom other Provinces are responsible	5,887.54	2,673.50	8,561.04
Less amount refunded by the Federal Government	263,162.18	.....	263,162.18
Total amount paid by British Columbia	$82,878.01	$115,125.61	$198,003.62

THE DISABLED PERSONS ACT, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1960

	Allowances	Supplementary Assistance	Total
Total amount paid recipients in British Columbia	$1,150,268.82	$406,629.87	$1,556,898.69
Less amount of refunds from recipients—			
Overpayments	$843.59	$110.00	$953.59
Miscellaneous	52.93	40.00	92.93
Total refunds	$896.52	$150.00	$1,046.52
Net amount paid to recipients in British Columbia	$1,149,372.30	$406,479.87	$1,555,852.17
Add amount paid other Provinces on account of recipients for whom British Columbia is responsible	7,184.78	1,060.00	8,244.78
Less amount received by British Columbia on account of recipients for whom other Provinces are responsible	25,250.32	.....	25,250.32
Less amount refunded by the Federal Government	574,686.13	.....	574,686.13
Total amount paid by British Columbia	$556,620.63	$407,539.87	$964,160.50

Old Age Security Recipients, Supplementary Assistance, Year Ended March 31st, 1960

Total amount paid recipients in British Columbia	$5,948,464.65
Less amount of refunds from recipients—	
Overpayments	$18,599.93
Miscellaneous	846.60
Total refunds	$19,446.53
Net amount paid to recipients in British Columbia	$5,929,018.12
Add amount paid other Provinces on account of recipients for whom British Columbia is responsible	46,548.77
Less amount received by British Columbia on account of recipients for whom other Provinces are responsible	163,974.49
Total paid by British Columbia	$5,811,592.40

The Old-age Pension Act, Year Ended March 31st, 1960

	Pensions	Supplementary Assistance	Total
Amount of refunds received from pensioners' estates	$2,076.01	.....	$2,076.01
Less amount refunded to the Federal Government	1,456.35	.....	1,456.35
Total net refunds received by British Columbia	$619.66	.....	$619.66

Administration Expense

Salaries and special services	$212,593.70
Office expense	52,974.82
Travelling expense	552.66
Incidentals and contingencies	806.00
Furniture and equipment	543.70
Medical examinations	201.93
Total	$267,672.81

Summary

Administration and Assistance

Administration	$267,672.81
Old-age Assistance Act	2,310,493.24
Blind Persons' Allowances Act	82,878.01
Disabled Persons' Allowances Act	581,870.95
Old-age Pension Act (Credit)	*619.66*
As per Public Accounts	$3,242,295.35

SUMMARY—*Continued*

Supplementary Assistance

Old-age Assistance Act	$1,361,796.79
Blind Persons' Allowances Act	115,125.61
Disabled Persons' Allowances Act	382,289.55
Universal Old Age Security	5,811,592.40
As per Public Accounts	$7,670,804.35

SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE AND HEALTH SERVICES TO THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED

New Applications

Number received	1,810
Number granted supplementary assistance and health services	1,159
Number granted supplementary assistance only	8
Number granted health services only	102
Number who died before application was granted	23
Number of applications withdrawn	68
Number of applicants ineligible	236
Number of applications pending	214
Total	1,810

General Information

Former old-age pensioners still receiving supplementary assistance on March 31st, 1960	8,716
Old-age Assistance recipients transferred to Old Age Security receiving supplementary assistance on March 31st, 1960	10,171
New Old Age Security pensioners receiving supplementary assistance on March 31st, 1960	7,343
Blind persons in receipt of Old Age Security receiving supplementary assistance on March 31st, 1960	202
Disability pensioners over 70 receiving supplementary assistance on March 31st, 1960	2
Other-Province cases	1,172
Total number in receipt of B.C. Supplementary Social Allowance as at March 31st, 1960	35,493

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The following are the members of the Old-age Assistance Board of the Province of British Columbia:—

Chairman: Mr. E. W. Berry.

Members: Mr. J. A. Sadler, Director of Social Welfare; Mr. H. E. Blanchard, Administrator, Region II, Department of Social Welfare.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report the Board wishes to express its sincere appreciation for the loyal and efficient work of the office and field staffs throughout the year, and for the continued co-operation of other departments of Government and many outside agencies.

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

G. WAKEFIELD, M.D., DIRECTOR

The attached tables will readily indicate a further increase in the costs of providing health services to those persons in receipt of social assistance. One might ask if such data also show the benefits these persons have received from such services.

Perhaps we cannot keep records of each service as it pertains to each of the literally thousands of our clients. However, I am certain that all those in the Provincial and municipal welfare offices have, at the very least, an inkling of what benefits, both medical and social, have accrued to the individuals concerned. We have a responsibility to control expenditures in so far as limiting them to the providing of necessary services, but this is the difficult core of the problem. Certainly, every prepaid health plan, whether it be public or private in nature, faces this problem, and as yet none has found a mutually acceptable solution. One can only hope for a greater acceptance by all concerned of their responsibilities as citizens to consider the essential need of a service. It is so easy to make the extra the usual if one does not have to pay for the service directly.

I do think that, in line with acceptance of responsibility, we should be giving further thought to the question of client participation in the cost as well as the receiving of the service. We do have a certain number of persons in receipt of public assistance who are more or less completely and permanently dependent individuals. Despite them, is it not consistent with good social casework practice to have the client accept some financial responsibility in all matters including health as well as those pertaining to food, lodging, and clothing? This presents certain problems regarding current eligibility regulations, but I do believe our staff in general would accept such a challenge.

Before commenting further on some of the tables, I should like to once again express appreciation to the many professional associations, hospitals, and other institutions who have so ably provided their services to our clients. Despite certain areas of differences of opinion and at times almost frank disagreement, we always find them ready to assist us in helping those who are unable to help themselves. I sincerely hope that this fact will never be forgotten when problems arise.

Table I.—Gross Costs for Fiscal Years 1955/56 to 1959/60

Year	Medical	Drugs[1]	Dental	Optical	Transportation	Other	Total
1955/56	$1,523,658.40	$893,356.88	$119,512.74	$48,341.91	$22,504.83	$12,733.72	$2,620,108.48
1956/57	1,486,400.99	961,405.50	129,267.56	50,565.61	23,359.27	14,421.86	2,665,420.79
1957/58	1,503,964.91	1,106,153.01	148,223.72	55,440.66	25,763.04	16,983.77	2,856,529.11
1958/59	1,587,997.03	1,281,107.27	168,051.06	57,050.37	41,329.60	21,374.78	3,156,910.11
1959/60	1,766,536.60	1,492,138.17	279,550.08	79,632.04	57,297.87	22,451.43	3,697,606.19

[1] Not included in these figures is the cost of drugs purchased by the dispensary for welfare institutions.

There was a definite increase (some 8.5 per cent) in the total average monthly coverage, and this was mainly attributable to the increase in the Social Allowance case load. In December of 1958 the unemployed employables were included in those receiving Social Allowance who were given medical coverage after the three-month waiting period. By the next fiscal year this group was increasing even more,

as its numbers vary directly with current economic conditions in the Province. There were increases in most of the other categories of assistance, and, of course, all such increases automatically affect the costs of the Medical Services Division.

Table II.—Payments to British Columbia Doctors (Gross Costs)

Fiscal Year	Medical Agreement	Immigrant	Other	Total
1955/56	$1,518,274.51	$701.89	$4,682.00	$1,523,658.40
1956/57	1,479,661.21	1,836.78	4,903.00	1,486,400.99
1957/58	1,492,741.27	6,951.51	4,272.13	1,503,964.91
1958/59	1,580,815.44	1,330.62	5,850.97	1,587,997.03
1959/60	1,759,646.67	565.00	6,324.93	1,766,536.60

An increase in all items is shown, with an over-all one of some 17 per cent. The various types of services will be commented on individually.

Table III.—Categorical Breakdown of Medical Coverage with Average Numbers of Recipients

Fiscal Year	Social Allowance[1]	Child Welfare Division	Old Age Security Bonus and Blind	Old-age Assistance	Disabled Persons' Allowance	Total Average Monthly Coverage
1955/56	$19,273	$3,208	$36,731	$8,448	$453	$68,113
1956/57	18,165	3,303	36,240	7,739	974	66,421
1957/58	18,363	3,546	36,440	7,195	1,221	66,765
1958/59	19,914	3,814	36,191	7,150	1,516	68,585
1959/60	25,362	3,998	35,860	7,410	1,785	74,415

[1] Until August 31st, 1958, there was a Mothers' Allowance case load, but effective September 1st, 1958, these cases became Social Allowance cases. So that figures from 1958/59 will be comparable with previous years, Mothers' Allowance and Social Allowance recipients have been combined in this statement under the heading "Social Allowance."

These tables are related, and it is to be noted there was no significant change in the relative percentage received of the assessed accounts despite a greater number of accounts received from relatively the same number of doctors. The total number of accounts was slightly higher than for the preceding year (11.3 per cent) than was the corresponding increase (8.5 per cent) in total average monthly coverage (*see* Table I).

The *per capita* fee to S.A.M.S. was unchanged in the past fiscal year, although the Medical Association was advised that it would be increased from $22.50 to $24 as of April 1st, 1960.

The accounts paid for services to immigrants have dropped with the decrease in immigration, but there has been a definite increase in other doctors' accounts. This latter group includes payments for initial medical reports of persons in receipt of social assistance who apply for the Disabled Persons' Allowance and also for the use of Medical Examination Report Form M.S.D. 11.

Table IV.—Drug Costs

Fiscal Year	Number of Prescriptions			Costs of Medicines		
	Provincial Pharmacy	Drug-stores	Total	Provincial Pharmacy[1]	Drug-stores	Total
1955/56	15,931	393,367	409,298	$70,353.98	$823,002.90	$893,356.88
1956/57	19,572	398,355	417,927	88,259.99	873,145.51	961,405.50
1957/58	23,487	458,002	481,489	113,841.90	992,311.11	1,106,153.01
1958/59	30,140	534,352	564,492	137,255.34	1,143,851.93	1,281,107.27
1959/60	41,585	.....	.....	184,437.87	1,307,700.30	1,492,138.17

[1] Not included in these figures is the cost of drugs purchased by the dispensary for welfare institutions.

The number of prescriptions filled by local drug-stores was not available at this time. However, comparing the relative increases in prescriptions and costs of same for the Provincial pharmacy, 37.9 and 34.3 per cent respectively, with the increase in costs for drug-stores, 14.3 per cent, one would expect a concomitant lesser increase for the latter's total prescriptions. Another factor in the total drug cost increase was a 5-per-cent rise in drug list prices as of July 1st, 1959.

The marked increase in prescriptions filled by our pharmacy is most likely a reflection of current policy on having all special requests supplied through this outlet. The staff there has worked under considerable pressure, but with the addition of a clerk-typist some of the load has been eased. The separation of that part of the Division from the main office continues to create difficulties.

Further to the problem of revisions in drug policy, little progress was made during the first half of the year despite high hopes at the end of the previous fiscal year. Nevertheless, in December, 1959, the Medical Association president, Dr. E. C. McCoy, gave active support to further discussions, and definite progress was evident by the end of the past fiscal year. One must admit that there is no magic solution to providing drugs to welfare patients. The question of control immediately raises the cry of interference with the patient-doctor relationship. We can but hope for mutual acceptance of responsibilities.

Table V.—Dental Expenses

Fiscal Year	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Dentures	Total
1955/56	$15,385,80	$8,570.90	$95,556.04	$119,512.74
1956/57	24,996.66	7,596.04	96,674.86	129,267.56
1957/58	28,430.52	9,589.80	110,203.40	148,223.72
1958/59	34,115.73	12,138.92	121,796.41	168,051.06
1959/60	76,740.07	26,115.00	176,695.01	279,550.08

Much of the very marked increase in such expenditures is, of course, due to the revision of the dental fee schedule which went into effect July 1st, 1959. This resulted in almost doubling the pre-existing fees for restorations and extractions, with no change in full-denture fees or major repairs. We had been faced with an increasing reluctance of dentists to accept welfare cases, and this was threatening to call a halt to most of such services, except those for the immediate relief of pain or infection.

We had three main systems for providing dental services, with the Child Welfare Division paying regular rates in many instances, the combined programme of the Health Branch and the Dental Association for many of the children under 13

years of age on an hourly basis, and finally our own fee schedule for the vast majority of clients, if they could get it. With the institution of the new Dental Authority Form M.S.D. 12 on February 1st, 1960, we combined the first and last groups and also gave further authority to the Field to approve of basic dental care. This latter will be watched to see that there is some discretion shown in the issuing of the form, as the latter allows the dentist very considerable freedom in doing restorations as well as extractions.

Commencing in 1958, this Division was fortunate in being provided with the consultative assistance of Dr. C. W. B. McPhail, of the Division of Preventive Dentistry of the Public Health Branch. To him must be attributed much of the effort in evolving the dental form, and we much regretted seeing him leave for Alberta, where he is now on the University staff as well as being employed by that Province's Department of Public Health. Nevertheless, we have also been fortunate in his successor, Dr. J. Conchie, who provides your Medical Services Director with much-needed advice. We are both giving considerable thought to ways and means of lessening the numbers of special dental-care requests and firmly believe that client contribution is necessary. In fact, we recommend that it apply especially to dentures of all kinds. It is too early to be certain if the swing from such a marked predominance of denture costs to the prophylactic measures is to be permanent. This is a target we have in mind to reduce future needs by earlier preventive work.

Table VI.—Optical Costs

Fiscal Year	Optometric Examinations	Glasses	Total
1955/56	$9,096.05	$39,245.86	$48,341.91
1956/57	9,213.65	41,351.96	50,565.61
1957/58	9,896.45	45,544.21	55,440.66
1958/59	9,735.50	47,314.87	57,050.37
1959/60	15,589.00	64,043.04	79,632.04

The elimination of prior medical referral to an optometrist went into effect the first of this fiscal year under consideration, and it is quite evident that such has made a difference in payments to the optometrists. The total costs for glasses have increased, and this could be considered suggestive regarding the aforementioned change in policy. Whether this has increased the numbers of refractions and also glasses supplied by them is impossible to state, as we have not recorded the numbers of optometrical examinations if glasses have been supplied, nor of the numbers of glasses prescribed by oculists.

Other aspects of the Division's work have continued to occupy the Director's time, and we believe that more consultative assistance is being provided to the Field. I had the great pleasure of attending a meeting of Regions III and IV, which was held in Nelson last September. Also continued was general supervision of the provision of medical care to the residents of the Provincial Home, the Brannen Lake School, and the Willingdon School for Girls. In the latter two, there was a change of persons providing such care, the former due to the death of Dr. Chataway.

As of October 1st, 1959, I succeeded Dr. J. Leroux as Provincial representative on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Disabled Persons' Allowance Board, and believe this will facilitate certain aspects of my duties in the Medical Services Division as they pertain to rehabilitation problems. We have continued to work closely with the office of the Rehabilitation Co-ordinator of the Health Branch, and expect these activities may well increase.

We continue to be involved in the bringing of clients to Vancouver for special or further medical care, and this requires the able assistance of Miss Aileen Mann, the Medical Social Work Consultant attached to the Division. The usual range of ages of clients in all decades from the first to the ninth obtains. Most of them come from Regions IV and V. About one-sixth of them can be classified as medical indigents for whom we provide transportation only. The medical conditions are as diversified as usual, while the preponderance of females to males is slightly less than two to one. The costs of transportation have increased, as they had in the previous year, and I cannot see any lessening of this trend, at least for the time being. If regional hospitals were to provide out-patient services and were there more of certain medical and surgical specialists in such areas, then there would be much less reason for the sending of patients outside the local area.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the work of the other members of the Division's staff. Their duties have not lessened during the past year, and, in fact, have increased. Despite this, they have been willing to do any extra work that I might request of them.

PART IV.—INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS (BRANNEN LAKE SCHOOL)

F. G. HASSARD, SUPERINTENDENT

The following table shows the statistics for the Brannen Lake School for the fiscal years 1950/51 to 1959/60:—

	Fiscal Year									
	1950/51	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Number in School, April 1st	79	104	104	101	96	131	129	152	164	162
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	13	15	19	4	15	9	1	2	1	.....
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	.....	1	3	1	2	19	.....	3	.....	5
Number in Crease Clinic, April 1st	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number on extended leave, April 1st	.....	.....	.....	4	2	33	17	1	.....	.....
Number on special leave, April 1st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	27	34
Number of new admissions	130	121	118	105	171	143	222	210	240	284
Number of recidivists	26	31	23	17	32	24	40	75	52	82
Total number of admissions	156	152	141	122	203	167	262	285	292	366
Percentage of recidivism	16.7	20.4	16.3	13.9	15.8	14.4	15.3	26.3	17.8	22.4
Number of releases	128	146	155	119	126	212	237	265	283	342
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	15	19	4	15	9	1	2	1	.....	.....
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	1	3	1	2	19	.....	3	.....	5	.....
Number on extended leave, March 31st	.....	.....	4	2	33	17	1	.....	.....	.....
Number in Crease Clinic, March 31st	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number in Provincial Mental Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number on special leave, March 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	27	34	49
Number in School, March 31st	104	104	101	96	131	129	152	164	162	175
Average daily population	82	84.3	100.6	102.4	101.9	137.6	144	152	159	173
Total inmate-days	30,011	30,865	36,721	37,383	37,198	50,371	52,576	55,516	58,079	63,233
Average length of stay in months	(1)	(1)	9	9.5	(1)	8.3	7.7	6	6	5.8
Total A.W.O.L. during the fiscal year	(1)	(1)	281	432	239	124	156	122	105	61[2]

[1] Not recorded. [2] Involving forty-seven boys.

During the fiscal year there were 284 admissions and 82 recidivists, making a total of 366 admitted to the School. There was a 22.4-per-cent rate of recidivism. Ten of the recidivists were committed for the third time and 2 for the fourth time. Two hundred and seventy-two of the boys admitted were Protestant, 93 Roman Catholic, and 1 of other religion. Forty-nine of the total number of boys admitted during the year were of native Indian status.

Range of Age Upon Admission

Age	Number of Boys	Age	Number of Boys
10 years	3	15 years	111
11 ,,	9	16 ,,	93
12 ,,	10	17 ,,	47
13 ,,	31	18 ,,	1
14 ,,	61		

The average age on admission was 15 years.

Supervising Agencies of Boys Admitted

	Number of Boys
Provincial Probation Branch	181
Department of Social Welfare	53
Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	3
Children's Aid Society, Victoria	3
Catholic Children's Aid Society	3
Vancouver Juvenile Court	61
Victoria Juvenile Court	9
Saanich Juvenile Court	4
Indian Department	30
Children's Aid Society and Vancouver Juvenile Court	3
Department of Social Welfare and Provincial Probation Branch	5
Indian Department and Provincial Probation Branch	8
Indian Department and Department of Social Welfare	2
Catholic Children's Aid Society and Vancouver Juvenile Court	1

Of this number, sixteen were wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, four of the Children's Aid Society, Vancouver, two of the Children's Aid Society, Victoria, four of the Catholic Children's Aid Society, and one of the Province of Saskatchewan.

The 366 boys admitted were committed from the following Juvenile Courts:—

Abbotsford	2	Kimberley	4
Agassiz	2	Kitimat	1
Alberni	3	Ladysmith	2
Alert Bay	16	Lake Cowichan	1
Armstrong	1	Langley	11
Ashcroft	2	Lytton	3
Bella Coola	1	McBride	1
Boston Bar	1	Matsqui	5
Burnaby	14	Merritt	1
Campbell River	2	Mission	9
Castlegar	1	Nanaimo	5
Chase	2	Nelson	1
Chilliwack	8	New Westminster	10
Cloverdale	16	North Vancouver	5
Colwood	3	Ocean Falls	1
Coquitlam	1	Oliver	1
Courtenay	6	Penticton	5
Cranbrook	2	Port Coquitlam	1
Cumberland	1	Port Alberni	2
Dawson Creek	12	Port Edward	1
Duncan	4	Port Hardy	1
Fort St. John	4	Powell River	4
Gibsons	1	Prince George	6
Golden	4	Prince Rupert	5
Grand Forks	4	Princeton	1
Haney	3	Quesnel	4
Hazelton	2	Revelstoke	1
Hope	5	Richmond	16
Kamloops	6	Rossland	1
Kelowna	6		

Royal Oak	5	Trail	3
Saanichton	1	Ucluelet	1
Sechelt	10	Vancouver	67
Smithers	1	Vernon	1
Squamish	2	Victoria	12
Terrace	7	Wells	1
Tofino	1	White Rock	3
Township of Chilliwhack	1	Williams Lake	6

Boys were not in all cases residents of the area served by the Juvenile Court which committed them to the School.

Of the 366 boys committed to the School during the year, 297 were for offences against property, 7 against persons, and 62 for other offences which included incorrigibility.

Of the 284 new admissions during the year, 51 of the boys were never tried on probation but were committed to the School on their first appearance before the Court.

There were 342 boys released from the School during the year. The average length of stay of boys in the School was 5.8 months. Thirty-five boys were recalled by the Courts during the year. When you subtract this figure from the 342 boys released during the year, there were 307 who spent a total of 1,937 months, or an average of 6.14 months, in the School.

Forty-seven boys accounted for the 61 A.W.O.L.'s. The difference between these two figures is due to the fact that some of the same boys went A.W.O.L. two or more times during the year. The majority of the boys who went A.W.O.L. were picked up within a few hours of going absent either by members of the School staff or R.C.M.P. officers.

Five hundred and sixty-seven boys were under instruction in the School during the fiscal year. The population reached a high of 193 at one time.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT

Three hundred and fifty-three boys were given dental care, as follows: 697 fillings, 25 X-rays, 368 extractions, 27 new partial upper dentures, 3 new partial lower dentures, 10 new complete upper dentures, 2 new complete lower dentures, 7 denture repairs, and 6 prophylaxis.

The condition of the boys' teeth on admission to the School is very poor. The majority of the boys need dental care to some extent. This is another area of neglect before the boy was admitted to the School.

The incidence of accidents was somewhat higher. Influenza and tonsilitis accounted for the majority of sick boys. Three hundred and forty-three boys were tuberculin-tested, 32 of whom had a positive reaction. X-ray of those with positive reactions proved to be negative.

In addition to the medical attention given to boys by our School doctor and nurse, necessary operations were performed by the School doctor at the Nanaimo General Hospital.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1959/60

Salaries		$270,252.82
Office expense		6,060.69
Travelling expense		1,738.72
Office furniture and equipment		118.14
Heat, light, power, and water		24,440.43
Medical services		12,353.25
Clothing and uniforms		9,855.18
Provisions and catering		63,603.40
Laundry and dry-goods		15,715.79
Equipment and machinery		3,369.25
Medical supplies		1,874.31
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		6,180.85
Maintenance and operation of equipment		1,903.66
Transportation		3,538.85
Repairs to furnishings and equipment		1,044.78
Training programme expense		5,190.14
Incidentals and contingencies		4,138.45
		$431,378.71
Less—		
Board	$2,547.00	
Rentals	3,249.00	
Transportation	381.85	
Sundry	135.96	
		6,313.81
		$425,064.90
Add decrease in inventory—		
Inventory at March 31st, 1959	$18,920.69	
Inventory at March 31st, 1960	17,325.78	
		1,594.91
		$426,659.81
Add Public Works expenditure	$53,504.59	
Less rental	912.00	
		52,592.59
		$479,252.40

Per capita cost *per diem*: $479,252.40÷63,233=$7.58

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts			$398,342.30
Add—			
Decrease in inventory		$1,594.91	
Salary revision		23,628.00	
Maintenance receipts		3,094.60	
Public Works expenditure	$53,504.59		
Less rental	912.00		
		52,592.59	
			80,910.10
			$479,252.40

The committals to the School have been increasing yearly; the result has been that we had an average daily population of 173 during the fiscal year. This is more than double the average number of boys in the School ten years ago.

During the year, arrangements were made with Professor J. V. Fornataro, of the Social Science Department of the University of British Columbia, to give a series of lectures here at the School to all staff members. His series of lectures was tailored toward benefiting supervisors and all persons working in a correctional institution. The lectures extended over a period of four months and were attended by all staff members with keen interest. Professor Fornataro was most generous, as he gave the same lecture twice each day. This enabled all staff members to participate, and his generosity was much appreciated by the administration and the staff as a whole, for they benefited considerably from his lectures.

We continued working on community projects with the various service clubs as we have done in past years. One of the largest projects this year was the landscaping of the grounds of the old people's housing project in Nanaimo, which work was done under the sponsorship of the Nanaimo Kiwanis Club.

We instituted for the first time last winter in our programme a concentrated Dale Carnegie course, which was conducted by the mid-Island chapter. Sixteen boys graduated in the first class, and a further twenty-two boys were enrolled in the second class. The School feels much indebted to the Dale Carnegie group for the many hours their instructors gave to the boys, who, it is felt, benefited considerably from this concentrated course.

Prior to the present fiscal year, boys of the Roman Catholic faith were taken out to mass at Wellington each Sunday, and a representative minister of the Nanaimo Ministerial Association held services each Sunday morning at the School for all Protestant boys. During the year this procedure was changed, and all boys were taken out to their respective Protestant churches in Nanaimo each Sunday, where they joined the regular congregations.

I wish to thank all staff members, clergymen, service clubs, and other organizations, including other departments of government, both municipal and Provincial, private agencies, and individuals who have shown an interest in the boys of the School by helping the School with its programme of rehabilitation. The School is greatly indebted to all these persons, and their assistance has been appreciated by the administration of the School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (WILLINGDON SCHOOL)

MISS WINNIFRED M. URQUHART, SUPERINTENDENT

The Girls' Industrial School on March 31st, 1960, marked the completion of the first year in the new Willingdon School for Girls. April 7th, 1959, was moving day, and by 8 o'clock sixty-two excited girls were busy unpacking and settling into their new home.

This has been a year of exploring and experimenting for all of us. There is no doubt that for the majority of girls committed to our care the new facilities bring a greater opportunity to think through their many problems and discover new ways of living a better life when they return to the community. Unfortunately, however, there is still a small group unable to function in a semi-open setting, and, if they are to be helped at all, need the greater security of an entirely closed institution.

We have operated at capacity throughout the year. On April 1st, 1959, there were seventy-eight girls on the roll. During the year 106 were admitted, including ten recidivists, as against eighty-one, including fifteen recidivists, admitted the previous year. Our Indian population has jumped from a quarter to a third of the total population, and while these girls respond well to the programme, the majority soon revert to their former life when they are released. There has been an increase in the number of wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies committed to the School. They account for approximately one-fifth of the population.

Range of Age on Admission

Age on Admission	Number Admitted	Age on Admission	Number Admitted
12 years	1	15 years	40
13 ,,	1	16 ,,	26
14 ,,	18	17 ,,	20

This means that a fraction over 80 per cent have passed the school-leaving age before committal, and while over half this group continue their academic studies in the training-school, the majority have no intention of continuing at school when they return to the community.

Charges

Incorrigibility	51
Broken probation	18
Intoxication	14
Theft	11
Sexual immorality	4
Other charges	8
Total	106

The 106 girls were committed from the following regions:—

Region I	22
Region II	10
Plus Vancouver City	20
Region III	7
Region IV	8
Region V	15
Region VI	9
Region VII	15

This means that only 28.3 per cent of the School population comes from the Province's largest urban area. However, within this group we find girls whose

delinquent behaviour pattern is so well estatblished that they seldom benefit from a term in the School and unfortunately tend to teach other girls their bad habits.

Seventy-nine girls were released during the year. On March 31st, 1960, there were in addition nine girls out on special leave with the consent of the committing Judges, working toward final release. The average length of stay was 10.4 months this year.

Our new modern institution has brought a change in outlook for both girls and staff. Tensions are kept low and a comfortable atmosphere is felt throughout the School. Cottage living with the privacy of individual bedrooms means much, and we are pleased to record a good standard of housekeeping and no wilful damage in the cottages. Parents, once across the threshold, drop any hostility and fear they felt toward the authorities and become co-operative members of the team helping their girls back to a happier life in the community.

It has been possible to expand and develop a programme to include everyone. We have been particularly fortunate in the volunteers, especially individuals, who have helped materially in broadening the outlook of every girl. To mention only a few—the Olympic swimmer who teaches everyone to swim; the Roman Catholic priest who, besides caring for the Catholics in our group, coaches all in basketball; the W.C.T.U. Provincial secretary, who showed films and had interesting discussions on the use of alcohol and then, because the girls asked her to, came back to show them her picture of a holiday in Mexico; the faithful groups who came week after week for religious services and to visit lonely girls and return again for social evenings. To one and all we offer our sincere and grateful thanks.

The health of the girls has remained high. The new medical plan, placing the school in the care of a clinic of doctors, while only inaugurated two months ago, would appear to be an improvement. The Venereal Disease Clinic continues weekly clinics, and the Burnaby Public Health Unit has held clinics for tuberculosis skin testing and polio shots.

It is with satisfaction I report that all staff members have done a splendid job establishing the new programme and a high standard of performance in an entirely new situation. The course of lectures given by Professor Fornataro, of the School of Social Work of the University of British Columbia, was attended by the total staff and for many in their own time. This is a new venture in training-school programmes, and we are grateful to the Administration for making such a valuable course available.

I wish to thank all the organizations and individuals in the community who have taken part in making this first year in Willingdon School a brighter, happier, and more worth-while one for our girls, the staff for their co-operation and loyalty and hard work, and senior administration and my fellow-workers in the Department for their assistance and encouragement during the year.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Population of the School, March 31st, 1960

On the roll, April 1st, 1959	78	
Girls admitted during April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960	106	
		184
Officially released	77	
Transferred to other institutions with subsequent official release from Willingdon School	2	
		79
Total unreleased, March 31st, 1960		105

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, *1959/60*

Salaries		$170,805.56
Office expense		6,767.78
Travelling expense		2,444.09
Heat, light, power, and water		19,698.44
Medical services		2,646.00
Clothing and uniforms		4,257.58
Provisions and catering		28,508.91
Laundry and dry-goods		358.63
Good Conduct Fund		1,963.15
Equipment and machinery		2,404.80
Medical supplies		1,549.39
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		3,214.47
Maintenance and operation of equipment		837.08
Transportation		1,483.98
Vocational and recreational supplies, etc.		2,466.60
Incidentals and contingencies		287.91
		$249,694.37
Less—		
Rentals	$1,065.00	
Board	1,293.00	
Sundry receipts	767.04	
Increase in inventory—		
March 31st, 1960 $4,797.60		
March 31st, 1959 4,350.14		
	447.46	
		3,572.50
		$246,121.87
Add Public Works expenditure		32,301.93
		$278,423.80

Per capita cost *per diem:* $278,423.80÷28,010=$9.94.

Reconciliation

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts		$230,249.33
Less increase in inventory		447.46
		$229,801.87
Add—		
Salary revision	$16,320.00	
Public Works expenditure	32,301.93	
		48,621.93
		$278,423.80

PROVINCIAL HOME, KAMLOOPS

G. P. WILLIE, SUPERINTENDENT

The caring for the aged is a problem, and the residents of the Provincial Home are no exception. Problems include a wide variety, relating to health, family relationships, dependent on relative or friend, antagonistic, misunderstanding in relation to administration, and numerous emergencies. Many of the men arrive at the Home with bad habits, and nothing short of a miracle will change their aim in life. Social trends are away from the idea of old people living with younger relatives, and this increases the demand for this institution.

Modern sanitation, improved medical care, and wonder drugs are keeping Canadians alive much longer. The majority of the residents do not need care as provided in a hospital, but rather they require supervision in comfortable surroundings by persons who understand them, with no rigid rules or regulations, and where the old person comes first. At the Home the residents are encouraged to lead active lives as long as possible, although it is not easy for old people to make new friends. There are still some mining prospectors and others who spend their winters in the Home and their summers on the trail.

The Provincial Home is ever alert that the aged are the forgotten group, and entertainment and forms of occupation must be provided.

In our entertainment programme we were fortunate in having many enjoyable evenings provided by church choirs, Elks Lodge concert party, Kamloops High School band and glee club, R.M.R. military band, convent, and Indian residential school. The weekly movie show is ever popular, along with television, and phonograph music is enjoyed at intervals. Bingo games have a large following. Some residents enjoy baseball and hockey and are admitted free of charge to the games.

Many of the men have had very little religious training, and in some cases are unable to state any church affiliation. Protestant services are held each Sunday afternoon. The Salvation Army has services every Thursday evening, and the Roman Catholics are represented regularly. All denominations are thanked for their continued interest and inspiration.

The east wing of the Home received a renovation of the heating, and the radiators were replaced. The main upper hallway was panelled and decorated, making this very attractive.

Some equipment has been added and replaced. Lockers for the rooms have been installed, a phonograph and records, a television set presented by the Canadian Legion for the sick ward, and a washer and drier for the laundry. Drapes were installed in the rooms of the west wing and sick ward and are greatly appreciated.

Health services at the Home remain on a high standard. Medical and surgical services were again provided by the Irving Clinic. The diet has held its former level with more variety added.

I wish to thank all staff members, co-workers, and senior administration for their assistance during the year.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1960

Salaries		$104,235.88
Expenses—		
Office expense		766.49
Travelling expense		86.52
Heat, light, power, and water		1,663.00
Medical services		2,947.01
Clothing and uniforms		2,867.01
Provisions and catering		31,008.84
Laundry and dry-goods		6,417.32
Equipment and machinery		1,925.98
Medical supplies		3,618.24
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		1,341.79
Maintenance and operation of equipment		422.67
Transportation		448.63
Incidentals and contingencies		1,650.05
Burials		2,375.00
		$161,774.43
Less—		
Board	$900.00	
Rent	485.00	
		1,385.00
		$160,389.43

INMATE-DAYS

Inmates in the Home, April 1st, 1959	129	
Inmates admitted during the year	61	
		190
Inmates discharged	34	
Inmates deceased	24	
		58
Total number of inmates, March 31st, 1960		132
Total number of inmate-days		45,657

SUMMARY

Provincial Home expenditure	$160,389.43
Public Works expenditure	9,336.12
Total expenditure	$169,725.55

Per capita cost *per diem:* $169,725.55÷45,657=$3.72.

Pensions paid to Government Agent, Kamloops, $89,425.29.

Reconciliation

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts		$30,836.45
Add salary revision		8,484.00
		$39,320.45
Add maintenance receipts—		
Pensions	$89,425.29	
Municipalities	2,417.11	
Transfers from Provincial Home Trust Account	1,987.28	
Receipts from Government of Canada under Unemployment Assistance Agreement	38,084.43	
Other collections	1,275.97	
		133,190.08
		$172,510.53
Add Public Works expenditure		9,336.12
		$181,846.65
Less—		
Pensioners' comforts	$7,493.56	
Proportion of excess of disbursements over receipts for Tranquille Farm	4,627.54	
		12,121.10
Total expenditure		$169,725.55

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BOARD

A. A. SHIPP, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The annual report of the administration of the *Welfare Institutions Licensing Act* for the year 1959 is herewith submitted. As licences are issued on the basis of the calendar year, this report covers the period from January 1st, 1959, to December 31st, 1959.

It is with deep regret that we have to advise of the death on July 15th, 1959, of Mrs. Edna L. Page, Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions.

Mrs. Page was a graduate of Queen's University and was a teacher before entering the field of social work. She entered the Government service in the fall of 1939, and for a period was the social worker at Penticton, later transferring to Child Welfare Division.

In 1942 she was appointed Deputy Inspector of Welfare Institutions, and in April, 1950, was appointed Chief Inspector. Her untiring efforts have been largely responsible for the present high standards of care in all types of welfare institutions throughout the Province.

LICENCES

The total number of cases presented to the Board during the year was 241, consisting of 63 licensed welfare institutions and 178 pending applications. During the year, 93 active files of licensed institutions were closed and 273 pending applications were withdrawn or cancelled. Case load at December 31st, 1959, totalled 821, made up of 598 licensed welfare institutions and 223 pending applications. The total number of persons of all ages receiving service in licensed institutions during the year was 44,108.

BOARD MEETINGS

Eight Board meetings were held during the year, and it was decided that meetings in future should generally be held in the office of the Chairman, since the majority of the Board are now located in Victoria. The members of the Board for 1959 were:—

Chairman: Mr. J. A. Sadler, Director of Welfare.

Members: Mr. F. P. Levirs, Assistant Superintendent (Instruction), Department of Education; Miss Ruby McKay, Superintendent, Child Welfare Division; Mr. James Mainguy, Manager, Hospital Consultation and Inspection, British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service; and Dr. J. L. M. Whitbread, Director, Occupational Health Division, Department of Health Services.

Chief Inspector: Mr. A. A. Shipp.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

A. FULL-TIME CARE OF CHILDREN

Institutions for Child-care

Two types of welfare institutions are licensed in British Columbia to give full-time care to children: (1) Institutions organized under the *Societies Act* and administered by a board of directors, which give care to a relatively large number of children; (2) privately operated boarding homes, in family dwellings, where a maximum of five children are cared for.

With the exception of two large institutions which have been operating for many years, and which give long-term care to children, the larger institutions have a specialized function, and children are generally cared for only on a short-term basis. Only children who are in need of the service of the agency are admitted, thus preventing parents from using these agencies for the purpose of evading their responsibilities.

The amendment to the *Societies Act* which was passed by the Legislature in 1951, and which makes it obligatory for any group to have the approval of the Superintendent of Child Welfare before they can be incorporated for the purpose of caring for children, was found to be a most useful piece of legislation during this year.

Number of institutions licensed in 1959	7
Number of children cared for	312
Total days' care	70,762

Private Boarding Homes

The majority of private boarding homes for children are in the metropolitan areas of Vancouver and Victoria. The licensing of these homes is done with the co-operation of the municipal authorities, the health services, and the Children's Aid Societies in Vancouver and the Family and Children's Service in Victoria. In the urban areas the three children's services do the social studies and make the recommendations for licensing, which are then passed on by the Welfare Institutions Board.

In other parts of the Province, these functions are assumed by the field staff of the Department of Social Welfare.

Number of children's boarding homes licensed in 1959	39
Number of children cared for	107
Total days' care	24,914

B. Day Care of Children

Foster Day Care

The principal agency offering foster day care for children in the Province is the Child Care Centre, an amalgamation of the Strathcona Day Nursery, Camp Alexandra, and the Vancouver Foster Day Care Association. This agency investigates those homes in the Vancouver area which are offered for the day care of children of working mothers and makes the necessary financial arrangements between the mother and the foster-mother. The majority of homes of this type are in the City of Vancouver, but there are a few in the other areas of the Province which are supervised by the field staff of the Department of Social Welfare.

Number of foster day-care homes licensed in 1959	36
Number of children cared for	358
Total days' care	30,820

Kindergartens, Play-schools, etc.

There is a continuing increase of this type of centre for the care of pre-school children throughout the whole Province. Both privately operated and co-operative kindergartens are increasing in number, and a great many churches are also establishing their own kindergartens.

Specialized training of teachers for these pre-school centres is now accepted as necessary by all concerned, and this concept has doubtless been helped in great

measure by the three groups in the Lower Mainland which have done much to help improve standards. These groups are the British Columbia Pre-school Education Association, the Vancouver Kindergarten Teachers' Association, and the Association of Co-operative Play Groups of Greater Vancouver.

Number of pre-school centres licensed in 1959	251
Number of children registered	12,182
Total days' care	1,055,073

Schools for Retarded Children

The British Columbia Association for Retarded Children has continued to make great strides in its organization of local branches throughout the Province, and many of these in conjunction with the Department of Education have started their own schools. In a few areas, facilities of the local School Board have been made available to these groups, while others are still using rented quarters. At least one group has built its own school, with every convenience of a public day-school modified for the use of this special type of student.

Number of schools licensed in 1959	27
Number of children registered	501
Total days' care	63,547

MATERNITY HOMES

During the year the new Salvation Army Home, "Maywood Home," was opened, giving added facilities for this type of care. These homes continue to give an excellent and much-needed service and work in close co-operation with the Children's Aid Societies and other interested agencies.

Number of homes licensed in 1959	2
Number of mothers cared for	373
Number of infants cared for	282
Total days' care (mothers and children)	29,796

AGED-CARE

Care of the aged can be divided into three groups—low-cost housing for elderly citizens who are still capable of taking care of their own needs; boarding-home care on a non-profit basis in homes provided by the various ethnic, fraternal, and church groups or by municipal authorities; and those boarding homes provided by private operators.

The first group are independent of care by others, except that they require housing which they can afford, and which is provided by various agencies. The Provincial Government, through the *Elderly Citizens' Housing Aid Act,* administered by the Department of the Provincial Secretary, assists in the building costs of such housing up to 33⅓ per cent of the cost of construction.

Of those persons requiring boarding-home care, roughly 50 per cent are cared for by the non-profit organizations, which are also assisted by the *Elderly Citizens' Housing Aid Act*, and the other 50 per cent by the commercial operators. There are two organizations of private operators—one on Vancouver Island and the other on the Lower Mainland. These were formed for the purpose of mutual help and the solving of problems, and also serve the purpose of helping maintain and improve standards.

A new development this year has been the offering by the Adult Education Division of the Vancouver School Board of a series of ten lectures for boarding-

home operators. This course covers such areas as chronic illnesses, simple nursing procedures and first aid, catering and nutrition, safety and sanitation, and leisure-time activities and recreation. The course was well received by about thirty-five persons, the majority of whom were operating their own establishments or were employed in boarding homes.

Number of homes licensed during 1959	174
Number of persons cared for	3,862
Total days' care	867,864

UNEMPLOYED ADULTS

There was no change in the number or function of these institutions during the year.

Number of homes licensed during 1959	5
Number of persons cared for	396
Total days' care	16,754

SUMMER CAMPS

The Welfare Institutions Office works closely with the British Columbia Camping Association in an effort to improve both the physical standards of summer camps and the camp programmes. For a number of years the Department of Health Services and the Provincial Fire Marshal's Office have given invaluable assistance by way of annual inspections, which have shown dividends in the form of better kitchen facilities and food-handling and in better housekeeping around camp-sites.

Number of summer camps licensed in 1959	77
Number of persons cared for	25,735
Total days' care	235,846

CONCLUSION

Sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to all who helped with the administration of this Act.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Table I.—Showing a Comparative Summary of Information Regarding Licensed Welfare Institutions

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Children—Total Care (Excluding Summer Camps)				
Number licensed—				
Institutions	10	9	9	7
Boarding homes	59	54	46	39
Capacity—				
Institutions	452	385	357	242
Boarding homes	142	120	105	92
Number of children under care—				
Institutions	516	468	397	312
Boarding homes	171	155	126	107
Number of days' care—				
Institutions	89,678	91,446	82,788	70,762
Boarding homes	38,058	33,089	30,557	24,914
Summer Camps				
Number licensed	67	73	74	77
Capacity	4,214	4,891	5,280	5,283
Number of persons attending	16,736	21,578	22,695	25,735
Number of attendance days	165,867	200,516	233,565	235,846
Children—Day Care				
Number licensed—				
Kindergartens	221	243	260	251
Schools for retarded children	8	13	25	27
Foster day care	33	35	50	36
Capacity—				
Kindergartens	5,637	6,310	6,724	7,034
Schools for retarded children	180	227	358	542
Foster day care	104	140	172	170
Number of children enrolled—				
Kindergartens	9,636	11,022	11,392	12,182
Schools for retarded children	162	227	340	501
Foster day care	237	277	320	358
Number of attendance days—				
Kindergartens	781,558	883,865	940,628	1,055,073
Schools for retarded children	21,374	27,017	42,917	63,547
Foster day care	19,628	23,879	27,754	30,820
Adults—Infirm and Unemployable				
Number licensed	163	170	184	174
Capacity	2,510	2,671	2,805	2,824
Number of persons under care	3,645	3,775	3,851	3,862
Number of days' care	761,642	803,705	859,962	867,864
Adults—Employable				
Number licensed	5	5	5	5
Capacity	75	75	72	64
Number of persons under care	504	557	473	396
Number of days' care	17,338	19,809	16,208	16,754
Women—Maternity				
Number licensed	3	3	3	2
Capacity (mothers and infants)	115	115	115	116
Number of persons under care—				
Mothers	278	319	327	373
Infants	209	235	259	282
Number of days' care	26,307	29,309	28,795	29,796

Table II.—Case Load Showing the Total Number of Licensed Institutions and Pending Applications, 1959

LICENSED

	Jan. 1, 1959	New Licences	Closed	Carried Forward Dec. 31, 1959
Children—total care—				
1. Boarding homes	40	1	6	35
2. Institutions	9	----	2	7
3. Camps	72	5	2	75
Children—day care—				
1. Kindergartens	224	45	40	229
2. Schools for retarded children	20	8	4	24
3. Foster day care	40	23	9	54
Aged—				
1. Boarding homes	126	31	25	132
2. Institutions	34	1	------	35
Adults—employable	4	1	------	5
Homes—maternity	3	------	1	2
Totals	572	115	89	598

PENDING

	Jan. 1, 1959	New Cases	Closed	Carried Forward Dec. 31, 1959
Children—total care—				
1. Boarding homes	10	28	28	10
2. Institutions	------	3	------	3
3. Camps	18	11	9	20
Children—day care—				
1. Kindergartens	37	104	84	57
2. Schools for retarded children	8	17	13	12
3. Foster day care	20	84	62	42
Aged—				
1. Boarding homes	42	99	74	67
2. Institutions	6	5	2	9
Adults—employable	2	1	1	2
Homes—maternity	----	1	------	1
Totals	143	353	273	223

PART V.—MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL AND POLIOMYELITIS PAVILION

MRS. M. TITTERINGTON, CASEWORK SUPERVISOR

In a report of this Department it is important to give a few highlights from Dr. Kincade's report of the work of the Division of Tuberculosis Control for the calendar year 1959 so that changing trends may be noted.

There has been no relaxing in the tuberculosis programme. The supervision and treatment of known cases of tuberculosis and the search for unkonwn cases through the case-finding programme go on relentlessly. At the beginning of 1959 there were 22,604 known cases of tuberculosis in British Columbia, including 4,649 Indians, who are the responsibility of the Indian Health Service. Approximately two-thirds of the total known cases are inactive, but tuberculosis tends to become reactivated, and last year 283 of these (138 of which were Indian) became re-activated and required treatment. The number of new cases was 1,200 (968 white and 232 Indian) in 1959. Of these, 719 (581 white and 138 Indian) were active and required treatment.

There is a continuous daily service at the three stationary clinics—Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster—and there has been no slackening-off in their functions of following up known cases, giving ambulatory treatment, and discovering new cases. There have been changes of policy, particularly in regard to X-ray. Persons under 21 years of age and pregnant women do not have a survey X-ray unless they have a positive skin test, and children under 7 years of age who have a positive skin test have a large plate rather than a miniature X-ray.

The Mainland travelling diagnostic clinics have been centralized in the Vancouver unit, and this is working out satisfactorily and permits interchangeability of staff and greater efficiency. This clinics visit fifty-four centres in British Columbia on a regularly scheduled basis. Kitimat was added to the regular schedule this year.

The tuberculosis survey units have been operating for about fifteen years, and until recently the goal was to have chest X-rays of the total population, but now it is more practical to combine turberculin testing with the chest X-ray as a tuberculosis survey method, and the goal is to tuberculin-test the total population. It used to be accepted that all adults would have a positive skin test, but it has been demonstrated that only about one-third of the total population are infected now, or about half of the older age-groups. This will mean a changed emphasis in the control programmes, with efforts directed toward following the people with positive skin reactions.

The hospital treatment has also changed, and the number of beds have been further reduced during the past year from 367 to 352 beds—98 at Willow Chest Centre and 254 at Pearson Hospital (excluding Poliomyelitis Pavilion). Minimum-care wards have been set up so that patients may graduate from maximum care on admission to minimum care as their condition improves and discharge looms in sight. The rehabilitative process, therefore, starts earlier, and the transition to taking full responsibility for self-care on discharge is more gradual.

An examination of the population within the institutions reveals that while the percentage of persons over 50 years had increased from 32.9 per cent in 1952 to 56.9 per cent in 1958, there was a decrease in this group in 1959 to 48.6 per cent,

a reduction of 15 per cent, with the same percentage of increase in persons under 50 years. As at November, 1959, three-quarters of the total sanitoria population were male, and of these, 56.7 per cent were over 50 years of age and 25 per cent over 60 years. Of the one-quarter of the sanitoria population that was female, 22.8 per cent were over 50 years of age and about 15 per cent over 65 years. With the large proportion of patients in the older age-group, increased nursing services are required for them, as they often have other health problems that accompany old age.

During 1959 there were 636 patients admitted to sanitoria, of which 446 were male patients and 190 were female patients. There were 655 discharges (including 41 deaths). There is a tuberculosis ward at the Provincial Mental Hospital (North Lawn), but figures for that unit are not included.

When patients who are a proven public health menace refuse hospitalization, they may be committed if all forms of pursuasion fail, and in 1959 this action was taken in three cases, compared with a total of 26 in the years 1957 and 1958.

During the fiscal year April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960, there were thirty-six admissions to the Poliomyelitis Pavilion and twenty-eight discharges. Twenty-four of the admissions and eight of the discharges were in connection with a few patients who returned for odd nights or short periods of time. Most of the year the population in the Poliomyelitis Pavilion consisted of about nineteen male adult patients, eleven female adult patients, four boys and one girl. The majority of the patients are young adults.

There were over 100 cases active each month, involving some 1,700 interviews with patients and their families and about 2,800 collateral interviews or conferences with other professional personnel.

Many referrals are in regard to financial problems of the patient and (or) his family, but other problems are often revealed in the course of the interviews, and we assist with the wide range of difficulties common to a generalized social-case load. However, illness aggravates social problems that were present before the diagnosis and admission to hospital. There is a high incidence of alcoholism in the male tuberculosis population. There are usually about 100 patients requiring Comforts Allowance each month.

Problems of the aged were time-consuming. These patients resist change, and any change in policy affecting their care or income produces symptoms of anxiety, ranging from passive resistance to belligerency. With the shortage of nursing-home and boarding-home beds, completion of discharge plans is often protracted.

The Social Service Department relies on community resources to help with problems of patients and their families, and there is continual communication with the Greater Vancouver public and private social and health agencies as well as with the Social Welfare offices throughout the Province.

The Social Service Department wishes to acknowledge with thanks the continued contributions of the British Columbia Tuberculosis Society and of the Mount Garibaldi and Municipal Chapters of the I.O.D.E. These contributions make it possible to meet special needs for which there are no other resources.

The staff of the Social Service Department continued to participate in the educational programmes of the nursing department of the Division of Tuberculosis Control and in the in-service training programme of the Social Welfare Department.

PART VI.—ACCOUNTING DIVISION

J. McDIARMID, DEPARTMENTAL COMPTROLLER

The functions of the Accounting Division are to control expenditures, process accounts for payment, account for revenue, forecast expenditures, and prepare the Departmental estimates of revenue and expenditures in their final form.

The gross expenditure increased from $35,264,700 in 1958/59 to $39,817,800 in 1959/60, or slightly less than 13 per cent. The previous year's increase was $6,376,500, making a total increase over the past two years of $10,929,600. Most of this increase came in direct payments to the recipients of the various forms of assistance, particularly Social Allowance. In the two-year period from April 1st, 1958, to March 31st, 1960, the gross cost of Social Allowances has increased from $7,891,444 to $16,170,243, or approximately 105 per cent. The increase is a result of a greater number of recipients, due mainly to the increase in unemployed employables.

Minor procedural changes were again made in order to provide greater efficiency. The preparation of certain allowance cheques was centralized in Victoria, and more extensive use of mechanical systems instituted to stream-line this operation.

Quarterly inspections of motor-vehicles continued to be made throughout the Province by the mechanical inspection staff. No serious accidents occurred throughout the Division, and at no time has an accident occurred due to a mechanical failure. All accidents were referred to the Safety Committee for review. Safe driving methods were continually stressed by the mechanical inspectors.

In addition to the Government-owned vehicles, there were a number of privately owned vehicles which were used for Government business. The owner-operators of these vehicles were reimbursed on a mileage basis.

Main Service	Proportion of Total Welfare Expenditure			
	1958/59		1959/60	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent
Administration	$495,700	1.4	$499,000	1.3
Institutions	771,800	2.2	899,300	2.3
Field Service	1,255,000	3.5	1,411,800	3.5
Maintenance of dependent children	2,444,900	6.9	2,870,500	7.2
Medical services, drugs, optical, etc.	3,156,800	9.0	3,697,600	9.3
Social Allowances, etc.	13,177,000	37.4	16,306,000	40.9
Old-age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance, Disabled Persoons' Allowance, and supplementary social assistance for the aged and handicapped	13,963,500	39.6	14,133,600	35.5
Totals	$35,264,700	100.0	$39,817,800	100.0

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