PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual Report of the

Department of Social Welfare

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1965

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in right of the Province of British Columbia.
1966

VICTORIA, B.C., November 20, 1965.

To Major-General the Honourable 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 31, 1965, 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 20, 1965.

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 31, 1965.

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

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965

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

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

E. R. RICKINSON ..... *Deputy Minister of Social Welfare.*
J. A. SADLER ..... *Director of Social Welfare.*
R. J. BURNHAM ..... *Assistant Director of Social Welfare.*
R. I. STRINGER ..... *Director of Regional Services.*

DIVISIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

J. MCDIARMID ..... *Departmental Comptroller.*
T. D. BINGHAM ..... *Superintendent of Child Welfare.*
F. G. HASSARD ..... *Superintendent, Brannan Lake School for Boys.*
Miss W. M. URQUHART ..... *Superintendent, Willingdon School for Girls.*
Dr. P. W. LAUNDY ..... *Director of Medical Services.*
E. W. BERRY ..... *Chairman, Old-age Assistance and Blind Persons' and Disabled Persons' Allowances and Supplementary Assistance.*
Mrs. M. DIGHTON ..... *Personnel Officer.*
G. P. WILLIE ..... *Superintendent, Provincial Home.*
N. S. BROOKE ..... *Casework Supervisors, Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division.*
Mrs. J. P. SCOTT ..... *Casework Supervisors, Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division.*
D. W. FOWLER ..... *Training Supervisor.*
Mrs. M. TITTERINGTON ..... *Supervisor, Social Service Department, Division of Tuberculosis Control.*
A. A. SHIPP ..... *Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions.*

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Miss M. JAMIESON ..... *Director, Region I.*
W. J. CAMOZZI ..... *Director, Region II.*
G. A. REED ..... *Director, Region III.*
W. H. CROSSLEY ..... *Director, Region IV.*
V. H. DALLAMORE ..... *Director, Region V.*
A. E. BINGHAM ..... *Director, Region VI.*
A. J. WRIGHT ..... *Director, Region VII.*
J. A. MOLLBERG ..... *Director, Region VIII.*

CONSULTANTS

C. W. GORBY ..... *Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Services.*
C. S. JONES ..... *Medical Social Work.*
Mrs. C. MACKENZIE ..... *Office Procedures.*
F. S. HATCHER ..... *Rehabilitation.*
Miss B. W. SNIDER ..... *Research.*

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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

On the surface it would seem that with increased economic activity and development there would be fewer demands for social welfare services. Unfortunately this is not so because there are many persons who cannot adjust and compete in today's fast-moving society.

In the following pages there are outlines and descriptions of the services offered by the Department of Social Welfare, the municipalities, and various private agencies in the Province of British Columbia, and from them it will be seen that social welfare services encompass help in many ways for dependent people, not always financial in content, but in the form of guidance, counselling, care of neglected children, assistance with medical coverage, and retraining of persons who must be given the opportunity to regain their self-supporting position in the community.

The development of resources continues, with an increasing number of receiving homes and group-living homes being established for young people who, through exigencies in their own homes, become the responsibility of society. These homes reflect in the well-being of such youngsters, and the development of these resources has been aided by the increasing awareness in the communities themselves of the problems which face many young people and the realization that in some cases these problems can be handled in the communities.

Planning has been completed for the opening of a youth centre in New Denver for early adolescents who need help in learning to live with themselves and with society.

With more and more youngsters in need of families of their own, the adoption programme has been increasing rapidly, and special effort has been put forth by the Department to meet the needs of these children for permanent homes and permanent parents.

With great economic developments and immediate technical changes, it is not sufficient to extend temporary help to an unemployed person in the hope that he can return to his former employment because in some instances his type of employment has disappeared, and thus Social Allowance case loads are being given careful scrutiny with the object of bringing forward as many people as possible for retraining. There are, nevertheless, people who are receiving Social Allowance who may have to be carried on a long-term basis because of their inability to assimilate the high degree of technical knowledge and training necessary for present-day employment possibilities.

During the past year, through change in status of their incorporation, some additional municipalities have become responsible for welfare services. The tremendous development in the northern part of the Province called for the creation of a new administrative region, known as Region VIII, with headquarters in Dawson Creek. A new position, Director of Regional Services, with headquarters in Victoria, was established.

The Emergency Welfare Services Supervisor, Co-ordinator of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Services, and Office Consultant have continued their efforts in

consolidating and increasing the efficiency of the work in their various areas. The Research Consultant has continued to guide research projects and to provide the necessary statistical material so vital to Departmental planning.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31st for the Years 1964 and 1965

Category	1964		1965	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	1,671	2.1	1,680	2.1
Social Allowance	29,076	36.1	28,597	36.1
Blind Persons' Allowance[1]	654	0.8	621	0.8
Old-age Assistance[1]	8,275	10.3	7,862	9.9
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance[1]	28,241	35.1	27,040	34.2
Disabled Persons' Allowance[1]	2,500	3.1	2,584	3.3
Child Welfare	9,173	11.4	9,882	12.5
Health and Institutional	873	1.1	882	1.1
Totals for Province	80,463	100.0	79,148	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 1964/65

Category	Cases Opened during Year		Cases Closed during Year	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent[1]
Family Service	2,686	2.7	2,677	2.6
Social Allowance	68,100	67.7	68,579	67.3
Blind Persons' Allowance	305	0.3	338	0.3
Disabled Persons' Allowance	1,052	1.0	968	0.9
Old-age Assistance	5,341	5.3	5,754	5.6
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	9,577	9.5	10,778	10.6
Child Welfare	12,947	12.9	12,238	12.0
Health and Institutional	630	0.6	621	0.6
Totals for Province	100,638	100.0	101,953	100.0

[1] Percentages may not add due to rounding.

Table III.—Number of Cases by Category at March 31st and as a Percentage of the Population at June 1st for the Years 1964 and 1965

Category	1964		1965	
	Number	Per Cent of Population (1,738,000)	Number	Per Cent of Population (1,789,000)
Family Service	1,671	0.10	1,680	0.09
Social Allowance	29,076	1.67	28,597	1.60
Blind Persons' Allowance[1]	654	0.04	621	0.03
Old-age Assistance[1]	8,275	0.48	7,862	0.44
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance[1]	28,241	1.62	27,040	1.51
Disabled Persons' Allowance[1]	2,500	0.14	2,584	0.14
Child Welfare	9,173	0.53	9,882	0.55
Health and Institutional	873	0.05	882	0.05
Totals for Province	80,463	4.63	79,148	4.42

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

The co-operation given by all Government departments, municipalities, and private agencies has been appreciated by all staff members of the Department of Social Welfare.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

R. J. BURNHAM

The many and varied responsibilities carried by our social-work staff require that we continue to give constant attention to our staff-development programme. The social problems which face us today are of a more complex nature than those of years past and require a more sophisticated approach in dealing with them. For example, rehabilitation is more difficult in today's technical society, where greater knowledge and finer skills are required. Technical developments have relieved man from much physical labour, but at the same time imposed pressures on families heretofore not experienced to any extent. The competition for higher learning is much keener for our younger generation and creates problems which often require the social worker's services. We have, then, ever-increasing complexities in the responsibilities our social-work staff carry, and hence a clearly demonstrated need for an imaginative and comprehensive staff-development programme.

During the year the staff was increased by over 50. This was of tremendous assistance to our field operation but taxed our training and staff-development facilities. The universities in Canada fall far short of being able to produce a sufficient number of trained social-work staff to meet the needs of the public and private agencies, and consequently we have to accept the responsibility of training the bulk of our newly hired staff. To provide this necessary training, consultation service to the field was stepped up in order to assist the supervisors in instructing new staff on the job. We also held three regional development conferences, giving each social worker an opportunity of attending one of the sessions. Our district supervisors attended a two-week refresher course, allowing them the chance of discussing problems vital to their job. A good number of our staff took part in out-of-Province conferences, which help us maintain a broader outlook on our problems. The bursary programme was accelerated to a point where we were able to provide assistance to 14 staff persons returning to the University of British Columbia for training, as well as help two students, who had just received their Bachelor of Arts, to continue on in social work. We also continued our local instructive meetings at the senior clerical, social-work, and supervisory levels.

Our Office Consultant, Mrs. C. Mackenzie, retired this year, and the responsibilities carried by her office were redefined and expanded to include the study and installation of systems which will involve the use of electronic data-processing equipment, as well as the procurement, rentals, leasing, equipping, and supplying of district offices. Mr. A. G. Gilmore was employed as our new Office Administrator and will assume these duties.

Our Department, together with the Public Health Branch and the National Employment Service, has continued to expand and develop rehabilitative services throughout the Province. Some 13 communities now have local rehabilitation committees at work attempting to assist the handicapped to regain their independence. Six committees are well established, while the balance are relatively new.

PERSONNEL

MRS. M. E. DIGHTON, PERSONNEL OFFICER

The fiscal year under review, April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965, has brought many changes within the Department. There were a number of resources developed concerning child welfare, which are discussed in that section of the Annual Report. A new region was created, and some changes made in administrative responsibility

wih the creation of the position of Director of Regional Services. Certain expansion also occurred as a result of an increase to staff. This will be detailed later in the Report.

The changes have been positive, and are a reflection of greater interest and concern for social welfare at the community level. Our efforts have been directed toward supplying the best possible staff to meet the normal turnover and the increase, and to bringing up the professional level of social-work staff.

The goal of the Department has not changed; that is, we have continued to do everything possible to give a high level of service to every individual seeking our help, to groups of persons either offering or requesting service, and to the community in general. Children are being helped in their own homes and in foster homes, both young and older people are being comforted and helped toward independence, and families are being held together who might otherwise break up. We are grateful to the staff for their devotion to public service, and to the tremendous efforts on the part of local communities through their service groups and individuals.

The estimates for the year April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965, provided for an increase of 54 positions, and added to this by Order in Council dated April 23, 1964, were another five positions. Recruiting for this large increase proved to be a heavy task for the Training Division and Personnel, but the mapority of additional positions were filled by August 31, 1964, and the few remaining were filled by October, 1964.

Seven senior positions were created as a result of the increase, which included the appointment of a Director of Regional Services, a Regional Director, and five supervisors with headquarters at Alberni, West Vancouver, Cranbrook, Chilliwack, and Terrace. The remaining 52 positions were allocated to 35 social-work and 17 clerical positions.

The following table shows the number of staff (clerical, professional, and technical) who were employed and their location in the Department as of March 31, 1965:—

General Administraton	12
Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division	5
Field Service	395
Medical Services Division	13
Child Welfare Division	30
Provincial Home	35
Brannan Lake School for Boys	62
Willingdon School for Girls	50
Old-age Assistance Board	77
Federal grants projects	9
Total	688

The Provincial-grants programme has proven of valuable assistance in helping the Department staff various projects throughout the Province. The positions which were added in 1963, along with a project added in 1964, have continued. These included 2½ clerical staff and seven professional staff, of which one is a Research Consultant, one a Child Welfare Consultant for Special Placements, one is responsible for the Surrey adoption-home finding project, three are responsible for the Fort St. John project, and one is responsible for K Cottage project, Prince George.

Although we wished to implement additional projects, it was necessary to locate suitable staff. Several of these could not be started in the fiscal year with which

this Report is concerned, but we are pleased to state that as of April 1, 1965, additional projects located at Terrace and Nanaimo involving adoption-home finding, the deserted wives and children project at Surrey, and additional help for the Special Placements Section are all under way. It is our intention to implement other projects when trained staff are located.

The following table shows the total social-work staff employed for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1964, and March 31, 1965:—

	University Trained	In-service Trained	Total
Total staff, March 31, 1964	99	179	278
Completed formal training during fiscal year	+9	—9	----
	108	170	278
Staff appointed April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965	26	61	87
Resignations and retirments (2), April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965	14	36	50
Total staff, March 31, 1965 (excluding institutions)	120	195	315
Brannan Lake School for Boys and Willingdon School for Girls	5	3	8
	125	198	323
Welfare grant project	7	----	7
Totals	132	198	330

In addition to the Provincial social workers, there are municipal social workers located in both municipal and (or) amalgamated offices. It is necessary to record the number of these positions as this provides a complete picture of the social welfare staff servicing the total case load as shown in the Director's report. As of March 31, 1965, the municipal social workers numbered 89 plus 14 social-work assistants, making a total of 103.

The following table shows the breakdown of social-work degrees as of March 31, 1965:—

	Men	Women	Total
Master of Social Work	6	8	14
Master of Social Work, lacking thesis	6	2	8
Bachelor of Social Work	26	27	53
Social Work Diploma	2	19	21
One year at the School of Social Work (undergraduate)	11	8	19
Two years at the School of Social Work (undergraduate)	----	3	3
Staff on educational leave toward Bachelor of Social Work or Diploma	7	5	12
Staff on educational leave toward Master of Social Work	2	4	6
In-service trained	99	88	187
Totals	159	164	323

During the year under review there was a total of 50 social-worker separations, and they occurred for the following reasons:—

Domestic	12
To further education	14
To accept other employment	11
To accept municipal employment	4
To travel	1
Ill health	2
Unsatisfactory	4
Retired	2
Total	50

TRAINING DIVISION

DOUGLAS W. FOWLER, SUPERVISOR

This Division has had another active year in meeting the problem of recruiting, selecting, and training staff to ensure continuing service to our clients. During the year 103 new appointments were made, which included 2 persons with their Master of Social Work, 25 with their Bachelor of Social Work, 14 with their Social Work Diploma, 47 with their B.A. degree, and 15 with other educational qualifications and relevant experience.

Our training schedule consisted of four 4-week Part I orientation programmes involving 51 persons and five 4-week Part III programmes involving 50 persons. Three of the persons included in these groups were employed by municipal departments, and we note an increase in the number of requests from municipalities to provide this training for their staff.

This Division also organized four supervisors' refresher courses of two weeks' duration, which involved 34 of our own supervisors and one municipal supervisor. The course was given in both Vancouver and Victoria with participation by all divisions.

An encouraging development this year has been the interest of the staff in obtaining professional training. The Provincial-Federal welfare grants programme has made additional bursaries and training grants available, and of 18 staff members who proceeded on educational leave, 14 received financial assistance. An additional two bursaries offered to promising B.A. students were awarded, and financial assistance was given to a former staff member to obtain an M.S.W. degree.

Our recruiting efforts have been extended to campuses of the University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria, and these have been successful in attracting new staff for in-service training. We also note continued interest in social work on the part of many young people, and we have interviewed about 400 persons during the year, in addition to responding to innumerable telephone calls and letters.

Our teaching material is under constant review, and in the next year we are planning extensive changes to bring it into line with current needs.

PART II.—REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

REGION I

MISS M. JAMIESON, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

The region includes Vancouver Island, adjacent islands, and a northern strip of the west coast of the Mainland. There were minor changes in geographical boundaries, but two new municipalities came into being—Ladysmith, with a population of 3,409, and Campbell River, with a population of 7,009. It is anticipated that there will be a substantial number of new municipalities in the coming year.

A district office was opened in Campbell River in June, 1964, increasing the number of offices in the region from seven to eight. A resident supervisor was appointed to the Alberni district office.

The case load for this region on March 31, 1965, was 10,800. Table I shows the administrative offices with distribution of case load by category of services, and Table II indicates the numerical and percentage comparison of case load by major categories in Region I for the fiscal years 1963/64 and 1964/65.

Table I.—Administrative Offices with Distribution of Case Load by Category of Services in Region I as at March 31, 1965

Category	Alberni	Campbell River	Courtenay	Duncan	Nanaimo	Saanich	Victoria City	Victoria District	Total
Family Service	23	25	10	28	112	.....	.....	67	265
Social Allowance	328	104	255	241	591	205	710	283	2,717
Blind Persons' Allowance	2	7	3	5	7	8	23	4	59
Disabled Persons' Allowance	30	15	19	28	71	55	99	60	377
Old-age Assistance	107	50	90	102	218	97	267	137	1,068
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	278	170	273	353	876	503	1,436	786	4,675
Child Welfare	265	147	201	226	372	.....	.....	194	1,405
Health and Institutional	9	5	8	28	32	31	62	59	234
Totals	1,042	523	859	1,011	2,279	899	2,597	1,590	10,800

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region I for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

	1963/64		1964/65	
	Number	Per Cent[1]	Number	Per Cent[1]
Family Service	218	1.9	265	2.5
Social Allowance	3,001	26.4	2,717	25.2
Blind Persons' Allowance	70	0.6	59	0.5
Disabled Persons' Allowance	371	3.3	377	3.5
Old-age Assistance	1,228	10.8	1,068	9.9
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	5,014	44.0	4,675	43.3
Child Welfare	1,250	11.0	1,405	13.0
Health and Institutional	228	2.0	234	2.2
Totals	11,380	100.0	10,800	100.0

[1] Percentage may not add due to rounding.

These tables indicate a decrease of 580 cases and show a downward trend in the financial-aid categories of service although the family service and child welfare cases increased during the year.

While there was a substantial increase in the number of adoption and foster homes during the year, there continues a pressing need for many more homes. A new group home for four to six teen-age boys was opened, and several more are in process.

In co-operation with the Department of Health Services, rehabilitation committees are active in three districts, and active planning is under way in several other areas.

The northern area of the region is developing rapidly; air and bus transportation facilities are serving communities formerly quite isolated.

As part of the staff-development programme, a joint conference was held with Region II; there were staff meetings for social-work and clerical staff, as well as field visits by divisional consultants.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of commending staff, social workers and clerical, municipal and provincial, for their capable and unflagging work throughout the year. To all whose thoughtful co-operation and help lightened our task, we render sincere thanks.

REGION II

Walter J. Camozzi, Regional Director

The social welfare programme for Burnaby, District of Coquitlam, New Westminster City, North Vancouver (City and District), Richmond, Vancouver City, and West Vancouver is administered by Mr. E. L. Coughlin, Mr. J. Kincaid, Mr. A. G. Brine, Mrs. W. N. Keeling, Mr. C. Gillingham, Mr. T. T. Hill, and Mr. C. K. Toren, respectively, in close co-operation with the Regional Director. Supervisory assistance is given in Burnaby by Mr. W. Rasmussen, and in New Westminster City and Coquitlam District by Mr. R. I. Murray. Mrs. B. Mabee gives this service in North Vancouver and West Vancouver. Miss J. V. Brown offers the same assistance in Richmond, as well as being responsible for Powell River. New Westminster District, which takes in the *per capita* municipalities of Delta, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody, comes under the purview of Mrs. M. C. DeHaan. The Vancouver district office, which comprises the coast from Squamish to Egmont to the northwest and up the Cheakamus Valley to McGillivray Falls, as well as other unorganized territory outside Vancouver, is supervised by Mr. G. C. Knowles.

From this it is evident that Region II holds well over half the population. This makes for particular emphasis with regard to a great flow of people in and out who are looking for work, for entertainment, and for the other special facilities afforded by the urban character of the region.

Region II has shared the general economic progress in the forest industries particularly, in building, and in the expansion of public facilities and small industries. Again this means that many people come here looking for work, and the City of Vancouver bears the brunt of large numbers of single unemployed men. Apart from statistics, which show us holding our own in most categories, our Department is increasingly used by the public and reflects as much as any the revolutionary expansion of service industries.

Table I demonstrates absolutely the increasing number of children coming into care. This is of great concern to workers and administrators alike. We have to give credit to our foster-parents for the efforts they put out for these children,

but children can never permit themselves to forget that they have natural parents somewhere. Very strong and successful co-ordinated efforts were made to depreciate the widening pool of adoptable children by hiring more staff in a crash programme to complete adoption studies and find more homes.

This year saw the retirement of Mr. H. E. Blanchard, Regional Director of Region II since 1958, whom we have all admired and respected. In this my first year as Regional Director in Region II, I must express my appreciation for the " welcome home " kind of reception I have received and the generous co-operation given by everyone.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region II as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

Category	1963/64		1964/65	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	285	0.9	296	0.9
Social Allowance	12,693	37.9	12,464	38.0
Blind Persons' Allowance	306	0.9	282	0.9
Disabled Persons' Allowance	1,073	3.2	1,060	3.2
Old-age Assistance	3,346	10.0	3,145	9.6
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	13,407	40.0	12,961	39.5
Child Welfare	2,111	6.3	2,337	7.1
Health and Institutional	265	0.8	260	0.8
Totals	33,486	100.0	32,805	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region II as at March 31, 1965

Category	Burnaby	Coquitlam District	New Westminster City	New Westminster District	North Vancouver	Powell River	Richmond	Vancouver City	Vancouver District	West Vancouver	Total Mar. 31, 1965
Family Service	56	28	51	24	38	21	26	.....	32	20	296
Social Allowance	1,010	262	787	395	426	99	253	8,952	174	106	12,464
Blind Persons' Allowance	26	9	10	7	13	2	6	197	8	4	282
Disabled Persons' Allowance	100	30	55	36	51	15	41	681	34	17	1,060
Old-age Assistance	301	95	158	100	133	33	89	2,138	72	26	3,145
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	1,576	297	629	330	624	102	356	8,524	254	269	12,961
Child Welfare	487	204	171	291	242	102	258	(1)	510	72	2,337
Health and Institutional	83	12	21	19	43	6	15	.....	34	27	260
Totals	3,639	937	1,882	1,202	1,570	380	1,044	20,492	1,118	541	32,805

1 Carried in Vancouver by Children's Aid Societies.

REGION III

G. A. Reed, Regional Director

During the past year there has been no change in the regional boundaries. The region encompasses the same area as in previous years; that is, from the International Border to Wells Gray Park and from the Revelstoke area to Bralorne.

Social welfare services have been provided from the seven Provincial offices that existed in the previous years—namely, Lillooet, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Vernon, Kelowna, Oliver, and Penticton. During the year two new offices were opened in North Kamloops and Revelstoke to provide more direct and intensive services to these greatly expanding areas. The North Kamloops office was opened with a staff of three social workers and a full-time supervisor for this office, combined with the Lillooet office. The Revelstoke office was staffed with one social worker as well as the necessary clerical staff. The opening of these new offices has not only resulted in better services for the areas concerned, but also has relieved the congestion in the offices that formerly served these areas.

The economy of the area has continued to expand, particularly in certain parts of the area. There has been greatly increased activity in the field of mining in the Merritt-Ashcroft area and a great increase in the construction industry in Kamloops and Revelstoke. The tourist industry in the whole region has continued the growth noted in previous Reports, and the region has become a prime recreational area. With this economic growth and development and an increase in population, there has been an increased demand for services from the Department of Social Welfare, particularly in the areas of family services and child welfare. Some communities like Merritt, North Kamloops, and Revelstoke have experienced great change over preceding years, and such change is accompanied by a need for resources and a demand for services. During the winter of 1964/65 much frost damage occurred to the orchards, which has greatly affected the packing-house and fruit-canning industries. This will greatly decrease the seasonal employment created by these industries, and the effect of this will be noticed in the next fiscal year.

From the following table it can be noted that the Social Allowance case load increased from 32.9 to 34.0 per cent of the total case load, an actual increase from 3,146 to 3,277 cases.

A total of $615,842.85 was granted to employable persons, a decrease of $1,224.28 over the previous year. There was also a decrease of 136 in Supplementary Social Allowance to Old Age Security. There was, however, an increase in the total case load from 9,560 to 9,648, an increase of approximately 0.9 per cent.

In addition to this increase in the case load, there were 32,806 cases opened and closed, approximately 13.2 per cent more than the year before, and the children-in-care case load rose from 709 to 786, an increase of 77 children-in-care or 10 per cent over the previous year.

During the year we received 10½ additional staff, as noted in the previous report, and this was of great assistance in meeting the increased demand for services, and it enabled the opening of new offices. The statistics show not only an increase in case load, but also an increase in activity, as revealed by the turnover of cases opened and closed, and it would have been impossible to give adequate service without this increase in staff.

One problem in staffing that was experienced in the region was that of turnover of staff. This was largely due to more social workers than ever before taking educational leave for further professional training in social work, from which the Department will accrue benefit upon the return of these staff members. Another

change took place during the latter part of the year when my predecessor was appointed Director of Regional Services, and much of the progress in this annual report took place under his guidance.

In the area of services to people, all district offices report a concern for giving adequate casework services to families where there are family — parent-child — marital problems and social and economic disintegration taking place. The staff are endeavouring to give as much service as possible to these problem cases to prevent family breakdown and to assist, through rehabilitation planning, a better level of functioning in the family. It is noted that staff increases have furthered the cause of rehabilitation. The various rehabilitation committees noted in the previous report continue to function, and they attest to this interest in rehabilitation.

In several areas, in co-operation with community groups, notably ministerial associations, concerned with family problems, a marriage counselling programme has developed. This participation and sharing of interest and responsibility have resulted in many cases requesting counselling early enough for prevention to be possible.

In the Kamloops area we have been in liaison with the Anglican Council for Social Services concerning its interest in establishing a home for unmarried mothers, and we have given much consultation on this. The several offices in this area combined to run a foster-home campaign as we needed homes for infants and children pending adoption. We will be able to carry this programme forward with the Provincial programme of Joint Effort for Fostering. The staff throughout the region are greatly concerned with the increase in illegitimate births, and they are interested in a programme of prevention. Extra effort has been made throughout to find and assess adoption homes for children.

The opening of the Revelstoke office has enabled us to give more intensive services to families and children, and there has been an increase in adoption homes accepted. It has also assisted us to meet the requests for assistance from the unemployed employable persons who have come to that area as a result of the increased activity in the construction industry. In the Penticton area we have continued to work closely with the Penticton Indian Affairs Committee, and we have observed development in the Indian group taking more responsibilities. Youth Guidance Councils have continued to operate throughout the region, so that there is joint planning amongst the various disciplines and agencies in the communities in services for children. The study of effectiveness of services to families who had been deserted by the bread-winner, reported in the previous annual report, has focused staff concern on this problem with the objective of more effective services to these families.

In the area of development of resources to assist in meeting problems, we have a group-living home on the Kamloops Indian Reserve for six Indian boys, and this is a Provincial resource. In Kelowna we have participated in the formation of a Kelowna and District Foster Parent Association. This has been very successful in the development of new foster-home resources, and tribute is due to the parents belonging to this association. The several homemaking and housekeeper service community agencies have been of real assistance to the staff in providing housekeepers where necessary. We have valued this assistance of agencies in the communities, and we have appreciated the interest we have received by the communities at large in our programme and the willingness to volunteer to assist us.

I commend all staff, municipal and provincial, for the level of services they have maintained and their interest and devotion in prevention, rehabilitation, and helping those in need to help themselves.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region III as at March 31, 1965

Category	Kamloops	Kelowna	Lillooet	North Kamloops	Oliver	Penticton	Revelstoke	Salmon Arm	Vernon	Kamloops City	Kelowna City	Penticton City	Vernon City	Totals
Family Service	136	13	48	38	59	87	5	20	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	420
Social Allowance	412	216	184	212	168	221	139	207	235	530	261	323	169	3,277
Blind Persons' Allowance	15	4	8	6	2	4	1	8	4	.....	6	5	4	67
Old-age Assistance	97	65	94	41	90	65	22	73	156	36	130	100	89	1,058
Supplementary Assistance to Old Age Security	255	196	103	77	223	206	48	229	297	157	363	264	314	2,732
Disabled Persons' Allowance	20	36	18	5	32	30	7	17	35	12	55	32	29	328
Child Welfare	465	138	113	167	82	317	41	153	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,661
Health and Institutional	20	18	3	8	6	14	2	7	15	.....	9	3	.....	105
Totals	1,420	686	571	554	662	944	265	714	941	735	824	727	605	9,648

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region III for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

Category	1963/64		1964/65	
	Number	Per Cent[1]	Number	Per Cent[1]
Family Service	467	4.9	420	4.4
Social Allowance	3,146	32.9	3,277	34.0
Blind Persons' Allowance	68	0.7	67	0.7
Old-age Assistance	1,070	11.2	1.058	11.0
Supplementary Assistance to Old Age Security	2,868	30.0	2,732	28.3
Disabled Persons' Allowance	315	3.3	328	3.4
Child Welfare	1,519	15.9	1,661	17.2
Health and Institutional	107	1.1	105	1.1
Totals	9,560	100.0	9,648	100.0

[1] Percentage may not add due to rounding.

REGION IV

W. H. Crossley, Regional Director

Region IV lies in the south-east corner of British Columbia and embraces most of the areas generally known as the East Kootenay, West Kootenay, Arrow Lakes, Slocan, and Boundary Districts. The boundaries of the region have remained unchanged for several years.

The economic outlook regionally was buoyant during the year despite the usual winter slow-down in heavy construction and lumbering. There was a marked speed-up in economic activity in the later months. The continued demand for wood products across the region, the steady production of Consolidated Mining and Smelting plants in Trail and Marysville, the increased Japanese market for Crowsnest Pass coal, stepped-up base-metal activities, and latterly bridge and highway construction together with preliminary work on the Duncan and Arrow Dams projects were all factors in this buoyancy. The tourist business also has shown a marked increase, particularly in the East Kootenay area. There has been an increase in home construction in the Castlegar area as a result of the Arrow Dam project, and in the Grand Forks area as a result of the sale of Doukhobor lands. As a result, unemployment was not a grave problem for those clients who were physically or otherwise "saleable" on the employment market. There was a slightly increased flow of

transients, largely from the East, into the Cranbrook, Nelson, Trail, and Castlegar areas due to the rumoured employment on the dam projects, but the expected flood and crisis did not develop. We attribute this to the general boom across British Columbia absorbing to a large extent the " floating pool " of unskilled labour. In Trail the office was faced with the difficulty of finding transient accommodation when one of the hotels that had offered excellent facilities closed down. In the Trail-Castlegar area, as a result of the boom due to the Arrow Dam and highway projects, our regular Social Allowance clients are facing difficulties in finding housing at suitable rentals because the whole rent structure has become inflated.

The staff situation remained stable throughout the region this year, permitting better services to clients. The addition of a second district supervisor to the Cranbrook office in June improved supervisory services to the staff in Cranbrook, Creston, and Fernie offices and relieved an overburdened supervisor. It was apparent by the year's end, however, that an additional social worker was required in Cranbrook due to the rapid population expansion in the Golden area, which is the result of the Rogers Pass Highway opening and additional lumbering activities.

There were interesting programmes and services undertaken in the region this year. In most, our staff was actively engaged, either directly or in an advisory capacity. Moving from west to east, they are as follows:—

In Grand Forks a school upgrading programme for adult Social Allowance recipients was developed by Mr. John Unroe, of our staff, and Mr. John Walsh, principal of one of the Grand Forks schools. The school staff at first donated their time to this project, but were later partly subsidized by this Department. The clients, all of Doukhobor culture, five or six in number, were enabled to move toward vocational training, increasing their grade level in mathematics and English from Grade IV or V to Grade VII, VIII, or IX. This programme is continuing.

In the Trail area the Foster Home Committee of the local Council of Women continued to function successfully. This volunteer group, unique in British Columbia, has located many foster homes required by youngsters needing this resource. The district supervisor in Trail sparked this effort. This year also saw the innovation of a homemaker's service in Trail, supported again by a committee from the local Council of Women, with administration costs underwritten by the Trail Community Chest. Our Department participated in surveys to establish the need, in the initial planning, and is represented on the board of directors in Trail.

In the Nelson area there was some interest shown by a local service club in developing a receiving and observation home. Several meetings have been held with it, and it is still interested in this project.

Another milestone was passed on October 17th when the Kiwanis Villa at Nelson, a low-rent apartment complex for senior citizens, built under the provisions of the *Elderly Citizens' Housing Aid Act,* at a total furnished cost of $106,294.04, was officially opened by the Honourable W. D. Black.

Another resource, largely for elderly citizens, was enlarged when Willowhaven Private Hospital, a nursing home at Willow Point, opened a modern addition with 24 beds in November, 1964.

During the year, National Employment Service added a special placement officer to its staff in Nelson, which will be of help in locating employment for some of our clients.

The Pavilion, a small nursing home operated by our Department in New Denver, continued to operate at full capacity, meeting the needs for this service in the Slocan and Arrow Lakes area.

A great deal of enthusiastic interest was engendered in the communities in the area by the announcement by the Honourable Mr. Black that the dormitory at New Denver, formerly used to house Doukhobor children whose parents would not send them to school, was to be reactivated as a youth centre for boys. In this regard, Mr. T. D. Bingham, Superintendent of Child Welfare, held a community information meeting in New Denver in January, which was well attended.

A major community development in Creston this year was the completion of the Dr. Endicott Home, a 30-bed home for retarded children, age 6 to 16 years, built through the combined efforts of the chapters of the Mental Retardation Society of British Columbia in the Kootenays. Prior to the end of the fiscal year, the first children were admitted. Our Department is represented on the board of management and on the screening or admissions committee. The Provincial Government gave a generous grant-in-aid for construction. In addition, our Department will help with subsidization of patients' daily care costs since few parents can afford to pay the total cost of care.

The staff in Creston through the year was active in joint consultative committee meetings with school and public health personnel.

There were no realized developments in Cranbrook or Fernie, though much exploratory work to develop a transient hostel was completed in the former city and a senior citizens' housing organization was active in the latter town.

Civil defence was again a staff activity. The mobile feeding van was used once for feeding rescue personnel looking for lost hunters. It was also used many times to train people in various parts of the region in its operation. Various social workers and people selected from the community took civil defence courses both at Arnprior and Victoria.

This was a busy year in staff development. In September a successful joint regional conference was held with Regions III and IV staffs in Nelson.

In November Mrs. Laura Fowler, of the Adoption Placement Section, visited the region with a twofold purpose: to speak to staff about adoption placement generally and to spark the drive to recruit more adoption homes. Both objectives were achieved.

The policy adopted by the Department this year of utilizing our trained or experienced workers to carry smaller, more intensive counselling case loads was instituted in Nelson and Cranbrook offices at the year's end with apparent success.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region IV as at March 31, 1965

Category	Cranbrook	Creston	Fernie	Gran Forks	Nelson	New Denver	Trail	Total
Family Service	28	7	2	12	23	16	42	130
Social Allowance	430	216	162	167	578	110	376	2,039
Blind Persons' Allowance	2	3	3	6	2	5	6	27
Old age Assistance	116	58	61	65	91	40	110	541
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	319	203	134	234	369	169	334	1,762
Disabled Persons' Allowance	38	28	19	25	35	13	55	213
Child Welfare	268	71	36	46	103	46	182	752
Health and Institutional	25	5	3	7	9	4	22	75
Totals	1,226	591	420	562	1,210	403	1,127	5,539

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region IV as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

Category	1963/64		1964/65	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	133	2.4	130	2.3
Social Allowance	1,945	35.6	2,039	36.8
Blind Persons' Allowance	32	0.6	27	0.5
Old-age Assistance	572	10.5	541	9.8
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	1,856	34.0	1,762	31.8
Disabled Persons' Allowance	193	3.5	213	3.8
Child Welfare	654	12.0	752	13.6
Health and Institutional	76	1.4	75	1.4
Totals	5,461	100.0	5,539	100.0

The most significant facts brought out in the preceding tables are in Table II. It will be noted that the increase in the total case load is a relatively small 78 cases, yet there are important factors not so easily spotted. There is an increase in the Social Allowance cases, up 94 cases, and in the child welfare cases, which show an increase of 98 cases. These increases are partly offset by a decrease of 110 in the pension cases, which are Old-age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance, Disabled Persons' Allowance, and supplementary assistance to Old Age Security recipients. There are insignificant gains or losses in other categories. The child welfare increase is largely in the " child-in-care " and " pending adoption home " categories.

May I thank municipal authorities, police officials, lawyers, school personnel, Probation Officers, public health personnel, Government Agents, many service clubs, church groups, and individuals for the assistance that they have rendered us or our clients this past year. Above all, my thanks go to the clerical and professional staff for their constant devotion to the clients we serve.

REGION V

V. H. DALLAMORE, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

The fiscal year of 1964/65 was one of considerable change in Region V.

In the first place the administrative area was reduced when the northern boundary was redrawn in the general area of the Pine Pass. The Liard-Peace area north of that line was organized as Region VIII on September 1, 1964, with administrative offices in Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. Region V was left with five administrative offices in Prince George (two offices), Quesnel, Vanderhoof, and Williams Lake.

Then, to make the supervisory loads more equitable, responsibility for the Vanderhoof office was transferred from the district supervisor of the Prince George main office to that of the Prince George sub-office.

A further change for Vanderhoof was the move into more adequate accommodation in the Federal Building.

In Quesnel allocation of case loads to social-work staff was changed from the clients' area of residence to need for casework services or social welfare services. The district was divided in two with a social caseworker and a social welfare worker attending to the cases in each.

Community organization was changed when, on February 15, 1965, Williams Lake was incorporated as a town under the *Municipal Act* and thereupon became responsible for welfare services to its citizenry. Thus it joined Prince George and

Quesnel as municipalities served by the Provincial Department of Social Welfare on a *per capita* basis.

Community resources were improved by the opening of the Simon Fraser Private Hospital in May, 1964, with a capacity of 75 beds, of which sufficient for departmental needs were made available to us. Also in Prince George, a third receiving home was opened in December, 1964, giving accommodation for two infants.

In May, 1964, the Voth Group-living Home for Boys was opened in the Vanderhoof district with a capacity for four and a potential for six teen-age boys.

Two Foster Home Committees, one Roman Catholic and one Protestant, were formed with the backing of local churches in Prince George. It is anticipated that they will help significantly in finding needed foster homes in the area.

The economic activity in the area grew to boom proportions. Job placements were reported by the National Employment Service as being at an all-time high, but influx of job-seekers was proportionate. At the end of the fiscal year the National Employment Service reported a record number of job-seekers but also a significant number of unfilled job openings, mostly in the skilled trades. The effect of this on our case load will be recorded later in this report.

The change in case load may be observed in the following tables. It will be remembered that the region was reduced in size during the fiscal year and some 2,125 cases were transferred to the new administration of Region VIII. The distribution by administrative offices is seen in Table II.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region V as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

Category	1963/64[1]		1964/65	
	Number	Per Cent[2]	Number	Per Cent[2]
Family Service	127	3.1	156	3.6
Social Allowance	2,027	50.0	2,012	47.2
Blind Persons' Allowance	40	1.0	44	1.0
Old-age Assistance	340	8.4	409	9.6
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	590	14.5	579	13.6
Disabled Persons' Allowance	52	1.3	55	1.3
Child Welfare	856	21.1	981	23.0
Health and Institutional	24	0.6	30	0.7
Totals	4,056	100.0	4,266	100.0

[1] The figures for 1963/64 do not include statistics for the districts of Dawson Creek and Fort St. John, which are now part of Region VIII.

[2] Percentage may not add due to rounding.

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices in Region V as at March 31, 1965

Category	Prince George Main	Prince George Sub	Quesnel	Vanderhoof	Williams Lake	Total
Family Service	61	.....	42	9	44	156
Social Allowance	539	698	474	70	231	2,012
Blind Persons' Allowance	9	.....	3	9	23	44
Old-age Assistance	187	.....	71	64	87	409
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	227	.....	119	102	131	579
Disabled Persons' Allowance	23	.....	13	5	14	55
Child Welfare	461	.....	177	174	169	981
Health and Institutional	20	.....	3	2	5	30
Totals	1,527	698	902	435	704	4,266

The case-load decrease noted last year was not repeated in this. Indeed, during the 1964/65 fiscal year the case load increased by 210 or 5.2 per cent.

However, the Social Allowance case load decreased by 15 or 0.7 per cent and declined from 50 per cent of the case load to 47.2 per cent. The significance of this lies in the fact that the population has increased approximately 10 per cent during the year, and that a vast majority of those moving into the region were in an age-group for which social assistance would apply if need arose.

It is interesting to compare the number of unemployed employable applicants for social assistance who received grants in March, 1965, with the number who received assistance in March, 1964. Single persons only differed by one, numbering 497 in March, 1965, and 498 in March, 1964. But the families decreased by 96, being 258 in March, 1965, and 354 in March, 1964. The total expenditure in social assistance grants to unemployed employables in March, 1965, was 26.7 per cent less than the amount granted in March, 1964. Transient unemployed employables (those having less than 30 days residence in local areas) became a much more significant proportion of the social assistance to unemployed employable case load. Records were kept in Prince George and Quesnel, and it was noted that whereas in March, 1964, transients comprised 16.2 and 19.2 per cent of the Prince George and Quesnel case loads respectively, they occupied 26.4 and 40.1 per cent of the unemployed employable case load in those two communities in March, 1965. The majority of these individuals and families who required assistance needed it only for short periods.

In Prince George the statistics for the hostel for single transient men, which was opened on February 17, 1964, corroborates this statement. During the fiscal year under review, 2,009 men were admitted to this hostel and 1,198 discharged. The average stay per man was 5.5 days. Known to have jobs to go to when leaving the hostel were 811 of these men.

Adoption cases open at the end of the fiscal year numbered 30 more than at the beginning. Approved foster homes increased by 28 in number, but pending foster homes, those still requiring investigation, decreased by four. At the same time the number of children in care increased by 44.

Although the relationship of children in care to approved foster homes was reduced from 2.6 to 2.4 during the fiscal year, it is clear that more foster homes are needed. The situation is poorest in Prince George, where this relationship of children in care to approved foster homes is 2.8. It is best in Williams Lake, where the relationship is 1.5 children in care to approved foster homes.

During the year seven social workers and seven clerk-stenographers left the district offices of the present (reduced) region. However, appointments numbered 12 social workers and 10 clerk-stenographers, so the over-all staff was increased by eight. On March 31, 1965, social-work staff numbered 21½ and the clerical-stenographic staff numbered 15. Supervisory staff numbered three and was unchanged from the previous year.

Our thanks go out to municipal officials, public health personnel, teachers, and the numerous societies and community-minded persons who have helped so much in our work.

REGION VI

A. E. BINGHAM, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

This report deals with some of the developments, events, and activities of the past year in Region VI, the Fraser Valley region. Region VI is one of eight regions into which the Province is divided for social welfare administration.

The area served lies between the mountains and the Vancouver-Lower Mainland region. It extends east along both sides of the Fraser River from Surrey and Pitt Meadows to Lytton and to Manning Park. There was a population increase of 10,000 during the year, bringing the estimated population to 202,500.

A date to be noted in the year under review is June 12th, the opening of the Port Mann Bridge and freeway system through the Fraser Valley. The new closeness of Vancouver has an increasing impact on the way of life in the Fraser Valley. Metropolitan expansion eastward from Vancouver is pushing back the farm lands a little farther each year. The centre of agricultural activity has been moving east and is now about the Aldergrove-Abbotsford area.

The Village of Hope became the Town of Hope on January 1, 1965. In so doing, it became responsible for its share of social welfare costs and administration. The Department now provides social welfare services for 10 such municipalities in the region on a 60-cents-*per-capita* basis.

How do we serve the people in the various communities of the Fraser Valley? Social workers appointed to carry out the social welfare programmes are available in Provincial offices at Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Langley, Haney, and White Rock. The Chilliwack Provincial office operates a sub-office at Hope.

In Surrey, social welfare services are provided through the Surrey municipal social welfare department. The Province shares in the administrative costs of the municipal department by providing a supervisor and one-half the staff of social workers.

In serving the people of the region, the social workers carry out casework services in three general areas—Social Allowance, Child Welfare, and assistance to those over age 65, the blind, and the disabled.

Individuals and families who are unable to provide for themselves and who qualify are provided with Social Allowance for their general support. Many of the individuals and families receiving assistance during the year were helped to reach independence. We know that material help alone will not solve problems. A caseworker studies each situation and tries to assess the causes of the problem and then plan with those concerned along an avenue of rehabilitation. Table I shows that at the end of the year there were 98 fewer Social Allowance cases than at the end of the preceding year.

The basis of our service to children is service to the family. Child welfare service is fourfold: protection in which the focus is to assist families handle their own problems; service to unmarried parents in which we offer assistance in arriving at a sound plan for mother and child; adoption placement service around the placement of children on a permanent basis; and foster care, a service to children where we have been unable to assist parents to adequately care for their own children. It will be seen in Table I that child welfare case load is down 14 cases from the preceding year.

About one-half of the regional case load is made up of assistance to those over age 65, the blind, and the disabled. Our service to these people is by specialized case loads; that is, the social worker carries only cases administered by the Old-age Assistance Board. Visits and interviews must be made to appraise individuals'

material resources and so help them determine their eligibility for financial assistance. In addition, however, much time is spent in assisting older people obtain medical services and with changes in living arrangements. We try to assist the older person to remain independent in his own home as long as possible. In the past year we assisted toward this end with financial assistance, medical services, house repairs, and housekeeper service. When home care was no longer possible, boarding-home or private-hospital placements were made.

A sizeable increase in staff was the highlight of the year. At the year's end the staff in the region totalled 44 social workers, 6 district supervisors, 1 municipal administrator, and Regional Director.

The need for adoption homes was of paramount importance during the year. Each office placed special emphasis on the recruitment of prospective adopting parents. In addition, an electronic exhibit for adoption recruitment was displayed at fall fairs at Chilliwack and Abbotsford.

The Federal-Provincial-Municipal adoption project in Surrey continued. The first phase, the study of a backlog of adoption applications, was completed. During the year the project focused on recruitment of additional applications, plus prompt service with respect to the study of the homes and placement of children.

Well-trained personnel are the most important factor in sound social welfare administration. Each of the six district supervisors took part in a refresher course that was designed to provide direct training to persons responsible to oversee, administer, and evaluate the work of our local field offices. With the purpose that staff might add to their knowledge and improve their skills, an inter-regional conference was held at Harrison in October. The theme was "Communication in Social Work."

For the retarded child (as with other children) there is no substitute for an adequate family environment. Children reared in a large institution get little fondling or individual attention. With this in view the Department of Social Welfare is co-operating with Mental Health Services in an experiment of foster-home placement of some of the children in The Woodlands School. At the end of the year there were 17 certified children from this school placed in Fraser Valley foster homes. The project social worker makes her headquarters at the Abbotsford district office.

How can field staff be used the most productively? An experiment in case assignment commenced in Abbotsford in July. Public welfare cases are usually assigned to a social worker by geographic area or by category. The new approach is family-focused, and cases are assigned by problem.

Another development in Abbotsford was the creation of a Rehabilitation Committee. It is similar to the committee now operating in Chilliwack. This is a team approach, designed to encourage self-support among some individuals and families receiving Social Allowance. This Committee, in a systematic way, reviews the physical, mental, and vocational powers of the individual, and vocational counselling is given. To help some men and women give up the security of public assistance for the satisfaction of self-support is not easy. There is no magic in these committees, but rather hard work by representatives of medical, social, and vocational fields.

An emerging social problem in the region is the number of young people who apply for Social Allowance. They have passed up the three *R*'s at school for three *U*'s—unschooled, unskilled, and unemployed. Some of those who had Grade X or better were referred for vocational training and some were assisted to return to school for another term. Those who quit school at the Grade VIII level showed little interest or motivation to return to school for upgrading as they believed the

training would take too long. It was noted that many of these young people were not aware of the many resources available to them. The prospect for work for the unskilled in the Fraser Valley seems to be seasonal at best.

The flexibility of the *Social Assistance Act* has permitted us in the past few years to co-operate with Mental Health Services in the placement of patients who have been treated in the mental hospitals. These are patients who have lost contact with or have no family ties. They need some supervision and possibly some medication, but they no longer need the intensive care of a hospital. At the end of the year we were co-operating in the boarding-home placement of about 180 of these patients.

An Emergency Welfare Services vehicle is assigned to this region. It has a fully equipped mobile kitchen. During the year it was used in two emergencies—once in June, when the Fraser River was high, for seven days of dyke operation at Harrison Mills and again in January at the slide on the Hope–Princeton Highway. In addition, it was used for two training courses and was placed on display at two fall fairs.

Without responsible people who can make decisions on the spot day by day, the social welfare programme would not be effective. Therefore, in closing, a sincere thank you to district supervisors, social workers, clerical staff, Provincial employees and municipal employees alike.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region VI as at March 31st, for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

Category	1963/64		1964/65	
	Number	Per Cent[1]	Number	Per Cent[1]
Family Service	216	1.9	198	1.8
Social Allowance	4,248	36.5	4,150	36.7
Blind Persons' Allowance	62	0.5	67	0.6
Old-age Assistance	1,176	10.1	1,107	9.8
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	3,826	32.9	3,668	32.5
Disabled Persons' Allowance	349	3.0	357	3.2
Child Welfare	1,631	14.0	1,617	14.3
Health and Institutional	121	1.0	133	1.2
Totals	11,629	100.0	11,297	100.0

[1] Percentage may not add due to rounding.

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31, 1965

Category	Abbotsford	Chilliwack	Haney	Langley	Surrey	White Rock	Total
Family Service	22	66	14	16	77	3	198
Social Allowance	832	1,001	480	426	1,243	168	4,150
Blind Persons' Allowance	19	14	5	9	15	5	67
Disabled Persons' Allowance	78	66	41	43	107	22	357
Old-age Assistance	228	263	98	122	337	59	1,107
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	798	606	425	446	1,150	243	3,668
Child Welfare	257	522	124	168	501	45	1,617
Health and Institutional	29	25	19	7	46	7	133
Totals	2,263	2,563	1,206	1,237	3,476	552	11,297

REGION VII

A. J. WRIGHT, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

The area covered by Region VII remains unchanged. It stretches from the village of Endako on the east to the Queen Charlotte Islands on the west. Northward is the Alaska Border and to the south is Milbanke Sound. The population of this area continues to increase, particularly in the westward municipalities. According to the census taken this year, Terrace, including the outlying districts, showed the highest increase with a population now of approximately 14,000.

The economic situation showed a continued improvement over last year. This was somewhat hampered however by an unusually severe winter, which closed many lumber-mills for periods of time but did not, to any great extent, affect the logging operations. Another factor that helped the employment situation was a reasonably good fishing year, which not only affects the Prince Rupert area, but also has its effect on the areas as far east as Hazelton as people in these areas still rely on fishing and make annual trips to Prince Rupert for the fishing season.

Announcements were also made on the establishment of two new pulp-mills, one to be located in Houston and the other in Kitimat. There was also an announcement of a sizeable increase to the already existing mill in Prince Rupert. This caused an expected flurry of activity, particularly among job-seekers, but as time wore on and no concrete action was taken except for Columbia Cellulose in Prince Rupert and Endako Mines, this gradually wore off.

Community interest and participation in provision of resources continued this year at a high level. The Van Der Sander Receiving Home continued to give care to infants, which amounted to approximately 1,540 days for the year. This privately sponsored home, as can be seen by these figures, has been a valuable resource to the Prince Rupert staff and used almost to capacity. A similar private home was also established and used to capacity in Smithers.

In October, 1964, the Friendship House Association opened the doors of the Friendship House Receiving Home, with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cunliffe as parents. This was a community-sponsored home built largely through community subscription on land donated by the City of Prince Rupert. This Department entered into agreement with this association whereby it will care for children between the ages of 2 and 14. A similar home was also opened in Terrace in February, 1965, sponsored by the Terrace and District Christian Welfare Council. This was situated on 10 acres of land donated by a private citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crown, former foster-parents in Terrace, moved in to run the establishment.

Friendship House Association has remained extremely active during the past year. Friendship House itself continues to give care to homeless transient men, and plans are under way to extend services and facilities to the surrounding community to help particularly the native population of Prince Rupert. A donation of three houses by a private citizen has started plans to establish a group home in one of these buildings for teen-age girls either delinquent or pre-delinquent.

Interest in accommodation for the aged still remains high. This year saw the opening in Prince Rupert of a low-cost rental complex for the aged. Plans are still under study for a boarding home in Terrace, and Smithers and Burns Lake are in the process of raising money to build low-cost housing in these communities.

A staff-development programme was carried on again this year. A joint meeting between Health Branch and welfare staff was held in Prince Rupert early in the spring to discuss mental health and other subjects of mutual interest. This proved highly successful, and future meetings were planned. However, with the subsequent

loss of the Medical Health Officer and no replacement, these meetings were shelved temporarily.

Improved services by the Mental Health Travelling Clinic commenced in October, when the team started visiitng Terrace-Kitimat-Prince Rupert every other month instead of twice a year. This has proved invaluable to staff as consultation in this area is limited.

The staff were engaged this year in a good deal of public speaking and community participation. In Terrace the adoption recruitment programme commenced with television and radio appearances as well as speaking engagements by the staff. Speaking engagements were held in Prince Rupert, Smithers, and Burns Lake. As well as this, a Youth Advisory Committee was set up in Smithers and Burns Lake comprised of various members of the community who are involved in working with this group.

Weekly group meetings with parents with problems was also established in Smithers in February, 1965, and so far has been meeting with some degree of success.

The Indian project went into its second year of operation in Smithers. The Hagwilget Receiving Home, established through the efforts of the project worker, also went into its second year of operation with many improvements, both physically and operationally, being noted. A number of projects initiated by the project worker and carried through by the native people themselves not only was of material benefit to the Indian people, but also provided valuable research material to the worker.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VII for the Year 1964/65 as at March 31, 1965

Category	Burns Lake	Prince Rupert	Smithers	Terrace	Totals
Family Service	9	27	42	36	114
Social Allowance	128	272	276	211	887
Blind Persons' Allowance	9	17	22	8	56
Old-age Assistance	24	97	63	45	229
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	53	134	97	57	341
Disabled Persons' Allowance	5	25	19	12	61
Child Welfare	69	204	157	233	663
Health and Institutional	4	15	2	6	27
Totals	301	791	678	608	2,378

Table I, above, indicates the case-load make-up in each office. Again this year the majority of the case load is comprised of cases requiring the most intensive casework services as there is a low number of pension cases. Once again there was a significant drop in the total number of cases. This is most noteworthy in Prince Rupert, where the case load reached an all-time low equal to that of 1957 despite the increase in population. This was in part due to the improved income situation as well as experienced staff in sufficient numbers. A slight decrease was also noted in Smithers, while Burns Lake and Terrace showed a slight increase. It can therefore be safely stated that in the area the combination of a good economic situation and ability of the staff to cope led to a relatively stable year as far as the categories in the case loads are concerned.

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in Region VII as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

Category	1963/64		1964/65	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	115	4.7	114	4.8
Social Allowance	915	37.3	887	37.3
Blind Persons' Allowance	59	2.4	56	2.4
Old-age Assistance	209	8.5	229	9.6
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	394	16.0	341	14.3
Disabled Persons' Allowance	61	2.5	61	2.6
Child Welfare	680	27.7	663	27.9
Health and Institutional	22	0.9	27	1.1
Totals	2,455	100.0	2,378	100.0

It is significant to note that there has been relatively no change in the percentages of the case loads. The same reasons for this can be given as for the totals. In addition, it can be said that as the staff gain more experience, they are in a better position to give better service to their clients.

In closing I wish to thank the staff of this region for their devotion and efforts to bring the services of this Department to their clients. We also have received excellent co-operation from the communities and municipalities within our boundaries, school authorities, Indian Affairs Branch, public health and probation services, as well as many organizations and individuals.

REGION VIII

J. A. MOLLBERG, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Region VIII is a new region formed out of Region V as of September 1, 1964. It consists of the Peace River and Alaska Highway area from the Pine Pass on the south to the Yukon Border on the north, and the Alberta Border on the east to the Alaska Panhandle on the west. It includes the communities of Chetwynd, Hudson Hope, Pouce Coupe, Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, Lower Post, Cassiar, Telegraph Creek, and Atlin. It is served by the Regional Director's office in Dawson Creek, and two district offices—one in Dawson Creek and one in Fort St. John. There are two *per capita* municipalities—Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. Staff consists of a supervisor, 7 social workers, and 5½ stenographers in Dawson Creek and a supervisor, 5 social workers, and 3½ stenographers in Fort St. John.

The present population of the region is estimated at approximately 40,000 people. Over the past several years the region has been experiencing extensive economic development from farming, gas and oil exploration, and latterly the Peace River power development at Portage Mountain. The gas and oil exploration has recently levelled off, which appears to have had a stabilizing effect on the region. The population is continuing to increase in the communities of Chetwynd and Hudson Hope. However, the growth of Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, and Fort Nelson has been falling off, and they are developing into stable residential communities.

There were three major developments in the region during the year. In September, 1964, our work was divided into two streams—casework and social work. This provided better utilization of staff and helped to provide a more comprehensive service to our clients.

In September, 1964, our new receiving home was opened in Fort St. John. This was a joint effort by the Rotary Club in Fort St. John, the community, and our Department. This resource is proving to be a real help to the children in this area. The community of Fort St. John, and the Rotary Club in particular, deserves our sincere thanks for the development of this resource.

October, 1964, saw the beginning of the Dawson Creek Rehabilitation Committee. This is a joint effort among the health unit, the National Employment Service, and our Department, headed by the Medical Health Officer in Dawson Creek. Since its inception it has processed 31 cases and is proving to be an excellent resource for the rehabilitation of some of our clients.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region VIII as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

Category	1963/64		1964/65	
	Number	Per Cent[1]	Number	Per Cent[1]
Family Service	110	5.1	101	5.0
Social Allowance	1,101	51.4	1,051	51.5
Blind Persons' Allowance	6	0.3	6	0.3
Old-age Assistance	134	6.3	132	6.5
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	262	12.2	241	11.8
Disabled Persons' Allowance	26	1.2	24	1.2
Child Welfare	472	22.0	466	22.9
Health and Institutional	30	1.4	18	0.9
Totals	2,141	100.0	2,039	100.0

[1] Percentage may not add due to rounding.

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VIII as at March 31, 1965

Category	Dawson Creek	Fort St. John	Total
Family Service	60	41	101
Social Allowance	654	397	1,051
Blind Persons' Allowance	3	3	6
Old-age Assistance	89	43	132
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	154	87	241
Disabled Persons' Allowance	18	6	24
Child Welfare	282	184	466
Health and Institutional	11	7	18
Totals	1,271	768	2,039

I would like to thank the supervisors, social workers, and stenographers for their help and co-operation, as well as senior administration, for their support and encouragement during my first year in this region. I would also like to thank the many individuals who have volunteered their time and effort in serving the people in the north.

PART III.—DIVISIONS

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION DIVISION

R. J. BURNHAM, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL ALLOWANCES SECTION

The Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division supervises the assistance programme for persons who are in need because of lack of income or assets. The programme extends beyond mere financial assistance. It includes rehabilitative services, enabling recipients to become self-dependent wherever feasible. Where self-dependence is not feasible, services exist to prevent or to modify the many serious social problems associated with poverty and public dependence.

During the fiscal year there was a total of 63,393 applications for assistance, a drop of one-half of 1 per cent over the previous year. The case load as at March 31, 1965, stood at 28,848, as compared with 28,919 at March 31, 1964.

A change in method of reporting statistics was introduced at the end of March, 1965, and showed at that time single men accounted for 57 per cent of the actual case load and for 69 per cent of all applications for assistance. In contrast, families with children and both parents at home accounted for only 12 per cent of the case load and only 12 per cent of applications for assistance. This corresponds with the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that show a low rate of unemployment for married men contrasted with a relatively high rate of unemployment for single men. Since the majority of these single men are over age 40, it would appear a more unsettled way of living has contributed to a relatively higher degree of unemployability in terms of changed labour needs. One-parent families with children constitute 20 per cent of the case load.

There were approximately 625 children in the care of relatives, many of whom would otherwise require care under child welfare provisions. Social assistance recipients include over 25,000 children.

Over-all expenditure on the social assistance programme has increased by approximately 1 per cent. This increase is more than accounted for by increase in benefits combined with normal population growth. There has been marked increase in the number of applications from persons from other parts of Canada attracted to British Columbia in search of employment.

During the year as much emphasis as possible has been placed on meeting actual need. This entailed closer examination of family expenditure and budgets to determine costs. Where necessary special allowances were used to augment the basic Social Allowance payable. During the year an additional provision was made enabling payment of up to $10 per year per child attending school for help with the cost of school-starting supplies. Thousands of children benefited from this addition.

In addition to the processing of applications, the social workers of the Department regularly carry out thousands of reviews of eligibility to ensure continued entitlement for assistance. Contrary to popular opinion, there are relatively few instances of fraud, and those that do occur are usually detected early and involve comparatively small sums.

Table I.—Number of Persons Assisted by Month for Fiscal Year 1964/65

	Heads of Families	Dependents	Single Recipients	Total
April, 1964	11,653	34,738	16,638	63,029
May, 1964	11,569	33,637	16,578	61,784
June, 1964	11,421	32,994	16,490	60,905
July, 1964	10,966	31,145	15,788	57,899
August, 1964	10,542	29,970	15,915	56,427
September, 1964	10,521	30,174	15,297	55,992
October, 1964	10,404	29,823	15,542	55,769
November, 1964	10,929	31,541	16,289	58,759
December, 1964	11,540	33,469	16,806	61,815
January, 1965	12,348	36,833	16,944	66,125
February, 1965	12,004	36,137	17,021	65,162
March, 1965	11,523	34,359	17,325	63,207

Table II.—Comparative Figures of Cases Opened and Closed

	Opened	Closed
March, 1963	4,446	4,673
March, 1964	4,796	5,318
March, 1965	5,261	5,594

Table III.—Comparative Totals by Region and Unorganized and Organized Territory of Recipients and Dependents in March, 1965, 1964, and 1963

PROVINCIAL	Mar., 1965	Mar., 1964	Mar., 1963	MUNICIPAL	Mar., 1965	Mar., 1964	Mar., 1963			
Region I—										
Alberni	294	394	315	Alberni	164	273	183			
Campbell River	450	——	——	Courtenay	103	141	100			
Courtenay	588	1,065	1,165	Central Saanich	27	33	37			
Duncan	230	242	341	Duncan	149	144	135			
Nanaimo	785	1,081	1,000	Esquimalt	139	146	132			
Victoria	463	546	528	Ladysmith	51	——	——			
				Nanaimo	620	651	519			
				North Cowichan	178	231	268			
				Oak Bay	27	44	48			
				Port Alberni	503	594	446			
				Saanich	467	535	480			
				Victoria	1,571	1,587	1,396			
	2,810	3,328	3,349		3,999	4,379	3,744	6,809	7,707	7,093
Region II—										
New Westminster	19	63	65	Burnaby	2,608	2,715	2,499			
Vancouver	446	384	470	Coquitlam	651	651	746			
Westview	73	74	105	Delta	330	380	342			
				New Westminster	1,416	1,574	1,679			
				North Vancouver City	598	582	617			
				North Vancouver District	375	371	374			
				Port Coquitlam	303	260	261			
				Port Moody	176	174	163			
				Powell River	201	223	277			
				Richmond	584	627	660			
				Vancouver	15,680	16,090	15,393			
				West Vancouver	151	106	98			
	538	521	640		23,073	23,753	23,109	23,611	24,274	23,749

Table III.—Comparative Totals by Region and Unorganized and Organized Territory of Recipients and Dependents in March, 1965, 1964, and 1963—Continued

PROVINCIAL	Mar., 1965	Mar., 1964	Mar., 1963	MUNICIPAL	Mar., 1965	Mar., 1964	Mar., 1963			
Region III—										
Kamloops	1,029	1,543	1,417	Armstrong	34	34	38			
Kelowna	608	599	556	Enderby	47	39	33			
Lillooet	341	361	424	Kamloops	733	627	638			
North Kamloops	250	——	——	Kelowna	516	391	418			
Oliver	468	——	——	Merritt	115	——	——			
Penticton	436	883	1,059	North Kamloops	268	306	311			
Revelstoke	228	——	——	Penticton	792	659	883			
Salmon Arm	491	613	546	Revelstoke	137	201	149			
Vernon	633	500	592	Salmon Arm District	186	199	209			
				Summerland	142	154	170			
				Vernon	376	434	411			
	4,484	4,499	4,594		3,346	3,044	3,260	7,830	7,543	7,854
Region IV—										
Cranbrook	788	614	832	Cranbrook	313	239	271			
Creston	596	701	783	Fernie	184	217	119			
Fernie	184	141	133	Grand Forks	93	90	93			
Grand Forks	258	238	255	Greenwood	8	14	11			
Nelson	788	797	809	Kimberley	153	154	176			
New Denver	239	269	249	Nelson	414	377	419			
Trail	465	581	524	Rossland	83	109	81			
				Trail	183	183	212			
	3,318	3,341	3,585		1,431	1,383	1,382	4,749	4,724	4,967
Region V—										
Prince George	1,665	1,854	1,579	Prince George	512	1,046	1,209			
Quesnel	482	493	651	Quesnel	375	237	579			
Vanderhoof	187	222	211	Williams Lake	20	——	——			
Williams Lake	571	600	634							
	2,905	3,169	3,075		907	1,283	1,788	3,812	4,452	4,863
Region VI—										
Abbotsford	286	331	320	Chilliwack City	472	485	566			
Chilliwack	543	601	714	Chilliwhack Township	1,322	1,158	1,118			
Haney	118	106	107	Hope	92	——	——			
				Langley City	164	127	151			
				Langley Township	914	882	1,037			
				Maple Ridge	1,287	1,029	1,017			
				Matsqui	752	813	951			
				Mission District	424	439	483			
				Mission Town	269	229	156			
				Sumas	153	171	190			
				Surrey	3,961	4,010	3,887			
				White Rock	300	379	310			
	947	1,038	1,141		10,110	9,722	9,866	11,057	10,760	11,007
Region VII—										
Burns Lake	254	204	170	Kitimat	32	29	55			
Prince Rupert	140	284	220	Prince Rupert	484	453	580			
Smithers	699	632	556	Terrace	327	269	280			
Terrace	123	120	104							
	1,216	1,240	1,050		843	751	915	2,059	1,991	1,965
Region VIII—										
Dawson Creek	1,132	1,098	1,130	Dawson Creek	996	999	979			
Fort St. John	650	718	606	Fort St. John	502	192	198			
	1,782	1,816	1,736		1,498	1,191	1,177	3,280	3,007	2,913
								63,207	64,458	64,411

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

	Fiscal Year 1962/63	Fiscal Year 1963/64	Fiscal Year 1964/65
Basic Social Allowances	$24,782,325	$25,756,670	$25,840,129
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing- and boarding-home care (other than tuberculosis), special allowances, and grants	3,119,602	3,521,102	3,778,829
Emergency payments, such as where a family may lose its home by fire or similar circumstances	11,353	16,137	15,256
Municipal and Provincial cases—			
(*a*) Tuberculosis, boarding-, nursing-, and private-home cases	206,513	174,687	171,051
(*b*) Transportation of tuberculosis cases	1,395	568	402
(*c*) Comforts allowance for tuberculosis cases	4,336	3,627	2,837
Hospitalization of social assistance cases	11,629	6,727	11,326
Gross Social Allowance costs as per Public Accounts	$28,137,153	$29,479,518	$29,819,830
Less municipal share of costs and sundry credits	3,081,288	2,904,272	2,999,753
Net Social Allowances	$25,055,865	$26,575,246	$26,820,077
Administration and operation of New Denver Pavilion	20,767	22,318	22,746
Medical services and drugs	4,109,239	4,503,833	4,507,215
Totals	$29,185,871	$31,101,397	$31,350,038

For the fiscal year 1964/65 the Province received from the Federal Government *re*—

Unemployment Assistance Agreement	$13,902,655
Sundry	5,181
Total	$13,907,836

REHABILITATION

Services of a rehabilitative nature are provided for a variety of problems. Greatest attention is focused on return to employment.

Popular conception has usually identified employability and unemployability with health factors, advanced age, or the need of a mother to remain at home for care of her children. On the other hand, social workers have long known that many persons either could not obtain employment or could not hold employment because of serious character problems or lack of ability, education, and skill, both of which in turn usually come to be associated with factors of age and health. The increasing shift in employment emphasis, requiring higher levels of education and training, has increased the problem to such an extent that it is estimated that for practical purposes at least one-half of the persons considered as employable on a physical basis are in fact excluded from any possibility of regular employment. For many of the remaining persons, employment is dependent on the demand for labour. Each month several thousand men and women are given help by way of counselling and encouragement and other more intensive services. A substantial proportion of some 5,700 cases that are closed monthly are a direct result of the help given by the staff of Provincial and municipal welfare offices, often in co-operation with other agencies in the community. To be eligible for assistance, all employable persons must maintain a continuous registration for employment with the National Employment Service. Many referrals are made for educational upgrading and for vocational training. During the school-year ending July, 1965, some 375 social assistance recipients were accepted for training, and of these the majority are no longer in receipt of assistance.

Large numbers of single men, including many from other parts of Canada, move about the Province in search of work, and in doing so make repeated applica-

tions for assistance to social welfare offices located on major transportation arteries. It has been found that one of the most effective means of helping these people has been through establishment of hostels. This has been demonstrated in particular in Prince George, where during the fiscal year no fewer than 800 men were enabled to obtain employment on the basis of a stay in the hostel, averaging approximately one week's duration. In Dawson Creek a similar hostel enabled 300 men to obtain employment.

Emphasis is being placed on sorting out for rehabilitation services those who appear most likely to achieve return to employment. Rehabilitation services are provided for disabled persons in co-ordination with the Health Branch and the National Employment Service. Rehabilitation Committees have been set up in 11 locations throughout the Province. It is hoped that when fully functioning each will be able to help some 20 persons a year back to self-dependence.

For many persons in receipt of assistance, employment is not feasible. For example, in the situation of the one-parent families, who represent about one-quarter of the family cases, the mother's presence at home is usually desirable to provide care and supervision for her children. It has been found that efforts made to assist numbers of these mothers to employment by vocational training did not usually produce the desired result because available earnings were not sufficient to provide for housekeeping services and living costs. Many others require assistance because of factors relative to age, chronic ill health, and severe social or mental disabilities. Disabling health factors have been the usual basis for separating out the employable from the unemployable. That this is inadequate is attested by the estimate that fully one-half of the remaining persons are considered as not placeable in employment. A variety of rehabilitative services are needed by unemployable persons. These may include assistance to the aged persons in return to their home from chronic care facilities, restoration of the broken families, and help in overcoming alcoholism. When effort is directed toward resolving chronic personal problems, the rehabilitation process often requires an extensive service for the whole family.

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

The purpose of preventive services is to prevent development of social problems amongst families dependent on assistance. Attention must be focused on the needs of children in particular, since they are particularly vulnerable to the effects of poverty and public dependence. Their minimum physical requirements must be met, and as far as possible they must have opportunity for normal social and recreational outlets. Their parents frequently need assistance in coping with behavioural and other problems. The children themselves need skilled counselling to help them resolve their many personal problems and to plan adequately for their futures. Social workers are rediscovering the children in their case loads, who were often lost sight of in provision of assistance to adults. Efforts are being made to focus attention on the early identification of problems that have usually become evident only after they have developed to a point at which they are either not responsive to help or are in need of expensive and time-consuming service. Experience has established this can only be accomplished on the basis of regular home-visiting. Help is provided in the resolution of marital problems and in the prevention of family breakdown that commonly result from economic stress. The effect of these disturbances on family life is very apparent from recent findings that the majority of one-parent families require extensive services to cope with problems of child development. A project is being undertaken in one populated district to examine in a systematic way the causative factors in desertion and separation, what is required in a preventive

way, as well as what special services are needed by the children of these families. The social worker is often involved in time-consuming efforts to obtain maintenance from separated or deserting husbands, all too often with unsatisfactory results. It is recognized that social responsibility is difficult to oblige by legal processes, and that extensive social pressure on families under stress may result in permanent family rupture.

Since the extent to which children thrive is related to their cultural environment and the achievement of their parents, there is a need to strengthen this wherever possible. One example of how this can be done is provided by an educational upgrading project carried out with a small group of Doukhobor women. Over a two-year period, educational levels were elevated by several grades through night-school sessions and the co-operation of the local social welfare office and interested school-teachers. It is hoped in future ways can be found to undertake similar projects with other groups of parents. In general, encouragement is given to anyone on assistance who is interested in undertaking night-school or correspondence courses on their own in order to upgrade their educational level.

Other services have included assistance to many aged persons. For those unable to continue in their own homes, alternative living arrangements must be made. Others are enabled to remain at home by provision of housekeeping services. One municipal office is experimenting with a " meals on wheels " programme providing daily home delivery of a hot meal. When care is provided in chronic homes, the social worker co-operates with the local public health service in encouraging development of activation programmes designed to prevent loss of bodily functions that may result from lack of physical activity.

Often ill health or other factors temporarily prevent a mother from looking after her children. When there is insufficient income to provide for this, the social worker arranges for housekeeping or homemaking services or, if this is not possible, for other care for the children.

In addition to those families recorded statistically as receiving services, many other persons who have applied for help have been enabled to resolve their problems as a result of counselling provided by the social worker in the initial interview. In these and many other ways the skills of the social workers are daily stretched to a maximum.

GENERAL

Because of a critical continent-wide shortage of university-trained social workers, services are being broken into two groupings. Applied to the social assistance programme, family situations involving treatment of complicated social problems will constitute one grouping and situations involving mainly effective administration of assistance, counselling, and supportive services will make up the other. Available staff will be divided between these functions in accordance with training, skills, and interest.

At a community level there is public concern about the many products of poverty in the way of crime, delinquency, alcoholism, and broken homes. National concern is directed to the contradiction posed by poverty amidst affluence. The social assistance programme has provided the basic income for those whose wants could not be met by other measures. Strengthened provisions for dealing with poverty will hopefully assist in reducing the numbers of persons otherwise requiring public assistance. It is anticipated social assistance services will be strengthened not only to provide greater individual help in utilization of available opportunities, but to provide for increased co-operation and co-ordination with other agencies of government and with community resources. Present efforts to strengthen services

therefore include striving for co-operation and co-ordination with other departments of government and review of possibilities for increased community involvement.

In other development, a research project is at present under way that it is anticipated will yield helpful information as to the effectiveness of present services and how they can be made more effective.

BOARDS OF REVIEW

During the year 34 Boards of Review were held, of which 28 were in favour of the applicant.

CONCLUSION

The Division extends its sincere thanks to the staff of social welfare offices and other departments of government, as well as to the many private persons who have contributed services to the programme.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

T. B. BINGHAM, SUPERINTENDENT

The family remains as the most effective established institution in our present-day society for the security and maintenance of society itself and for the nurturing and development of its children—" the future society."

The community, as an extension of the family, offers the forces of concern, interest, and active regard which can preserve and strengthen the capacities of each of its members toward a fuller expression of life. The community as a mirror of the family reflects the vigour of the weak and the strong, and its commitment to its own preservation must encompass opportunities that offer themselves equally to every member of the community.

The needs of the community must be in harmony with the needs of the family so that the family may, in its striving for its own integrity, contribute to the abundance of the larger family of man.

Today this endeavour of concern and regard by community is seen to be moving forward in many spheres of action and involvement in British Columbia.

A most gratifying trend is evident throughout the Province whereby communities and groups within communities are increasingly concerning themselves with the well-being of children and youth. The pattern that invariably is followed is that an individual, group, or community becomes acutely interested in the problems posed by the younger members of the community. Interested persons band themselves together and critically appraise the community and social problems and the resources needed to solve the problems. A course of action gradually emerges and a programme is born.

These community programmes that are developing so well serve a variety of needs resulting from social problems, which may include delinquency, the increasing incidence of out-of-wedlock births, the struggle of young people to find jobs, school drop-outs, retardation, the increasing number of children requiring the help of child care or treatment agencies, or emotional disturbance.

Various special-interest groupings or organizations are evident, including associations for the retarded and emotionally disturbed and associations of foster-parents and child-care workers. Non-profit societies, incorporated under the *Societies Act,* are providing resources for children. Family and Children's Court Committees are also increasingly active in examining the resources of the community for family and children's work. Service clubs have been most helpful, too, in identifying needs and mobilizing their strong resources to meet these needs.

SERVICES TO FAMILIES

As a result of the varied activities in local communities, our staff are devoting an increasing amount of time to working with communities to solve, at the community level, problems encountered by families and children. Children belong to their families, but also to their communities. If the family has difficulties, it can best be helped by its friends and neighbours as well as the agencies which have special services to offer. It has been the growing emphasis of the family and child welfare programme, for which the Child Welfare Division assumes responsibility, to assist in the mobilization of a variety of family and children's services within each community.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN CARE

The number of children requiring the care provided by the Children's Aid Societies and Department of Social Welfare during the year exceeded 10,000 (*see* Table IV). This is a number from which no one can derive satisfaction.

The reasons why children are admitted to care (Table IX) are showing some changes. Fewer children (411 compared to 546) were admitted because of neglect. Children admitted to care while awaiting adoption placement have more than doubled in three years (465 as compared to 202 in 1961/62). Children admitted to care because the parents cannot handle the child's problems of adjustment or preparations for life increased to 177 from 65 the previous year.

Foster Homes

The basic placement programme for caring for children is the foster home. Outstanding work in helping foster-children has been achieved by foster-parents, whose efforts, skills, and patience go largely unnoticed in our society.

Group-living Homes

There has been a gratifying increase in the number of residential placement resources (Table XIII) (accommodation for 264 children from 146) and particularly group-living homes (accommodation for 194 children from 74). While group-living homes are exceedingly important, particularly for the adolescent group, they are not an answer in themselves, but are one impportant part of a total spectrum of resources which are being developed.

MAINTENANCE COSTS

The gross maintenance costs for children continue to rise, and will continue until such time as we can greatly reduce the number of children who must be cared for outside their own homes.

Gross expenditure for the year was $5,556,706, an increase of $649,319.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

The increase in out-of-wedlock births (Table XVI) of 384 over the previous year is one of the most complex issues facing those who endeavour to plan and design programmes to prevent social problems. As noted last year, community concern is increasing.

Because of the relative shortage of adoption homes—a trend that probably will continue—our society will have to increasingly concern itself with services designed to especially assist the mother who, through her own wish, decides to assume the responsibility of caring for her child. Like other social situations, this is a community responsibility and one which, if the out-of-wedlock child is to be adequately protected, will need the understanding support of the entire community.

ADOPTION SERVICES

Recruitment

The emphasis on recruitment of adoption homes, started in the previous year, was intensified during the year under review. Again community groups assisted in making known the needs for adoption homes.

Placements

As a result of the effort of all agencies, an increase of 267 adoption placements resulted (*see* Table XIX). Every agency except the Family and Children's Service, Victoria, showed an increase in placements, with 197 of the increased homes being attributable to the Department of Social Welfare.

The child with special needs continues to require particular emphasis. It is most gratifying to note that so many families in our Province have hearts and homes large enough to provide a home for children of interracial origin or children with health problems. An increase of 263 special placements from 155 the previous year is most remarkable (*see* Table XXIII).

Adoption is a wonderful and unique experience for a couple even if they have children. An increasing number of families with children are choosing adoption as the way to increase their families. This we welcome, recognizing that adoption continues to be the very best plan for a child who cannot live and grow up with the parents who brought him into the world.

Adoption Court Orders

The 1964 amendment to the *Adoption Act,* which shortened the probationary period requirement to six months, has met our anticipated expectations and has resulted in a better service to all adopting parents and children.

The increase in placement is followed by the services to adopting parents and the Supreme Court in order to facilitate the processing of the adoption order. A total of 1,766 adoption orders was granted during the year, an increase of 308 over the preceding year (*see* Table XXIV).

The difference in the number of adoption placements and the legally completed adoption is largely made up of the group of step-parent and relative adoptions. It is gratifying to note that in the past five years the number of private adoptions has decreased from 120 in 1961 to 74 in 1965. In the last three years there appears to be a levelling-off in spite of such factors as increasing population, etc. We continue in the belief that a child for whom adoption is the chosen plan can best be protected by placement through a social agency. Our experience in the completion process of privately arranged placements indicates that there can be many obvious pitfalls that a child-placing agency is geared to prevent.

STAFF

Miss Mary K. King, Superintendent of Child Welfare from January 1, 1961, retired at the end of December, 1964. Miss King, in her life work as a social worker in this Province, will be remembered for her determination to improve the well-being of families and children. Among her major contributions to the child welfare programme was the development of closer liaison and improved financing arrangement between the Children's Aid Societies and the Department of Social Welfare and establishment of a media for a fuller working relationship between this Department and Mental Health Services through the Case Review Committee. Miss King's deep sense of dedication to the principle of strengthening and maintaining good standards of practice and service has had the remarkable effect of increasing public awareness to the needs of children and their families. Her devotion to the cause of children and families in our society has stimulated those who worked closely with her to further the purposes and aims of child and family betterment.

Mr. T. D. Bingham, Deputy Superintendent of Child Welfare for the past four years, assumed the office of Superintendent of Child Welfare on January 1, 1965.

Mr. V. J. Belknap, formerly of the Abbotsford office, was named Deputy Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Sincere appreciation goes to senior administration, Divisional personnel, field staff, other members of the Department, and other departments of government, as well as to the multitude of friends of the child welfare programme.

CONCLUSION

Our emphasis will continue to be on assisting communities, as well as families and individuals, in providing answers to social difficulties.

Communities will be encouraged to continue in their efforts and in co-operation with the various departments of government to provide needed services at the local level.

In a society where an increasing number of mothers find it necessary to work outside the home, the need for day-care programmes for children must be stressed. Homemaker and housekeeper services are proven to be invaluable in times of family stress, and these, too, will be stimulated.

Children sometimes must be cared for outside their homes because of neglect, desertion, illness, or behaviour problems. Children have a right to services appropriate to their needs. Thus a variety of resources will be necessary to meet needs as they arise.

There is increasing expectation by every person in our Province that welfare services for children will keep improving. However, without the willingness of each and every member of our society to participate and interest themselves in the needs of our young, these expectations cannot be quickly achieved. With the help of every person in the Province, those social "utilities" of staff, resources, individualized concern and service will come to be available and be recognized in the same way as we now recognize the basic public utilities of power, roads, and communications.

With the splendid teamwork as between Departmental staff and the communities and persons served, the well-being of families and their children cannot help but be enhanced.

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Table I.—Number of Family Service Cases (Not in Receipt of Financial Assistance from Department of Social Welfare) Served by the Department of Social Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1964/65.

	Total at Beginning of Month	Opened	Closed	Total at End of Month	Total at End of Same Month Previous Year
April, 1964	1,671	198	224	1,645	1,605
May, 1964	1,645	210	169	1,686	1,611
June, 1964	1,686	223	228	1,681	1,584
July, 1964	1,681	238	262	1,657	1,607
August, 1964	1,657	199	249	1,607	1,665
September, 1964	1,607	275	329	1,553	1,641
October, 1964	1,553	319	256	1,616	1,685
November, 1964	1,616	202	197	1,621	1,689
December, 1964	1,621	168	170	1,619	1,678
January, 1965	1,619	216	143	1,692	1,694
February, 1965	1,692	215	222	1,685	1,688
March, 1965	1,685	223	228	1,680	1,671

Table II.—Cases[1] Receiving Services from Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies[2] Related to Protection of Children, by Type of Service, for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65.

Type of Service	Opened during Year		Carried during the Year		Incomplete at End of Year	
	1963/64	1964/65	1963/64	1964/65	1963/64	1964/65
Custody	89	74	128	124	50	33
Repatriation	208	260	222	283	23	16
Immigration	72	65	90	88	23	26
Legitimation	18	11	21	17	6	3
Totals	387	410	461	512	102	78

[1] Cases are the number of family units receiving services on behalf of their children.
[2] Chilydren's Aid Societies are Vancouver Children's Aid Society, Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver, and Children's Aid Society of Victoria.

Table III.—Requests Received from Family Allowances Division, April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965

Received during fiscal year	19
Referrals pending April 1, 1964	7
Total number of requests referred	26
Referrals completed	17
Referrals pending March 31, 1965	9

Table IV.—Number of Children in Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the Children's Aid Societies during and at the End of the Fiscal Year 1964/65

		During 1964/65		At Mar. 31, 1965
Superintendent of Child Welfare		6,384		4,436
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	2,221		1,499	
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	1,135		895	
Victoria Children's Aid Society	690		427	
		4,046		2,821
Totals		10,430		7,257

Table V.—Number of Children in Care[1] of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and of the Children's Aid Societies by Legal Status, Regions, and Societies as at March 31, 1965.

	P.C.A. Wards	Before Court	J.D.A. Wards	Other Provincial Wards	Non-wards	Other Agency Non-wards, Wards, and Before Court	Total
Superintendent of Child Welfare							
Region I	446	49	52	2	64	22	635
Region II	582	73	24	11	85	24	799
Region III	629	34	21	15	56	13	768
Region IV	226	30	22	2	18	13	311
Region V	402	20	15	2	36	11	486
Region VI	527	40	22	15	90	16	710
Region VII	325	10	9	1	13	7	365
Region VIII	157	16	8	4	20	2	207
S.C.W. and agency wards supervised by another Province	111	.....	9	.....	.....	35	155
Total children in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3,405	272	182	52	382	143	4,436
Vancouver Children's Aid Society							
Children in care	1,169	19	13	5	208	85	1,499
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver							
Children in care	741	92	9	4	12	37	895
Victoria Children's Aid Society							
Children in care	202	10	52	2	97	64	427
Total children in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies	5,517	393	256	63	699	329	7,257

1 "In care" is defined as the actual number of children being cared for by the agency regardless of which agency has legal responsibility for the child.

Table VI.—Number of Children Who Are the Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and of the Children's Aid Societies by Legal Status, by Regions and by Societies, as at March 31, 1965.

	P.C.A. Wards	Before the Court	J.D.A. Wards	Other Provincial Wards	Non-wards	Total
Superintendent of Child Welfare						
Region I	446	49	52	2	64	613
Region II	582	73	24	11	85	775
Region III	629	34	21	15	56	755
Region IV	226	30	22	2	18	298
Region V	402	20	15	2	36	475
Region VI	527	40	22	15	90	694
Region VII	325	10	9	1	13	358
Region VIII	157	16	8	4	20	205
S.C.W. children under other agency supervision	161	1	8	13	24	207
S.C.W. wards supervised by another Province	111	.....	9	.....	.....	120
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3,566	273	190	65	406	4,500
Vancouver Children's Aid Society						
Vancouver C.A.S. children in own care	1,169	19	13	.....	208	1,409
Vancouver C.A.S. children in S.C.W. or other agency care[1]	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Vancouver Children's Aid Society	1,215	19	13	.....	208	1,455
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver						
C.C.A.S. Vancouver children in own care	741	92	9	.....	12	854
C.C.A.S. Vancouver children in S.C.W. or other agency care[1]	68	1	.....	.....	.....	69
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	809	93	9	.....	12	923
Victoria Children's Aid Society						
Victoria C.A.S. children in own care	202	10	52	.....	97	361
Victoria C.A.S. children in S.C.W. or other agency care[1]	32	.....	1	.....	.....	33
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Victoria Children's Aid Society	234	10	53	.....	97	394
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies	5,824	395	265	65	723	7,272[2]

[1] The Children's Aid Societies children in another Province are included in section "(Vancouver, Catholic, and Victoria) Children's Aid Societies children in Superintendent of Child Welfare or other agency care." There are a total of 52 of these children (*see* Table V).

[2] The total number of children for whom each agency has legal responsibility should be equal to the number of children in care. However, in the process of amalgamating the reports of the Children's Aid Societies and Superintendent of Child Welfare it has not been possible to achieve complete statistical accuracy.

Table VII.—Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies by Age-group at March 31, 1965

Age-group	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Under 3 years	892	449	242	61	1,644
3– 5 years	529	152	132	36	849
6–11 „	1,164	277	211	113	1,765
12–15 „	905	269	127	91	1,392
16–17 „	511	162	94	69	836
18–20 „	435	190	89	57	771
Totals	4,436	1,499	895	427	7,257

Table VIII.—Number of Children Admitted to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and of Children's Aid Societies by Legal Status during the Fiscal Year 1964/65.

Legal Status	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Apprehended under *Protection of Children Act*	1,225	203	306	85	1,819
Committed under *Juvenile Delinquents Act*	52	8	4	16	80
Non-wards	732	468	47	132	1,379
Other Provinces' wards	25	----	----	----	25
Total of new admissions	2,034	679	357	233	3,303
Transfer of supervision	326	171	48	40	585
Total of new admissions and transfers	2,360	850	405	273	3,888

Table IX.—Reasons for New Admissions of Children to the Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1964/65

Reason	Number of Children
Neglect	411
Parental failure to provide needed medical treatment or prevention	19
Desertion or abandonment	111
Parent's illness	261
Awaiting adoption placement	465
Removed from adoption placement	1
Inability of family to provide needed education and training	52
Rehabilitation plan for parents	177
One parent deceased	18
Physical handicap or mental retardation	47
Behaviour	122
Transient	80
Marital problem	137
Unmarried motherhood	47
Admission on transfer of guardianship	61
Requested by another Province	25
Total new admissions	2,034
Transfer of supervision from other agencies	326
Total new admissions and transfers	2,360

Table X.—Number of Children Discharged from the Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and of Children's Aid Societies by Legal Status during the Fiscal Year 1964/65.

Legal Status	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Protection of Children Act wards	489	214	99	57	859
Juvenile Delinquents Act wards	54	1	2	7	64
Before the Court	348	27	48	49	472
Aprehended but not presented	139	8	6	.....	153
Non-wards	579	309	35	83	1,006
Other Province's wards	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Total direct discharges from care	1,623	559	190	196	2,568
Transfer of supervision	325	163	104	59	651
Total direct discharges and transfers	1,948	722	294	255	3,219

Table XI.—Reasons for Discharge of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for the Fiscal Year 1964/65

Reasons for Discharge	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Wards					
Twenty-one years of age	106	53	18	6	183
Married (female)	34	8	3	6	51
Deceased	7	------	3	1	11
Committal order rescinded	168	29	18	16	231
Guardianship transferred	1	65	------	12	78
Returned to other Province	14	------	------	------	14
Adoption order granted	227	60	59	23	369
Sub-totals	557	215	101	64	937
Before the Court (Protection of Children Act)					
Withdrawn from Court	190	27	49	8	274
Order under section 8 (6) (*a*), (*b*) and (4)	152	------	------	41	193
Deceased	------	------	------	------	------
Adoption order granted	5	------	------	------	5
Married (female)	1	------	------	------	1
Apprehended but not presented	139	8	5	------	152
Sub-totals	487	35	54	49	625
Non-wards					
Twenty-one years of age	2	3	------	------	5
Married (female)	2	1	------	------	3
Deceased	4	2	------	------	6
To parents or relations	418	202	33	67	720
Placed for adoption	153	101	2	16	272
Change in legal status	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------
Sub-totals	579	309	35	83	1,006
Total direct discharges	1,623	559	190	196	2,568
Transfer of supervision	325	163	104	59	651
Total of direct discharges and transfers	1,948	722	294	255	3,219

Table XII.—Number of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies by Type of Care as at March 31, 1965

Type of Care	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Paid foster-home care	3,148	1,137	639	251	5,175
Boarding home, child maintaining self	213	85	53	27	378
Free home and free relatives' (or parents') home	280	47	27	47	401
Adoption home	348	74	83	17	522
Institutional	400	146	89	83	718
A.W.O.L.	47	10	4	2	63
Totals	4,436	1,499	895	427	7,257

Table XIII.—Children Who Are the Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies Receiving Institutional Care as at March 31, 1965.

Institution	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Health Institutions					
General hospitals	16	8	9	----	33
Private hospitals	1	----	----	----	1
Sunny Hill Hospital	----	----	1	----	1
Queen Alexandra Solarium	1	----	----	1	2
Woodlands and Tranquille Schools and other mental health institutions	43	21	16	6	86
Indian hospitals	----	----	----	----	----
Sunshine Hostel	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	61	29	26	7	123
Educational Institutions					
Jericho Hill School	4	3	1	1	9
Private boarding schools	4	3	4	----	11
Indian residential schools	64	----	----	3	67
Bible institution	2	----	----	2	4
Totals	74	6	5	6	91
Residential Institutions					
St. Christopher's School	12	5	4	----	21
Rainbow Christian Fellowship	----	----	----	6	6
Central City Mission Group Home	7	5	2	----	14
Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.	----	4	----	1	5
Working Boys' Home	2	2	3	----	7
Sisters of Service	----	1	3	----	4
Own agency group and receiving homes	128	36	13	17	194
Maternity homes	10	1	1	----	12
Protestant Orphanage	----	----	----	----	----
Victoria Children's Aid Society group home	1	----	----	----	1
Totals	160	54	26	24	264
Treatment Centres					
Children's Foundation	9	4	2	----	15
St. Euphrasia's School	12	14	1	2	29
Sevenoaks	12	----	----	10	22
Secret Harbour Farms, Washington	8	----	----	----	8
Warrendale, Ontario	4	----	----	----	4
Totals	45	18	3	12	78
Correctional Institutions					
Brannan Lake School	31	7	3	9	50
Willingdon School for Girls	24	5	4	1	34
City and Provincial gaols and related correctional institutions	42	13	6	3	64
Detention and remand homes	----	----	1	4	5
Federal penitentiaries	1	1	1	----	3
Totals	98	26	15	17	156
Grand totals	438	133	75	66	712[1]

[1] The total of this table should agree with the total for institutional care in Table XII. However, in the process of amalgamating the reports of the Children's Aid Societies and Superintendent of Child Welfare, it has not been possible to achieve complete statistical accuracy.

Table XIV.—Cost of Maintaining Children in Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies

Gross cost of maintenance of children in Child Welfare Division foster homes	$2,539,593
Gross cost to Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Children's Aid Societies	2,843,663
Gross cost of transportation of children in care of Superintendent	33,948
Gross cost of hospitalization of newborn infants being permanently planned for by Superintendent	68,402
Grants to sundry homes	71,100
Gross expenditure	$5,556,706
Less collections	1,152,029
Net cost to Provincial Government as per Public Accounts	$4,404,677

Table XV.—Number of Unmarried Mothers Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for the Fiscal Year 1964/65

	Number at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Number Opened during Fiscal Year	Number Served during Fiscal Year	Number Closed during Fiscal Year	Number at End of Fiscal Year
Superintendent of Child Welfare	534	1,103	1,637	1,026	611
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	532	842	1,374	798	576
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	124	245	369	260	109
Victoria Children's Aid Society	94	192	286	155	131
Totals	1,284	2,382	3,666	2,239	1,427

Table XVI.—Number of Children Born Out of Wedlock in British Columbia by Age-group of Mother during the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

Fiscal Year	Age-group of Mother						
	Under 15 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40 Years and Over	Total
1963/64	24	990	1,056	461	483	69	3,083
1964/65	23	1,222	1,120	516	513	73	3,467
Percentage increase or decrease over previous year	—4.2	23.4	6.1	11.9	6.2	5.8	12.5

Table XVII.—Number of Adoption Homes Awaiting Placement, in Which Placement Made, and Homes Closed for the Fiscal Year 1964/65

Region	Homes Awaiting Placement during Year					Homes in Which Placement Made				Homes Closed during Year		Homes Awaiting Placement at Mar. 31, 1965			
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Unitarian	Buddhist	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Buddhist	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Buddhist
I	138	27	—	—	—	107	20	—	—	6	3	25	4	—	—
II	223	29	1	—	—	197	25	—	—	15	—	11	4	1	—
III	73	18	—	—	1	69	17	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
IV	51	16	1	—	—	51	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V	42	13	—	—	—	41	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
VI	113	12	—	—	1	113	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
VII	34	5	—	—	—	34	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	49	9	—	—	—	49	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Outside Province	7	—	3	—	1	7	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	730	129	5	—	3	668	113	4	1	29	8	36	8	1	2

Table XVIII.—Number of Adoption Placements Made by the Department of Social Welfare by Type of Placement and by Regions for the Fiscal Year 1964/65

Region	Type of Placement					Total
	Direct Placement		Foster Home to Adoption			
				In Another Home		
	One-year Probation	Long-term Probation[1]	Within Same Home	One-year Probation	Long-term Probation[1]	
I	32	.....	18	77	2	129
II	99	.....	12	110	7	228
III	21	.....	11	53	4	89
IV	22	.....	4	44	5	75
V	12	.....	12	31	1	56
VI	48	.....	12	61	3	124
VII	7	.....	10	22	.....	39
VIII	8	.....	20	30	.....	58
Outside Province	.....	.....	2	10	.....	12
Totals	249	.....	101	438	22	810

[1] These are placements of children with health or other problems requiring a longer period of probation.

Table XIX.—Number of Children Placed for Adoption by the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for the Fiscal Years 1963/64 and 1964/65

	1963/64		1964/65	
Regions		613		810
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	194		251	
Catholic Children's Aid Society	54		86	
Victoria Children's Aid Society	103		84	
		351		421
Totals		964		1,231

Table XX.—Number of Adoption Placements Made by the Department of Social Welfare by Religion of Adopting Parents and by Region for the Fiscal Year 1964/65.

Region	Religion				Total
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Buddhist	
I	109	20	.....	.....	129
II	202	26	.....	.....	228
III	71	18	.....	.....	89
IV	56	17	2	.....	75
V	43	13	.....	.....	56
VI	115	9	.....	.....	124
VII	34	5	.....	.....	39
VIII	50	8	.....	.....	58
Outside Province	8	.....	3	1	12
Totals	688	116	5	1	810

Table XXI.—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies during the Fiscal Year 1964/65

Ages	Number of Children				
	Superintendent of Child Welfare		Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society
	Regions I to VIII	Outside Province			
Birth up to to but not including 15 days	206	----	134[1]	7	4
15 days up to but not including 1 month	92	1		11	45
1 month up to but not including 3 months	121	2	34	20	7
3 months up to but not including 6 months	105	5	34	20	4
6 months up to but not including 1 year	98	1	17	12	9
1 year	76	1	12	7	8
2 years	25	----	2	3	----
3 ,,	11	----	6	1	----
4 ,,	17	----	6	2	1
5 ,,	12	----	1	----	1
6 ,,	8	----	----	1	2
7 ,,	5	----	----	----	1
8 ,,	6	1	----	----	----
9 ,,	2	----	1	----	1
10 ,,	1	----	1	1	----
11 ,,	6	----	----	----	----
12 ,,	2	----	----	----	----
13 ,,	2	1	----	----	----
14 ,,	1	----	----	----	----
15 ,,	1	----	----	----	----
16 ,,	----	----	1	----	----
17 ,,	1	----	2	----	----
18 ,,	----	----	----	----	1
19 ,,	----	----	----	1	----
Totals	798	12	251	86	84

[1] Vancouver Children's Aid Society groups the numbers of its children placed from " birth . . . 15 days " and " 15 days . . . month " together.

Table XXII.—Children of Interracial Origin and Racial Origin Other than White Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare According to Sex of the Child and Religion of the Adopting Parent during the Fiscal Year 1964/65.

	Sex of Child			Religion of Adopting Parent			
	Male	Female	Totals	Protes-tant	Roman Catholic	Buddhist	Totals
Native Indian and white	56	40	96	78	18	----	96
Negro and white	2	3	5	4	1	----	5
Chinese and white	3	4	7	7	----	----	7
Japanese and white	2	3	5	4	----	1	5
Indian, Mexican and white	1	----	1	1	----	----	1
Mexican and Spanish	----	1	1	1	----	----	1
Syrian and white	----	3	3	3	----	----	3
Native Indian	1	8	9	6	3	----	9
Hawaiian and white	----	2	2	2	----	----	2
Chinese	----	1	1	1	----	----	1
East Indian and white	----	3	3	2	1	----	3
Japanese	2	----	2	2	----	----	2
Totals	67	68	135	111	23	1	135

Table XXIII.—Number of Children with Special Needs Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1964/65.

Interracial origin and origin other than white	135
Health problems	79
Over 1 year of age[1]	49
Total	263

[1] Children over 1 year of age who are of interracial origin and origin other than white or have a health problem have been shown in either of these two categories and are not shown in the category "over 1 year of age."

Table XXIV.—Number of Legally Completed Adoptions by Type of Placement, by Regions and Children's Aid Societies, during the Fiscal Year 1964/65

Region and Societies	Type of Placement				Total
	Agency	Relative		Private	
		Step-parent	Other		
I	144	77	9	4	234
II	222	144	8	13	387
III	73	49	3	8	133
IV	54	21	2	6	83
V	43	26	5	4	78
VI	136	57	7	11	211
VII	39	18	2	3	62
VIII	29	13	2	3	47
Sub-totals	740	405	38	52	1,235
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	211	56	4	16	287
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	111	43	7	5	166
Victoria Children's Aid Society	54	19	4	1	78
Sub-totals	376	118	15	22	531
Grand totals	1,116	523	53	74	1,766

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

P. W. LAUNDY, M.D., DIRECTOR

Upon reviewing the past year of operation, we find that our statistics once again indicate a further increase in most services provided under the Department's medical assistance programme to those in receipt of welfare benefits. Our efforts continue to be directed toward providing a high quality of service.

The task of providing an equitable standard of medical services to eligible welfare recipients in a Province of this size constitutes somewhat of a problem because of the concentration of population chiefly in the lower western corner. Medical specialists' centres tend to locate in areas of population concentration, which holds true for the Lower Mainland area of British Columbia. However, we are happy to report that considerable improvement has occurred within the past year in this respect. An increase in medical specialist resources has developed in the northern areas of the Province, particularly in the Prince George area and, to a lesser degree, in Kamloops.

With the growth of these northern centres, a considerable change has been noted in the pattern of medical referrals. Many clients who live in the northern areas of the Province are being referred by their physicians to these local centres. Needless to say, this has resulted in savings in time and money formerly required to bring these people to the Lower Mainland area. In addition, it has decreased the pressure on the already heavily taxed hospital resources of the metropolitan Vancouver area. Too, it has served to lessen the dislocation and inconvenience to the individual patient involved.

The volume of dental services provided through Medical Services Division continues to rise, with a recorded increase of approximately $50,000 in the past fiscal year. This year the Division added an additional dental consultant in order to provide a better screening method and to speed the processing of referrals for special dental care. Although this has helped greatly, the Dental Committee is still taxed to cope with the volume of referrals for this service.

Through the use of the statistical and data-processing resources of our Department in Victoria during the past year, still greater improvement should occur in the processing of dental accounts.

As noted in the statistical tables, the drug programme continues to account for a large portion of our annual budget.

The capable Drug Advisory Committee, which includes practising physicians, pharmacists, university staff, and representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professional associations, has been working long hours on a new drug programme.

It is anticipated that a completely revised method designed to facilitate the provision of all necessary drugs will be instituted in the coming year.

This Division, together with the Child Welfare Division and the Children's Aid Societies, is co-operating with the British Columbia and Canadian Medical Associations toward the development of a completely new medical-record form to be used for children in care. It is hoped that this permanent record may be used throughout Canada.

Once again we would like to extend our appreciation to all those organizations and individuals working in the health field who have so willingly co-operated with us in our efforts to effectively administer the Social Welfare Department medical programmes. These include the various hospitals, medical centres, and other departments of government, professional associations in the health field, and our own hard-working staff within the Department of Social Welfare.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I.—Gross Costs for the Fiscal Years 1960/61 to 1964/65

Fiscal Year	Medical	Drugs[1]	Dental	Optical	Transportation	Other	Total
1960/61	$2,120,499	$1,704,222	$508,392	$93,875	$97,832	$30,330	$4,555,150
1961/62	2,085,017	1,758,768	548,974	95,768	99,311	33,176	4,621,014
1962/63	1,919,185	1,937,506	513,762	92,192	108,482	39,165	4,610,292
1963/64	2,015,598	2,157,448	534,820	104,671	116,709	35,698	4,964,944
1964/65	1,970,136	2,204,123	588,500	104,057	133,268	34,986	5,035,070

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

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

Fiscal Year	Medical Agreement	Immigrant	Other	Total
1960/61	$2,114,034	$226	$6,239	$2,120,499
1961/62	2,072,721	.....	12,296	2,085,017
1962/63	1,912,970	.....	6,215	1,919,185
1963/64	2,009,854	.....	5,744	2,015,598
1964/65	1,965,208	.....	4,928	1,970,136

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

Fiscal Year	Social Allowance	Child Welfare Division	O.A.S. Supplementary Social Allowance and Blind	Old-age Assistance	Disabled Persons' Allowance	Total Average Monthly Coverage
1960/61	33,751	4,194	35,772	7,216	1,999	82,932
1961/62	36,097	4,462	34,282	6,899	2,123	83,863
1962/63	32,527	4,813	30,152	6,746	2,155	76,393
1963/64	34,388	5,359	28,522	6,259	2,214	76,742
1964/65	35,016	5,953	26,347	5,863	2,215	75,394

Table IV.—Drug Costs

Fiscal Year	Number of Prescriptions			Costs of Medicines		
	Provincial Pharmacy	Drug-stores	Total	Provincial Pharmacy[1]	Drug-stores	Total
1960/61	43,437	621,973	665,410	$189,621	$1,514,601	$1,704,222
1961/62	31,969	649,746	681,715	153,451	1,605,317	1,758,768
1962/63	25,436	696,364	721,800	171,143	1,766,363	1,937,506
1963/64	21,055	689,038	710,093	190,911	1,966,537	2,157,448
1964/65	19,665	703,071	722,736	226,291	1,977,832	2,204,123

[1] Not included in these figures is the cost of drugs or the number of prescriptions provided by the dispensary for welfare institutions.

Table V.—Dental Expenses

Fiscal Year	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Dentures	Total
1960/61	$199,687	$65,078	$243,627	$508,392
1961/62	227,033	74,340	247,601	548,974
1962/63	229,099	64,317	220,346	513,762
1963/64	264,977	64,120	205,723	534,820
1964/65	310,009	61,700	216,791	588,500

Table VI.—Optical Costs

Fiscal Year	Optometric Examinations	Glasses	Total
1960/61	$19,253	$74,622	$93,875
1961/62	19,496	76,272	95,768
1962/63	19,362	72,830	92,192
1963/64	20,803	83,868	104,671
1964/65	20,268	83,789	104,057

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

E. W. BERRY, CHAIRMAN

GENERAL

The Provincial authority for the administration of the *Old-age Assistance Act,* the *Blind Persons Act,* and the *Disabled Persons Act* is a Board within the Department of Social Welfare consisting of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Besides the Chairman, present members are Mr. J. A. Sadler and Mr. H. E. Blanchard.

In addition to being charged with the administration in British Columbia of the above three Acts, including the consideration of applications for and the payment of assistance or an allowance, the Board is the central agency for the processing of all applications within the Province for Supplementary Social Allowance and related health services, and grants these additional Provincial benefits where applicable.

Social workers attached to the Board complete applications in the home where necessary and otherwise at the Board office for those clients living in the City of Vancouver who wish to apply for the categorical allowances and for Supplementary Social Allowance. Welfare workers from the Board also make annual visits within the city and throughout the Province, where feasible, mainly in connection with the Supplementary Social Allowance programme.

Of the 27,130 annual visits made in the 1964 calendar year, representing approximately 80 per cent of the total case load, 14,808 field service reports or 55 per cent were completed by the social workers and welfare officers attached to the Board; the remainder of 12,322 reports, or 45 per cent, were completed by the district and municipal offices.

Each report was examined individually for any change in the recipient's circumstances, and generally as a result of this individual review 10,026 payments were increased and 1,322 payments were decreased.

On January 1, 1965, the maximum monthly payment of Supplementary Social Allowance was increased from $24 to $25, and on February 1, 1965, a further increase of $5 brought the maximum to $30. These adjustments in rates were made with dispatch, and no delay in receiving the increase was experienced by the clients.

The changes in rates mentioned above in the fiscal year under review are two more to be added to the many which have occurred in the past few years, and to summarize these changes the table on the following page shows the various monthly rates and the dates when they were put into effect and other pertinent information.

The client's "need" for Supplementary Social Allowance continues to be the basis on which payments are made to him. His "need" or budget deficit is arrived at by determining what additional amount up to $30 a month he requires above his available monthly income to meet his monthly total of the everyday items of maintenance. A fixed amount or predetermined budget is allowed to cover such items as food, clothing, household operation, and miscellaneous expenses. His actual expenses for shelter and utilities are added to this fixed amount to arrive at his total monthly budget. The fixed amount or predetermined budget is allowed all clients, however, on an individual basis because costs for shelter and utilities vary from person to person; payments made may be any amount up to and including $30 a month. Married couples receive up to $60 a month, depending upon their need as a couple.

The elderly citizen continues to be quite mobile in so far as living arrangements are concerned. The Board recorded 11,061 changes in address during the fiscal year. The majority of these occurred among the clients using rental type of accommodation; however, a large percentage of home-owners continue to sell and purchase accommodation more suitable to their needs.

MONTHLY RATES AND EFFECTIVE DATES (BRITISH COLUMBIA)

Effective Date	Old Age Pensions Act (70 Yrs. of Age and Over)	Old Age Security Act (70 Yrs. of Age and Over)	Old-age Assistance Act (65–69 Yrs. of Age, Incl.)	Blind Amendment to Old Age Pensions Act (40 Yrs. and Over)	Blind Persons Act (21 Yrs. 1952, 18 Yrs. 1955)	Disabled Persons Act (18 Yrs. and Over)	Supplementary Social Allowance (Must Receive Basic Pension, Assistance, Allowance)	Maximum Payment to a Recipient
September 1, 1927	$20	—	—	—		—	—	$20
April 1, 1937	—	—	—	$20	—	—	—	20
April 1, 1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flat $5 (cost-of-living bonus)	25
September 1, 1943	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	30
January 1, 1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flat $10 (cost-of-living bonus)	35
May 1, 1947	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	40
May 1, 1949	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	50
December 31, 1951	(1)	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—
January 1, 1952	—	$40	$40	—	$40 (21 yrs.)	—	Flat $10 to blind, maximum $10 to sighted	50
April 1, 1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flat $15 to blind, maximum $15 to sighted	55
April 1, 1955	—	—	—	—	—	$40	Flat $15 to disabled	55
July 1, 1955	—	—	—	—	40 (18 yrs.)	—	—	55
April 1, 1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flat $20 to blind and disabled, maximum $20 to sighted	60
July 1, 1957	—	46	46	—	46	46	—	66
November 1, 1957	—	55	55	—	55	55	—	75
April 1, 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	Flat $24 to blind and disabled, maximum $24 to sighted	79
February 1, 1962	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	89
April 1, 1962	—	—	65	—	65	65	Maximum $24 to sighted, blind, and disabled	89
October 1, 1963	—	75	—	—	—	—	Maximum $24 to sighted, blind, and disabled	99
December 1, 1963	—	—	75	—	75	75	Maximum $24 to sighted, blind, and disabled	99
January 1, 1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maximum $25 to sighted, blind, and disabled	100
February 1, 1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maximum $30 to sighted, blind, and disabled	105

1 Act repealed.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1965

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	2,272
Reapplications	133
Applications granted	1,922[1]
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, etc.)	322

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not of age	68	21.1
Unable to prove age	1	0.3
Not sufficient residence	3	0.9
Income in excess	66	20.5
Unable to prove residence	1	0.3
Transfer of property	4	1.2
Receiving War Veterans' Allowance	14	4.3
Information refused	26	8.1
Applications withdrawn	87	27.0
Applicants died before grant	27	8.4
Whereabouts unknown	10	3.1
Over 70 years of age	8	2.5
Assistance from private sources	4	1.2
Receiving Old Age Security	1	0.3
Miscellaneous	2	0.6
Totals	322	100.0

Table III.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	983	49.3
Female	1,009	50.7
Totals	1,992	100.0

Table IV.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	800	40.2
Single	329	16.5
Widowed	493	24.7
Separated	291	14.6
Divorced	79	4.0
Totals	1,992	100.0

Table V.—Ages at Granting of Assistance

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	620	670	1,290	64.8
Age 66	148	125	273	13.7
Age 67	91	89	180	9.0
Age 68	66	68	134	6.7
Age 69	58	57	115	5.8
Totals			1,992	100.0

Table VI.—Forms by Which Age Proven

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Birth certificates	554	706	1,260	63.3
Baptismal records	101	84	185	9.3
Census records alone	8	6	14	0.7
Tribunal	12	1	13	0.7
Other records	308	212	520	26.1
Totals	983	1,009	1,992	100.0

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	118	130	248	12.4
Other parts of Canada	221	242	463	23.2
United States of America	84	127	211	10.6
British Isles	122	260	382	19.2
Other parts of British Commonwealth	3	5	8	0.4
Other foreign countries	435	245	680	34.1
Totals			1,992	100.0

Table VIII.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
In own home	322	465	787	39.5
In children's home	60	164	224	11.2
In home of other relatives	32	28	60	3.0
In rented house	183	104	287	14.4
In rented suite	74	117	191	9.6
In housekeeping room	203	77	280	14.1
In single room (eating out)	53	7	60	3.0
Boarding	22	16	38	1.9
In public institutions	22	18	40	2.0
In private institutions	12	13	25	1.3
Totals	983	1,009	1,992	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	435	317	752	37.8
Living with spouse	343	371	714	35.8
Living with spouse and children	56	30	86	4.3
Living with children	49	187	236	11.8
Living with other relatives	30	37	67	3.4
Living with others	70	67	137	6.9
Totals			1,992	100.0

Table X.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding personal property with cash value—

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
$0	530	402	932	46.8
$1 to $250	220	260	480	24.1
$251 to $500	80	141	221	11.1
$501 to $750	42	61	103	5.2
$751 to $1,000	38	35	73	3.7
$1,001 to $1,500	33	46	79	4.0
$1,501 to $2,000	11	20	31	1.6
$2,001 and up	29	44	73	3.7
Totals			1,992	100.0

(*b*) Holding real property with assessed value—

$0	637	521	1,158	58.1
$1 to $250	9	6	15	0.8
$251 to $500	26	8	34	1.7
$501 to $750	29	21	50	2.5
$751 to $1,000	30	28	58	2.9
$1,001 to $1,500	71	78	149	7.5
$1,501 to $2,000	64	81	145	7.3
$2,000 and up	117	266	383	19.2
Totals			1,992	100.0

Table XI.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1965, Whose Assistance Is Paid by British Columbia

Alberta	36
Saskatchewan	14
Manitoba	12
Ontario	19
Quebec	6
New Brunswick	—
Nova Scotia	2
Yukon Territory	1
Prince Edward Island	—
Newfoundland	1
Total	91

Table XII.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Assistance Received (Basic Assistance, $75)

Amount of Assistance	Per Cent
$75	85.0
$70 to $74.99	2.7
$65 to $69.99	2.5
$60 to $64.99	1.8
$55 to $59.99	1.4
$50 to $54.99	1.5
$45 to $49.99	1.2
$40 to $44.99	1.0
$35 to $39.99	0.5
$30 to $34.99	0.7
$25 to $29.99	0.5
$20 to $24.99	0.3
Less than $19.99	0.9
Total	100.0

Table XIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	25	11.5
Age 66	44	20.2
Age 67	39	17.9
Age 68	50	22.9
Age 69	60	27.5
Totals	218	100.0

Table XIV.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—	
Returned to British Columbia	26
Reinstated	211
Suspended	347
Deaths	219
Transferred to other Provinces	70
Transferred to Old Age Security	1,737
Total number on payroll at end of fiscal year	6,584
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—	
New transfers to British Columbia	110
Transferred to British Columbia	------
Reinstated	------
Suspended	------
Deaths	------
Transferred out of British Columbia	------
Transferred to Old Age Security	------
(*c*) Total number of British Columbia and other-Province recipients on payroll at end of fiscal year	6,829

Blind Persons' Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	41
Reapplications	5
Applications granted	50
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	11

Table II.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not blind within the meaning of the Act	5	45.5
Income in excess	1	9.1
Applications withdrawn	1	9.1
Died before grant	1	9.1
War Veterans' Allowance	---	------
Information refused	3	27.3
Whereabouts unknown	---	------
Other	---	------
Totals	11	100.0

Table III.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	26	52.0
Female	24	48.0
Totals	50	100.0

Table IV.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	17	34.0
Single	23	46.0
Widowed	5	10.0
Separated	5	10.0
Divorced	---	------
Totals	50	100.0

Table V.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Age 18	2	6	8	16.0
Ages 19 to 21	3	1	4	8.0
Ages 22 to 30	2	---	2	4.0
Ages 31 to 40	6	2	8	16.0
Ages 41 to 50	4	3	7	14.0
Ages 51 to 60	4	5	9	18.0
Ages 61 to 69	5	7	12	24.0
Totals	---	---	50	100.0

Table VI.—Forms by Which Age Proven

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Birth certificates	21	21	42	84.0
Baptismal records	2	---	2	4.0
Census records alone	---	---	---	------
Tribunal	---	---	---	------
Other records	3	3	6	12.0
Totals	26	24	50	100.0

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	9	9	18	36.0
Other parts of Canada	13	6	19	38.0
United States of America	1	1	2	4.0
British Isles	1	3	4	8.0
Other parts of British Commonwealth	---	1	1	2.0
Other foreign countries	2	4	6	12.0
Totals	26	24	50	100.0

Table VIII.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
In own home	7	6	13	26.0
In children's home	1	2	3	6.0
In parents' home	3	7	10	20.0
In home of other relatives	1	---	1	2.0
In rented house	4	5	9	18.0
In rented suite	---	2	2	4.0
In housekeeping room	1	---	1	2.0
In single room (eating out)	2	---	2	4.0
Boarding	1	---	1	2.0
In public institutions	3	1	4	8.0
In private institutions	3	1	4	8.0
Totals	26	24	50	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	5	5	10	20.0
Living with spouse	7	6	13	26.0
Living with spouse and children	3	1	4	8.0
Living with children	1	2	3	6.0
Living with parents	3	7	10	20.0
Living with other relatives	---	---	---	---
Living with others	7	3	10	20.0
Totals	26	24	50	100.0

Table X.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding personal property of value—

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
$0	9	14	23	46.0
$1 to $250	4	6	10	20.0
$251 to $500	4	---	4	8.0
$501 to $750	---	---	---	---
$751 to $1,000	1	2	3	6.0
$1,001 to $1,500	2	---	2	4.0
$1,501 to $2,000	2	1	3	6.0
$2,001 and up	4	1	5	10.0
Totals	26	24	50	100.0

(*b*) Holding real property of value—

$0	19	18	37	74.0
$1 to $250	---	---	---	---
$251 to $500	---	---	---	---
$501 to $750	1	1	2	4.0
$751 to $1,000	---	---	---	---
$1,001 to $1,500	1	---	1	2.0
$1,501 to $2,000	1	1	2	4.0
$2,001 and up	4	4	8	16.0
Totals	26	24	50	100.0

Table XI.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1965, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

Alberta	5
Saskatchewan	2
Manitoba	--
Ontario	1
New Brunswick	1
Totals	9

Table XII.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Allowances Received (Basic Allowance, $75)

Amount of Allowance	Per Cent
$75	91.9
$70 to $74	2.0
$65 to $69.99	0.4
$60 to $64.99	1.6
$55 to $59.99	0.7
$50 to $54.99	0.5
$45 to $49.99	0.2
$40 to $44.99	0.4
$35 to $39.99	0.4
$30 to $34.99	0.5
$25 to $29.99	0.7
$20 to $24.99	0.2
$19.99 and less	0.5
Totals	100.0

Table XIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 29	--	----
Ages 30 to 39	2	22.2
Ages 40 to 49	1	11.1
Ages 50 to 59	3	33.3
Ages 60 to 69	3	33.3
Totals	9	100.0

Table XIV.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—	
Suspended	40
Reinstated	22
Transferred to other Provinces	8
Returned to British Columbia	4
Transferred to Old Age Security	15
Deaths	12
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—	
New transfers to British Columbia	4
Retransferred to British Columbia	---
Reinstated	---
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended	---
Deaths	---
Transfers to Old Age Security	---
Suspended	---
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—	
British Columbia	513
Other Province	43

Disabled Persons' Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applicants

New applications received	360
Reapplications	53
Applications granted	165[1]
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	229

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not 18 years of age	------	-----
Too much income	13	5.7
Refused information	8	3.5
Whereabouts unknown	3	1.3
Unable to meet medical test	176	76.9
Mental hospital	4	1.7
Hospital	3	1.3
Nursing home	2	0.9
Application withdrawn	15	6.6
Died before grant	2	0.9
Not sufficient residence	------	-----
War Veterans' Allowance	------	-----
Allowance under *Blind Persons' Allowances Act*	------	-----
Receiving Old Age Security	------	-----
Referred for rehabilitation	1	0.4
Institutions	2	0.9
Totals	229	100.0

Table III.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	75	45.5
Female	90	54.5
Totals	165	100.0

Table IV.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	26	15.8
Single	108	65.5
Widowed	12	7.3
Separated	18	10.9
Divorced	1	0.6
Totals	165	100.0

Table V.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	23	22	45	27.3
Ages 20 to 24	5	12	17	10.3
Ages 25 to 29	2	6	8	4.8
Ages 30 to 34	3	4	7	4.2
Ages 35 to 39	8	7	15	9.1
Ages 40 to 44	4	6	10	6.1
Ages 45 to 49	5	4	9	5.5
Ages 50 to 54	8	6	14	8.5
Ages 55 to 59	10	9	19	11.5
Ages 60 to 64	7	14	21	12.7
Ages 65 to 69	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ages over 70	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals			165	100.0

Table VI.—Forms by Which Age Proven

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Birth certificates	60	76	136	82.4
Baptismal records	3	5	8	4.8
Census records alone	-----	1	1	0.6
Tribunal	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other records	12	8	20	12.1
Totals			165	100.0

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	34	49	83	50.3
Other parts of Canada	26	23	49	29.7
United States of America	2	4	6	3.6
British Isles	4	6	10	6.1
Other parts of British Commonwealth	1	1	2	0.6
Other foreign countries	9	7	16	9.7
Totals			165	100.0

Table VIII.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
In own house	10	14	24	14.5
In children's home	2	2	4	2.4
In home of other relatives	8	9	17	10.3
In parent's home	40	45	85	51.5
In rented house	4	3	7	4.2
In rented suite	-----	11	11	6.7
In housekeeping room	2	1	3	1.8
In single room (eating out)	2	1	3	1.8
In boarding home	4	1	5	3.0
In private institutions	3	3	6	3.6
Totals			165	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom Recipients Live

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	5	8	13	7.9
Living with spouse	10	12	22	13.3
Living with spouse and children	4	-----	4	2.4
Living with children	-----	9	9	5.5
Living with parents	40	46	86	52.1
Living with other relatives	9	11	20	12.1
Living with others	7	4	11	6.7
Totals			165	100.0

Table X.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding personal property of value—

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
$0	61	57	118	71.5
$1 to $250	4	17	21	12.7
$251 to $500	----	5	5	3.0
$501 to $750	3	2	5	3.0
$751 to $1,000	2	3	5	3.0
$1,001 to $1,500	----	1	1	0.6
$1,501 to $2,000	----	1	1	0.6
$2,001 and up	5	4	9	5.5
Totals			165	100.0

(*b*) Holding real property of value—

$0	63	77	140	84.8
$1 to $250	1	----	1	0.6
$251 to $500	----	2	2	1.2
$501 to $750	----	1	1	0.6
$751 to $1,000	1	1	2	1.2
$1,001 to $1,500	3	1	4	2.4
$1,501 to $2,000	1	2	3	1.8
$2,001 and up	6	6	12	7.3
Totals			165	100.0

Table XI.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1965, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

Alberta	12
Saskatchewan	9
Manitoba	8
Ontario	15
Quebec	2
New Brunswick	----
Nova Scotia	1
Yukon	1
Northwest Territories	1
Total	49

Table XII.—Distribution of British Columbia Recipients According to the Amount of Allowance Received (Basic Allowance, $75)

	Per Cent
$75	94.4
$70 to $74.99	1.3
$65 to $69.99	0.9
$60 to $64.99	0.7
$55 to $59.99	0.7
$50 to $54.99	0.6
$45 to $49.99	0.5
$40 to $44.99	0.3
$35 to $39.99	----
$30 to $34.99	0.1
$25 to $29.99	0.1
$20 to $24.99	0.1
$19.99 and less	0.3
Total	100.0

Table XIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	----	----
Ages 20 to 24	4	7.0
Ages 25 to 29	2	3.5
Ages 30 to 34	----	----
Ages 35 to 39	3	5.3
Ages 40 to 44	3	5.3
Ages 45 to 49	6	10.5
Ages 50 to 54	2	3.5
Ages 55 to 59	14	24.6
Ages 60 to 64	15	26.3
Ages 65 to 69	8	14.0
Ages over 70	----	----
Totals	57	100.0

Table XIV.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—		
Suspended		185
Reinstated		108
Transferred to other Provinces		28
Returned to British Columbia		12
Transferred to Old Age Security		22
Deaths		57
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—		
Suspended		------
New transfers to British Columbia		21
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended		------
Reinstated		------
Deaths		------
Transferred to Old Age Security		------
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
British Columbia	2,191	
Other Province	145	
		2,336

Table XV.—Primary Causes of Disability on Accepted Cases

	Number	Per Cent
Infective and parasitic diseases	7	4.2
Neoplasms	4	2.4
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	3	1.8
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	------	------
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	78	47.3
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	39	23.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	6	3.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	3	1.8
Diseases of the digestive system	------	------
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	------	------
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	------	------
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	14	8.5
Congenital malformations	2	1.2
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	------	------
Accidents, poisoning, and violence (nature of injury)	9	5.5
Totals	165	100.0

General Information re Old Age Security Category

Disposition of Applications

New applications received	756
Reapplications received	221
Applications granted	609
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, dead, etc.)	357[1]

[1] Does not include pending cases.

Total Number in Receipt of Supplementary Social Allowance as at March 31, 1965

British Columbia cases	22,429
Other-Province cases	619
Total	23,048

Annual Investigations Completed in Calendar Year 1964 as at December 31, 1964

	Number on Payroll	Number of Reports Completed	Per Cent Completed of Total Case Load
Old-age Assistance	6,656	5,254	78.9
Blind Persons' Allowance	555	360	64.9
Disabled Persons' Allowance	2,305	1,664	72.2
Supplementary Social Allowance	24,281	19,852	81.8
Totals	33,797	27,130	80.3

Completed by Old-age Assistance Board office	14,808
Completed by field offices	12,322
Total completed	27,130

Change during Fiscal Year 1964/65

Changes in address	11,061
Increases in cheque amounts	10,026
Decreases in cheque amounts	1,322

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.

PART IV.—INSTITUTIONS

BRANNAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

F. G. HASSARD, SUPERINTENDENT

The following table shows the statistics for the fiscal years 1955/56 to 1964/65:—

	Fiscal Year									
	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Number in School, April 1st	131	129	152	164	162	175	188	173	190	193
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	9	1	2	1			3	4	1	1
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	19		3		5		1	3		1
Number in Riverview Hospital, April 1st						1		1	1	
Number on extended leave, April 1st	33	17	1							
Number on special leave, April 1st			14	27	34	49	43	33	60	
Number on parole, April 1st							1			
Number on provisional release, April 1st										107
Number of new admissions	143	222	210	240	284	313	250	307	357	362
Number of recidivists	24	40	75	52	82	85	94	103	103	123
Total number of admissions	167	262	285	292	366	398	344	410	460	485
Percentage of recidivism	14.4	15.3	26.3	17.8	22.4	21.4	27.3	25.1	22.4	25.4
Number of releases	212	237	265	283	342	387	366	372	410	329
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	1	2	1			3	4	1	1	2
Number in Oakalla, March 31st		3		5		1	3		1	
Number on extended leave, March 31st	17	1								
Number on special leave, March 31st		14	27	34	49	43	33	60		
Number on provisional release, March 31st									107	263
Number on parole, March 31st						1				
Number in Riverview Hospital, March 31st					1		1	1		4
Number in Woodlands School, March 31st										1
Number in School, March 31st	129	152	164	162	175	188	173	190	193	188
Average daily population	137.6	144	152	159	173	181	185	185	181	176
Total inmate-days	50,371	52,576	55,516	58,079	63,233	65,927	67,473	67,392	66,006	64,196
Average length of stay in months	8.3	7.7	6	6	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.5[1]
Total A.W.O.L. during the fiscal year	124	156	122	105	61	77	62	80	117	108[2]

[1] Sixty-nine of the 329 releases were discharged for various reasons within a week to two months following their committal.

[2] Involving 66 boys.

During the fiscal year there were 362 admissions and 123 recidivists, making a total of 485 admitted to the School. There was a 25.4 percentage rate of recidivism; 23 of the recidivists were committed for the third time and 1 for the fourth time. Three hundred of the boys admitted were Protestant, 180 Roman Catholic, and 5 of other religion. Fifty-six of the total number of boys admitted during the year were of native Indian status.

Range of Age upon Admission

Age in Years	Number of Boys	Age in Years	Number of Boys
9 years	1	14 years	100
10 ,,	1	15 ,,	133
11 ,,	4	16 ,,	113
12 ,,	25	17 ,,	60
13 ,,	46	18 ,,	2

Average age on admission was 14.9 years.

Supervising Agencies of Boys Admitted

	Number of Boys
Provincial Probation Branch	229
Department of Social Welfare	72
Vancouver Probation Service	75
Family and Children's Court, Victoria	43
New Westminster Police	6
Children's Aid Society	16
Catholic Children's Aid Society	4
Family and Children's Service	4
Indian Affairs Branch	28
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1
Manitoba Provincial Probation Service	1
Vancouver Probation Service and Children's Aid Society	1
None	5

Of this number, 47 were wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, 10 of the Children's Aid Society of Vancouver, 4 of the Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver, and 6 of the Family and Children's Service, Victoria.

Four hundred and eighty-five boys were committed from the following Juvenile Courts:—

	Number of Boys		Number of Boys
Abbotsford	2	Ladysmith	1
Alert Bay	5	Lake Cowichan	3
Armstrong	2	Langley	1
Boston Bar	1	Lumby	1
Burnaby	26	Lytton	3
Burns Lake	1	Masset	6
Campbell River	6	Matsqui	4
Cassiar	1	Merritt	5
Chemainus	1	Nanaimo	17
Chilliwack	7	Nelson	2
Cloverdale	25	New Westminster	14
Coquitlam	5	North Vancouver	19
Courtenay	5	Ocean Falls	2
Cranbrook	6	100 Mile House	1
Creston	2	Oliver	1
Dawson Creek	4	Pemberton	3
Duncan	1	Penticton	5
Fort Nelson	5	Port Alberni	10
Fort St. James	3	Port Coquitlam	2
Fort St. John	4	Port Moody	1
Golden	1	Powell River	1
Grand Forks	3	Prince George	18
Haney	4	Prince Rupert	8
Hazelton	7	Princeton	1
Hope	4	Qualicum Beach	2
Kamloops	6	Richmond	19
Kelowna	9	Salmo	1
Kimberley	1	Salmon Arm	5
Kitimat	3	Sidney	2
Ladner	3	Smithers	4

	Number of Boys		Number of Boys
Sooke	1	Vancouver	86
Squamish	3	Vanderhoof	1
Sumas	2	Vernon	3
Summerland	1	Victoria	53
Terrace	9	West Vancouver	2
Tofino	2	White Rock	2
Trail	3	Zeballos	1
Ucluelet	1		

Of the 485 boys committed to the School during the year, 395 were committed for offences against property, 17 against persons, and 73 for other offences which included incorrigibility. There were 329 boys released from the School during the year. The average length of stay of boys in the School was 4.5 months. When considering the average length of stay of boys in our School, it must be taken into account that 69 of the 329 boys released during the year were returned to the community for various reasons within two months, and this does reflect on the average stay of all boys.

Sixty-six boys accounted for 108 A.W.O.L.s The difference in the figures is due to the fact that some of the same boys went A.W.O.L. two or more times during the year.

Seven hundred and eighty-seven individual boys were worked with during the fiscal year.

Medical and Dental Treatment

Extractions	228
X-rays	57
Fillings	972
Partials repaired	15
Examination	1
Prophylaxis	4
New partial plates	5
Dressings	4
Trim	1
Scaling	2

One hundred and eighty-four boys received the above dental work, the cost of which was $6,061.50.

There were the usual number of accidents, none really serious. We have been fortunate in having no epidemics of any magnitude.

Five hundred and two boys were tuberculin-tested, of whom 44 were positive; however, X-rays proved that none of them had tuberculosis.

Impetigo and scabies have been quite prevalent amongst those admitted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1964/65

Salaries		$316,803
Office expense		2,928
Travelling expense		217
Office furniture and equipment		77
Heat, light, power, and water		28,203
Medical and dental services		12,372
Clothing and uniforms		12,359
Provisions and catering		63,618
Laundry and dry-goods		13,452
Equipment and machinery		1,887
Medical supplies		1,194
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		7,006
Maintenance and operation of equipment		2,226
Transportation		5,349
Incidentals and contingencies		3,401
Repairs to furnishings and equipment		1,124
Training programme expense		4,120
		$476,336
Less—		
Board	$2,355	
Rentals	3,171	
Sundry	2,559	
		8,085
		$468,251
Less increase in inventory—		
At March 31, 1965	$20,806	
At March 31, 1964	16,606	
		4,200
		$464,051
Add Public Works expenditure	$55,014	
Less rental credit	912	
		54,102
		$518,153

Per capita cost *per diem:* $518,153÷64,196=$8.07.

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts			$452,647
Add—			
Maintenance receipts		$2,992	
Salary adjustments		12,612	
Public Works expenditure	$55,014		
Less rental credit	912		
		54,102	
			69,706
			$522,353
Less increase in inventory			4,200
			$518,153

There are many reasons why boys become involved in delinquencies: the relationship between a boy and his parents or guardian, lack of parental control, example set by adult behaviour, environmental influences within the community are some of these. The support a youngster receives from his parents, the field agencies, local school authorities, and community acceptance in general—not rejection—determines to a great degree as to whether a boy, on returning home, makes good or not. The boy requires support and supervision as well as understanding. The percentage of recidivism is not necessarily related to the period of time boys spend in the training-school.

Training-schools should only be considered as supplementary to home and community services. No institution, regardless of how satisfactory it may be, can ever be an adequate replacement for a home.

We have continued to enjoy the closest co-operation and help from the various church and service club groups of Nanaimo, also civic authorities and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I wish to thank clergymen, service clubs, civic officials, members of both the Federal and Provincial departments of government, private agencies, and School staff members who have assisted in the rehabilitation of boys. Their assistance has been appreciated by the School administration.

WILLINGDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

MISS WINIFRED URQUHART, SUPERINTENDENT

The following table gives the comparison of movement in the general population for the last 10 years. It is followed by tables showing the age range of this year's admissions, Court charges, and the Courts from which the girls were sent to the School. These figures, while they undoubtedly have some administrative value, tell nothing of the human aspects—the loss of home and family, or self-respect, or mental cruelty—which lie behind the symptoms that brought each of this year's 134 girls to our gate.

	Fiscal Year									
	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Number in School, April 1st	43	47	62	58	66	91	77	82	87	88
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	7	12	13	7	9	5	11	11	17	18
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Number elsewhere, other institutions, April 1st	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Number on provisional release, April 1st	----	----	----	4	3	9	11	22	12	13
Number of new admissions	66	60	59	66	96	81	84	94	102	119
Number of recidivists	14	11	7	15	10	13	19	7	15	15
Total number of admissions	80	71	66	81	106	94	103	101	117	134
Percentage of recidivists	17.5	15.5	10.6	18.5	9.4	13.8	18.4	6.9	12.8	10.4
Number of full releases	70	55	75	72	79	100	87	99	113	79
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	12	13	7	9	5	11	11	17	19	14
Number elsewhere, other institutions, March 31st	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Number on provisional release, March 31st	----	----	4	3	9	11	22	12	12	55
Number in School, March 31st	47	62	58	66	91	77	82	87	88	97
Average daily population	41.1	46.2	51.6	51.4	76.5	74.0	73.4	80.0	86.7	89.1
Total inmate-days	15,036	16,871	18,851	18,765	28,010	26,994	26,783	29,216	31,735	32,524
Average length of stay (months)	8.5	11.6	12.4	10.6	10.4	10.3	11.4	12.5	10.8	9.2
Total A.W.O.L. during fiscal year	232	187	187	124	147	210	213	195	186	164

This table shows only a slight increase in the average daily population, but although our numbers did not soar quite as high as in the previous year, they remained generally high throughout the year. It is unfortunate we have to report the increase in native Indian girls admitted, which accounts for approximately 44 per cent of the total admissions. In the past our Indian population has remained fairly constant at about one-quarter.

Provisional release is making possible a shorter stay for some girls and more quickly bringing others back for further treatment. One hundred and twenty-nine girls were tried out on Provisional release, and 25 were brought back for varying periods during the year. A slight decrease in the average length of stay is noted; however, of the 79 fully released with an average length of stay of 9.2 months 9 were in over 18 months and 24 under 6 months.

Range of Age upon Admission

Age	Number of Girls	Age	Number of Girls
11 years	1	15 years	41
12 ,,	5	16 ,,	33
13 ,,	10	17 ,,	19
14 ,,	25		
		Total	134

Charges were as follows:—

Unmanageable or incorrigible	58
Intoxication and other infractions of *Government Liquor Act*	20
Broken probation	15
Theft	15
Sexual immorality	8
Infraction of *Motor-vehicle Act* (driving without licence)	3
Truancy	2
Possession of stolen goods	2
Assault	1
Possession of offensive weapon	1
Possession of breaking and entering tools	1
False pretenses	1
Wilful damage	1
Causing a disturbance	1
Loitering	1
Inmate of a common bawdy house	1
Criminal negligence	1
Attempted suicide	1
Defrauding *(Social Assistance Act)*	1
Breaking and entering	10
	144

In the total of 144 charges, six girls had two charges each and one girl had five charges. In addition to the above, one girl had two charges of breaking and entering while A.W.O.L., and a second girl on A.W.O.L. received 25 charges of forgery.

The 134 girls were committed from the following Courts:—

	Number of Girls		Number of Girls
Abbotsford	1	Courtenay	4
Agassiz	2	Cranbrook	1
Alberni	1	Dawson City, Yukon	1
Alert Bay	3	Dawson Creek	3
Armstrong	1	Duncan	2
Bella Coola	1	Fort St. James	3
Burnaby	2	Fort St. John	4
Campbell River	1	Golden	1
Chase	1	Hazelton	4
Chilliwack	2	Hope	1
Cloverdale	2	Invermere	1

	Number of Girls		Number of Girls
Kelowna	3	Prince Rupert	2
Kitimat	1	Quesnel	1
Ladner	1	Richmond	4
Lytton	5	Smithers	3
Masset	11	Terrace	3
Merritt	3	Trail	1
Mission City	1	Vancouver	25
New Westminster	2	Vanderhoof	2
North Vancouver	1	Vernon	2
Port Alberni	3	Victoria	9
Port Coquitlam	2	West Vancouver	1
Port Hardy	1	Whitehorse, Yukon	1
Prince George	4		

It is pleasing to note a drop from 12 to 3 in committals from Alert Bay, where there is now an active community committee operating.

We have continued to provide an active, interesting, and constructive programme in which every girl has an opportunity to learn new skills and prepare herself for further training or education, or to enter into employment when she returns to the community. There have been no major changes made in the general activities during the year. The annual gymnastic display continues to be a popular event both with girls and patrons. The academic classes operated at near capacity throughout the year. The changes and new developments in the general school system are making it increasingly more difficult to provide academic teaching in our institution, where the children arrive at any time during the year, from all areas of the Province, and may have been absent from classes for varying lengths of time. Added to this, all school districts do not change at the same time to new courses, and in the Occupational Course each seems to work out their own programme according to local resources. This places a heavy burden and considerable strain on our two academic teachers, who, fortunately, are young, full of enthusiasm, and very well liked by the girls. It would appear that our greatest responsibility in this area is to awaken a desire for further education and help the child over the difficulties she has encountered in her studies in the past. The supervisors from the Burnaby School Board have given valuable, though limited, direction and encouragement to our teachers, and we are grateful for their support.

Two of our cottage supervisors retired during the year, and two new appointments were made. We welcomed two new social workers to staff, to replace one who transferred to another division and one who took educational leave. I believe, although staff morale has generally been good, we are now working at a much higher level, with lay and professional members pulling together as a team.

We still continue to receive the excellent services of Dr. T. C. MacKenzie, who brings much understanding to his work with the girls, some of whom can dream up more aches and pains than they have bones in their body in their starved need for attention. There have been no major illnesses. Dental work is taken care of by the Out-patient department at the Vancouver General Hospital, and emergencies and special work by Dr. E. Nikolai, a local dentist. The Mental Health Clinic continues to provide valuable, albeit limited, psychiatric services. Its team of Dr. R. Davis and Mrs. M. Reid maintain a close working relationship with our social workers, and, along with a diagnostic service through conferences, bring out information and a better understanding of the girls.

We still have many good friends from the field of volunteers. Particular mention is made of Mr. M. J. Airth from the Four Square Pentecostal Church, a layman who for 14 years has been a real friend to our girls. Space here does not permit telling of all his activities with us, but of special note is the fact that during the last year he has arranged for teams of young adult boys and girls to come to the School one night a week to play games with our girls. Friendships developed have carried on and supported our girls when released. Father Gallow faithfully continues to hold mass for our Roman Catholic population every Sunday. The Anglican Church, Salvation Army, Pentecostal Church, and Gideons continue to hold Protestant services and to visit with the girls in an informal way during the week. The Elizabeth Fry ladies have held monthly parties, which are always looked forward to with much anticipation, and they also visit the girls whose parents are unable to visit because of distance. There have been a variety of evening programmes provided by bands and concert groups during the year. We would like to express through this report our sincere appreciation to all these good friends who do so much to keep the school a part of the community.

Perhaps the most significant development in this past year has been the recognition of Willingdon School by the School of Social Work at the University of British Columbia for a student-placement unit. We welcomed this as a symbol of our maturity as an agency in the community. This experimental year proved successful, not only as a field placement for the students, but in dividends gained by the School by increased casework services, and seven social workers and their supervisor moved out into the community with an improved image of Willingdon School.

Twenty-three groups toured the School during the year, including eight from our Department of Social Welfare training division, three groups of nurses from the Provincial Mental Hospital, three groups of student nurses from Vancouver General Hospital, two groups of student teachers from the College of Education at the University of British Columbia, two groups from the School of Social Work at the University of British Columbia, and five miscellaneous groups.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the social workers of all the agencies and the volunteers who have co-operated with us during the year in carrying out our programme, also to senior administration for their constant support, and to all the members of my staff, who have worked so faithfully, giving much of themselves and their time to our girls.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1964/66

Salaries		$223,793
Office expense		2,558
Travelling expense		1,624
Heat, light, power, and water		27,033
Medical and dental services		4,592
Clothing and uniforms		5,997
Provisions and catering		39,738
Laundry and dry-goods		209
Good Conduct Fund		1,759
Equipment and machinery		1,771
Medical supplies		1,877
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		3,057
Maintenance and operation of equipment		1,368
Transportation		4,433
Vocational and recreational supplies		2,478
Motor-vehicles and accessories		2,037
		$324,324
Less—		
Board	$1,725	
Rentals	2,160	
		3,885
		$320,439
Add decrease in inventory—		
At March 31, 1964	$9,672	
At March 31, 1965	8,971	
		701
		$321,140
Add Public Works expenditure		36,198
		$357,338

Per capita cost *per diem:* $357,338÷32,524=$10.99.

Reconciliation

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts		$307,865
Add—		
Maintenance receipts	$5,326	
Salary adjustments	7,248	
Decrease in inventory	701	
Public Works expenditure	36,198	
		49,473
		$357,338

PROVINCIAL HOME, KAMLOOPS

G. P. WILLIE, SUPERINTENDENT

The following is the annual report for the Provincial Home for the Aged and Infirm, Kamloops, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965.

The year saw a trend to a younger, more capable applicant being admitted, and some remained for the duration of the winter months only, when employment is most difficult to find for the over-65's, and then returned to their previous domiciles. The year shows a gain of 19 residents, with 77 being admitted, 38 taking leave of absence, and 20 expiring, thus increasing the inmate-days and reducing the *per capita* cost by 17 cents from the previous year.

Old age is usually embittered by poor health. A continued effort is maintained to increase the comforts of the residents during their stay. Medical services are supplied by the Irving Clinic and specialists outside its clinic. Psychiatry has also been used with success. Twenty triple-top bedside cabinets, an exercise bar with adjustable trapeze, a chair-model security vest, and heating-pads have been placed in the hospital ward.

Physiotherapy in the Home continues, with the physiotherapist from CARS administering. New equipment added to this department are a bike exerciser, a row exerciser, and a four-tipped cane glider.

Food plays a very important part in the life of old people, both physically and psychologically. After admission to the Home, some are getting a balanced diet for the first time in a long while. Good food helps to reduce upset at displacement, build up a sense of security, and reduce sporadic ills. Food preferences of aged persons are an interesting problem. The menu is uniform for all diners, but varied from day to day, and is served family style or on a semi-cafeteria basis as some residents are too handicapped to manage self-service.

The more able men are encouraged to help in the Home, as this gives them a sense of independence and pride in their accomplishments, thus helping to make them more active and mentally alert.

The outside of the institution was painted a pale pink with a green trim. Some repairs were made inside the Home, chiefly to the floors in the bathrooms of Wards 3, 5, 7, and 13. A large amount of the furniture was repaired, reupholstered, and painted.

Entertainment and recreation facilities are important but limited for the aged. A new set of Encyclopedia Britannica was donated for the library. A special effort is made at Christmas for the enjoyment of the residents. Religious denominations continue to fulfil the men's needs with services, choirs, and visiting.

During the year four men were transferred from the Tranquille School. These men are 53, 57, 59, and 66 years of age, and after a short adjusting period have blended in with the other residents quite well and appreciate the care and privileges provided.

The staff and the Home try to provide comfort, safety, and security, along with convenience, with few restrictions for the residents during their stay. We feel we have done well, we desire to do better!

I wish to thank all who have assisted during the past year.

INMATE-DAYS

Inmates in the Home, April 1, 1964	114	
Inmates admitted during the year	77	
		191
Inmates discharged	38	
Inmates deceased	20	
		58
Total number of inmates, March 31, 1965		133
Total number of inmate-days		44,403

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1964/65

Salaries		$121,752
Office expense		423
Travelling expense		53
Medical services		11,028
Clothing and uniforms		756
Provisions and catering		32,597
Laundry and dry-goods		7,084
Equipment and machinery		2,297
Medical supplies		3,466
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		1,007
Maintenance and operation of equipment		590
Transportation		367
Burials		1,350
Incidentals and contingencies		2,932
		$185,702
Less—		
Board	$396	
Rentals	300	
		696
		$185,006
Add Public Works expenditure		12,170
		$197,176

Per capita cost *per diem:* $197,176÷44,403=$4.44.

Pensions paid to Government Agent, Kamloops, $98,607.

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts		$29,263
Add—		
Maintenance receipts—		
Pensions	$98,607	
Municipalities	3,285	
Transfers from Provincial Home Trust Account	10,114	
Miscellaneous revenue	1,329	
Receipts from Government of Canada under the Unemployment Assistance Agreement	44,133	
Salary adjustments	7,848	
		165,316
		$194,579
Add Public Works expenditure		12,170
		$206,749
Less—		
Pensioners' comforts	$9,090	
Proportion of excess of disbursements over receipts for Tranquille Farm	483	
		9,573
		$197,176

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BOARD

A. A. Shipp, Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions

I submit herewith the annual report of the *Welfare Institutions Licensing Act* for the year 1964. As licences are issued on the basis of the calendar year, this report covers the period from January 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964.

LICENCES

A total of 969 licences was issued during the year, of which 812 were renewals and 157 were new licences. Of the licensed institutions, 106 were either closed or changed ownership, requiring new licensing. There were 258 new applications, and 250 pending applications were closed.

Case load at December 31, 1964, totalled 1,081, of which 863 were licensed institutions and 218 files pending. It is noted that in the four years from December 31, 1960, to December 31, 1964, case load has increased from 819 to 1,081, or 32 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

Ten regular Board meetings and two special meetings were held during the year. Mr. Eric Berry, Chairman of the Old-age Assistance Board, was appointed to the Board, bringing Board membership to a total of seven, as provided in the *Welfare Institutions Licensing Act*.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

A. Full-time Care of Children

Institutions for Child-care

There are 11 institutions licensed for the care of children, 2 giving boarding-home care, the other 8 giving specialized services. One institution was closed during the year, leaving 10 institutions as of December 31, 1964.

Number of institutions licensed in 1964	11
Number of children cared for	338
Total days' care	62,022

Private Boarding Homes

There were 16 licensed boarding homes for children as of December 31, 1963, and 4 homes were in process of licensing. Two new licences were issued during the year and 3 files were closed, leaving 15 licensed homes as of December 31, 1964.

Number of children's boarding homes licensed in 1964	18
Number of children cared for	66
Total days' care	14,068

B. Day Care of Children

Foster Day Care

During the year 57 new applications for foster day care were received. Many of these homes were found to be unsatisfactory, and 39 pending cases were closed. Eleven homes which had previously been licensed were closed, leaving a total of 32 licensed homes as of December 31, 1964.

Supervision of these homes in the Vancouver area continues to be shared by the Child Care Centre and the Welfare Institutions Division, since there are still

some of the day-care foster-mothers who do not wish to work through the private agency.

Number of foster day-care homes licensed in 1964	43
Number of children cared for	364
Total days' care	37,752

Kindergartens, Play-schools, etc.

In spite of a continuing increase in the number of kindergartens operating in the public schools, there is still a growth in the number of privately operated and co-operative kindergartens. A total of 354 licences was issued during the year, with 30 licences being cancelled for various reasons. Fifty-nine new applications were received, and 71 pending files were closed.

There is a growing tendency for kindergartens to give full day care, and this, together with a trend toward group day-care facilities for pre-school children, caused the Superintendent of Child Welfare to set up a committee to study the needs of pre-school children, and to set up standards of care. This committee is composed of representatives from Child Care Centre, Gordon House, Alexandra House, Metropolitan Health Department, and welfare institutions.

Another committee to study the need for this type of care is composed of representatives of the Vancouver City Social Service Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver Community Chest and Council, Child Care Centre, and Children's Aid Societies.

It is expected that these committees will bring in their reports early in 1965.

Number of pre-school centres licensed in 1964	354
Number of children registered	17,769
Total days' care	1,597,324

Schools for Retarded Children

A total of 35 licences for schools for retarded children was issued during the year, with 5 licences being cancelled. Eight new applications were received, and 5 pending files closed.

Number of schools licensed in 1964	35
Number of children registered	708
Total days' care	83,881

MATERNITY HOMES

There was no change in the status or programme of the three licensed maternity homes.

Number of homes licensed in 1964	3
Number of mothers cared for	471
Total days' care	28,710

AGED-CARE

Proprietary Institutions

A total of 321 proprietary institutions was licensed during the year, with 51 licences being cancelled, leaving a total of 270 licensed at the end of the year.

One hundred and three new applications were received, and 111 pending files closed, leaving 84 cases pending. Many of these applications were for new establishments, and the balance were due to change of ownership.

Number of proprietary institutions licensed during 1964	321
Number of persons cared for	5,012
Total days' care	965,344

Non-profit Institutions

A total of 38 non-profit institutions for the aged were licensed, and 1 was closed.

Number of non-profit institutions licensed during 1964	38
Number of persons cared for	2,584
Number of days' care	757,223

UNEMPLOYED ADULTS

One new licence was issued in this category during the year, and 3 new applications were received.

Number of homes licensed during 1964	7
Capacity	214
Number of persons cared for	5,579
Total days' care	40,337

ADULT MENTALLY DISABLED

Six new licences were issued during the year, bringing the total number of homes licensed for the care of the mentally disabled to 11. There were 8 new applications, and 7 pending files were closed.

Close liaison is maintained with Mental Health Services, and this programme appears to be serving a very useful purpose.

Number of homes licensed during 1964	11
Capacity	71
Number of persons cared for	85
Total days' care	18,992

SUMMER CAMPS

Camping continues to show increases, in spite of poor weather and family camping.

A total of 98 camps was licensed during the year, and 4 were closed. There were 14 new applications, and 9 pending files were closed.

Number of summer camps licensed in 1964	98
Number of persons attending	29,821
Number of attendance days	285,614

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

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Children—Total Care (Excluding Summer Camps)				
Number licensed—				
Institutions	9	9	9	9
Boarding homes	30	20	19	17
Capacity—				
Institutions	243	239	250	250
Boarding homes	76	60	60	61
Number of children under care—				
Institutions	287	265	306	338
Boarding homes	75	63	55	66
Number of days' care—				
Institutions	67,343	60,178	65,657	62,022
Boarding homes	18,308	13,764	10,664	14,086
Summer Camps				
Number licensed	77	83	93	94
Capacity	5,750	6,324	6,856	7,093
Number of persons attending	26,023	26,897	29,106	29,821
Number of attendance days	248,295	351,298	236,768	285,614
Children—Day Care				
Number licensed—				
Kindergartens	265	291	311	324
Schools for retarded children	31	28	30	31
Foster day care	28	32	33	32
Capacity—				
Kindergartens	7,764	8,383	8,919	9,639
Schools for retarded children	695	618	661	727
Foster day care	135	98	103	139
Number of children enrolled—				
Kindergartens	13,614	14,226	15,720	17,769
Schools for retarded children	630	516	610	708
Foster day care	302	157	192	364
Number of attendance days—				
Kindergartens	1,121,022	1,215,154	1,349,595	1,597,324
Schools for retarded children	76,034	65,216	81,576	83,881
Foster day care	21,237	14,898	15,529	37,752
Adults—Infirm and Unemployable				
Proprietary institutions—				
Number licensed	215	288	325	321
Capacity	3,368	4,294	4,843	3,516
Number of persons cared for	4,710	5,860	6,776	5,012
Number of days' care	992,824	1,246,891	1,481,205	965,344
Non-profit institutions—				
Number licensed	----------	----------	----------	38
Capacity	----------	----------	----------	1,980
Number of persons cared for	----------	----------	----------	2,584
Number of days' care	----------	----------	----------	757,223
Adults—Employable				
Number licensed	6	6	6	7
Capacity	171	171	169	214
Number of persons under care	5,502	5,958	16,349	5,579
Number of days' care	40,368	32,867	46,201	40,337
Women—Maternity				
Number licensed	3	3	3	3
Capacity	125	125	81	87
Number of persons under care—				
Mothers	394	489	433	471
Infants	191	13	----------	----------
Number of days' care	31,263	29,013	26,049	28,710
Adults—Mentally Disabled				
Number licensed	----------	4	5	11
Capacity	----------	31	36	71
Number of persons under care	----------	34	37	85
Number of days' care	----------	10,093	11,410	18,992

Table II.—Case Load Showing the Total Number of Licensed Institutions and Pending Applications, 1964

LICENSED

	Jan. 1, 1964	New Licences	Closed	Carried Forward, Dec. 31, 1964
Children—total care—				
Boarding homes	16	2	3	15
Institutions	10	1	1	10
Camps	93	5	4	94
Children—day care—				
Kindergarten	303	51	30	324
Schools for retarded children	29	6	5	30
Foster day care	32	11	11	32
Aged—				
Boarding homes	278	71	51	298
Institutions	37	3	1	39
Adults—employable	6	1	-----	7
Homes—maternity	3	-----	-----	3
Provincial Mental Hospital dischargees	5	6	-----	11
Totals	812	157	106	863

PENDING

	Jan. 1, 1964	New Cases	Closed	Carried Forward, Dec. 31, 1964
Children—total care—				
Boarding homes	4	5	5	4
Institutions	-----	-----	-----	-----
Camps	25	14	9	30
Children—day care—				
Kindergartens	65	59	71	53
Schools for retarded children	-----	8	5	3
Foster day care	16	57	39	34
Aged—				
Boarding homes	92	103	111	84
Institutions	2	1	3	-----
Adults—employable	1	3	-----	4
Homes—maternity	-----	-----	-----	-----
Provincial Mental Hospital dischargees	5	8	7	6
Totals	210	258	250	218

PART V.—MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL AND PEARSON POLIOMYELITIS PAVILION

MRS. M. TITTERINGTON, SUPERVISOR

As this is the last report from this department, in view of the transfer of staff to the Health Branch, I shall try to clarify the changes that have taken place during the past year and indicate the present use of hospital facilities.

In May, 1964, 28 of the 29 patients at Allco Hospital, Haney, who were admitted under the *Provincial Infirmaries Act,* were transferred to Pearson Hospital. One patient decided to try boarding in a private home, and was therefore referred for social assistance and has continued to live outside the hospital. During following months, new male infirmary patients were admitted as accommodation became available, and by the end of the fiscal year all female tuberculosis patients were transferred to Willow Chest Centre, leaving only two wards for male tuberculosis patients at Pearson and making it possible for all of the patients at Marpole Infirmary to be transferred to Pearson early in the next fiscal year. It has been decided to call this section of the hospital the Continued Care Unit. Plans for a new day building have been completed, and the work has started. The building will be used for occupational therapy and physiotherapy, as well as for recreational purposes.

Using fewer beds for tuberculosis patients means that the periods of hospitalization are shortened and there is greater turnover of patients, as well as more patients being treated on an out-patient basis. However, there was little variation in the number of admissions of tuberculosis patients to Willow Chest Centre and Pearson, as they totalled 385 in the calendar year 1964, compared with 384 in the calendar year 1963, but there were 437 discharges in 1964, compared with 391 in the previous calendar year.

The occupancy of the Polio Unit remains fairly constant, around 40 patients, about half of whom are able to go home for either brief or fairly long periods of time. While there have been no new cases of poliomyelitis admitted during the past fiscal year, other types of cases have been admitted, requiring similar type of physical care. Three of these have been automobile accident cases.

The fight to eliminate tuberculosis continues. Even the most advanced countries have not reached their goals in controlling the disease, and reports indicate that half the world's population is infected with tuberculosis. With the increase in world travel, the prevalence of disease in other parts of the world may spread the disease. Even the advanced countries and provinces have pockets of poverty and high-incidence areas that nurture tuberculosis. The Division of Tuberculosis Control is continuing with mobile surveys, " Operation Doorstep," in which the British Columbia Tuberculosis-Christmas Seal Society co-operates in the organizational and promotional aspects. As over half of the tuberculosis cases are found in people over 50 years of age, a special survey of rest homes and senior citizens' housing units was commenced in Vancouver during the past fiscal year. For this survey, the society provided the operators of the unit and the Division provided the medical and other services necessary. Due to weather conditions and the need for a portable unit to examine those who could not get out to the mobile unit because of physical incapacity, the completion of the survey has been delayed for a few months. However,

over 1,000 senior citizens were tested, and of these only 44 were referred for further investigation. Six of these were known inactive tuberculosis cases, one was a suspect, and the others showed a variety of conditions; for example, old pleurisy and various areas of fibrosis. Known cases of tuberculosis in the Province amount to about 1.2 per cent of the population of the Province, but only 9 per cent of these are active cases. Among the senior citizens surveyed, known cases amounted to about 0.6 per cent, and none proved to be active. If these results are maintained when the survey is completed, it would appear that the senior citizens who are well cared for are not the ones who will be coming into hospital for treatment of tuberculosis.

The British Columbia Tuberculosis Society in the past few years commenced contributing financially to research in respiratory diseases by assisting in the support of a senior specialist in the field of respiratory diseases in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of British Columbia. It was agreed that the work of this specialist would include research, particularly regarding clinical problems, as well as educational activities. Dr. Stefan Grzybowski was appointed. One piece of research that he is carrying on might be of interest to our department. It has been found that cases treated prior to the advent of drug therapy in 1950 became activated 5 to 25 times more frequently than cases treated with drugs after 1950. Therefore, 1,800 people who have had active tuberculosis prior to 1950 have been selected for drug therapy on a prophylactic basis. It will, of course, be some years before the value of this treatment can be evaluated. Whether or not people who have had tuberculosis but feel well will submit to the drug therapy for the required period of time is another question. Social workers who come in contact with these patients should encourage them to co-operate in view of the rate of breakdown.

The Social Service Department has had an exceptionally busy year. With the change in function of the Pearson Hospital and the publicity given it, there has been a constant stream of inquiries from social and health agencies and from families regarding eligibility for admission and interpretation of the financial aspects. In addition, there has been more demand for service from the patients admitted to the Continued Care Unit than was expected. Personal and family problems were foremost, but many require continued emotional support and stimulation to make use of the services available, and many require help in overcoming their feelings of rejection by their own relatives.

The social service statistics covering the various units of service are integrated. Six hundred and eighty-seven different patients were helped, directly or indirectly, with a wide range of problems, involving 2,133 interviews with the patients and (or) their relatives and 3,756 collateral interviews, as well as 657 letters. One of the most time-consuming problems is obtaining suitable housing or other accommodation for paraplegic or quadriplegic patients who are able to live outside the hospital and some of whom are able to work. One poliomyelitis patient who had been in hospital for nine years became very anxious to spend a month's holiday with his family, who lived on one of the Gulf Islands. Through the co-operation of many people and agencies, such as the British Columbia Poliomyelitis and Rehabilitation Society and a district office of the Social Welfare Department, the holiday was accomplished and was of great benefit to the patient psychologically. Patients in all units who have families suffer from the temporary or permanent isolation from their families and, if the patient is the bread-winner, the deterioration of their economic position. Many of the patients with tuberculosis have worked in heavy industry and, while they may have earned high wages, their education is often limited. This is particularly applicable to those who have worked in the mining industry. Often

they feel unable to upgrade their education to be eligible for courses available. This is especially true when they are not clear what courses are available to them. Even when they have the educational background necessary, the fact that they have to wait for several months after discharge before entering a course presents another hurdle.

Comforts allowances granted during the past fiscal year amounted to $3,728.50, and in addition $569.84 was provided through voluntary funds. The voluntary funds were granted by the British Columbia Tuberculosis Society and the Municipal Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. We are indebted to these groups, as well as to the Marpole Auxiliary and the British Columbia Poliomyelitis and Rehabilitation Society, for their special consideration and help for individual patients. In addition, the Women's Auxiliary to the Paraplegic Association and the Three R's Club assisted in providing individual gifts for patients and their families at Christmas.

As in former years, staff members have assisted in the educational programme of the nursing students that come to the Division for the tuberculosis affiliation programme, as well as other special students who were assigned to Pearson Hospital or Willow Chest Centre from time to time.

I also wish to thank all the private and governmental agencies who have cooperated so well in helping our patients.

PART VI.—ACCOUNTING DIVISION

J. McDiarmid, Departmental Comptroller

The Department of Social Welfare expenditure for the period April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965, increased $2,177,000 over the previous fiscal year, the main increases having taken place in direct services and payments to provide for the maintenance of dependent children, Old-age Assistance, Blind, and Disabled Persons' Allowances, and Social Allowance cases.

Viewing the 1964/65 table of total gross welfare expenditures, it is interesting to note that 76 per cent of the $61,393,400 was expended in direct payments providing monthly allowances or care for these welfare cases. The expenditure within the section of the table shown as administration, institutions, and field service has increased in dollars by reason of general salary increases and employment of additional staff.

Main Service	Proportion of Total Gross Welfare Expenditure			
	1963/64		1964/65	
	Value	Per Cent[1]	Value	Per Cent[1]
Administration	$689,200	1.2	$768,300	1.3
Institutions	997,000	1.7	1,048,300	1.7
Field service	1,951,200	3.3	2,322,000	3.8
Maintenance of dependent children	4,907,400	8.3	5,566,700	9.1
Medical services, drugs, optical, etc.	4,962,800	8.4	5,035,100	8.2
Social Allowances, etc.	29,614,100	50.0	29,954,700	48.8
Old-age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance, Disabled Persons' Allowance, and Supplementary Social Allowance for the aged and handicapped	16,094,700	27.2	16,698,300	27.2
Totals	$59,216,400	100.0	$61,393,400	100.0

[1] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

The Accounting Division has experienced an increase in work volume and duties; however, with the greater use of machine work and a constant review of methods, no staff increase has been made in the last 10 years.

The Accounting Division, with the assistance of the personnel from the Data Processing Division, Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, is in the process of establishing methods of checking of accounts by electronic data-processing equipment. This will be a major step in the welfare accounting toward a complete machine operation.

A new system of cash allowances for clothing to be paid to foster-mothers in place of charge accounts has been operated on a trial basis in Region I with considerable success, and the Division is presently in the process of extending this method throughout the Province, which will result in saving of staff time within the Accounting Division as well as the field offices.

The Research and Statistics Section of the Accounting Division summarizes monthly case-load statistics from all Provincial and municipal social welfare offices in British Columbia. These summaries are distributed to senior personnel in the Department, to Regional Directors and district supervisors, and to municipal offices. In addition, a monthly report on Social Allowance case load and dependents is prepared under supervision of this office. This report shows numbers and costs by administering offices throughout the Province, with a further division between organized and unorganized areas. Besides these and other continuing programmes,

this office is concerned with developing new statistics as they become necessary and useful, and in improving existing programmes. Examples of this now in progress are:—

(1) In co-operation with the Director of Medical Services and others, the complete revamping of the statistical recording of the drug programme of the Department of Social Welfare. This will provide information on prescriptions by type of drug, size of prescription, cost, supplier, physician, location, etc.

(2) The establishment of a completely revised and improved system of recording statistics on the dental programme of the Department. This will provide information by age of patient, location, dentist, work performed, cost, etc.

(3) The complete changing of the system in use by the Child Welfare Division for producing bi-monthly and annual statistics on the Division's foster-home programme.

All three of these extensions and improvements to the Department's statistical records involve the use of electronic data-processing equipment, and this will continue as other plans develop.

The Accounting Division acknowledges the excellent co-operation and assistance shown by all divisions of the Department of Social Welfare, the office of the Comptroller-General, and the Data Processing Division, Department of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce.

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