PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual Report of the

Department of Social Welfare

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1966

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1966

VICTORIA, B.C., November 9, 1966.

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, 1966, 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 9, 1966.

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, 1966.

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

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966

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.*
Miss M. JAMIESON ..... *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.*
A. A. SHIPP ..... *Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions.*

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

C. W. GORBY ..... *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. S. JONES ..... *Medical Social Work.*
A. G. GILMORE ..... *Office Administrator.*
F. S. HATCHER ..... *Rehabilitation.*
Miss B. W. SNIDER ..... *Research.*

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PART I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

J. A. SADLER

It will be noted throughout the Annual Report this year that there is a continued development of community resources and services. This is a pattern which is providing the necessary facilities to help individuals at the local level where their needs are apparent and must be met.

It is sometimes difficult for a Provincial department to help to develop community resources, but the Department of Social Welfare has, by the use of financial grants, planning with local people, and staff time, been able to give and is continuing to give help where it is indicated and requested. This building of resources is the keystone to all types of preventive services in the social welfare field.

In the various reports it will be noted that projects for certain activities are mentioned. Projects have been used in some areas of the Province to test certain social situations or to accomplish definite tasks which are necessary in a specific locale which do not involve the commitment of a whole new programme for the Department. This move has proved sound and is being used to give answers and solutions to many problems.

The following tables outline the statistical information in connection with the case loads during the year. In examining the tables, and specifically in Table I, it will be noted that there have been only slight changes in the case loads over the previous year. Table II, however, shows the turnover in case load and this movement indicates the work which is being done by the social-work staff members with the individuals in the community who need help from the Department of Social Welfare. Without this practically 100-per-cent turnover in case load there could be cause for concern because it would mean that the situation was static with many individuals merely being helped financially and left to their own devices without having the benefit of all the resources available in the Province, either to ameliorate their condition or to return them to the self-satisfying position of self-supporting persons in the community.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31st for the Years 1965 and 1966

Category	1965		1966	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	1,680	2.1	1,911	2.4
Social Allowance	28,597	36.1	29,512	37.1
Blind Persons' Allowance[1]	621	0.8	597	0.8
Old-age Assistance[1]	7,862	9.9	7,102	8.9
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance[1]	27,040	34.2	26,659	33.5
Disabled Persons' Allowance[1]	2,584	3.3	2,633	3.3
Child Welfare	9,882	12.5	10,324	13.0
Health and Institutional	882	1.1	825	1.0
Totals for Province	79,148	100.0	79,563	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 1965/66

Category	Cases Opened during Year		Cases Closed during Year	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent[1]
Family Service	3,398	3.2	3,333	3.2
Social Allowance	70,976	67.1	70,061	66.5
Blind Persons' Allowance	288	0.3	313	0.3
Disabled Persons' Allowance	1,135	1.1	1,085	1.0
Old-age Assistance	5,105	4.8	5,865	5.6
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	9,903	9.4	10,283	9.8
Child Welfare	14,248	13.5	13,641	13.0
Health and Institutional	658	0.6	715	0.7
Totals for Province	105,711	100.0	105,296	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 1965 and 1966

Category	1965		1966	
	Number	Per Cent[1] of Population (1,789,000)	Number	Per Cent[1] of Population (1,862,000)
Family Service	1,680	0.09	1,911	0.10
Social Allowance	28,597	1.60	29,512	1.58
Blind Persons' Allowance[2]	621	0.03	597	0.03
Old-age Assistance[2]	7,862	0.44	7,102	0.38
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance[2]	27,040	1.51	26,659	1.43
Disabled Persons' Allowance[2]	2,584	0.14	2,633	0.14
Child Welfare	9,882	0.55	10,324	0.55
Health and Institutional	882	0.05	825	0.04
Totals for Province	79,148	4.42	79,563	4.27

[1] Percentages may not add due to rounding.
[2] Includes Old-age Assistance Board figures which are not shown in regional reports.

The Emergency Welfare Services Supervisor has continued his planning and development work in the local communities on the basis of training and providing facilities which can be available if a local disaster strikes, such as a flood or fire.

The Research Consultant and her staff have continued studies and services in relation to staff utilization and projects in the Department.

The Office Administration section has been strengthened in order to carry out the updating of manuals and the introduction of more efficient methods of operation within the individual offices.

The Director of Regional Services has continued his field trips and this liaison and channel of communication between the field and divisions is proving most beneficial.

The Matron and staff of the New Denver Pavilion have continued to give excellent service to their patients throughout the year.

Again this year there has been a constant demand for services and with the rise in population more offices have been established throughout the Province.

The Department appreciates the co-operation extended to us by other Government departments and by municipalities and private agencies.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

R. J. BURNHAM

As welfare services have developed and expanded across Canada and the United States over the past years there has been an ever-increasing demand for more trained staff and the universities, already operating at full capacity, have fallen far short of meeting this demand. On the contrary, the ratio of university-trained staff to total staff has become lower in most public and private agencies in North America. British Columbia is no exception in facing this problem which is likely to worsen before it improves with the continued rapid expansion of welfare services.

To keep our offices adequately staffed we have for many years provided an in-service training course for those persons who had not the opportunity of a year's training in social work at a university. Our Training Division has done an excellent job in preparing men and women for the work. Without our in-service personnel we would never have been able to render a service to the people of this Province and much credit goes to these members of our staff.

To reinforce this training programme and assist staff in their continued development, a number of meetings and conferences are arranged each year. This year nearly all of our staff were able to take part in the American Public Welfare Conference which was held in Victoria. Our District Supervisors were also able to hold an institute to discuss their responsibilities and improve on their performance. Our Department sent representation to a number of other recognized conferences on welfare, many of which were held outside of the Province. This has enabled us to keep up with new trends and ideas and hence keep our own programme up to date. Consultative services have also continued to be made available to field staff by trained, experienced specialists.

We have continued to expand our bursary programme, this year expending over $38,000 to send 15 of our personnel and 9 staff members of other welfare agencies in British Columbia to a School of Social Work. It is interesting to note that all universities in Canada have now eliminated their Bachelor of Social Work degree and have established a two-year postgraduate social-work course for which they give a Master of Social Work degree. Our bursary programme is being adjusted to take this into consideration.

Federal-Provincial welfare grants expenditures reached a sum of almost $200,000 this year, providing for demonstration and experimental work to be carried out, which is of great assistance to the development of our services. Several of these projects included studies in adoption, placement of children in foster homes, deserted wives, single transients, and work with group-living homes for children.

Our rehabilitation work with the handicapped continues to develop and expand. There are now 17 communities in the Province serviced by a local rehabilitation committee involving the Departments of Health, Education, Social Welfare, and the National Employment Service. The responsibility for the administration of this service falls under the Department of Health's administration, with our Department fully involved in the planning and work at the field level.

Our Office Administrator has been actively engaged in Manual revision and developing a more economical and efficient method of form and file handling which should not only save time, but also provide for accurate identification. As well as carrying many other duties, he has found the time to attend a number of meetings with senior stenographic staff throughout the Province and advise them on many details with respecet to their work.

PERSONNEL

MISS MARGARET JAMIESON, PERSONNEL OFFICER

During the fiscal year April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966, Mrs. Margaret Dighton, Personnel Officer, resigned July 31st and as replacement was not appointed until November 1, 1965, this report will cover a portion of the year in which the writer did not participate.

The objectives of this Division remain constant in endeavouring to meet professional standards in supplying staff for normal turnover and increases. Competition in recruiting professionally trained social workers becomes keener each year as welfare services expand throughout the country, but we are fortunate in attracting an increasing number of university graduates to our in-service training programme.

The 1965/66 estimates provided an additional 20 positions, which were augmented by Order in Council dated July 22, 1965, for a further three positions in Child Welfare Division.

Distribution of the 20 positions in 1965/66 estimates was as follows:—

Region I	4½
Region II	2
Region III	3
Region IV	2½
Region V	5
Region VII	1
Welfare Institutions	1
Office Administration	1
Total	20

New Denver Youth Centre opened in the fall of 1965, providing a special facility for emotionally disturbed boys. Obtaining appropriate staff for this Centre proved to be a lengthy process, but was achieved with the close co-operation of the Chief Selection Officer of the Civil Service Commission and the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

The Provincial-Federal grants programme continued to provide a valued resource for staffing special projects such as the campaign for locating foster homes—Joint Effort for Fostering, known as " J.E.F.F." Eleven extra staff members were employed—nine social workers and two clerical positions. Retired professional social workers rallied to meet this need. There were other smaller but no less important projects continued throughout the year, and plans made for on-going and new endeavours of this kind.

Rapid social change is bringing consequent problems of more stress in personal relationship and employment difficulties. Thus there is need to carefully reassess our staff requirements in order to meet the situation appropriately—casework services, counselling, rehabilitation, child care, measure for early recognition of problem areas. This means more well-trained staff at all levels with close co-operation with other disciplines such as education, labour, mental health, and others.

The following table shows the number of staff (clerical, professional, and technical) who were employed and their locations in the Department at March 31, 1966:—

General Administration	12
Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division	5
Field Service	412
Medical Services Division	13

Child Welfare Division	32
Provincial Home	35
Brannan Lake School for Boys	62
Willingdon School for Girls	50
Old-age Assistance Board	77
New Denver Youth Centre	13
New Denver Pavilion	14
Welfare Grants projects	44
Total	769

The following table shows total social-work staff employed for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1965, and March 31, 1966:—

	University Trained	In-service Trained	Total
Total staff, March 31, 1965	120	195	315
Completed formal training during fiscal year	+9	—9	----
Staff appointed April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966	20	69	89
Resignations and retirements (3), April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966	26	42	68
Total staff March 31, 1966 (excluding institutions)	123	213	336
Brannan Lake School for Boys and Willingdon School for Girls	5	3	8
	128	216	344
Welfare grant project	22	12	34
Totals	150	228	378

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, 1966, the municipal social workers numbered 97 plus 14 social-work assistants, making a total of 111.

The following table shows the breakdown of social-work degrees at March 31, 1966:—

	Men	Women	Totals
Master of Social Work	6	8	14
Master of Social Work, lacking thesis	5	1	6
Bachelor of Social Work	22	29	51
Social Work Diploma	2	20	22
One year at the School of Social Work (undergraduate)	11	6	17
Two years at the School of Social Work (undergraduate)	----	1	1
Staff on educational leave toward Bachelor of Social Work or Diploma	11	2	13
Staff on educational leave toward Master of Social Work or Diploma	4	2	6
In-service trained	104	110	214
Totals	165	179	344

During the year under review there was a total of 68 social-worker separations which occurred for the following reasons:—

Domestic	21
To further education	12
To accept other employment	18
To accept municipal employment	5
To travel	4

Ill health	3
Unsatisfactory	1
Retired	3
Deceased	1
Total	68

In conclusion, this Division extends sincere thanks to all Departmental staff, the Civil Service Commission, and many others for their unstinting co-operation and assistance during this fiscal year.

TRAINING DIVISION

D. W. Fowler, Supervisor

This Division has had an extremely active year featured by an increase in the number of persons included in our in-service training sessions and several changes in the format of the programme. The increase in the number of persons trained was due to more of our staff proceeding on educational leave and a staff increase.

Comparison with previous years is not appropriate as we have discontinued the three-part training programme in favour of an eight-week block orientation prior to assignment to a field office. Forty-nine Provincial staff and three municipal workers were included in the first two extended sessions. In addition one Part-III course was completed early in the fiscal year and a second one held shortly afterwards. Thirty-four persons were included in these groups.

An innovation in the new training format has been the inclusion of a field orientation of 10 days' duration. From the third to the seventh week of the course the trainees spend two consecutive days each week in a public agency in the Greater Vancouver or Lower Fraser Valley area observing and accompanying agency staff on visits. The municipal administrators and our own regional directors and district supervisors have given us excellent co-operation in the development of this section of the programme and they have shown initiative and imagination in devising learning experiences for the participants.

In the remaining part of the programme, presentations are made by Training Division staff and consultants from other divisions to give the new staff members a well-rounded description of the work of the Department.

Recruiting and the interviewing of persons interested in employment in the Department has been a time-consuming, but rewarding task. We have been fortunate in being able to attract a large number of persons with their Bachelor of Arts degree and we have only deviated from this as the basic educational qualification when the applicant can offer some other type of experience which could be considered useful as preparation for social work. In our quest for new staff we have visited the campuses of the University of British Columbia, the University of Victoria, and Notre Dame University at Nelson. We plan to go to Simon Fraser University prior to the first graduation.

While we are carrying on an active programme to permit staff members to obtain professional training and are attracting a small number of new graduates, the percentage of trained personnel remains relatively constant due to turnover and staff increases. There is little prospect of much improvement in this situation due to the great need for professionally trained workers. Schools of social work cannot meet the need and the task of training staff for the public social services will rest on the agencies themselves for some time to come.

PART II.—REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

REGION I

C. W. Gorby, Regional Director

The region includes Vancouver Island, adjacent islands, and a northern strip of the west coast of the Mainland.

The trend to municipal development continued in the fiscal year March 31, 1965, to March 31, 1966. Four new municipalities came into being—June 16, 1965, Port Alice with a population of 1,302; August 19, 1965, North Saanich with a population of 2,811; August 26, 1965, Gold River with a population of 878; and February 18, 1966, Port McNeill with a population of 731. Further new municipalities are expected in other developing communities.

The region is served by eight district offices.

The case load for the region on March 31, 1965, was 10,766. 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 1964/65 and 1965/66.

Table I.—Administrative Offices with Distribution of Case Load by Category of Services as at March 31, 1966

Category	Alberni	Campbell River	Courtenay	Duncan	Nanaimo	Saanich	Victoria City	Victoria District	Total
Family Service	54	37	16	31	66	.....	.....	88	292
Social Allowance	393	146	247	257	637	235	727	348	2,990
Blind Persons' Allowance	2	7	2	4	9	8	27	6	65
Disabled Persons' Allowance	27	14	19	29	65	56	101	59	370
Old-age Assistance	79	68	92	96	194	71	176	90	866
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	253	162	270	348	793	468	1,385	663	4,342
Child Welfare	312	151	201	234	530	.....	.....	205	1,633
Health and Institutional	8	4	7	18	29	30	63	49	208
Totals	1,128	589	854	1,017	2,323	868	2,479	1,508	10,766

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region I for the Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

	1964/65		1965/66	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	265	2.5	292	2.7
Social Allowance	2,717	25.2	2,990	27.8
Blind Persons' Allowance	59	0.5	65	0.6
Disabled Persons' Allowance	377	3.4	370	3.4
Old-age Assistance	1,068	9.9	866	8.0
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	4,675	43.3	4,342	40.3
Child Welfare	1,405	13.0	1,633	15.2
Health and Institutional	234	2.2	208	1.9
Totals	10,800	100.0	10,766	100.0

These tables indicate a small decrease of 34 cases in total case load. The financial-aid categories of service continue their downward trend in the older age-groupings. Assistance to families shows an increase. There are also increases in services to families and in the child welfare case load.

There continues to be healthy regional activity in adoption services with a very fine community response to the need for more foster homes. More permanent placement resources are still required.

One group-living home for four to six children was opened during the year. In Alert Bay the community opened the first nursery school on the Island. Further community development is in process.

A drop in summer camps brought about a lower percentage of welfare institutions.

In co-operation with the Department of Health, a rehabilitation committee has become active in the Courtenay-Comox area and there are plans to extend this service northward.

The northern area of the region continues to develop rapidly with air, bus, and ferry services expanding.

In September of 1965 regional staff attended the American Public Welfare Association Conference held in Victoria. There were meetings with social workers and clerical staff as well as field visits by divisional consultants.

It is my pleasure to commend all staff, including social workers and clerical, both municipal and Provincial, for capable and loyal service throughout the year. May we render sincere thanks to all those with whom consultation and co-operation has been the basis for a better and more effective welfare service.

REGION II

Walter J. Camozzi, Regional Director

Region II is served by a Regional Director and Assistant, and by Messrs. E. L. Coughlin, J. Kincaid, G. A. Jones, E. P. Murphy, C. Gillingham, T. T. Hill, and C. K. Toren, who administer the social welfare programme for Burnaby, District of Coquitlam, New Westminster City, North Vancouver (City and District), Richmond, Vancouver City, and West Vancouver, respectively. Provincial supervisors give case-work services therein, as well as supervising *per capita* municipalities and unorganized areas. These are Miss J. V. Brown, Mrs. M. C. DeHaan, Mrs. B. Mabee, Mr. G. C. Knowles, Mr. R. I. Murray, and Mr. W. Rasmussen. Credit must be given to workers and the clerical staff, whose numbers preclude their being listed in this allotted space.

The tables indicate increases in services in growing municipalities as well as in Vancouver, and this is consistent. There is a long lag before institutions catch up with population growth. Richmond opened a fine hospital this year, for instance.

There is a growing community interest in services as contrasted with categorical allowances which by now are completely acecpted. The concept of service as an elaboration of the idea of simply granting money will take some time, because it means more participation must be given by the community. Some leadership was taken in this regard by the unification of Alexandra Neighbourhood House under the Kitsilano Area Resources Council, but individuals have come forward to develop foster-home associations, remand homes, group foster homes, etc. All offices have worked very hard on the accelerated programme of adoption placing, but the demand for children still does not keep up with the increased number available.

This means that more youngsters are being taken into care. More retarded children, too, are being put into foster homes and it is hoped that appropriate institutional care can be found for them as our foster homes become more precious.

Lack of appropriate housing generally is a very serious problem to many people not on public assistance. The lower the income the higher percentage of it is paid for housing. This is an unhappy commentary on a society which has been burgeoning for years. Even though there is public money available for various congregate housing, it has not been used by communities adequately to meet their growing needs. This concerns staff who appreciate that working with people is seriously hampered if they live under miserable (yet expensive) housing conditions.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region II as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

Category	1964/65		1965/66	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	296	0.9	386	1.2
Social Allowance	12,464	38.0	12,976	39.1
Blind Persons' Allowance	282	0.9	250	0.7
Disabled Persons' Allowance	1,060	3.2	1,083	3.3
Old-age Assistance	3,145	9.6	2,739	8.3
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	12,961	39.5	13,105	39.5
Child Welfare	2,337	7.1	2,370	7.1
Health and Institutional	260	0.8	264	0.8
Totals	32,805	100.0	33,173	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region II as at March 31, 1966

Category	Burnaby	Coquitlam District	New Westminster City	New Westminster District	North Vancouver	Powell River	Richmond	Vancouver City	Vancouver District	West Vancouver	Total Mar. 31, 1966
Family Service	78	25	45	41	55	34	32	1	55	20	386
Social Allowance	1,010	276	758	371	463	92	255	9,488	158	105	12,976
Blind Persons' Allowance	22	12	7	2	11	2	6	176	8	4	250
Disabled Persons' Allowance	123	38	61	36	49	13	35	676	33	19	1,083
Old-age Assistance	363	112	129	74	119	34	79	1,731	78	20	2,739
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	1,649	276	641	281	561	101	332	8,764	229	271	13,105
Child Welfare	507	221	173	304	233	98	240	(1)	527	67	2,370
Health and Institutional	85	14	22	21	52	6	18		19	27	264
Totals	3,837	974	1,836	1,130	1,543	380	997	20,836	1,107	533	33,173

1 Carried in Vancouver by Children's Aid Societies.

REGION III

G. A. Reed, Regional Director

The following report covers the activities of the Department of Social Welfare in Region III for the fiscal year 1965/66.

The boundaries of the region have not changed and the region covers the area from Bralorne to Revelstoke and from the International Border to Wells Gray Park.

During the latter part of the year a new office was opened in Merritt with two social workers and clerical staff, to service the increased demands of this area. The economy of this area has grown and developed due to the mining activity and this office has enabled the Department to bring its services closer to the people of this expanding area. Formerly this area was serviced by our Kamloops Office which was one of the nine offices in the region providing social welfare services. The others are Lillooet, North Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Revelstoke, Vernon, Kelowna, Penticton, and Oliver.

The main centres of population in the region, namely Penticton, Kelowna, Vernon, and Kamloops, have continued to operate their City Welfare Departments through which the financial-assistance services have been available and given to their residents. As in the past we have enjoyed the fullest co-operation and sharing of concern for those in need with the City Welfare Administrators and their staff, and this we appreciate. Services in the Municipalities of Summerland, Salmon Arm, Revelstoke, North Kamloops, Enderby, and Armstrong are provided by the nearest Provincial District Office, and paid for by the municipality concerned on a *per capita* basis. Under the provisions of the *Municipal Act,* certain organized areas are exempt from providing social welfare services. There are 14 such district municipalities and villages in Region III and the necessary services are provided in them as if they were actually unorganized territory.

The previous Annual Report noted the expanding economy of the area and this has continued apace in many fields. Mining has continued its activity in the Merritt-Ashcroft area, and exploration has been continuing in other parts of the region, most notable of which has been in the Peachland area. One of the major mines was affected by a prolonged strike and we experienced effects from this in the nearby community. Construction was very active in all areas, but particularly in Kamloops. Activity has been very strong in the Revelstoke area due to the work on hydro projects within the area. Our Revelstoke office has faced a greatly increased demand for services from the transient unemployed employables. Many of these single persons have come from other parts of the Province seeking employment on the projects, but many have come from all the other Provinces in Canada. We have been concerned about the need for hostel accommodation to assist these persons and we hope that the coming year may see some progress on this. A hostel has operated in Kamloops City with success and this may need to expand to meet the demand for accommodation. The increased economic activity, particularly in Kamloops and Revelstoke, has contributed to a shortage of suitable accommodation.

While there has been considerable growth in economy and population of the area, it can be seen from the table that the Social Allowance case load has increased from 34.0 to 35.2 per cent of the total case load, an actual increase from 3,277 to 3,408, an increase of 131 cases. The amount of $756,022.25 was granted to employable persons, an increase in dollars of $140,179.40 over the previous year. While the amount has increased, the number of unemployed employables has decreased from 31,865 to 30,030, a decreased of 1,835 persons over the previous year. The increase in cost was due to the increase in rates of assistance. There was a decrease of 139 cases of supplementary assistance to Old Age Security. There was, however, a slight increase in the total case load from 9,648 to 9,671, an increase of approximately 0.2 per cent.

In addition to this increase in the case load, there were 29,689 cases opened and closed, approximately 10.5 per cent less than the year before. The child-in-care case load rose from 786 to 825, an increase of 39 children-in-care, or 4.8 per cent over the previous year. While there was an increase in children-in-care, a significant number of children were reunited with their families during the year as a result of

continued rehabilitative services to both the children and the parents. Many other children were not placed with substitute families due to the determined effort of staff to work with the families on a preventive basis designed to keep the family together.

The staff of the region increased by three during the fiscal year and this resulted in a strengthening of our North Kamloops, Kamloops, and Penticton offices. One staff member took educational leave for further professional training. The social-work staff were interested and concerned in furthering their knowledge and skills in their profession and many of them took advantage of educational opportunities in their local areas. These involved an adult-education course in Family Group Counselling, a series of seminars given by the Extension Department, University of British Columbia, in family counselling and related subjects, and a workshop in communications. This has provided much stimulus to staff and they have been most anxious to have such opportunities to further their education and understanding. It is hoped that this programme of education at the local level can be continued and developed in the next fiscal year. The increased knowledge and understanding gained through these educational experiences is reflected in increased and more effective service to our clients. Thus the aims of prevention and rehabilitation are enhanced.

During the year the concern for giving adequate casework services to families by staff has continued to receive emphasis. Much effort has been expended to resolve family and marital problems, to prevent social and economic breakdown, and to assist those requiring service to maintain the maximum degree of self-responsibility. The Rehabilitation Committees have continued to function and they have been assisted in their work and development by the appointment of a Rehabilitation Consultant from the Health Branch. In one area we have worked closely with a representative community group in an attempt to assure that the need for family counselling was met. In Lillooet a liaison committee comprising representatives of school, health, probation department, and ourselves was formed to focus on the problems and needs of the youth in that area. In the central part of the region a district Family and Juvenile Court has been established and we have worked closely with this to assist in the best possible planning for cases coming before the Court.

In the area of child-welfare services our focus has been two-fold. Firstly we have endeavoured to maintain families together, thus reducing the need for substitute forms of care for children. While there has been a slight increase in the number of children-in-care, this would have been much greater, except that in many problem situations we have kept parents and children together and in other situations many children have been returned to their parents. The second focus has been the further development of placement resources for children and emphasis has been placed on completing applications for adoptions, and seeking out receiving and group-living home resources as well as foster-home resources. Many children coming into care have done so pending adoption placement. Our staff have been increasingly concerned with the rise in illegitimate births. This is a problem that must become a community concern at large, and we have given emphasis to prevention in our public interpretation to community and school groups. We have continued to work with the Anglican Council for Social Services in their planning for a home for unmarried mothers and it is hoped that this may shortly be in operation.

The Foster Parents' Association in Kelowna has continued its development and they have been a strong resource for us. Similar associations have begun in North Kamloops serving the greater Kamloops area, and in Penticton. We are looking to the development of this resource in other areas of the region, and the Foster Parents'

Associations are to be commended for their interest and participation in our programme.

Our concern for services to the native Indians has continued and we look to the further development of resources with them. We have in the Kamloops area a very successful group-living home on the reserve. In Penticton we have continued our close association with the Penticton Indian Affairs Committee and we have worked closely with Indian families on a group basis to help them resolve some of their problems.

In the Kamloops area we have been working with the staff at the Tranquille school for retarded, with the object of placing those who can in resources in the community. Other areas such as Vernon have participated in this. During the year our association with community Homemaker services has continued and we have utilized this important resource on many occasions in our rehabilitative work. We appreciate the services of this resource and we look forward to and are assisting areas that do not have this established resource to develop Homemaker services.

In the Kelowna area our staff has worked closely with the University Women's Club on their project of the development of a directory of community services. This directory was completed at the end of the fiscal year and it will be of real value to the area. We have appreciated the opportunity to have been a part of its development. In North Kamloops we have participated in the development of housing facilities for senior citizens and we look forward to the establishment in the near future of the Thrupp Manor. During the year the Mount Paul Private Hospital was opened in this area and it has been a real resource.

Each year seems to present an increasing demand for services from our Department and staff. This presents a responsibility that staff have taken very seriously because of their belief in rehahilitation and prevention. They have made every effort to achieve these two aims. However, problems arise from people in communities and it is to the communities that we must look for resources and solutions. We have focussed on helping the communities to become aware and sensitive to problems within the community and to work with us toward solutions. A real awakening has occurred as to the need and use of volunteers to assist the professionally trained person in the alleviation of problem situations. In several areas we have explored the use of volunteers with interested groups in the community and we value this interest and look for further progress. We look to the development of community groups or local welfare councils so that the communities may take a greater part in meeting social problems that exist. We value this interest and participation and we hope that with this assistance and partnership we may be able to give increasingly effective service.

The progress achieved and the services given would not have been possible without a devoted and dedicated staff in the Municipal and Provincial offices. This is commended and appreciated and I know that staff will continue this dedication in prevention and rehabilitation so that maximum responsibility and self-functioning may be achieved by those needing services. This has been enhanced by the co-operation and interest received from other departments of government, by other agencies, and the community at large and this we appreciate.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region III as at March 31, 1966

Category	Kamloops	Kelowna	Lillooet	Merritt	North Kamloops	Oliver	Penticton	Revelstoke	Salmon Arm	Vernon	Kamloops City	Kelowna City	Penticton City	Vernon City	Totals
Family Service	116	12	53	24	21	4	101	4	25	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	396
Social Allowance	333	250	236	133	222	147	248	133	185	249	467	267	339	199	3,408
Blind Persons' Allowance	9	2	9	6	4	1	6	1	9	7	.....	5	6	3	68
Old-age Assistance	70	52	70	28	47	94	64	13	55	171	46	127	100	80	1,017
Supplementary Assistance to Old Age Security	161	190	111	64	89	186	247	38	214	246	135	355	285	272	2,593
Disabled Persons' Allowance	15	33	19	5	13	25	36	6	15	44	12	54	39	29	345
Child Welfare	361	173	106	65	196	52	339	45	150	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,721
Health and Institutional	23	19	1	1	11	8	17	5	4	13	8	10	3	.....	123
Totals	1,088	731	605	326	603	517	1,058	245	657	1,000	668	818	772	583	9,671

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region III for the Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

Category	1964/65		1965/66	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	420	4.4	396	4.1
Social Allowance	3,277	34.0	3,408	35.2
Blind Persons' Allowance	67	0.7	68	0.7
Old-age Assistance	1,058	11.0	1,017	10.5
Supplementary Assistance to Old Age Security	2,732	28.3	2,593	26.8
Disabled Persons' Allowance	328	3.4	345	3.6
Child Welfare	1,661	17.2	1,721	17.8
Health and Institutional	105	1.1	123	1.3
Totals	9,648	100.0	9,671	100.0

REGION IV

W. H. Crossley, Regional Director

Region IV covered the same geographic area this year as it has for some years past. The area we serve lies in the south-east corner of the Province. A triangle, with the Alberta Border as one arm, Golden, B.C., near the apex, the United States Border as the base, and a western boundary drawn from close to Golden to cut the base at Bridesville, B.C., would cover the region on the map. Municipalities administering allowances on a *per capita* basis with our Department contracting to do the Social Work were: Fernie, Cranbrook, Kimberley, Nelson, Trail, Rossland, Grand Forks, and Greenwood.

The population in the region continued to grow but not as quickly as the Provincial average apart from rapid expansion in Castlegar, Kaslo, and the Lardeau as the result of construction on the High Arrow and Duncan Dams. Towards the year's end Fernie was experiencing rapid growth due to increased economic activity, rumoured and real, resulting from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's diversification into the forestry industry and their explorations for oil and gas. Their coal output, too, remained high. For the first time in some years housing of any standard became scarce in Fernie.

Economic activity remained stable or above average in the region. The basic economy of the region is still built on two foundations. The expanded forestry industry and the enlarged operations of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, in the Kimberley area, at Riondel, and Salmo. In Slocan City the building of a large, modern sawmill by Pacific Logging Company gave a boost to the local economy. The most heartening economic fact to many old-timers who remember the booming mining days was the great activity in mineral development noticeable in the Boundary country, around Golden and in the Slocan area. Tourism seems to increase each year with people coming from farther afield. The East Kootenays particularly are affected by this.

The region suffered some economic slowdown in winter, inevitable in this climate, causing a seasonal rise in Social Allowance to employable people out of work. This, however, did not reach the peaks nor maintain as long as it had in past years. Transients moving into the region searching for work still posed a constant service need, most noticeable in Cranbrook, Trail, and Golden. The influx was slower than in past years apart from the Golden area.

The Annual Report should be a saga of service to people, but without citing lengthy case examples it is difficult to report the vast story of people helped during the year in a really living way. One cannot help mentioning the courage, the motivation, the desire to help themselves that we encountered in our work in the course of a year with people who faced adversity. This enabled our staff to carry on and to create solutions with people involved or to alleviate the strain they faced. The unfortunate truth is that most citizens usually see the small percentage of failures while the successful social work fittingly remains unknown.

There was one change in the number of offices in the region this year when it was necessary, due to lack of space, to set up a sub-office in Cranbrook with two workers and a supervisor who is also responsible for the Creston office, handling a selection of special cases. The second supervisor in Cranbrook remained in the main office and still is responsible for this office and Fernie office. The new quarters obtained for the sub-office are modern and tasteful.

Other improvements in office accommodation were made when the Nelson office was relocated in August into much larger, newly decorated quarters which are designed for efficient operation. In addition, much needed redecoration was carried out in the Grand Forks office and in the regional office. The colour schemes, designed by the Department of Public Works for all these offices mentioned, produced particularly attractive offices.

The rest of the region is still served out of large supervisory offices in Nelson and Trail with sub-offices located in New Denver and Grand Forks. It is interesting to note that in conducting their field operations in areas somewhat removed from their district offices the social workers have received co-operation and show ingenuity in obtaining part-time space to serve as field headquarters in some of the smaller communities. Such space is used in the Municipal Hall at Kimberley and Castlegar, in the Government Agent's offices in Golden and Kaslo, and through the co-operation of the Public Health we used space one or two days weekly in their office quarters at Greenwood, Natal, and Salmo. These arrangements make it much more efficient for the worker to cover these smaller centres.

Several offices across the region received some staff increase this year. In December, 1965, we were able to recruit an additional worker, that we had previously been given an allotment for in the April budget, and this worker was placed in Fernie. The boundary of the area covered by this office was moved west to help remove some of the pressure on the Cranbrook office. In September, 1965, an additional half-time stenographer was placed in the Cranbrook main office and in

October, 1965, an additional half-time stenographer was placed in Grand Forks office. The Trail office suffered the most staff dislocation in the region when in late August two of the workers left and in early September the district supervisor left. One of the workers was made acting supervisor, but the office operated short-handed and with some inexperienced staff for four months. The staff in Cranbrook also changed a good deal, increasing the difficulty the supervisors there faced in maintaining proper service. The staff in the rest of the region, while there were some changes, did not suffer nearly as much dislocation.

Staff development, which is continually needed to keep up to date and to improve skills and techniques, was carried on throughout the year. Two people from the region were sent as delegates to the B.C. Conference on Social Work in May. In addition, Mr. Allman, Consultant in Protection and Children of Unmarried Parents Section in Victoria, visited the offices and led informative discussions in July, as did Dr. Bland, Superintendent of Woodlands School, who was accompanied by Mr. Belknap, Deputy Superintendent of Child Welfare, who both spoke at staff meetings throughout the region in October. Mr. Langley, Federal Representative, also visited various offices in the region in October. We found that several visits made by Mr. Stringer, the Director of Regional Services, to share with the staff recent developments in National and Provincial welfare planning, a great help. A new approach was tried this year when Mr. Fowler, the Training Supervisor, visited our region in February and spoke to two classes at Notre Dame University concerning the profession of social worker as a career. He also interviewed people individually in a recruiting effort. There was much interest shown in this at the University. At this time he also met for half a day with the district supervisors and discussed the co-ordination of in-service training between the Training Division and field supervisors.

The staff activity in Emergency Welfare Services under the Emergency Measures Organization (still commonly called Civil Defence) continued with some training carried out in the year. Mr. T. W. Butters, Provincial Supervisor, Emergency Welfare Services, visited Nelson in March to discuss regional, Provincial, and Federal planning. A new emergency feeding van was received in March.

The encouraging interest shown by various communities in participating with us in programmes or else creating programmes to complement our services continued. We are operating gradually in communities more vitally interested in the well-being of their citizens and less inclined to leave this as the sole responsibility of our Department. This is fortunate because we cannot do a good job in a disinterested community. This ferment is very apparent in Trail where we have received numerous inquiries from the service clubs, charity groups, the local Mental Health Association, and others as to methods of strengthening welfare services in the community in which they can participate. In Nelson, the Nelson District Child Care Society was officially formed in January after considerable preliminary work had been done. This organization has as its first objective the development of a receiving and observation home. In Trail, a close-working relationship developed this year with the Mental Health Clinic culminating in a joint training programme given to a volunteer group of our foster parents in methods of helping serve foster children who are undergoing mental health problems.

A great move forward was made in the region in this year between the months of December and February when rehabilitation committees properly constituted, and with Mr. C. Bradbury, Rehabilitation Consultant from Vancouver, in attendance at their meetings, were formed in Trail, Nelson, and Cranbrook. It is obvious that they will be successful in formulating rehabilitation plans for some of the clients

already referred. In addition to local cases, cases from other satellite offices are presented for discussion.

The interest mentioned last year in my report concerning the New Denver Youth Centre continued and in May a community meeting, well attended, arranged with the co-operation of the local Board of Trade, including a meeting with the local School Board, was held, attended by Mr. Sadler, the Director of Welfare; Mr. Bingham, the Superintendent of Child Welfare; Mr. J. Scott, the Director of the New Denver Youth Centre; Mr. S. Parker, his assistant; and myself. There were many pertinent questions asked at the meeting, illustrative of a warm interest in the projected programme.

Throughout the year we continued to operate the Pavilion in New Denver, a small nursing home with a capacity for 15 patients, roughly divided equally between men and women. This small, but needed, facility provided 5,101 patient-days' care during the fiscal year. Average patient occupancy was 14 patients.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region IV as at March 31, 1966

Category	Cranbrook	Creston	Fernie	Gran Forks	Nelson	New Denver	Trail	Total
Family Service	18	10	5	11	38	21	50	153
Social Allowance	367	213	181	196	544	99	393	1,993
Blind Persons' Allowance	1	2	3	5	4	2	9	26
Old-age Assistance	86	54	65	53	76	36	95	465
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	305	196	155	238	373	169	330	1,766
Disabled Persons' Allowance	32	28	20	26	33	9	53	201
Child Welfare	221	86	45	57	126	47	270	852
Health and Institutional	15	5	2	6	5	2	16	51
Totals	1,045	594	476	592	1,199	385	1,216	5,507

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region IV as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

Category	1964/65		1965/66	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	130	2.4	153	2.8
Social Allowance	2,039	36.8	1,993	36.2
Blind Persons' Allowance	27	0.5	26	0.5
Old-age Assistance	541	9.8	465	8.4
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	1,762	31.8	1,766	32.1
Disabled Persons' Allowance	213	3.8	201	3.6
Child Welfare	752	13.6	852	15.5
Health and Institutional	75	1.3	51	0.9
Totals	5,539	100.0	5,507	100.0

There are some interesting facts shown in the above tables. In Table II particularly, the apparent decrease in case load requires comment. The major portion of this decrease is in the Social Allowance and the Health and Institution categories. The Social Allowance decrease, I believe, reflects a more buoyant economy. I believe the major drop in Health and Institutional Services is a drop in welfare institutions of 24, the result of us no longer carrying summer camps. There have also been fewer referrals for follow-up services from the mental hospitals since this service

is largely provided by the Mental Health Centre in Trail. There is an increase in the Child Welfare category; part of this is tragic and part of it is hopeful. Tragically, our case load of children in care increased 75 during the year. Nevertheless, partly as a result of the J.E.F.F. campaign, the number of approved foster homes increased 21 and the number of pending foster homes increased 34. No one reason can be singled out for the increase in foster children apart from population increase and the apparent growing tendency for homes and people to break down under the stress and strain of modern living. Some increase is due to the growth we are concerned about across the Province and in this region in the number of births of children to younger unwed mothers who cannot properly offer them motherhood after their birth.

As the year closed it was apparent that due to increasing pressures we would have to try and plan for increased staff to cover the Golden area out of Cranbrook or else to transfer it to Region III to be serviced out of Revelstoke if staff could be obtained. This problem was under study at the year's end. Additional staff are also urgently required in Creston and in Trail in order to provide a higher level of service.

In closing I would like to express thanks on behalf of the staff and myself to the many people who helped us serve those in need in the region this year. Municipal officials have been co-operative, as have school authorities, members of the National Employment Service, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, ministers representing various faiths, and Probation Officers. Above all, I would like to thank the members of my staff who, sometimes under difficulties, have managed to maintain a spirit of service to those in need. Without the continued encouragement and support shown us by the Senior Administration this year it would have been much more difficult to maintain the level of our services.

REGION V

V. H. Dallamore, Regional Director

The boundaries of the administrative area of Region V remained unchanged during this fiscal year. District boundaries also were stable.

A most significant feature was the rapid expansion of population. However, in spite of this, the total case load in the region decreased during the fiscal year. That decrease amounted to 259 cases or 6.1 per cent and more than cancelled out the 5.2 per cent increase which occurred in the previous fiscal year.

Since staff was increased by five (four social workers and one clerk-stenographer), it is interesting to speculate if the decrease may be partly attributed to a greater opportunity to give casework services. In any case, the average case-point rating per worker on March 31, 1966, was 104.6, as compared with the average of 131.8 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Changes in the case load may be seen in the following tables. From them it is interesting to note that decreases occurred in the essentially financial categories while increases occurred in the service categories.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparisons of Case Load by Major Categories in Region V as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

Category	1964/65		1965/66	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	156	3.6	180	4.5
Social Allowance	2,012	47.2	1,770	44.2
Blind Persons' Allowance	44	1.0	40	1.0
Old-age Assistance	409	9.6	312	7.8
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	579	13.6	633	15.8
Disabled Persons' Allowance	55	1.3	56	1.4
Child Welfare	981	23.0	994	24.8
Health and Institutional	30	0.7	22	0.5
Totals	4,266	100.0	4,007	100.0

Table II.—Case Loads by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices in Region V as at March 31, 1966

Category	Prince George Main	Prince George Sub	Quesnel	Vanderhoof	Williams Lake	Total
Family Service	66	1	38	23	52	180
Social Allowance	428	777	302	53	210	1,770
Blind Persons' Allowance	.....	9	1	10	20	40
Old-age Assistance	.....	120	50	51	91	312
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	.....	283	107	107	136	633
Disabled Persons' Allowance	.....	22	10	6	18	56
Child Welfare	482	.....	164	165	183	994
Health and Institutional	8	2	5	3	4	22
Totals	984	1,214	677	418	714	4,007

The Social Allowance case load showed the greatest change, having decreased by 242 or 12.0 per cent. This indicates a stepped-up but continued move away from this category which decreased by 15 or 0.7 per cent during the previous fiscal year.

Social assistance at the end of this fiscal year made up 44.2 per cent of the total case load, whereas it comprised 47.2 per cent of the total case load a year ago. Thus the decline of this category of case as a percentage of total case load has continued regularly since it started in the 1962/63 fiscal year when it was at a peak of 54.2 per cent.

The group with most prospect of rehabilitation to the point of no longer needing financial assistance are naturally the unemployed employable members of the social assistance case load. In comparing this group receiving Social Allowance in March, 1966, with those receiving assistance in March, 1965, I find that the number of single persons decreased by 30 to 467, while the number of families increased by 19 to 277. Transients (those in the local community less than one month at the time they applied for social assistance) made up 24.3 per cent of the unemployed employable case load in Prince George in March, 1966, whereas they had comprised 26.4 per cent of the unemployed employable case load in March of 1965.

Grants to unemployed employables during the current fiscal year totalled 14.1 per cent less than in the previous one.

The Prince George Men's Hostel continued to serve single transient men throughout the year. On April 1, 1965, there were 39 men accommodated in this hostel. During the year, 1,948 men were admitted and 1,956 discharged, leaving on March 31, 1966, 31 men in residence.

Those who were known to have left this hostel to enter employment numbered 1,014, a significant increase over the previous fiscal year when they numbered 811. The average stay per man was 6.0 days as compared with the average stay of 5.5 days in the 1964/65 fiscal year.

The general picture in Child Welfare is considerably better than it was in the previous fiscal year. During the 12 months ending March 31, 1966, the total Child Welfare case load increased by 13 or 1.3 per cent. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1965, the increase amounted to 125 or 14.6 per cent. The relative stability of this statistic for the current year resulted from greater services to families which averted apprehension in some instances and achieved the return from foster care in others. Also placement in adoption homes or change of status through adoption by foster parents contributed quite substantially.

During this fiscal year the number of children-in-care increased by 31 or 6.5 per cent as compared with an increase in the previous fiscal year of 44 or 10.1 per cent. At the same time the number of foster homes increased by 13 during the year. However, that statement does not portray an important fact that the increase in approved foster homes amounted to 36 while the number of pending foster homes (those still requiring study and approval) decreased by 24. This indicates a greater attention by staff to the studying and formal approving of foster homes.

Much attention was given to foster-home finding and the outstanding effort was the J.E.F.F. campaign conducted in October, 1965. The welcome help of volunteers from the Kinettes in Prince George and two meetings at which approximately 40 prospective foster parents were informed about our programme were interesting features.

However foster-home resources are still needed, particularly for older wards. The relationship of children-in-care to approved foster homes still is 2.2 to 1 and this is only a minor gain over the situation at the beginning of the fiscal year when that relationship amounted to 2.4 to 1.

I think it is important to note that there was a significant improvement in the situation in Prince George where the relationship of children-in-care to approved foster homes was reduced during the fiscal year from 2.8 to 1 to 2.3 to 1. Unfortunately this gain was seriously countered by the closing of two receiving homes in Prince George through foster parents moving away from the area in one instance and illness in the other.

In January, 1966, K Kottage Group Living Home for Girls in Prince George was converted to a receiving home. However the Voth Group Living Home for Boys in Vanderhoof continued and indeed was improved considerably with help from the local Kinsmen Club.

An important event was the Workshop for House Parents of Group Living and Receiving Homes in Regions V, VII, and VIII which was held at the Prince George Vocational School on June 21, 22, and 23, 1965, under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Bennet Wong, psychiatrist, and Mrs. Anna Allen of Child Welfare Division.

The number of adoption homes requiring study amounted at the end of the year to 59, an increase of two from the number at the beginning of the year. Adoption homes approved numbered 16, an increase of three. Children in adoption homes numbered 62, a decrease of 17, resulting from the new practice of reducing the probationary period to six months.

It seems safe to say that services to the communities in the region improved during the year. The social-work staff was increased by four and the stenographic staff by one so that on March 31, 1966, the social-work staff numbered 25½ and

the clerical-stenographic staff numbered 15 with one vacancy to be filled shortly after the beginning of the new fiscal year.

In closing, I wish to thank all staff for their steadfastness and achievements. I also wish to express my appreciation to the municipal personnel, organizations, and individuals who have helped us so readily and generously.

REGION VI

A. E. Bingham, Regional Director

This is the yearly report of one of the eight administrative areas of the Provincial Social Welfare, Field Service. It will deal with some of the social welfare trends and developments in the Fraser Valley, in the year under review.

Region VI, the Fraser Valley region, serves the people of the Fraser Valley and the Fraser Canyon, from Surrey and Pitt Meadows through to Boston Bar and the summit of the Hope–Princeton Highway.

The area is undergoing rapid but uneven expansion, in urbanization and in population increase. At the time of writing, the 1966 census figures are not available and so it is difficult to establish an accurate population figure. The regional population is estimated to be in excess of 200,000.

In view of rapid changes in public welfare, theory, and practice, the Department of Social Welfare has an on-going programme for the continuing education of staff. The writer wishes to acknowledge a debt to the Department for a training grant and leave of absence to enable him to attend School of Social Work, University of British Columbia, for the academic year 1965/66. Mr. W. Teichroeb was the Acting Regional Director for that period.

Provincial field offices are set up by Provincial-Municipal agreement, in areas where municipal population is too small to support municipal offices. Provincial offices are located in the areas of population concentration of Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Haney, Langley, and White Rock.

A municipality with population of over 15,000 is responsible for administering its social welfare services and so Surrey has its own Municipal Social Welfare Department. The municipality provides office space, equipment, and staff. The Provincial Government shares in the staffing of social workers on a matching basis and provides a supervisor.

The field staff was increased by two social workers during the year. (In addition, three social workers were added on a temporary basis to assist in the J.E.F.F. campaign.) At the end of the year the field staff in this region totalled 46 social workers, 6 district supervisors, 1 Municipal Administrator, and Regional Director.

Some developments of the past year are reported below under three main areas of service—Child Welfare, Social Allowance, and assistance to those over age 65 years.

The Child Welfare statistics noted in Tables I and II, include services to unmarried mothers, foster-home care, and adoption work. Protection cases are included with Family Service. The heavy demands for family and child welfare services placed a great strain on all offices. During the year, 142 children were placed for adoption in the region, also 316 children were taken into care. At the end of the year there were 740 children in care in the region.

When the needs of children require placement outside the natural home a wide range of resources are needed, such as foster homes, group homes, and receiving

homes. During the year under review there were three privately sponsored receiving homes opened in the region, each of which is subsidized by the Department of Social Welfare, through the Child Welfare Division.

Chrisholme, a home for retarded boys age 16 to 21, opened its doors in August, in Langley. This home is operated by a voluntary agency, registered as a society. It is providing care, farm work, and occupational training for 12 mildly retarded boys.

The Department of Social Welfare continues in its co-operative venture with Woodlands School, in the placement of selected children from that school into Fraser Valley foster homes. As at March 31st there were 34 such children placed in Region VI.

Each of the offices in the region took an active part in the Province-wide J.E.F.F. campaign. This campaign brought many applications from prospective adoption and foster parents, and temporary staff was assigned to the region to help process the applications. Also, through J.E.F.F., the communities in the Fraser Valley became more aware of Child Welfare needs, and the work done by the Department of Social Welfare.

Any person in financial need and without personal resources may apply for Social Allowance. The service given is not just financial. Financial need usually indicates joblessness, disability, or the loss of the primary wage-earner. One of the social worker's tasks is to get the primary wage-earner back to independence. But financial dependence often brings on family stress and even disorganization, and the social worker is required to deal with the dependents as well as the head of the household.

Table I shows a net increase of 220 Social Allowance cases during the year. Of the 4,370 Social Allowance cases at the end of the year, there were 1,987 single people, 1,118 one-parent families, 933 two-parent families, and 246 couples.

Special planning and co-ordinating machinery is needed to create a pattern of service to meet the need of helping dependent employable people into our highly organized industrial society. Thus, in co-operation with the Department of Health Services, a rehabilitation committee was set up in Haney, in August. This brings to three the committees functioning in the region. The committees bring to the clients at the local level the skills and resources of other departments of government such as Health, Education, and National Employment Service. These committees work very hard to make available vocational training and practice work experience.

If social welfare programmes are to strengthen provisions of meeting social needs, some experimentation must take place in new approaches. In June a Federal-Provincial project was established in Surrey to study one-parent families in receipt of Social Allowance. A major part of the project will be to experiment with the strategies and resources needed to tackle the social problems of families who have experienced separation or desertion.

During the year under review, Surrey Social Welfare Department and four of our Provincial field offices received referrals from Riverview Hospital and Woodlands School for boarding-home placement of adult, mentally disabled persons who no longer need psychiatric or custodial care in a mental institution. For the most part, patients accepted for boarding-home placement will remain on in boarding homes indefinitely. For some, the boarding home will serve as a halfway house to a more complete rehabilitation. The hospital places these patients on boarding-home leave and accepts continuing responsibility. We were co-operating in 262 of these boarding-home placements at the end of the year. Boarding-home maintenance is met in most cases through Social Allowance, administered by the local municipality.

There was a slight decrease during the year in the numbers of persons, 65 years and older, who receive Old-age Assistance or supplementary Social Allowance. This decrease follows a 10-year trend. These cases have also decreased as a proportion of the total regional case load. In 1956 this age-group was approximately 63 per cent of the total regional case load. At the end of the year under review it composed approximately 39.3 per cent of the total case load.

Once again I have the opportunity to thank the field staff, Provincial and municipal alike, for the tasks they carry out day by day on behalf of the community, protecting families, children, and elderly people. I know that they join with me in expressing a special word of appreciation to the many foster parents, group-home, and receiving-home parents in the Fraser Valley for their splendid work during this past year.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region VI as at March 31, 1966, for the Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

Category	1964/65		1965/66	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	198	1.8	277	2.5
Social Allowance	4,150	36.7	4,370	38.8
Blind Persons' Allowance	67	0.6	65	0.6
Old-age Assistance	1,107	9.8	986	8.8
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	3,668	32.5	3,453	30.7
Disabled Persons' Allowance	357	3.2	359	3.2
Child Welfare	1,617	14.3	1,634	14.5
Health and Institutional	133	1.2	121	1.1
Totals	11,297	100.0	11,265	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31, 1966

Category	Abbotsford	Chilliwack	Haney	Langley	Surrey	White Rock	Total
Family Service	28	110	7	25	98	9	277
Social Allowance	828	1,063	568	490	1,219	202	4,370
Blind Persons' Allowance	20	15	7	4	15	4	65
Disabled Persons' Allowance	82	68	41	46	99	23	359
Old-age Assistance	210	236	118	110	272	40	986
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	769	625	327	338	1,174	220	3,453
Child Welfare	320	497	129	159	478	51	1,634
Health and Institutional	25	16	21	9	41	9	121
Totals	2,282	2,630	1,218	1,181	3,396	558	11,265

REGION VII

A. J. Wright, Regional Director

The boundaries of Region VII remain unchanged. It lies in the north-west corner of the Province with the Alaska Border to the north and Milbanke Sound to the south. The village of Endako constitutes the eastern border while the Queen Charlottes lie to the west. Again this year there was a marked upsurge in population, mainly due to expansion in the major industries. This was notably in the Prince Rupert area where the pulp-mill was enlarged.

The economic situation remained at a constant high level. Although the fishing industry did not have its expected good year, construction of the power-line from Kemano to Prince Rupert as well as the Columbia Cellulose expansion made up for

this. In the eastern and northern areas mining speculation and test-drilling bolstered an ever-increasing logging industry. This in part accounts for an increase in applications for social assistance by an influx of job-seekers.

Community interest and participation in our programme continued at a high level. This was particularly evident in Smithers where committees have been established to meet with representatives of the Smithers District Office to discuss problems of mutual concern. One of these committees has been established to discuss native and white interracial and cultural problems with emphasis on developing more effective native leadership and better understanding. Similar committees have been set up in Burns Lake and Hazelton. Foster-parent group meetings have also had an informal beginning. An active mental health committee sponsored a visit from Dr. George Evans, who outlined the sex-education programme he established in Victoria. We were fortunate in having him meet with interested professional groups in Prince Rupert and Terrace and Kitimat as well.

The established resources are still in operation and are proving their worth. Friendship House in Prince Rupert runs almost to a capacity with transient men. Attempts are under way to improve its services to the local Indian residents. The receiving homes both in Terrace and Prince Rupert are being used to their fullest extent and are providing a valuable service to our children. McCarthy Home for girls opened its doors in Prince Rupert in the summer of 1965 and after a somewhat shaky start is now operating to capacity. It provides a warm group environment to six girls who we feel need need a group-living environment rather than pure foster-home care. Plans are now under way for an expansion to eight girls. As well, a similar home for boys is in the planning stages.

The Indian project in Smithers came to a successful conclusion after two years of operation. It was felt by all staff, particularly those who worked closely with the project worker, that the work done by him and his findings were invaluable.

A Federal-Provincial adoption and foster-home project was started in June, 1965, and continues to prove its worth. Unfortunately, a change in staff interrupted the programme as it was getting under way. It is proving valuable in that it has turned up a significant number of homes, particularly in the Kitimat area, as well as raised the standard of service to a considerable degree. A second project dealing with transients in the Friendship House setting is now under way. We look forward to some interesting results from this.

Some experimentation has also taken place in the area of child-care. A central registry of all foster homes was established in order to make the fullest use possible of what resources we have available in the region. A further one has been in the establishment of a foster day-care centre under the supervision of Mrs. J. Rose. Both of these are being carefully studied to see if they prove their worth.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VII for the Year 1965/66 as at March 31, 1966

Category	Burns Lake	Prince Rupert	Smithers	Terrace	Total
Family Service	6	41	18	40	105
Social Allowance	124	426	333	274	1,157
Blind Persons' Allowance	9	18	15	6	48
Old-age Assistance	16	91	45	43	195
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	61	136	128	51	376
Disabled Persons' Allowance	8	26	16	13	63
Child Welfare	63	208	146	240	657
Health and Institutional	2	13	1	6	22
Totals	289	959	702	673	2,623

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in Region VII as at March 31, 1966, for the Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

Category	1964/65		1965/66	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	114	4.8	105	4.0
Social Allowance	887	37.3	1,157	44.1
Blind Persons' Allowance	56	2.4	48	1.8
Old-age Assistance	229	9.6	195	7.4
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	341	14.3	376	14.3
Disabled Persons' Allowance	61	2.6	63	2.4
Child Welfare	663	27.9	657	25.0
Health and Institutional	27	1.1	22	0.8
Totals	2,378	100.0	2,623	100.0

The preceding tables show an increase in numbers over the previous year. Interestingly, this is most evident in the Prince Rupert area, which is also the area of the greatest economic growth. This could lend weight to the theory that with prosperity comes an increase in social problems. Again this year percentages remain relatively unchanged, with a slight decrease in Child Welfare and Old-age Assistance and similar increases in Social Allowance. We find that the demand for service remains in the major categories Social Allowance and Child Welfare.

In closing I wish to thank all staff, stenographic, social work, and supervisory, for their devotion to the complex job of bringing the services of this Department to their clients. The co-operation of the communities that comprise this region has been excellent during the past year. As well we have been fortunate in receiving the same fine standard of co-operation from related sources such as schools, Indian Affairs, probation, and other professions.

REGION VIII

J. A. Mollberg, Regional Director

The boundaries of Region VIII remain unchanged since last year. It consists of the northern portion of the Province from the Peace River district on the south and bounded on the other three sides by the Alberta Border, the Yukon Border, and the Alaska Panhandle. It is serviced by two district offices located in Dawson Creek and Fort St. John, and the regional office in Dawson Creek. Staff remained unchanged with a supervisor, seven workers, and five and one-half stenographers in Dawson Creek and a supervisor, five workers, and three and one-half stenographers in Fort St. John. We also appreciated the services of an additional temporary J.E.F.F. worker from February to April who completed a blacklog of adoption and foster-home studies in our Dawson Creek office.

Case loads have gradually been decreasing over the past year, which is an indication of the stability of the economic conditions in the community. Staff have been concerned about the increasing numbers of unmarried parents and continued emphasis has been placed on the recruitment and study of adoption and foster homes. This has also helped in the development of local Foster Parents Associations which have been formed in both Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. The need for homemaker-housekeeper services is also apparent, and efforts have been made to encourage the

community development of these services. A great deal of ground work has been laid, and it is hoped that this will materialize in the coming year.

The receiving home in Fort St. John is continuing to function most successfully, and our hostel in Dawson Creek for transient single men is continuing to meet a pressing need in the community. One of our workers in Dawson Creek has been assigned a rehabilitative case load and works closely with the Rehabilitation Committee formed in 1964. We have also developed an intake worker in our Fort St. John office. We have chosen a person with the most training and experience on staff in order to provide clients on their first contact with our Department with the best service possible. In this way it is planned that their problem will be solved in the minimum length of time with as adequate a solution as possible.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region VIII as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

Category	1964/65		1965/66	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	101	5.0	122	6.7
Social Allowance	1,051	51.5	847	46.4
Blind Persons' Allowance	6	0.3	9	0.5
Old-age Assistance	132	6.5	113	6.2
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	241	11.8	229	12.5
Disabled Persons' Allowance	24	1.2	28	1.5
Child Welfare	466	22.9	463	25.4
Health and Institutional	18	0.9	15	0.8
Totals	2,039	100.0	1,826	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VIII as at March 31, 1966

Category	Dawson Creek	Fort St. John	Total
Family Service	90	32	122
Social Allowance	540	307	847
Blind Persons' Allowance	3	6	9
Old-age Assistance	87	26	113
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	126	103	229
Disabled Persons' Allowance	22	6	28
Child Welfare	279	184	463
Health and Institutional	7	8	15
Totals	1,154	672	1,826

Staff changes have been heavy during the year and I would like to thank not only those who remain, but the new people who arrive, for the devotion to duty and the excellent service they perform. I would also like to thank the many members of the community who have helped to make our programme successful.

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 oversees the programme for persons in need other than those eligible under the programmes for children and the aged. There were 66,596 applications accepted for assistance during the fiscal year. As at March 31, 1966, financial assistance was being provided for 17,309 single recipients, for 11,993 heads of families, and for 35,586 dependent family members. The statistics further show that this case load was composed of 57 per cent, single applicants; 5 per cent, couples without children; 13 per cent, two-parent families; 23 per cent, one-parent families; and 2 per cent, children with relatives. The most significant change over the previous year is an increase from 20 per cent to 23 per cent in the proportion of one-parent families.

Over-all expenditure increased from $25,840,129 in 1964/65 to $29,683,919 in 1965/66. The majority of this increase is attributable to substantial increases in social-assistance rates effective May 1, 1965. These increases have had an appreciable impact in improving the economic situation of the Social Allowance recipient. Extra rental allowance of up to $10 monthly and other assistance is also available to help in those situations where there are particular difficulties because of high rental or other costs. A grant for school-starting supplies of up to $10 has proved of great value and the majority of families with school-age children have applied for and received this.

Marginal earning capacity and large indebtedness are factors that handicap numbers of families in achieving self-dependence.

Popular opinion commonly is that many persons who receive assistance simply do not want to work. Contrary to this, the findings are that the majority of recipients suffer from acute feelings about their need to receive social assistance. There are relatively few instances of fraud and when these do occur, reference is made to the Courts, which are then able to take into account mitigating circumstances.

Table I.—Case Load and Number of Persons Assisted by Month for Fiscal Year 1965/66

	Heads of Families	Dependents	Single Recipients	Total
April, 1965	11,034	32,275	16,537	59,846
May, 1965	11,092	32,514	16,562	60,168
June, 1965	11,161	32,514	16,703	60,378
July, 1965	10,769	31,266	15,984	58,019
August, 1965	10,674	30,662	16,336	57,672
September, 1965	10,755	30,887	15,854	57,496
October, 1965	10,600	30,245	15,962	56,807
November, 1965	11,137	32,013	16,897	60,047
December, 1965	11,544	34,027	17,486	63,057
January, 1966	12,539	36,510	17,137	66,186
February, 1966	12,502	35,834	17,328	65,664
March, 1966	11,993	35,586	17,309	64,888

Table II.—Comparative Figures of Cases Opened and Closed

	Opened	Closed
March, 1964	4,796	5,318
March, 1965	5,261	5,594
March, 1966	5,896	5,049

Table III.—Comparative Totals by Region and Unorganized and Organized Territory of Recipients and Dependents in March, 1966, 1965, and 1964

PROVINCIAL	Mar., 1966	Mar., 1965	Mar., 1964	MUNICIPAL	Mar., 1966	Mar., 1965	Mar., 1964			
Region I—										
Alberni	264	294	394	Alberni	205	164	273			
Campbell River	236	450	.....	Courtenay	129	103	141			
Courtenay	502	588	1,065	Central Saanich	29	27	33			
Duncan	224	230	242	Campbell River	151	.....	.....			
Nanaimo	761	785	1,081	Duncan	170	149	144			
Victoria	597	463	546	Esquimalt	182	139	146			
				Ladysmith	84	51	.....			
				Nanaimo	662	620	651			
				North Cowichan	210	178	231			
				Oak Bay	48	27	44			
				Port Alberni	510	503	594			
				Saanich	582	467	535			
				Victoria	1,675	1,571	1,587			
	2,584	2,810	3,328		4,637	3,999	4,379	7,221	6,809	7,707
Region II—										
New Westminster	17	19	63	Burnaby	2,636	2,608	2,715			
Vancouver	387	446	384	Coquitlam	655	651	651			
Powell River	60	73	74	Delta	374	330	380			
				New Westminster	1,587	1,416	1,574			
				North Vancouver City	682	598	582			
				North Vancouver District	359	375	371			
				Port Coquitlam	368	303	260			
				Port Moody	181	176	174			
				Powell River	211	201	223			
				Richmond	644	584	627			
				Vancouver	16,355	15,680	16,090			
				West Vancouver	134	151	106			
	464	538	521		24,186	23,073	23,753	24,650	23,611	24,274
Region III—										
Kamloops	854	1,029	1,543	Armstrong	51	34	34			
Kelowna	684	608	599	Enderby	38	47	39			
Lillooet	345	341	361	Kamloops	581	733	627			
North Kamloops	270	250	.....	Kelowna	738	516	391			
Oliver	411	468	.....	Merritt	151	115	.....			
Penticton	523	436	883	North Kamloops	380	268	306			
Revelstoke	242	228	.....	Penticton	773	792	659			
Salmon Arm	433	491	613	Revelstoke	113	137	201			
Vernon	632	633	500	Salmon Arm District	155	186	199			
				Summerland	150	142	154			
				Vernon	341	376	434			
	4,394	4,484	4,499		3,471	3,346	3,044	7,865	7,830	7,543
Region IV—										
Cranbrook	633	788	614	Cranbrook	246	313	239			
Creston	598	596	701	Fernie	193	184	217			
Fernie	244	184	141	Grand Forks	98	93	90			
Grand Forks	325	258	238	Greenwood	5	8	14			
Nelson	728	788	797	Kimberley	104	153	154			
New Denver	240	239	269	Nelson	497	414	377			
Trail	712	465	581	Rossland	102	83	109			
				Trail	199	183	183			
	3,480	3,318	3,341		1,444	1,431	1,383	4,924	4,749	4,724

Table III.—Comparative Totals by Region and Unorganized and Organized Territory of Recipients and Dependents in March, 1966, 1965, and 1964—Continued

PROVINCIAL	Mar., 1966	Mar., 1965	Mar., 1964	MUNICIPAL	Mar., 1966	Mar., 1965	Mar., 1964			
Region V—										
Prince George	1,792	1,665	1,854	Prince George	576	512	1,046			
Quesnel	469	482	493	Quesnel	327	375	237			
Vanderhoof	159	187	222	Williams Lake	40	20	.....			
Williams Lake	557	571	600							
	2,977	2,905	3,169		943	907	1,283	3,920	3,812	4,452
Region VI—										
Abbotsford	384	286	331	Chilliwack City	491	472	485			
Chilliwack	535	543	601	Chilliwhack Township	1,221	1,322	1,158			
Haney	95	118	106	Hope	114	92	.....			
				Langley City	213	164	127			
				Langley Township	891	914	882			
				Maple Ridge	1,267	1,287	1,029			
				Matsqui	773	752	813			
				Mission District	464	424	439			
				Mission Town	306	269	229			
				Sumas	158	153	171			
				Surrey	3,731	3,961	4,010			
				White Rock	414	300	379			
	1,014	947	1,038		10,043	10,110	9,722	11,057	11,057	10,760
Region VII—										
Burns Lake	332	254	204	Kitimat	35	32	29			
Prince Rupert	179	140	284	Prince Rupert	572	484	453			
Smithers	709	699	632	Terrace	373	327	269			
Terrace	154	123	120							
	1,374	1,216	1,240		980	843	751	2,354	2,059	1,991
Region VIII—										
Dawson Creek	1,024	1,132	1,098	Dawson Creek	894	996	999			
Fort St. John	624	650	718	Fort St. John	355	502	192			
	1,648	1,782	1,816		1,249	1,498	1,191	2,897	3,280	3,007
								64,888	63,207	64,458

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

	Fiscal Year 1963/64	Fiscal Year 1964/65	Fiscal Year 1965/66
Basic Social Allowances	$25,756,670	$25,840,129	$29,683,919
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing- and boarding-home care (other than tuberculosis), special allowances and grants	3,521,102	3,778,829	4,154,468
Emergency payments, such as where a family may lose its home by fire or similar circumstances	16,137	15,256	14,530
Tuberculosis cases—			
(*a*) Boarding-, nursing-, and private-home care	174,687	171,051	151,566
(*b*) Transportation	568	402	524
(*c*) Comforts allowance	3,627	2,837	171
Hospitalization of social assistance cases (short stay, etc.)	6,727	11,326	14,899
Gross Social Allowance costs as per Public Accounts	$29,479,518	$29,819,830	$34,020,077

Municipal share of costs	$3,444,981
Reimbursement from other Provinces	152,532
Federal-Provincial cost sharing	15,764,256

REHABILITATION

The Department continually endeavours to increase its capacity for providing rehabilitative services and in its programme compares very favourably with welfare programmes in other parts of Canada. It is difficult to show statistics for this since it usually cannot be conclusively shown how a recipient of assistance has been able to return to employment. One indication is in the number of cases closed each month. In the fiscal year this averaged 5,573 cases monthly. The basic medium for provision of this service is through the skills and knowledge of the social workers who assess the individual situation and provide appropriate counselling and supporting services. This may include consultations with other agencies or referral of the individual to other resources, particularly those of an educational or employment placement nature. For disabled persons a number of rehabilitation committees are functioning. Here individual problems can be assessed in an inter-disciplinary way and a plan worked out on the basis of the pooling of the knowledge and skills available from Health, Welfare, National Employment Service, educational, and other agencies. As a result of referral for educational upgrading and vocational education, approximately 579 Social Allowance recipients received academic upgrading or vocational training.

Hostels for single transients have continued to provide a valuable service in Prince George and Dawson Creek. Through this medium 2,971 transient men were enabled to settle and obtain employment after a stay in hostel averaging seven days.

It should be recognized that for the majority of recipients of assistance, placement in employment is not a feasible objective. This includes mothers who must care for small children, many persons just short of pension age, children in the care of relatives, and many persons disabled physically and mentally or by serious character problems that preclude employment. An important part of the social worker's skill is in assessing those who can be helped for appropriate helping service. The social worker's success is dependent on the availability of opportunities for unemployed persons. This includes opportunities for education and training as well as opportunities for employment. The importance of this is evident when it is considered that the average attainment of single recipients of assistance is approximately Grade VIII. There are still, however, a number of people for whom placement is difficult because of gaps in resources. One such special group are the adults who have dropped out of school earlier and have applied to the Department for assistance that would enable them to return to Adult Day Centres for high school completion. It would appear assistance to enable this would be an advantage to them and to the community and might well prevent future public dependency. The native Indian presents a special problem. Because of limited educational attainments and cultural reasons, he is particularly handicapped in competing for employment. This problem is likely to grow as increasing numbers leave the reserve in search of opportunity.

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

The importance of prevention is very apparent in welfare programmes because so many of the human problems that social workers are called upon to help have developed over many years to the point that their resolution is difficult and often virtually impossible. These services are difficult to provide for in planning, because help for less serious but developing problems must compete with the service needs of more severe immediate problems. Since the impoverished family is peculiarly susceptible to problem development, it is an important part of the social worker's function to try to be aware of what is happening to families on assistance so that

appropriate helping services can be provided. Because of the complexity and severity of the problems commonly encountered, this demands a maximum of staff skills, knowledge, and insight. It is estimated over half of the serious social problems that come to the attention of the Department are found amongst social-assistance recipients. Many, although by no means all, of the families involved have a number of serious problems. Almost two-thirds of the families have only one parent at home, usually because of separation, desertion, or divorce. Nearly one-third of all recipients are children. Because it is found that children whose parents have had to be dependent on assistance are peculiarly vulnerable to future public dependency as adults, it is important to allocate some time in services to helping these children, particularly in encouraging their continued education. The importance of preventing school drop-out is apparent when it is noted that the majority of applicants for assistance are handicapped by limited educational attainments.

Because of concern about the growing number of one-parent families, a project has been undertaken in one large welfare office to attempt to determine more accurately the reasons for family breakdowns, the effect on family members, and what can be done to help these situations.

BOARDS OF REVIEW

During the year 22 Boards of Review were held, and of these 16 were in favour of the applicant.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

T. D. BINGHAM, SUPERINTENDENT

J. V. BELKNAP, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT

Social welfare services to the families and children of our Province continue to expand and diversify. As reported last year, communities are rallying to provide a range of services to strengthen family life and to support and sustain the family that is faltering. Our communities have come to recognize that unless help is quickly available for a disturbed family, the entire neighbourhood and community suffers.

The realization of the deleterious effect family breakdown has upon individuals and the community at large, coupled with the responsible concern of the community, holds out great promise that root causes of social problems may yet be uncovered with methods and services developed that can diminish and prevent tragedy occurring. The contagious effect of social breakdown is becoming more clearly evident. A family that is in turmoil because of marital discord or faulty parent-child relationship can, through the behaviour of its members, bring disharmony and tragedy to the entire neighbourhood as well as to itself.

A disturbed child may disrupt an entire school classroom even to the point of nullifying much of the teacher's attempt to enrich the learning experience of the remainder of the class. A bully on the street terrifies young children and immediately the households in that area are tense and anxious. Thus affected families are quick to support services designed to prevent the social problems of one family adversely affecting the whole community.

The recognition that good family and child welfare services universally affects the well-being of the entire community has led to increasing demands on social workers to assist at a point when prevention of further breakdown is possible.

Related to this has been requests from communities for social workers to work more closely with educators and health personnel to concentrate on programmes to strengthen family life rather than concentrate on caring for the family members after the family has disintegrated.

Social workers, while always concerned with the community at large, have possibly concentrated too much of their time on work with individual families rather than assisting the community to develop services benefiting all its members. The shift to community participation, while still under way, is resulting in communities and families solving their own problems rather than tending to let someone else be responsible. The results will slowly become apparent in a better standard of well-being of the total community. However, there will continue to be need for intensive service to some families within our communities.

SERVICES TO FAMILIES

(D. W. Mack, Consultant)

FAMILY SERVICE

One of the most challenging tasks is to provide family casework services to a family in serious conflict for the purpose of strengthening the family unit to the point where it can cope with its own difficulties.

The Department is continuing to increase its family service capacity. Over 5,000 families (*see* Table I), in addition to those receiving financial assistance, were counselled by the Department during the year.

As previously mentioned, increasing attention is being given to community development of locally administered programmes, such as homemaker and day-care services. Announcements of increases in support for these programmes reflect the desire existing in local neighbourhoods to assist one's neighbourhood in need. Leadership and support by the local social workers is moving this community helping action from a dream to a reality.

Protection Service

The most demanding job in the entire range of child welfare services provided by social workers is that provided by the protection worker. To serve a family that is so badly disorganized that it abuses, deserts, or neglects its own children, requires the widest range of skill and judgment. To work with that family, if necessary, through a Court case which results in removing guardianship from the parents and to continue to work with those parents toward the time when the child can safely be returned home, places a most exacting responsibility on a social worker.

It is distressing to note that protective services for children are more necessary today than ever before. The need appears to be increasing much faster than the rate of population growth.

Two of the leading social problems which often have accompanying need for protective services continue to increase in incidence. These are desertion (or abandonment) of children and the need for conflicted parents themselves to be rehabilitated prior to reassuming responsibility for their children (*see* Table IX).

In preparing programmes to cope with this increase one must be mindful of examining those social, health, housing, and vocational pressures which bear on families and design services that prevent such inexorable conflict that parents abandon their fundamental obligation of child care.

Unmarried Parents Services

The increasing incidence of out-of-wedlock births (*see* Table XV) continues to be the most significant single phenomenon which faces all those concerned with child welfare services. The percentage increase (5.9 per cent) was less than the previous year (12.5 per cent). While the rate of increase was not as great, there is every indication that the number of children born out of wedlock will continue while the total births decline.

Social workers constantly help provide individual and community understanding in coping with the heartbreaking tragedy a family faces when one of its members is responsible for bringing a child into the world without the benefit of a secure marriage and full capacity for child nurturing. From this experience the social-work profession sees the need for increasing the opportunities for adults and young people alike for family-life education. It is hoped that more communities will sponsor family-life educational opportunities. The curriculum for family-life education, it is hoped would include, at least, information in the following areas:—

(i) Understanding of growth and development of personality.
(ii) Information regarding child care and nurturing.
(iii) Preparation for marriage and parenthood, including sex education.
(iv) Examination of the serious problems that occur in families such as death, serious illness, divorce, desertion, and unwanted children.

Social workers also are seeing the need for facilities where unmarried mothers who are able and wish to care for their children may do so in suitable surroundings.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN CARE

(Mrs. A. Allen and Mrs. I. Preddy, Consultants)

Eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-seven children, an increase of 1,007 over the previous year, were cared for during the year by the three children's aid societies and the Department (*see* Table III). At March 31, 1966, 7,689 children were in care, a net increase of 432 over the previous year.

Foster Homes

Most children who must be cared for away from their own homes are capably provided for by substitute parents. Foster parents often have a difficult but usually a most rewarding experience in providing a home for a child. The indefinite time period that a child may need fostering adds to the complexity. In spite of these difficulties the people who offer their homes are invariably blessed with that extra ability to love, which makes the foster-home placement a rich and rewarding experience for the child.

Foster Parents' Associations

Realizing the need to learn from one another, foster parents have themselves decided to form associations where they can meet and become more knowledgeable in their work. Associations have begun in a number of communities. All who have seen the results agree that this development will undoubtedly spread throughout the Province.

Recognizing the wish of foster parents to increase their knowledge of child behaviour, a beginning was made on providing a group of foster parents with an intensive three-day training course with one of British Columbia's leading child psychiatrists as leader.

As the year ended plans were being developed for an extension of foster-parent training with a conference for representative foster parents from throughout the Province.

J.E.F.F. (Joint Effort for Fostering)

The week of October 24 to October 30, 1965, was proclaimed as J.E.F.F. week. This was a combined approach by the Department and children's aid societies to recruit homes for children.

With the outstanding co-operation of the news media, volunteers, and the J.E.F.F. committee, over 1,000 homes were offered for the placement of children. Many municipalities and community groups assisted in the recruitment campaign. The resultant publicity resulted in a better understanding of the needs of children who may require adoption or foster-home placement.

Special Placement Resources

Steady increase in special-placement resources for children is noted. Treatment centres were available for 100 children by the year's end, an increase of 22 (*see* Table XII). The child welfare programme can well be proud of the carefully prepared programmes for disturbed children. While there will continue to be different approaches to caring for disturbed children, social work directed programmes have made important contribution to the knowledge of how children with profound disturbances may best be helped.

The New Denver Youth Centre opened in November, 1965. This centre is designed to care for boys 13 to 15 who cannot be contained in foster homes but who

do not require treatment centre services. Emphasis is on remedial education with retraining in social controls and behaviour. When fully operative the centre will provide a much-needed placement for some 36 children who without such help would in all probability be involved in delinquent activities.

Maintenance Costs

Costs for caring for children are rising, both due to the increasing numbers of children and the increased costs of caring for children outside of their home. The development of more treatment facilities for the increasing number of profoundly disturbed children has also added to the increase in costs.

The gross expenditure for children increased by $1,041,378 during the year to $6,598,084. However, due to more efficient policies of collection of maintenance payments from parents and agencies, the net cost to the Province increased by much less, namely $401,411.

ADOPTION SERVICES

(Mrs. L. Fowler, Consultant, Adoption Placement)

(Miss M. Evans, Consultant, Adoption Completion)

Adoption Placement

Again a record number of adoption placements were made during this year. The previous year had seen an active recruitment drive with a slogan " one thousand homes needed." This was exceeded with the placement by all agencies of a total of 1,394, up 163 from the previous year (*see* Table XVI).

Because of careful planning by social workers and outstanding co-operation by the medical profession and hospitals, approximately one-third of the adopting couples had the thrill of taking their chosen child directly home from hospital.

Children with Special Needs

There is a continuing need for families who can share their life with a child of interracial origin, a child with a severe health defect, or a family group of three or four children who usually have had most unhappy life experiences. Many families each year do respond to this challenge.

Permanent Foster Home with Eventual Adoption

To assist families who wish to open their hearts and home, a new programme has been commenced. Children who are free to be adopted are placed on a permanent foster-home basis with the eventual plan that of adoption. Through this programme, financial maintenance can be continued for those families who have much to offer a child but cannot, in fairness to all, comfortably provide without continuing financial help. It is hoped that through the permanent foster-home programme more families might be encouraged to widen their circle of love to include another child.

Adoption Court Orders

An adoption order by the Supreme Court creates a new family with the adopted child becoming in law " as though born " to the adopting parents.

Many step-parents choose adoption to provide that children of the new family unit are fully participating family members. To assist the families and the Supreme

Court, social workers explain the implications of adoption and prepare recommendation for the Court as required by the *Adoption Act*.

Through this service 2,180 adoption orders were made during the year, an increase of 414 over the previous year (*see* Table XXIII).

CONCLUSION

The experience of recent years indicates that the services of health, education, and welfare will need increasingly to understand their inevitable interdependence and communicate more effectively. The failure of any part of one programme limits the effectiveness of the other. Preparation for family life will have to occupy the attention of all concerned. As man learns to more successfully understand his outer environment, it becomes obvious that he also needs to be better prepared to live within the inner environment of family and community.

The desire to improve the capacity of the family and child welfare programme to achieve its goals has been obviously evident throughout the entire Department. Special appreciation is extended to the members of the Senior Administration of the Department, the Field Service staff, and Divisional persons. Other agencies, departments, professions, and interested citizens have co-operated to the fullest on behalf of children and families it has been our privilege to serve.

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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 1965/66.

	Total at Beginning of Month	Opened	Closed	Total at End of Month	Total at End of Same Month Previous Year
April, 1965	1,846	272	257	1,861	1,838
May, 1965	1,861	320	282	1,899	1,872
June, 1965	1,899	269	267	1,901	1,859
July, 1965	1,901	329	334	1,896	1,831
August, 1965	1,896	248	263	1,881	1,783
September, 1965	1,881	265	344	1,802	1,730
October, 1965	1,802	330	340	1,792	1,792
November, 1965	1,792	267	215	1,844	1,797
December, 1965	1,844	228	201	1,871	1,797
January, 1966	1,871	316	283	1,904	1,877
February, 1966	1,904	254	287	1,871	1,858
March, 1966	1,871	300	260	1,911	1,846

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 1964/65 and 1965/66.

Type of Service	Opened during Year		Carried during Year		Incomplete at End of Year	
	1964/65	1965/66	1964/65	1965/66	1964/65	1965/66
Custody	74	101	124	134	33	41
Repatriation	260	300	283	316	16	42
Immigration	65	86	88	112	26	45
Legitimation	11	7	17	10	3	4
Totals	410	494	512	572	78	132

[1] Cases are the number of family units receiving service on behalf of their children.

[2] Children'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.—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 1965/66

		During 1965/66		At Mar. 31, 1966
Superintendent of Child Welfare		6,961		4,744
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	2,358		1,616	
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	1,327		862	
Victoria Children's Aid Society	791		467	
		4,476		2,945
Totals		11,437		7,689

Table IV.—Number of Children in Care[1] 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, 1966.

	P.C.A. Wards	Before Court	J.D.A. Wards	Other Provinces' Wards	Non-wards	Other Agency Non-wards, Wards, and Before Court	Total
Superintendent of Child Welfare							
Region I	511	52	60	5	61	31	720
Region II	659	80	24	20	62	29	874
Region III	642	29	22	22	107	20	842
Region IV	277	17	29	5	39	8	375
Region V	427	17	19	5	35	13	516
Region VI	535	42	28	18	89	28	740
Region VII	305	8	5	2	14	13	347
Region VIII	148	7	7	5	25	3	195
S.C.W. and agency wards supervised by another Province	113	------	8	------	1	13	135
Total children in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3,617	252	202	82	433	158	4,744
Vancouver Children's Aid Society							
Children in care	1,238	29	23	8	212	106	1,616
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver							
Children in care	712	54	10	3	48	35	862
Victoria Children's Aid Society							
Children in care	212	19	48	5	109	74	467
Total children in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies	5,779	354	283	98	802	373	7,689

[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 V.—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, 1966.

	P.C.A. Wards	Before the Court	J.D.A. Wards	Other Provinces' Wards	Non-wards	Total
Superintendent of Child Welfare						
Region I	511	52	60	5	61	689
Region II	659	80	24	20	62	845
Region III	642	29	22	22	107	822
Region IV	277	17	29	5	39	367
Region V	427	17	19	5	35	503
Region VI	535	42	28	18	89	712
Region VII	305	8	5	2	14	334
Region VIII	148	7	7	5	25	192
S.C.W. children under other agency supervision	155	1	17	19	29	221
S.C.W. wards supervised by another Province	126	.....	8	.....	1	135
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3,785	253	219	101	462	4,820
Vancouver Children's Aid Society						
Vancouver C.A.S. children in own care	1,238	29	23	.....	212	1,502
Vancouver C.A.S. children in S.C.W. or other agency care[1]	65	.....	2	.....	5	72
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Vancouver Children's Aid Society	1,303	29	25	.....	217	1,574
Catholic Children's Aid Society						
Vancouver C.C.A.S. children in own care	712	54	10	.....	48	824
Vancouver C.C.A.S. children in S.C.W. or other agency care[1]	83	1	.....	.....	.....	84
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	795	55	10	.....	48	908
Victoria Children's Aid Society						
Victoria C.A.S. children in own care	212	19	48	.....	109	388
Victoria C.A.S. children in S.C.W. or other-agency care[1]	31	1	8	.....	4	44
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Victoria Children's Aid Society	243	20	56	.....	113	432
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies	6,126	357	310	101	840	7,734

[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 13 of these children (*see* Table IV).

[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 VI.—Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies by Age-group at March 31, 1966

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	912	467	227	76	1,682
3– 5 years	600	194	117	41	952
6–11 ,,	1,249	297	219	115	1,880
12–15 ,,	973	268	129	95	1,465
16–17 ,,	536	226	83	72	917
18–20 ,,	474	164	87	68	793
Totals	4,744	1,616	862	467	7,689

Table VII.—Number of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies by Type of Care as at March 31, 1966

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	3,518	1,227	649	289	5,683
Boarding home, child maintaining self	242	88	48	31	409
Free home and free relatives (or parents') home	250	31	20	33	334
Adoption home	339	78	54	20	491
Institutional	325	169	86	92	672
A.W.O.L.	70	23	5	2	100
Totals	4,744	1,616	862	467	7,689

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 1965/66.

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*	1,437	251	222	94	2,004
Committed under *Juvenile Delinquents Act*	86	11	3	20	120
Non-wards	730	423	164	206	1,523
Other Provinces' wards	61	-----	-----	-----	61
Total of new admissions	2,314	685	389	320	3,708
Transfer of supervision	211	174	43	44	472
Total of new admissions and transfers	2,525	859	432	364	4,180

Table IX.—Reasons for New Admissions of Children to the Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1965/66[1]

Reason	Number of Children
Physical abuse	21
Parental neglect	364
Desertion or abandonment	267
Emotional disturbances, needing treatment	50
One parent deceased	31
Sole parent deceased	20
Parental illness, mental	109
Parental illness, physical	155
Awaiting adoption placement	369
Removed from adoption placement	6
Awaiting permanent plan	111
Rehabilitation plan for parents	224
Physical handicap	5
Mental retardation	31
Delinquent behaviour (J.D.A. only)	79
Transient	136
Unmarried mother	49
Parental failure to provide needed medical treatment or prevention	21
Parent or parents imprisoned	53
Inability of family to provide needed education and training	72
Requested by other Province	60
Transfer of guardianship	80
Change of legal status	-----
Request by other agency	1
Total new admissions	2,314
Transfer of supervision from other agencies	211
Total new admissions and transfers	2,525

[1] This table is not entirely comparable with previous years' tables as changes have been made in defining reasons for admissions.

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 Fiscal Year 1965/66.

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	722	220	213	30	1,185
Juvenile Delinquents Act wards	56	4	2	4	66
Before the Court	347	32	76	59	514
Apprehended but not presented	224	7	2	------	233
Non-wards	620	303	111	189	1,223
Other Provinces' wards	25	------	------	------	25
Total direct discharges from care	1,994	566	404	282	3,246
Transfer of supervision	223	176	61	42	502
Total direct discharges and transfers	2,217	742	465	324	3,748

Table XI.—Reasons for Discharge of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for the Fiscal Year 1965/66

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	47	25	7	185
Married (female)	49	17	7	4	77
Deceased	8	6	3	—	17
Committal order rescinded	223	25	38	15	301
Guardianship transferred	12	54	5	1	72
Returned to other Province	23	—	—	—	23
Adoption order granted	380	75	135	7	597
Sub-totals	801	224	213	34	1,272
Before the Court (Protection of Children Act)					
Withdrawn from Court	227	31	75	22	355
Order under section 8 (6) (*a*), (*b*) and (4)	117	—	—	37	154
Deceased	1	1	—	—	2
Adoption order granted	5	—	1	—	6
Married (female)	—	—	—	—	—
Apprehended but not presented	224	7	2	—	233
Sub-totals	574	39	78	59	750
Non-wards					
Twenty-one years of age	—	—	—	—	—
Married (female)	—	—	—	—	—
Deceased	1	—	—	3	4
To parents or relations	503	203	112	131	949
Placed for adoption	115	100	1	48	264
Change in legal status	—	—	—	1	1
Other	—	—	—	6	6
Sub-totals	619	303	113	189	1,224
Total direct discharges	1,994	566	404	282	3,246
Transfer of supervision	223	176	61	42	502
Total of direct discharges and transfers	2,217	742	465	324	3,748

Table XII.—Children Who Are the Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies Receiving Institutional Care as at March 31, 1966.

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	23	6	4	5	38
Private hospitals	4	----	----	----	4
Sunny Hill Hospital	1	1	----	----	2
Queen Alexandra Solarium	----	----	----	1	1
Woodlands and Tranquille Schools and other mental health institutions	39	30	13	5	87
Indian hospitals	----	----	----	----	----
Other	9	----	----	----	9
Totals	76	37	17	11	141
Educational Institutions					
Jericho Hill School	4	1	1	1	7
Private boarding schools	6	6	1	----	13
Indian residential schools	59	----	----	3	62
Other	4	----	----	----	4
Totals	73	7	2	4	86
Residential Institutions					
St. Christopher's School	11	5	6	2	24
Rainbow Christian Fellowship	----	----	----	5	5
Central City Mission Group Home	6	11	2	2	21
Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.	2	1	----	1	4
Working Boys' Home	2	----	2	----	4
Sisters of Service	----	----	1	----	1
Own agency group and receiving homes	147	38	29	22	236
Maternity Homes	10	----	2	2	14
Other	7	9	1	----	17
Totals	185	64	43	34	326
Treatment Centres					
Children's Foundation	14	5	2	----	21
St. Euphrasia's School	16	14	----	1	31
Sevenoaks	12	----	----	11	23
Secret Harbour Farms, Washington	5	----	----	1	6
Other	18	1	----	----	19
Totals	65	20	2	13	100
Correctional Institutions					
Brannan Lake School	28	5	3	9	45
Willingdon School for Girls	27	5	2	4	38
City and Provincial gaols and related correctional institutions	50	8	5	8	71
Detention and remand homes	1	4	2	----	7
Federal penitentiaries	----	1	1	5	7
Other	1	1	----	----	2
Totals	107	24	13	26	170
Grand totals	506	152	77	88	823[1]

[1] The total of this table should agree with the total for institutional care in Table VII. 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 XIII.—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	$3,056,355
Gross cost to Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Children's Aid Societies	3,430,088
Gross cost of transportation of children in care of Superintendent	44,258
Gross cost of hospitalization of newborn infants being permanently planned for by Superintendent	66,283
Grants to sundry homes	1,100
Gross expenditure	$6,598,084
Less collections	1,791,996
Net cost to Provincial Government as per Public Accounts	$4,806,088

Table XIV.—Number of Unmarried Mothers Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for the Fiscal Year 1965/66

	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	611	1,284	1,895	1,250	645
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	576	914	1,490	791	699
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	109	292	401	280	121
Victoria Children's Aid Society	131	200	331	167	164
Totals	1,427	2,690	4,117	2,488	1,629

Table XV.—Number of Children Born Out of Wedlock in British Columbia by Age-group of Mother during Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

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
1964/65	23	1,222	1,120	516	513	73	3,467
1965/66	34	1,282	1,293	533	457	71	3,670
Percentage increase or decrease over previous year	47.8	4.9	15.4	3.3	—10.9	—2.7	5.9

Table XVI.—Number of Children Placed for Adoption by the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for Fiscal Years 1964/65 and 1965/66

		1964/65		1965/66
Regions		810		989
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	251		240	
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	86		73	
Victoria Children's Aid Society	84		92	
		421		405
Totals		1,231		1,394

Table XVII.—Number of Children with Special Needs Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies during Fiscal Year 1965/66

	Department of Social Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Interracial origin and origin other than white	94	20	6	5	125
Health problems	57	11	3	5	76
Over 1 year of age[1]	117	33	8	6	164
Totals	268	64	17	16	365

[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 XVIII.—Number of Adoption Homes Awaiting Placement, in Which Placement Made, and Homes Closed for the Fiscal Year 1965/66

Region	Homes Awaiting Placement during Year					Homes in Which Placement Made					Homes Closed during Year		Homes Awaiting Placement at Mar. 31, 1966		
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Sikh	Buddhist	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Buddhist	Sikh	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Buddhist
I	188	48	----	----	----	163	36	----	----	----	9	8	16	4	----
II	268	31	2	----	1	252	25	2	----	----	10	6	6	----	1
III	119	23	----	----	1	98	23	----	1	----	8	----	13	----	----
IV	77	25	----	----	----	56	18	----	----	----	5	2	16	5	----
V	54	14	1	----	----	49	11	1	----	----	2	2	3	1	----
VI	135	14	----	----	1	132	10	----	----	----	3	----	----	4	1
VII	55	13	----	----	----	48	11	----	----	----	1	2	6	----	----
VIII	38	8	----	----	----	31	3	----	----	----	2	----	5	5	----
Outside Province	6	1	2	----	----	6	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sub-totals	940	177	5	----	3	835	138	5	1	----	40	20	65	19	2
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	275	1	1	1	----	237	1	1	----	1	----	----	38	----	----
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	----	83	----	----	----	----	61	----	----	----	----	10	----	12	----
Victoria Children's Aid Society	96	16	----	----	----	77	14	----	----	----	6	2	13	----	----
Grand totals	1,311	277	6	1	3	1,149	214	6	1	1	46	32	116	31	2

Table XIX.—Number of Adoption Placements Made by the Department of Social Welfare (by Regions) and Children's Aid Societies by Type of Placement for Fiscal Year 1965/66.

Region	Type of Placement					Total
	Direct Placement		Foster Home to Adoption			
				In Another Home		
	6 Months' Probation	Long-term Probation[1]	Within Same Home	6 Months' Probation	Long-term Probation[1]	
I	56	.....	18	123	3	200
II	119	.....	19	137	5	280
III	51	.....	9	63	2	125
IV	28	.....	5	40	1	74
V	15	.....	12	35	.....	62
VI	73	.....	7	61	1	142
VII	21	.....	5	33	1	60
VIII	13	.....	3	17	1	34
Outside Province	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Sub-totals	376	.....	78	521	14	989
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	159	3	32	45	1	240
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	61	.....	12	.....	.....	73
Victoria Children's Aid Society	42	.....	14	36	.....	92
Grand totals	638	3	136	602	15	1,394

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

Table XX.—Number of Adoption Placements Made by the Department of Social Welfare (by Regions) and Children's Aid Societies by Religion of Adopting Parents for the Fiscal Year 1965/66.

Region	Religion					Total
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Sikh	Buddhist	
I	164	36	.....	.....	.....	200
II	253	25	2	.....	.....	280
III	101	23	.....	.....	1	125
IV	56	18	.....	.....	.....	74
V	50	11	1	.....	.....	62
VI	132	10	.....	.....	.....	142
VII	49	11	.....	.....	.....	60
VIII	31	3	.....	.....	.....	34
Outside Province	9	1	2	.....	.....	12
Sub-totals	845	138	5	.....	1	989
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	237	1	1	1	.....	240
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	73
Victoria Children's Aid Society	78	14	.....	.....	.....	92
Grand totals	1,160	226	6	1	1	1,394

Table XXI.—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies during the Fiscal Year 1965/66

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 but not including 15 days	332	—	98	7	2
15 days up to but not including 1 month	89	—	13	9	36
1 month up to but not including 3 months	139	2	31	26	20
3 months up to but not including 6 months	115	4	22	10	14
6 months up to but not including 1 year	120	1	33	8	12
1 year	95	1	18	2	3
2 years	27	—	15	2	1
3 ,,	22	—	1	1	1
4 ,,	8	—	—	2	2
5 ,,	9	—	3	3	—
6 ,,	5	—	1	1	1
7 ,,	5	1	3	1	—
8 ,,	2	1	1	—	—
9 ,,	1	1	—	1	—
10 ,,	3	—	—	—	—
11 ,,	1	1	1	—	—
12 ,,	—	—	—	—	—
13 ,,	1	—	—	—	—
14 ,,	1	—	—	—	—
15 ,,	1	—	—	—	—
16 ,,	1	—	—	—	—
17 ,,	—	—	—	—	—
18 ,,	—	—	—	—	—
19 ,,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	977	12	240	73	92

Table XXII.—Children of Interracial Origin and Racial Origin Other than White Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies According to Sex of the Child and Religion of the Adopting Parents during the Fiscal Year 1965/66.

	Sex of Child			Religion of Adopting Parents				Total
	Male	Female	Total	Protes-tant	Roman Catholic	Sikh	Bud-dhist	
Department of Social Welfare								
Native Indian and white	22	34	56	39	17	----	----	56
Negro and white	2	2	4	4	----	----	----	4
Chinese and white	5	4	9	8	1	----	----	9
Japanese and white	4	3	7	5	2	----	----	7
Native Indian and East Indian	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1
Indian, Mexican and white	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1
Arabic and white	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	1
East Indian and white	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	1
Native Indian	3	6	9	8	1	----	----	9
East Indian	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1
Japanese	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	1
Chinese	----	2	2	2	----	----	----	2
Hawaiian and white	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	1
Sub-totals	38	56	94	71	22	----	1	94
Vancouver Children's Aid Society								
Native Indian and white	1	8	9	9	----	----	----	9
Negro and white	1	2	3	3	----	----	----	3
Chinese and white	1	2	3	3	----	----	----	3
Chinese	1	1	2	2	----	----	----	2
East Indian and white	3	----	3	2	----	1	----	3
Polynesian and white	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1
Sub-totals	7	14	21	20	----	1	----	21
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver								
Native Indian and white	1	2	3	----	3	----	----	3
Native Indian	1	1	2	----	2	----	----	2
Fijian	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	1
Sub-totals	3	3	6	----	6	----	----	6
Victoria Children's Aid Society								
Native Indian and white	1	1	2	2	----	----	----	2
Negro and white	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1
Chinese	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	1
East Indian and white	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	1
Sub-totals	3	2	5	5	----	----	----	5
Grand totals	51	75	126	96	28	1	1	126

Table XXIII.—Number of Legally Completed Adoptions by Type of Placement, by Regions and Children's Aid Societies, during the Fiscal Year 1965/66

Region and Society	Type of Placement				Total
	Agency	Relative		Private	
		Step-parent	Other		
I	177	41	2	5	225
II	306	129	10	18	463
III	128	60	4	9	201
IV	93	25	2	3	123
V	55	31	6	5	97
VI	142	82	4	9	237
VII	56	17	4	6	83
VIII	52	14	1	4	71
Sub-totals	1,009	399	33	59	1,500
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	290	87	15	17	409
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	90	46	6	6	148
Victoria Children's Aid Society	106	14	2	1	123
Sub-totals	486	147	23	24	680
Grand totals	1,495	546	56	83	2,180

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

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

During 1965/66 the number of persons eligible for health services remained almost unchanged from the previous year. A major change was effected in the drug programme, and improvements in the administration of several phases of the Division's responsibilities were made.

As will be seen from Table II there has been some reduction on expenditures for drugs, which is the largest single item in the budget of the Division. The drug programme involves payment for drugs supplied to individual welfare clients through retail pharmacies and the provision of drugs from the Provincial Pharmacy to nursing homes, and certain government institutions.

It will be noted in the last Annual Report that the Drug Advisory Committee had been working on a revised method to facilitate the provision of necessary drugs to eligible welfare patients.

On October 1, 1965, a new drug-benefit list and increased use of data processing came into effect. Experience with the plan to date has demonstrated few difficulties in administration. Data are being collected to make possible an accurate assessment of all aspects of the programme.

With advances in medicine and changes in methods of distribution of pharmaceuticals, any programme for the provision of drugs must be constantly under review to provide the best service possible at a reasonable cost. The Drug Advisory Committee of practising physicians, university staff, and representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical associations continues to be active. When sufficient data are available the effectiveness of the present programme will be analysed.

Following successful experience in the compilation of statisics on the dental programme through data processing, it was decided to extend the use of data processing to include the payment of dental accounts. Starting early in 1966/67 all accounts will be paid by machine, except those at present processed directly by either the municipalities or the B.C. Dental Association. This should prove more efficient.

Discussions have been held with the Dental Association regarding a revision in the fee schedule for services to welfare recipients. As a result it is expected that a new schedule will be in effect early in the new fiscal year. In addition to the basic care it is planned to outline more specifically in the new fee schedule the special dental care that may be provided with prior approval.

An increasing sum of money is being spent each year for transportation for medical reasons and consideration is being given to the factors influencing this increase. A large part of the cost is for ambulances within the local area, and there have been increased charges for this service in some districts.

With the development of a greater variety of chronic care facilities in the Province there may be an increased demand for transportation to provide the most suitable type of care for each patient. Consideration is being given to this problem in relation to the Department of Social Welfare.

The Division of Medical Services wishes to thank the professional associations in the health field for their co-operation, without which it would be impossible to provide an effective health programme. The co-operation of other Government departments, voluntary agencies, and staff in all sections of the Department of Social Welfare is also very much appreciated.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I.—Gross Costs for Fiscal Years 1961/62 to 1965/66

Year	Medical	Drugs[1]	Dental	Optical	Transportation	Other	Total
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
1965/66	1,985,970	2,148,641	590,074	113,337	144,757	40,510	5,023,289

[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	Other	Total
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
1965/66	1,979,597	6,363	1,985,970

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
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
1965/66	36,219	6,558	25,010	5,582	2,276	75,645

Table IV.—Drug Costs

Fiscal Year	Number of Prescriptions			Cost of Medicines		
	Provincial Pharmacy[1]	Drugstores	Total	Provincial Pharmacy[2]	Drugstores	Total
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
1965/66	18,972	619,845	638,817	274,239	1,874,402	2,148,641

[1] The number of prescriptions shown for the Provincial Pharmacy covers only the number supplied to individual patients and those drugs which, by law, are required to be numbered. The bulk of the volume goes to nursing homes and are not counted in the number of prescriptions.

[2] The cost of drugs for the Provincial Pharmacy includes all costs with the exception of the cost of those supplied to certain Provincial Government institutions.

Table V.—Dental Expenses

Fiscal Year	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Dentures	Total
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

Fiscal Year	Examinations, Prophylaxis, Miscellaneous	Surgery	Restorations	Dentures and Repairs	Total
1965/66	$64,209	$49,652	$237,004	$239,209	$590,074

Starting in 1965/66 newer statistical reporting has resulted in more detailed information on dental costs. This detailed information cannot be given for the years prior to 1965/66.

Table VI.—Optical Costs

Fiscal Year	Optometric Examinations	Glasses	Total
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
1965/66	24,384	88,953	113,337

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.

The lowering of the age of eligibility for Old Age Security was felt for the first time during the fiscal year. On January 1, 1966, approximately 1,550 Old-age Assistance recipients were transferred to Old Age Security on reaching 69 years of age. Normally these cases would not have been transferred until reaching 70 years of age.

During the fiscal year the report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging was released and the Canadian Conference on Aging was held in Toronto. Both these events will have far-reaching effects on the efforts to meet the needs of the increasing number of persons over 65 years of age in our society.

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 to Dec. 31, 1965; 69 Yrs. of Age and Over from Jan. 1, 1966)	Old-age Assistance Act (65–69 Yrs. of Age (Inc.) to Dec. 31, 1965; 65–68 Yrs. of Age (Inc.) from Jan. 1, 1966)	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, 1966

Old-age Assistance

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	2,298
Reapplications	168
Applications granted	2,079[1]
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, etc.)	400

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not of age	79	19.8
Unable to prove age	5	1.3
Not sufficient residence	7	1.3
Income in excess	89	22.3
Transfer of property	5	1.3
Receiving War Veterans' Allowance	10	2.5
Information refused	48	12.0
Applications withdrawn	91	22.8
Applicants died before grant	23	5.8
Whereabouts unknown	21	5.3
Over 70 years of age (to December 31, 1965) / Over 69 years of age (from January 1, 1966)	10	2.5
Assistance from private sources	2	0.5
Receiving Old Age Security	5	1.3
Miscellaneous	5	1.3
Totals	400	100.0

Table III.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	1,053	50.3
Female	1,042	49.7
Totals	2,095	100.0

Table IV.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	842	40.2
Single	361	17.2
Widowed	525	25.1
Separated	292	13.9
Divorced	75	3.6
Totals	2,095	100.0

Table V.—Ages at Granting of Assistance

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	722	698	1,420	67.8
Age 66	146	162	308	14.7
Age 67	87	97	184	8.8
Age 68	63	51	114	5.4
Age 69 (to December 31, 1965)	35	34	69	3.3
Totals			2,095	100.0

Table VI.—Forms by Which Age Proven

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Birth certificates	625	690	1,315	62.8
Baptismal records	128	122	250	11.9
Census records alone	20	8	28	1.3
Tribunal	8	3	11	0.5
Other records	272	219	491	23.4
Totals	1,053	1,042	2,095	100.0

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	129	140	269	12.8
Other parts of Canada	252	274	526	25.1
United States of America	91	112	203	9.7
British Isles	163	248	411	19.6
Other parts of British Commonwealth	3	5	8	0.4
Other foreign countries	415	263	678	32.4
Totals			2,095	100.0

Table VIII.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
In own home	383	468	851	40.6
In children's home	43	151	194	9.3
In home of other relatives	30	36	66	3.2
In rented house	165	123	288	13.7
In rented suite	68	113	181	8.6
In housekeeping room	186	97	283	13.5
In single room (eating out)	88	8	96	4.6
Boarding	38	14	52	2.5
In public institutions	41	25	66	3.2
In private institutions	11	7	18	0.9
Totals	1,053	1,042	2,095	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	447	358	805	38.4
Living with spouse	376	366	742	35.4
Living with spouse and children	61	39	100	4.8
Living with children	27	163	190	9.1
Living with other relatives	33	56	89	4.2
Living with others	109	60	169	8.1
Totals			2,095	100.0

Table X.—Economic Status of New Recipients

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

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
$0	574	376	950	45.3
$1 to $250	250	313	563	26.9
$251 to $500	78	144	222	10.6
$501 to $750	41	54	95	4.5
$751 to $1,000	29	35	64	3.1
$1,001 to $1,500	32	43	75	3.6
$1,501 to $2,000	14	26	40	1.9
$2,001 and up	35	51	86	4.1
Totals			2,095	100.0

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

$0	681	542	1,223	58.4
$1 to $250	13	10	23	1.1
$251 to $500	19	13	32	1.5
$501 to $750	30	21	51	2.4
$751 to $1,000	31	41	72	3.4
$1,001 to $1,500	63	58	121	5.8
$1,501 to $2,000	74	95	169	8.1
$2,000 and up	142	262	404	19.3
Totals			2,095	100.0

Table XI.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1966, Whose Assistance Is Paid by British Columbia

Alberta	23
Saskatchewan	9
Manitoba	9
Ontario	10
Quebec	2
New Brunswick	---
Nova Scotia	1
Yukon Territory	---
Prince Edward Island	---
Newfoundland	---
Total	54

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

Amount of Assistance	Per Cent
$75	85.8
$70 to $74.99	2.4
$65 to $69.99	2.2
$60 to $64.99	1.8
$55 to $59.99	1.2
$50 to $54.99	1.3
$45 to $49.99	1.1
$40 to $44.99	0.8
$35 to $39.99	0.6
$30 to $34.99	0.8
$25 to $29.99	0.6
$20 to $24.99	0.5
Less than $19.99	1.0
Total	100.0

Table XIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

Age 65	27	11.9
Age 66	44	19.5
Age 67	38	16.8
Age 68	60	26.5
Age 69 (to December 31, 1965)	57	25.2
Totals	226	100.0

Table XIV.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—	
Returned to British Columbia	27
Reinstated	268
Suspended	430
Deaths	226
Transferred to other Provinces	70
Transferred to Old Age Security	3,009
Total number on payroll at end of fiscal year	5,302
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—	
New transfers to British Columbia	100
Transferred to British Columbia	6
Reinstated	2
Suspended	8
Deaths	2
Transferred out of British Columbia	11
Transferred to Old Age Security	95
(*c*) Total number of British Columbia and other-Province recipients on payroll at end of fiscal year	5,478

Blind Persons' Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	42
Reapplications	10
Applications granted	36
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	18

Table II.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not blind within the meaning of the Act	9	39.1
Income in excess	2	8.7
Applications withdrawn	3	13.0
Died before grant	2	8.7
War Veterans' Allowance	---	------
Information refused	2	8.7
Whereabouts unknown	---	------
Other	5	21.7
Totals	23	100.0

Table III.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	19	52.8
Female	17	47.2
Totals	36	100.0

Table IV.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	16	44.4
Single	13	36.1
Widowed	2	5.6
Separated	3	8.3
Divorced	2	5.6
Totals	36	100.0

Table V.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	6	2	8	22.2
Ages 20 to 24	1	----	1	2.8
Ages 25 to 29	1	----	1	2.8
Ages 30 to 34	----	----	----	----
Ages 35 to 39	1	----	1	2.8
Ages 40 to 44	1	----	1	2.8
Ages 45 to 49	3	1	4	11.1
Ages 50 to 54	----	2	2	5.6
Ages 55 to 59	3	5	8	22.2
Ages 60 to 64	1	4	5	13.9
Ages 65 to 69	2	3	5	13.9
Totals			36	100.0

Table VI.—Forms by Which Age Proven

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Birth certificates	15	9	24	66.7
Baptismal records	----	----	----	----
Census records alone	----	----	----	----
Tribunal	----	1	1	2.8
Other records	4	7	11	30.6
Totals	19	17	36	100.0

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	10	9	19	52.8
Other parts of Canada	3	3	6	16.7
United States of America	2	3	5	13.9
British Isles	2	----	2	5.6
Other parts of British Commonwealth	----	----	----	----
Other foreign countries	2	2	4	11.1
Totals	19	17	36	100.0

Table VIII.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
In own home	6	8	14	38.9
In children's home	----	----	----	-------
In parents' home	4	2	6	16.7
In home of other relatives	2	1	3	8.3
In rented house	1	3	4	11.1
In rented suite	----	1	1	2.8
In housekeeping room	1	2	3	8.3
In single room (eating out)	2	----	2	5.6
Boarding	1	----	1	2.8
In public institutions	1	----	1	2.8
In private institutions	1	----	1	2.8
Totals	19	17	36	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	4	2	6	16.7
Living with spouse	3	10	13	36.1
Living with spouse and children	3	----	3	8.3
Living with children	----	1	1	2.8
Living with parents	5	2	7	19.4
Living with other relatives	1	1	2	5.6
Living with others	3	1	4	11.1
Totals	19	17	36	100.0

Table X.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding personal property of value—

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
$0	10	6	16	44.4
$1 to $250	3	3	6	16.7
$251 to $500	3	3	6	16.7
$501 to $750	----	2	2	5.6
$751 to $1,000	1	1	2	5.6
$1,001 to $1,500	----	----	----	-------
$1,501 to $2,000	----	1	1	2.8
$2,001 and up	2	1	3	8.3
Totals	19	17	36	100.0

Table X.—Economic Status of New Recipients—Continued

(*b*) Holding real property of value—

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
$0	13	9	22	61.1
$1 to $250	----	----	----	-------
$251 to $500	----	----	----	-------
$501 to $750	1	1	2	5.6
$751 to $1,000	----	1	1	2.8
$1,001 to $1,500	2	----	2	5.6
$1,501 to $2,000	----	1	1	2.8
$2,001 and up	3	5	8	22.2
Totals	19	17	36	100.0

Table XI.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1966, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

Alberta	6
Saskatchewan	2
Manitoba	1
Ontario	2
New Brunswick	1
Total	12

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

Amount of Allowance	Per Cent
$75	93.0
$70 to $74	1.5
$65 to $69.99	.2
$60 to $64.99	1.9
$55 to $59.99	.2
$50 to $54.99	.6
$45 to $49.99	.4
$40 to $44.99	.2
$35 to $39.99	.4
$30 to $34.99	----
$25 to $29.99	.8
$20 to $24.99	.2
$19.99 and less	.8
	100.0

Table XIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 29	1	5.6
Ages 30 to 39	2	11.1
Ages 40 to 49	------	------
Ages 50 to 59	6	33.3
Ages 60 to 69	9	50.0
Totals	18	100.0

Table XIV.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—		
Suspended		25
Reinstated		13
Transferred to other Provinces		6
Returned to British Columbia		2
Transferred to Old Age Security		32
Deaths		17
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—		
New transfers to British Columbia		7
Retransferred to British Columbia		2
Reinstated		2
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended		1
Deaths		1
Transfers to Old Age Security		1
Suspended		3
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
British Columbia	487	
Other Province	45	
		532

Disabled Persons' Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applicants

New applications received	319
Reapplications	74
Applications granted	217[1]
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	240

[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	16	6.7
Refused information	14	5.8
Whereabouts unknown	-------	-------
Unable to meet medical test	183	76.3
Mental hospital	7	2.9
Hospital	2	0.8
Nursing home	2	0.8
Application withdrawn	11	4.6
Died before grant	4	1.7
Not sufficient residence	-------	-------
War Veterans' Allowance	1	0.4
Allowance under *Blind Persons' Allowances Act*	-------	-------
Receiving Old Age Security	-------	-------
Referred for rehabilitation	-------	-------
Institutions	-------	-------
Totals	240	100.0

Table III.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	126	57.5
Female	93	42.5
Totals	219	100.0

Table IV.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	35	16.0
Single	160	73.1
Widowed	11	5.0
Separated	6	2.7
Divorced	7	3.2
Totals	219	100.0

Table V.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	38	34	72	32.9
Ages 20 to 24	11	13	24	11.0
Ages 25 to 29	8	8	16	7.3
Ages 30 to 34	6	6	12	5.5
Ages 35 to 39	10	7	17	7.8
Ages 40 to 44	7	1	8	3.7
Ages 45 to 49	5	4	9	4.1
Ages 50 to 54	12	7	19	8.7
Ages 55 to 59	11	5	16	7.3
Ages 60 to 64	14	7	21	9.6
Ages 65 to 69	4	1	5	2.3
Totals			219	100.0

Table VI.—Forms by Which Age Proven

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Birth certificates	110	82	192	87.7
Baptismal records	6	2	8	3.7
Census records alone	1	1	2	0.9
Tribunal	1	----	1	0.5
Other records	8	8	16	7.3
Totals			219	100.0

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	63	51	114	52.1
Other parts of Canada	43	27	70	32.0
United States of America	3	4	7	3.2
British Isles	5	7	12	5.5
Other parts of British Commonwealth	----	----	----	----
Other foreign countries	12	4	16	7.3
Totals			219	100.0

Table VIII.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
In own house	17	6	23	10.5
In children's home	2	3	5	2.3
In parents' home	58	53	111	50.7
In home of other relatives	11	7	18	8.2
In rented house	10	3	13	5.9
In rented suite	10	7	17	7.8
In housekeeping room	3	----	3	1.4
In single room (eating out)	2	----	2	0.9
In boarding home	6	6	12	5.5
In private institutions	6	8	14	6.4
In public institutions	1	----	1	0.5
Totals			219	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom Recipients Live

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	7	3	10	4.6
Living with spouse	24	5	29	13.2
Living with spouse and children	6	----	6	2.7
Living with children	2	6	8	3.7
Living with parents	60	53	113	51.6
Living with other relatives	12	10	22	10.0
Living with others	15	16	31	14.2
Totals			219	100.0

Table X.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding personal property of value—

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
$0	79	68	147	67.1
$1 to $250	24	15	39	17.8
$251 to $500	9	2	11	5.0
$501 to $750	4	1	5	2.3
$751 to $1,000	4	2	6	2.7
$1,001 to $1,500	1	----	1	0.5
$1,501 to $2,000	----	1	1	0.5
$2,001 and up	5	4	9	4.1
Totals			219	100.0

Table X.—Economic Status of New Recipients—Continued

(*b*) Holding real property of value—

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
$0	109	87	196	89.5
$1 to $250	1	----	1	0.5
$251 to $500	1	----	1	0.5
$501 to $750	----	1	1	0.5
$751 to $1,000	1	1	2	0.9
$1,001 to $1,500	2	2	4	1.8
$1,501 to $2,000	4	----	4	1.8
$2,001 and up	8	2	10	4.6
Totals			219	100.0

Table XI.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1966, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

Alberta	8
Saskatchewan	8
Manitoba	7
Ontario	15
Quebec	3
New Brunswick	----
Nova Scotia	1
Yukon	1
Northwest Territories	1
Total	44

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	1.4
$65 to $69.99	0.8
$60 to $64.99	0.6
$55 to $59.99	0.7
$50 to $54.99	0.3
$45 to $49.99	0.6
$40 to $44.99	0.3
$35 to $39.99	0.1
$30 to $34.99	0.1
$25 to $29.99	0.1
$20 to $24.99	0.2
$19.99 and less	0.4
Total	100.0

Table XIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	—	—
Ages 20 to 24	4	6.9
Ages 25 to 29	—	—
Ages 30 to 34	4	6.9
Ages 35 to 39	3	5.2
Ages 40 to 44	4	6.9
Ages 45 to 49	5	8.6
Ages 50 to 54	5	8.6
Ages 55 to 59	8	13.8
Ages 60 to 64	15	25.9
Ages 65 to 69	10	17.2
Totals	58	100.0

Table XIV.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—		
Suspended		197
Reinstated		122
Transferred to other Provinces		15
Returned to British Columbia		8
Transferred to Old Age Security		50
Deaths		56
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—		
Suspended		7
New transfers to British Columbia		24
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended		5
Reinstated		4
Deaths		1
Transferred to Old Age Security		2
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
British Columbia	2,228	
Other Province	157	
		2,385

Table XV.—Primary Causes of Disability on Accepted Cases

	Number	Per Cent
Infective and parasitic diseases	7	3.2
Neoplasms	2	0.9
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	1	0.5
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	------	------
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	104	47.5
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	57	26.0
Disease of the circulatory system	8	3.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	6	2.7
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	12	5.5
Congenital malformations	6	2.7
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	1	0.5
Accidents, poisoning, and violence (nature of injury)	15	6.8
Totals	219	100.0

General Information re Old Age Security Category

Disposition of Applications

New applications received	773
Reapplications received	215
Applications granted	724
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, dead, etc.)	384[1]

[1] Does not include pending cases.

Total Number in Receipt of Supplementary Social Allowance as at March 31, 1966

British Columbia cases	22,767
Other-Province cases	504
Total	23,271

Annual Investigations Completed in Calendar Year 1965
(All Categories by Regions as at December 31, 1965)

Region	Total Cases	Number Reported	Percentage Reported
I	5,353	4,055	75.8
II	14,788	13,676	92.5
III	3,535	3,318	93.9
IV	2,317	2,120	91.5
V	927	733	79.1
VI	4,549	4,091	89.9
VII	615	550	89.4
VIII	350	246	70.3
Totals	32,434	28,789	88.8

Recipients in institutions were: Total cases, 273; number reported, 261; percentage reported, 95.60.

Field-service Reports Completed by the Welfare Officers of the Board Office by Regions

Region I	2,294	
Region II	10,329	
Region III	1,464	
Region IV	1,185	
Region V	----------	
Region VI	2,593	
Region VII	----------	
Region VIII	----------	
Total		17,865
Completed by field offices		10,924
Total completed		28,789

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 1956/57 to 1965/66:—

	Fiscal Year									
	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
Number in School, April 1st	129	152	164	162	175	188	173	190	193	188
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	2
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	.....	3	.....	5	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....
Number in Riverview Hospital, April 1st	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4
Number in Woodlands School, April 1st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number on extended leave, April 1st	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	263
Number of new admissions	222	210	240	284	313	250	307	357	362	275
Number of recidivists	40	75	52	82	85	94	103	103	123	129
Total number of admissions	262	285	292	366	398	344	410	460	485	404
Percentage of recidivism	15.3	26.3	17.8	22.4	21.4	27.3	25.1	22.4	25.4	31.9
Number of releases	237	265	283	342	387	366	372	410	329	424
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	2	1	.....	.....	3	4	1	1	2	.....
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	3	.....	5	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Number on extended leave, March 31st	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number on Special leave, March 31st	14	27	34	49	43	33	60	.....	.....	.....
Number on provisional release, March 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	263	261
Number on parole, March 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number in Riverview Hospital, March 31st	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	1
Number in Woodlands School, March 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Number in School, March 31st	152	164	162	175	188	173	190	193	188	175
Average daily population	144	152	159	173	181	185	185	181	176	149
Total inmate-days	52,576	55,516	58,079	63,233	65,927	67,473	67,392	66,006	64,196	54,379
Average length of stay in months	7.7	6	6	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.3[1]
Total A.W.O.L. during the fiscal year	156	122	105	61	77	62	80	117	108	78[2]

[1] There were a number of boys who were in the School for less than two months and some less than a month. These were returned home for various reasons and their stay in the School does affect the average stay of all boys.

[2] Involving 53 boys.

During the fiscal year there were 275 admissions and 129 recidivists, making a total of 404 admitted to the School. There was a 31.9 percentage rate of recidivism. Twenty-five of the recidivists were committed for the third time and eight for the fourth time. Of the boys admitted, 273 were Protestant, 130 Roman Catholic, and one of other religion. Fifty-one 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
10 years	1	14 years	83
11 ,,	1	15 ,,	111
12 ,,	16	16 ,,	102
13 ,,	37	17 ,,	53

Average age on admission was 15.0 years.

Supervising Agencies of Boys Admitted

	Number of Boys
Provincial Probation Branch	186
Department of Social Welfare	60
Vancouver Probation Service	66
Family and Children's Court, Victoria	37
Family and Children's Court, Cloverdale	9
Children's Aid Society	17
Catholic Children's Aid Society	5
Family and Children's Service	7
Indian Department	15
Provincial Probation Branch and Department of Social Welfare	1
Individual	1

Of this number 45 were wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, 13 of the Children's Aid Society of Vancouver, 5 of the Catholic Children's Aid Society, 8 of the Family and Children's Service of Victoria, and one of the Province of Manitoba.

Four hundred and four boys were committed from the following Family and Children's Courts:—

	Number of Boys		Number of Boys
Agassiz	1	Fernie	6
Alberni	2	Fort St. James	2
Alert Bay	3	Fort St. John	3
Alexis Creek	5	Ganges	1
Armstrong	2	Golden	1
Atlin	1	Grand Forks	4
Bella Bella	1	Haney	3
Bella Coola	3	Hazelton	1
Burnaby	14	Hope	2
Campbell River	3	Invermere	1
Cassiar	2	Kamloops	6
Castlegar	1	Kelowna	3
Chase	1	Keremeos	2
Chemainus	1	Kitimat	3
Chilliwack	7	Ladner	3
Clearwater	2	Lake Cowichan	2
Cloverdale	10	Langley	5
Coquitlam	5	Lower Post	1
Courtenay	8	Matsqui	3
Cranbrook	1	Merritt	3
Dawson Creek	3	Mission	3
Duncan	1	Nanaimo	20
Enderby	4	Nelson	3

	Number of Boys		Number of Boys
New Westminster	2	Rossland	1
North Vancouver	24	Saanichton	1
Ocean Falls	1	Salmon Arm	3
100 Mile House	3	Sechelt	2
Oliver	1	Smithers	4
Pemberton	4	Squamish	2
Port Alberni	2	Stewart	1
Port Coquitlam	1	Sumas	2
Port Edward	1	Terrace	6
Port Moody	2	Trail	6
Powell River	2	Vancouver	82
Prince George	11	Vanderhoof	1
Prince Rupert	12	Vernon	2
Qualicum Beach	1	Victoria	42
Quesnel	7	West Vancouver	1
Richmond	9	Williams Lake	3

Of the 404 boys committed to the School during the year, 301 were committed for offences against property, 13 against persons, and 90 for other offences which included incorrigibility. There were 424 boys released from the School during the year. The average length of stay of boys in the School was 4.3 months. When considering the average length of stay of boys in our School, it must be taken into account that there were a number of boys who were in the School for less than two months and some less than a month. These boys were returned home for various reasons and their stay in the School does affect the average stay of all boys. Fifty-three boys accounted for 78 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.

Medical and Dental Treatment

Four hundred and sixteen boys were physically examined on admission to the School and 164 received dental care; 424 boys were tuberculin-tested and 36 were positive, but X-rays proved negative.

In early spring of 1966 there was an epidemic of influenza. Approximately 90 boys were stricken. Fortunately there were no serious physical complications.

In addition to the usual large number of boys treated for minor ailments, the School hospital dealt with 696 patient-days and the Nanaimo Regional Hospital with 113 patient-days.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1965/66

Salaries		$332,391
Office expense		2,623
Travelling expense		215
Office furniture and equipment		803
Heat, light, power, and water		27,106
Medical and dental services		12,625
Clothing and uniforms		8,662
Provisions and catering		55,545
Laundry and dry-goods		11,106
Equipment and machinery		1,860
Medical supplies		1,764
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		6,319
Maintenance and operation of equipment		1,913
Transportation		4,802
Incidentals and contingencies		2,930
Repairs to furnishings and equipment		1,392
Training programme expense		3,422
		$475,478
Less—		
Board	$2,226	
Rentals	2,943	
Sundry	201	
		5,370
		$470,108
Add decrease in inventory—		
Inventory at March 31, 1966	$18,615	
Inventory at March 31, 1965	20,806	
		2,191
		$472,299
Add—		
Public Works expenditure	$61,860	
Less rental credit	912	
		60,948
		$533,247

Per capita cost *per diem*: $533,247÷54,379=$9.81.

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts			$454,133
Add—			
Maintenance receipts		$2,703	
Salary adjustment		13,272	
Decrease in inventory		2,191	
Public Works expenditure	$61,860		
Less rental credit	912		
		60,948	
			79,114
			$533,247

The purpose of Brannan Lake School is to attempt by various means to rehabilitate those boys who have failed in the community despite the persistent efforts to help them within the community. In a changing society we must always be prepared to adapt to changing circumstances. New difficulties, new discoveries, make us think of new methods. Here at Brannan Lake School we as a staff are always trying to find ways of improving our treatment programme. We do not profess to have all the answers to the many individual and complex problems of human behaviour. It can be said that there is no such problem as delinquency, only a variety of delinquents. Our statistics show that during the fiscal year there were 592 individual boys worked with in this School.

As in previous years we have continued to enjoy the closest co-operation and help from the various church and service-club groups in Nanaimo, also civic authorities, Provincial Probation Branch, Vancouver Probation Service, various civic police forces 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 statistical table shows no significant change in population movement over the previous year. While there is a slight decrease in new admissions there is also a slight increase in the average length of stay, so that we have operated practically at capacity throughout the year.

	Fiscal Year									
	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
Number in School, April 1st	47	62	58	66	91	77	82	87	88	97
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	12	13	7	9	5	11	11	17	18	14
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Number elsewhere, other institutions, April 1st	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3
Number on provisional release, April 1st	------	------	4	3	9	11	22	12	13	55
Number of new admissions	60	59	66	96	81	84	94	102	119	100
Number of recidivists	11	7	15	10	13	19	7	15	15	15
Total number of admissions	71	66	81	106	94	103	101	117	134	115
Percentage of recidivists	15.5	10.6	18.5	9.4	13.8	18.4	6.9	12.8	10.4	13.0
Number of full releases	55	75	72	79	100	87	99	113	79	125
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	13	7	9	5	11	11	17	19	14	11
Number elsewhere, other institutions, March 31st	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	3	1
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Number on provisional release, March 31st	------	4	3	9	11	22	12	12	55	51
Number in School, March 31st	62	58	66	91	77	82	87	88	97	92
Average daily population	46.2	51.6	51.4	76.5	74.0	73.4	80.0	86.7	89.1	82.0
Total inmate-days	16,871	18,851	18,765	28,010	26,994	26,783	29,216	31,735	32,524	29,923
Average length of stay (months)	11.6	12.4	10.6	10.4	10.3	11.4	12.5	10.8	9.2	10.5
Total A.W.O.L. during fiscal year	187	187	124	147	210	213	195	186	164	130

Provisional release continues to be an effective part of treatment. During this year 135 provisional releases were granted. This figure includes more than one trial period for some girls who have been returned to the institution either for a further period of training or as a disciplinary measure or to protect them from another breakdown. A return period may be lengthy or as short as a few days, depending on circumstances. It is difficult to present exact figures due to the carry-over on provisional release from the previous year; however, our records show only four recommitted by Court while on provisional release and approximately 20 returned during this particular year for a further term.

The number of committals of native girls dropped back to 0.25 as against 44 per cent the previous year.

Range of Age upon Admission

Age	Number of Girls	Age	Number of Girls
12 years	3	15 years	32
13 ,,	8	16 ,,	35
14 ,,	20	17 ,,	17

Charges were as follows:—

Unmanageable	60
Broken probation	16
Infractions of *Government Liquor Act*	12
Theft	11
Breaking and entering	3
Possession of stolen goods	1
Infractions of *Motor-vehicle Act*	2
Truancy from school	2
Sexual immorality	1
Vagrancy—prostitution	1
Assault	1
Forgery	2
Unlawfully escaping custody	1
Property damage	1
False pretences	1
	115

The 115 girls were committed from the following Courts:—

	Number of Girls		Number of Girls
Alberni	1	New Westminster	1
Bella Coola	1	North Vancouver	2
Burnaby	2	Oak Bay	1
Burns Lake	1	Penticton	1
Chilliwack	2	Port Coquitlam and Coquitlam	4
Cranbrook	2	Prince George	3
Dawson Creek	4	Prince Rupert	5
Duncan	1	Quesnel	2
Fort Nelson	1	Richmond	1
Fort St. James	2	Rossland	1
Fort St. John	2	Salmon Arm	1
Grand Forks	1	Smithers	3
Hazelton	1	Squamish	1
Hope	1	Sumas	1
Kamloops	2	Terrace	2
Kitimat	2	Trail	3
Langley	1	Vancouver	27
Masset	4	Vanderhoof	2
Matsqui	3	Vernon	3
Merritt	1	Victoria	7
Nanaimo	6	Williams Lake	1
Nelson	2		

These tables do not appear to show any significant trends beyond the average.

One cottage supervisor and the sewing instructress retired, one cottage supervisor had to resign for health reasons, another resigned for personal reasons. The office secretary also resigned to go travelling. The Chief Supervisor was on educational leave from January to April. All were replaced.

I am pleased to record a high degree of individual devotion on the part of most staff to the task of rehabilitation of our girls. There are a few who give of their own time and energy to taking girls on outings, seeing and carrying on correspon-

dence with those who are back home, and in many small ways extending the friendly interest so needed by the child who has suffered much by rejection earlier.

Our social workers go far beyond the line of duty in an effort to meet with parents who can only visit in the evenings or week-ends, and it is not unusual for them to make 5-a.m. trips to the airport to get girls off home. An institution of the in-between size, such as Willingdon School, does not permit staffing to cover all needs, and therefore throws a heavy burden on some, nor is it always possible to compensate in full everyone for extra services. Working together as a team has brought about lessening of tensions and a more comfortable atmosphere for all.

I am pleased to report increased activity on the part of the Mental Health Clinic team in our programme with the development of a therapy group within the school, more family counselling when possible, and an increase in individual assessments brought about by these developments.

In September we welcomed another group of six master's degree student social workers from the School of Social Work, University of British Columbia, and their supervisor, who were with us until mid-April. These enthusiastic young people have time to spend with the girls and to experiment with groups and they do much to stimulate the regular staff.

Our staff nurse and Dr. T. C. MacKenzie of the Cambie Clinic continue to take care of our girls' medical needs and there have been no major illnesses during this year.

Our volunteer friends continue to work with us and do much to improve the girls' outlook spiritually and socially.

Every effort was made to provide a full programme for each girl, including instruction, recreation, and free-time activities, and most girls take little persuasion to actively join in the full all-round life of the school. It is always encouraging to see tension and hostility disappear as the girl becomes absorbed in the group and an active participant in healthy activities. Perhaps the most exciting event of the year took place July 9th when the girls and staff had as their guests for a chuckwagon luncheon over 160 delegates to the Western Regional Correctional Education Association Conference. The girls mingled freely with the delegates serving lunch and eating with the guests and acting as guides throughout the institution.

On another occasion the girls served tea to the members of the Elizabeth Fry Society at their semi-annual meeting held at our school. On both occasions they would have been a credit to any establishment.

The Elizabeth Fry Society is to be congratulated on the opening of their new group-living home for girls this year; an event they have worked toward for a number of year and which fills a long felt need in the community.

An ever-increasing number of groups have requested and been given tours of the institution or asked for a speaker at their meetings. These requests come from educational and church groups and have value in providing an informed and sympathetic public. However, it has placed a heavy burden on the Superintendent, and if these groups are to continue in ever-increasing numbers, another plan will be necessary to provide this service.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all who have co-operated with us during the year in carrying out our programme, also to senior administration for their support and encouragement, and to all the members of my staff who have given much of themselves and their time to our girls.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1965/66

Salaries		$234,031
Office expense		2,503
Travelling expense		2,034
Heat, light, power, and water		23,987
Medical and dental services		3,164
Clothing and uniforms		5,985
Provisions and catering		37,026
Laundry and dry-goods		352
Good Conduct Fund		1,597
Equipment and machinery		1,163
Medical supplies		1,981
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		3,351
Maintenance and operation of equipment		2,517
Transportation		3,035
Vocational and recreational supplies		2,838
		$325,564
Less—		
Board	$2,232	
Rentals	2,160	
		4,392
		$321,172
Less increase in inventory—		
Inventory, March 31, 1965	$8,971	
Inventory, March 31, 1966	10,946	
		1,975
		$319,197
Add Public Works expenditure		35,731
		$354,928

Per capita cost *per diem:* $354,928÷29,923=$11.86.

Reconciliation

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts		$305,840
Add—		
Maintenance receipts	$4,400	
Salary adjustment	10,932	
Public Works expenditure	35,731	
		51,063
		$356,903
Less increase in inventory		1,975
		$354,928

PROVINCIAL HOME, KAMLOOPS

G. P. WILLIE, SUPERINTENDENT

The following is the Annual Report of the Provincial Home for the Aged and Infirm, Kamloops, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966.

The aged are a growing proportion of Canada's population, about 7.5 per cent; and will be, on the average, older than they have been in the past. They will require various kinds of living accommodation and related services. Our operation cares for aged and infirm men, total capacity 150.

Illness is much more prevalent among the aged than among any other age-group. Illness is also more prolonged among the aged. The average amount of patients seen by the attending doctor on his weekly visit is 31, plus an average of 7 additional visits a month, plus an average of 17 office visits by patients. Patients received 849 days in the City Hospital, 55 X-rays of various kinds, 14 electrograms, 132 laboratory tests, 8 consultations, and 20 operations. The patients received 20 eye examinations resulting in 17 receiving glasses. A urologist treated 13 patients with one having a major operation. Dental services supplied include 13 patients for extractions, 6 receiving dentures, plus denture repairs. The services of a psychiatrist were also used. Physiotherapy in the Home is valuable and the men in need of this treatment readily avail themselves. New equipment added to this department are 4 rubber-foam mats for the exercise tables, a shoulder wheel with height adjustment, and a set of exercise springs. The daily bed-patient average was 24 or 19 per cent of the inmate total. The Irving Clinic provided adequate and efficient medical and surgical service.

To improve the appearance and comfort of the Home is a continual project. This year the dining-room was redecorated and new linoleum laid. The main lower hallways floors also received linoleum. Fire temperature devices have been installed in strategic locations along with an electrical battery-charger for the fire-alarm system.

New equipment purchased within the past year include a deep-freeze, a suitable mat for the main entrance, a bus 'n tote cart with matching bins, television lamps, and 4 exercise bars with trapeze for use in the sick ward.

Unlimited leisure time presents a problem for many elderly people, particularly in an institution. Various programmes have been developed to meet this problem. Movies, small games, bingo, television, gardening, bus rides, plus many activities in the city. Religious services are conducted by most denominations on certain days each week. Some residents are employed for a nominal fee and used in and about the Home.

The Provincial Home Cemetery is now very well kept, being fully fenced and in lawn, with beautiful flower beds, trees, shrubs, and a large cross planted in flowers. Consideration is being given for the cross to be lit up at night. There were 33 deaths during the year with 22 burials in our cemetery. The other 11 were buried in the following locations: Five in the City of Kamloops Cemetery, two in the Chinese Cemetery, Kamloops, one in the Field of Honour, Kamloops, one in Little Fort, one in Merritt, and one in Salmon Arm.

It is our desire to maintain the level of function already present and improve it. We feel that time and energy for the betterment of the resident is not wasted, as we wish them to enjoy old age.

I wish to express the Home's appreciation to all who have assisted in its work during the past year.

INMATE-DAYS

Inmates in the Home, April 1, 1965	133	
Inmates admitted during the year	55	
		188
Inmates discharged	22	
Inmates deceased	33	
		55
Total number of inmates, March 31, 1966		133
Total number of inmate-days		47,689

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1965/66

Salaries		$129,469
Office expense		657
Travelling expense		145
Medical services		10,047
Clothing and uniforms		707
Provisions and catering		37,192
Laundry and dry-goods		6,443
Equipment and machinery		733
Medical supplies		6,404
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		1,241
Maintenance and operation of equipment		722
Transportation		330
Burials		3,450
Incidentals and contingencies		3,152
		$200,692
Less—		
Board	$393	
Rentals	300	
		693
		$199,999
Add Public Works expenditure		9,800
		$209,799

Per capita cost *per diem:* $209,799÷47,689=$4.40.

Pensions paid to Government Agent, Kamloops, $104,682.

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts		$30,138
Add—		
Maintenance receipts—		
Pensions	$104,682	
Municipalities	3,465	
Transfers from Provincial Home Trust Account	9,712	
Miscellaneous revenue	2,012	
Receipts from Government of Canada under the Unemployment Assistance Agreement	48,915	
Salary adjustments	9,156	
		$177,942
		$208,080
Add Public Works expenditure		9,800
		$217,880
Add proportion of excess of receipts over disbursements for Tranquille Farm		395
		$218,275
Less pensioners' comforts		8,476
		$209,799

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 1965. As licences are issued on the basis of the calendar year, this report covers the period from January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1965.

LICENCES

A total of 1,016 licences was issued during the year, of which 863 were renewals and 153 were new licences. Of the licensed institutions, 94 were either closed or changed ownership, requiring new licensing. There were 258 new applications, and 173 pending applications were closed.

Case load at December 31, 1965, totalled 1,225, of which 922 were licensed institutions and 303 were files pending. It is noted that in the past year total case load has increased 13 per cent and 49.5 per cent in the past five years.

BOARD MEETINGS

Thirteen regular Board meetings and one special meeting were held during the year. Mr. Frank Levirs, a member of the Board since March, 1955, found it necessary to resign in October because of pressure of work in his own Department. Mr. J. Phillipson was appointed to the Board in November as representative of the Department of Education.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

A. FULL-TIME CARE OF CHILDREN

Institutions for Child-care

There were 10 institutions licensed for the full-time care of children as of December 31, 1964, one of which was closed during the year. Two institutions give boarding-home care only, the remaining seven giving specialized services.

Number of institutions licensed in 1965	9
Number of children cared for	348
Total days' care	60,359

Private Boarding Homes

There were 15 licensed boarding homes for children as of December 31, 1964. During the year two new licences were issued and five files were closed, leaving 12 licensed homes as of December 31, 1965.

Number of children's boarding homes licensed in 1965	16
Number of children cared for	71
Total days' care	11,916

B. DAY CARE OF CHILDREN

Family Day Care

There was a great increase in the number of family day care homes during the year. As of December 31, 1964, there were 32 licensed homes and 34 pending applications. Thirty new licences were issued during the year, and nine files were closed, leaving a total of 53 licensed homes as of December 31, 1965.

There were also 83 new and pending applications during the year, 63 of which were closed either by licence being approved or because they were found to be unsatisfactory.

Number of family day care homes licensed in 1965	62
Number of children cared for	547
Total days' care	33,667

Group Day Care

During 1965 there was an increase in the number of groups giving full day care to children, and a number of kindergartens changed their operation from half-day to full-day care. The most apparent reason for such an increase is the increase over the years of the number of women working in industry.

For this reason, what was formerly listed as foster day care, has been broken down into the two categories of family day care and group day care.

Number of day care groups licensed in 1965	12
Number of children cared for	580
Total days' care	59,398

Kindergartens, Play-schools, Etc.

Privately operated and co-operative kindergartens continue to increase in numbers.

The committee on standards, which was set up by the Superintendent of Child Welfare in 1964, brought in its report early in the year, and these have been accepted by the Welfare Institutions Board as standards of day care for kindergartens, group day care, and family day care homes.

Number of kindergartens licensed in 1965	343
Number of children registered	18,224
Total days' care	1,571,328

Schools for Retarded Children

A total of 29 licences for schools for retarded children was issued during the year, several schools which were carried forward from 1964 being closed early in 1965. Two new licences were issued and five schools closed, leaving a balance of 27 as of December 31, 1965.

There was one application pending at December 31, 1965.

Number of schools licensed in 1965	29
Number of children registered	514
Total days' care	66,111

MATERNITY HOMES

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

Number of homes licensed in 1965	3
Number of mothers cared for	438
Total days' care	27,084

AGED-CARE

Proprietary Institutions

A total of 327 proprietary institutions was licensed during the year, with a total of 313 being carried forward as of December 31, 1965.

The numbers of new licences and new applications have both dropped considerably from the last few years, and it would appear that particularly in the Lower Mainland, we have almost reached the saturation point. Operators are continually telephoning to advise that they have vacant beds, and to ask about a revision of boarding-home rates.

Number of proprietary institutions licensed in 1965	327
Number of persons cared for	5,062
Total days' care	1,055,647

Non-profit Institutions

A total of 39 non-profit institutions was licensed during the year.

Number of non-profit institutions licensed in 1965	39
Number of persons cared for	2,557
Total days' care	641,285

UNEMPLOYED ADULTS

Three new licences were issued during the year, and one licence was cancelled. There were also four new applications pending.

Number of hostels licensed during 1965	9
Capacity	246
Number of persons cared for	3,431
Total days' care	53,465

ADULT DISABLED PERSONS

Fifteen licences were issued during the year, a further increase in the number of persons caring for the mentally disabled person. There were 12 new applications and six pending files were closed.

Number of homes licensed in 1965	15
Capacity	95
Number of persons cared for	111
Total days' care	28,769

SUMMER CAMPS

During this past season the Department of Health Services took over the supervision of summer camps on a trial basis, and the experiment appears to have worked out very well.

Camps operated by church groups and voluntary organizations still form the bulk of those licensed, but there is an increasing number of privately operated camps, particularly of the children's dude ranch type of operation.

Number of camps licensed in 1965	99
Number of children attending	35,626
Number of attendance days	299,484

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

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Children—Total Care (Excluding Summer Camps)				
Number licensed—				
Institutions	9	9	9	9
Boarding homes	20	19	17	16
Capacity—				
Institutions	239	250	250	250
Boarding homes	60	60	61	65
Number of children under care—				
Institutions	265	306	338	348
Boarding homes	63	55	66	71
Number of days' care—				
Institutions	60,178	65,657	62,022	60,359
Boarding homes	13,764	10,664	14,086	11,916
Summer Camps				
Number licensed	83	93	94	99
Capacity	6,324	6,856	7,093	7,696
Number of persons attending	26,897	29,106	29,821	35,626
Number of attendance days	351,298	236,768	285,614	299,484
Children—Day Care				
Number licensed—				
Kindergartens	291	311	324	343
Schools for retarded children	28	30	31	29
Family day care	32	33	32	62
Group day care	----------	----------	----------	12
Capacity—				
Kindergartens	8,383	8,919	9,639	12,126
Schools for retarded children	618	661	727	691
Family day care	98	103	139	167
Group day care	----------	----------	----------	317
Number of children enrolled—				
Kindergartens	14,226	15,720	17,769	18,224
Schools for retarded children	516	610	708	514
Family day care	157	192	364	547
Group day care	----------	----------	----------	580
Number of attendance days—				
Kindergartens	1,215,154	1,349,595	1,597,324	1,571,328
Schools for retarded children	65,216	81,576	83,881	66,111
Family day care	14,898	15,529	37,752	33,667
Group day care	----------	----------	----------	59,398
Adults—Infirm and Unemployable				
Proprietary institutions—				
Number licensed	288	325	321	327
Capacity	4,294	4,843	3,516	3,642
Number of persons cared for	5,860	6,776	5,012	5,062
Number of days' care	1,246,891	1,481,205	965,344	1,055,647
Non-profit institutions—				
Number licensed	----------	----------	38	39
Capacity	----------	----------	1,980	1,988
Number of persons cared for	----------	----------	2,584	2,557
Number of days' care	----------	----------	757,223	641,285
Adults—Employable				
Number licensed	6	6	7	9
Capacity	171	169	214	246
Number of persons under care	5,958	16,349	5,579	3,431
Number of days' care	32,867	46,201	40,337	53,465
Women—Maternity				
Number licensed	3	3	3	3
Capacity	125	81	87	83
Number of persons under care—				
Mothers	489	433	471	438
Infants	13	----------	----------	----------
Number of days' care	29,013	26,049	28,710	27,084

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

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Adult Disabled Persons				
Number licensed	4	5	11	15
Capacity	31	36	71	95
Number of persons under care	34	37	85	111
Number of days' care	10,093	11,410	18,992	28,769

Table II.—Case Load Showing the Total Number of Licensed Institutions and Pending Applications, 1965

LICENSED

	Jan. 1, 1965	New Licences	Closed	Carried Forward, Dec. 31, 1965
Children—total care—				
Boarding homes	15	2	5	12
Institutions	10	.....	1	9
Camps	94	8	3	99
Children—day care—				
Kindergartens	324	40	32	332
Schools for retarded children	30	2	5	27
Family day care	32	30	9	53
Group day care[1]	.....	11	.....	11
Aged—				
Boarding homes	298	52	37	313
Institutions	39	.....	.....	39
Adults—employable	7	3	1	9
Homes—maternity	3	.....	.....	3
Adult disabled persons	11	5	1	15
Totals	863	153	94	922

[1] Group day care includes seven cases transferred from kindergartens.

PENDING

	Jan. 1, 1965	New Cases	Closed	Carried Forward, Dec. 31, 1965
Children—total care—				
Boarding homes	4	4	3	5
Institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camps	30	4	3	31
Children—day care—				
Kindergartens	53	57	37	73
Schools for retarded children	3	4	6	1
Family day care	34	83	63	54
Group day care[1]	.....	9	2	7
Aged—				
Boarding homes	84	78	51	111
Institutions	.....	2	.....	2
Adults—employable	4	4	2	6
Homes—maternity	.....	1	.....	1
Adult disabled persons	6	12	6	12
Totals	218	258	173	303

[1] Group day care includes one case transferred from kindergarten.

PART V.—ACCOUNTING DIVISION

J. McDiarmid, Departmental Comptroller

The Accounting Division continues to move toward automation with a greater use of data-processing machines. A successful system has been established whereby the basic statistical information for our dental programme is stored on tapes and used to produce a variety of information monthly and annually, and further to produce special statistical information whenever needed. The dental statistics thus provided to the Medical Services Division and other interested persons are believed to be unique, at least in this country. The basic information stored has been increased in the last year and the programme modified, and now it is also being used for checking accounts, establishing records, preparation of vouchers and financial reports, and issuing cheques to the dentists for dental services provided to recipients of the Department of Social Welfare's dental programme. Having successfully combined the dental statistics programme with the accounting for and paying of dental accounts, it is contemplated to extend this to other programmes of the Department as machine and programming time become available. The method of obtaining statistical information concerning the drug programme of the Medical Services Division was improved considerably during the last year, so that now we have much more information about the drugs prescribed, the strength and quantity, the manufacturer and pharmacist supplying them, and the person receiving them. This information is designed for controlling and improving the drug programme, and for controlling costs.

A review of the Department's expenditure for the period from April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966, shows that direct payment of allowances to the aged and handicapped and to persons in receipt of Social Allowance accounted for $52,008,500, which is slightly over 76 per cent of the total budget of the Department. The average number of persons assisted by these two programmes decreased slightly between the fiscal years 1964/65 and 1965/66, from 94,097 to 93,426, but each of the groups benefited from increased rates during the year which accounted for the increase in expenditure. The Social Allowance rates were increased at May 1, 1965, raising, for example, the maximum for a single person from $66 to $75 per month, and for a family of four from $147 to $175 per month. The maximum supplemental assistance paid to the aged and handicapped group (Supplementary Social Allowance) was increased from $24 to $25 per month at January 1, 1965, and further to $30 per month at February 1, 1965.

The other large increase during the year under review was in the section maintenance of dependent children, which increased $1,120,800 to $6,687,500 in 1965/66. This provided care for an average number of children during the year of 5,915, for a total of 2,037,040 days' care. (In addition, there were some children in foster homes which provide care at no charge to the Province. These children and the number of days are not included.)

The final sections, administration, institutions, and field service, show an increase in expenditure by reason of additional staff and salary increases granted April 1, 1965.

Main Service	Proportion of Total Gross Welfare Expenditure			
	1964/65		1965/66	
	Value	Per Cent[1]	Value	Per Cent[1]
Administration	$768,300	1.3	$825,600	1.2
Institutions	1,048,300	1.7	1,067,400	1.6
Field service	2,322,000	3.8	2,654,300	3.9
Maintenance of dependent children	5,566,700	9.1	6,687,500	9.8
Medical services, drugs, optical, etc.	5,035,100	8.2	5,023,300	7.4
Social Allowance, etc.	29,954,700	48.8	34,144,000	50.0
Old-age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, and Supplementary Social Allowance for the aged and handicapped	16,698,300	27.2	17,864,500	26.2
Totals	$61,393,400	100.0	$68,266,600	100.0

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

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