PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual Report of the

Department of Social Welfare

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1968

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in right of the Province of British Columbia.
1969

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, November 13, 1968.

To Colonel the Honourable JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.,
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, 1968, is herewith respectfully submitted.

D. R. J. CAMPBELL,
Minister of Social Welfare.

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

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, November 12, 1968.

The Honourable D. R. J. Campbell,
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, 1968.

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

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968

Hon. D. R. J. CAMPBELL ..... *Minister of Social Welfare.*

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

E. R. RICKINSON ..... *Deputy Minister of Social Welfare.*
J. A. SADLER ..... *Assistant Deputy Minister and 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.*
J. NOBLE ..... *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 ..... *Division on Aging.*
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.*
A. G. GILMORE ..... *Office Administrator.*
Miss B. W. SNIDER ..... *Research Consultant.*
T. W. L. BUTTERS ..... *Supervisor, Emergency Welfare Services.*

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.*

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Report of the Department of Social Welfare

PART I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER AND DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

J. A. SADLER

Change, with case loads and costs as indicators, was the predominant feature of the year. These changes in community attitudes, behaviour, and economic life find quick expression in welfare roles and the Department's responsibilities.

Increasing costs in our assistance programme were evident, because more citizens needed assistance and there was more use of supplementary benefits to meet higher living costs. The increasing costs of rents and shelter, together with a scarcity of low-rental units in many areas, is a matter of great concern to our Department and the citizens we are helping.

The far-reaching effects of our changing technologies in primary and secondary industry, construction, and transportation are being felt by a growing number of people who turn to our Department for help. It is apparent that after each period of industrial expansion there is a permanent increase in the number of social assistance recipients.

There is no doubt the great majority of our social assistance clients want employment and economic independence. Indeed, while 82,986 persons or family units were granted assistance, 70,222 cases were closed during the year. The great majority of these people are not equipped by reason of intellectual, physical, and emotional capacities or aptitude to gain or hold continuing employment. They are the last to get hired, the first to get fired. For them the slightest negative change in the employment market has immediate effect.

The Department joined parents, other professional groups, and members of the public at large in one of the universal concerns of our age—the generation gap. For the emotionally and economically disadvantaged, dropping out of school and difficulties in finding employment are commonplace. Drifting children in their early and middle teens, hitch-hiking their way from area to area, have become a recognized summer phenomena. The difficulties in which these children find themselves have been a cause for concern and Departmental activity in some areas of the Province. Finding our teen-agers and young people from all segments of society in our Province using various drugs is a matter of marked concern. The ready availability of materials for glue sniffing and the relative availability of marijuana and such hallucinogenic drugs as LSD have demonstrated very vividly that no one agency or profession can effectively deal with a community-wide social problem. Further, those using drugs are not only the traditionally deprived or criminals of our society, but a representative cross-section of our community.

The need for involving the community in these areas of concern is evident. In this regard many of our local office supervisors and field staff were involved in various community welfare programmes.

It was gratifying to note there is marked evidence of growing community awareness of social problems and a willingness to participate in problem-solving.

In so many of the situations where our staff is called upon to help, the understanding, compassion, and effort of others are needed. In our complex society, people in trouble need the help of other professions. People practising in health services, the law, business, education, and community life have much to give. Greater co-ordination of effort, better communication between the various disciplines, and the resolution and determination of common purposes are indicated. There is no doubt our Department will have growing responsibilities in the field of community planning and development if we are to effectively administer our programme of services to people.

Another interesting development has been the direct involvement of people affected by the service in the evaluation and planning of services. In commerce the progressive businessman has traditionally carried out a programme of product consumer testing. While there is a natural hesitancy to have clients review and evaluate social programmes, their efficacy and administration, these meetings and conferences have been productive and well received. To date foster-parents, foster-children, adopting parents, and a group of mothers (widows and deserted wives with children) have met and their ideas and opinions considered. Meetings with other client groups are planned for the coming year.

Because of the changing needs of people and a need for our Department to re-examine its various roles and responsibilities, an administrative study was begun. We were fortunate to have a representative from the Department of National Health and Welfare assist us. It is likely on the completion of the study next year the results of this survey will begin to take effect in some reorganization of the Department.

There were changes in cost-sharing for welfare programmes between Canada and British Columbia under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan, which became effective on April 1st of the past year. The terms under which Canada will share in welfare costs were broadened to include child welfare, and the definition of those in need was broadened to those " likely to become in need " if services are not provided. The new arrangement was considered satisfactory by the Department. Several projects as a result of the new agreement included the appointment of additional child welfare workers to the Provincial staff and one to a municipal staff; the establishment of several new day-care centres; a referral and counselling service for the aged; a hostel for disadvantaged women; and a unique counselling and family life centre, staffed by voluntary professionals, in Nanaimo.

During the year the Division of Office Administration began publishing a Departmental newsletter to keep our far-flung organization better informed about changes, new programmes, and items of general interest about welfare. Four district offices were relocated and two renovated to provide better accommodation. This Division also instituted a correspondence course in welfare office administration for supervising clerk-stenographers. Twenty-six completed this first course.

The Social Research Section has had an active year. Assessment of the Department's services continued with the co-operation of the divisions; liaison with the School of Social Work at the University of British Columbia increased. During the year two field-staff members on educational leave at the School of Social Work, University of British Columbia, undertook a study of children who come into the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the Children's Aid Societies of the Province. Plans are under way with the University of British Columbia, Department of National Health and Welfare, and our Department for these staff members, after graduating in the spring of 1968, to study in considerable detail the various factors affecting the children who come into the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Two senior personnel resigned. Mr. R. I. Stringer resigned as Director of Regional Services after 20 years with the Department to assume responsibility as Regional Supervisor of the Canada Pension Plan in Alberta and British Columbia. Miss B. W. Snider, Research Consultant, took an early retirement in December after 29 years' service with the Department. We wish them every success in their new activities.

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES

Departmental field staff and emergency welfare volunteers continued to support peacetime disaster operations. In most cases the support was provided to municipalities and unorganized territories where local flooding situations required that inhabitants be evacuated. Only those persons unable to meet their own needs were cared for. Although the cost of some of these instances was met from Social Allowance funds in a normal way, Civil Defence funds were also utilized on several occasions. An example of this support was the care of three families for over a month at McBride. These families had been flooded out by an ice jam at Dome Creek in February, 1968.

Departmental personnel also supervised the operation by the Emergency Welfare Services feeding vans and trailers in actual operation on 19 occasions throughout the Province.

Three Emergency Welfare Services courses were held at the Civil Defence College in Saanich, at which 69 municipal personnel were trained in their roles as Municipal Directors of Emergency Welfare and Chiefs of Registration and Inquiry.

A continuing programme to orient Canadian Red Cross branch personnel in the Red Cross role of registration and inquiry in disaster has been carried out. Thirty-one courses were held to orient and train local feeding personnel on the use of Emergency Welfare Services vehicles and trailers. Approximately 120 persons have been trained in this role.

Meetings with district office staffs of the Department were held for the purpose of acquainting field staff with their disaster responsibilities.

Supervisor of Emergency Welfare Services attended a Federal-Provincial Conference on Emergency Welfare Services at Arnprior in October to co-ordinate Provincial activities throughout Canada. He also attended other conferences, including ones with the Civil Defence Zone Co-ordinators, the municipal welfare administrators, and the Inter-departmental Committee on Community Development.

Municipal and zone emergency welfare plans continue to be developed, and the Provincial emergency welfare plan is now completed.

The Department was requested by Provincial Civil Defence to submit to Canada Emergency Measures Organization a proposal for the management of civil emergency measures in Canada. Preparation of this Provincial submission of the emergency welfare programme to conform to the guidelines set out in the Canada Emergency Measures Organization proposal in turn demanded a re-evaluation of Emergency Welfare Services in the Province. This re-evaluation is currently under consideration.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF WELFARE

R. J. BURNHAM

The Department of Social Welfare has taken a number of steps this past year in preparation for its greater involvement with the development of community resources and services. A research project is being carried out in Nelson to assist us in drawing up guidelines and policies that will clearly define our goals and function in this area. During the past few years, several of our staff members who attended a school of social work on a bursary were able to take a number of courses on community development. This training will, of course, be helpful as we expand our operation in this field. A plan has been drawn up to establish a project worker in the Island Cache area of Prince George, to assist in mobilizing community and government resources, and bring about positive action and change in an area that lacks a number of badly needed services. The next step will be to hire an experienced and knowledgeable person who will help in the final formulation of our policies in community work, and who will head up this vital programme for the Department.

There is no doubt about the concern on the part of the public for the growing number of cases of child neglect, illegitimacy, and delinquency. Communities are seeing much more clearly that they should be involved in helping resolve these problems, and indeed some have been greatly involved over the past few years. It is through the community that certain preventive services may be developed and carried out. It is through our community programmes that we tap the resources of the willing and able citizen, and help devise suitable ways of utilizing his or her potential.

We have, through our field staff, encouraged and assisted non-profit organizations in the development of homemaker services, and this has resulted in the establishment of 25 homemaker services throughout the Province.

A number of other communities are in the process of planning to develop this important and practical service in their own areas. This service provides not only an excellent means of keeping families together in periods of distress, but also a much more economical solution to many problems which would cost a good deal more if an attempt were made to resolve them in another way.

In past years we have concentrated on providing training grants to social workers who have been with the Department for a period of three years or more. This policy will continue, but we also plan to allot an increased sum to supervisors and administrators who wish to complete their second year of training. We believe this encouragement to senior staff to update their training will help assure the Department of a positive and progressive administration.

PERSONNEL

MISS MARGARET JAMIESON, PERSONNEL OFFICER

During the year ended March 31, 1968, there was no substantial increase in total staff, although the field service staff was slightly augmented.

To a large extent the rate of staff turnover determines the volume of work in the Personnel Division, involving the processing of all resignations, and, in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission, the recruiting of all junior clerical and stenographic staff, and the arranging for competitions for all promotional positions.

Administrative work in connection with classification reviews, educational leave, employee appraisals, expenses on transfer, merit salary increases, overtime,

probationary periods, reclassifications, retirements, sick and special leave, substitution pay, superannuation, vacation leave, and workmen's compensation is another function of this Division.

As will be seen from Table 7 in Statistical Reports and Tables, out of 60 social worker resignations this fiscal year, 21 or 35 per cent were for domestic reasons (marriage, pregnancy, husband transferred, etc.). It may be interesting to note here that in 1958 approximately 67 per cent of the social-work staff were women; at the end of March, 1968, 52 per cent of the social-work staff were women. If this trend continues, we may see in the future a marked decrease in the number of resignations.

Another interesting fact is the number of social-work staff who resign for various reasons and who later return. In the fiscal year under review, 14 former social workers returned to the staff, some for short-term employment only.

Accident prevention is now recognized as a part of personnel work, and the Personnel Officer, as chairman of the Departmental safety committee, is concerned with safety conditions and practices in the Department, in liaison with the Civil Service Commission. Our Department, unfortunately, despite a " low hazard " rating, continues to have avoidable accidents.

This Division wishes to express grateful appreciation to the Training Division, Departmental Comptroller, and the Civil Service Commission for their assistance and co-operation.

TRAINING DIVISION

DOUGLAS W. FOWLER, SUPERVISOR

With our joint responsibility for the recruitment and training of new professional staff for the Department, this Division has had an active year. Ninety new appointments and two reappointments were made, which were selected from a total of 220 applications. During the year we dealt with 525 inquiries regarding employment with the Department.

We have been pleased to note increased interest on the part of young university graduates in social work as a professional career. This group, who wish a career working helping people, are seeking the kind of training and experience the Department can provide prior to going on to professional education. Our new staff this year was drawn largely from this group. Divisional staff conducted interviews at the University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria in the early spring, seeking candidates for training.

During the year we offered nine training courses. The largest one, with 29 members, was an eight-week programme which included 22 trainees from our own Department and 7 from other agencies (these were Children's Aid Society, 3; Vancouver City Social Service Department, 2 (members of city staff); Department of Indian Affairs, 1; and Catholic Family and Children's Society, 1).

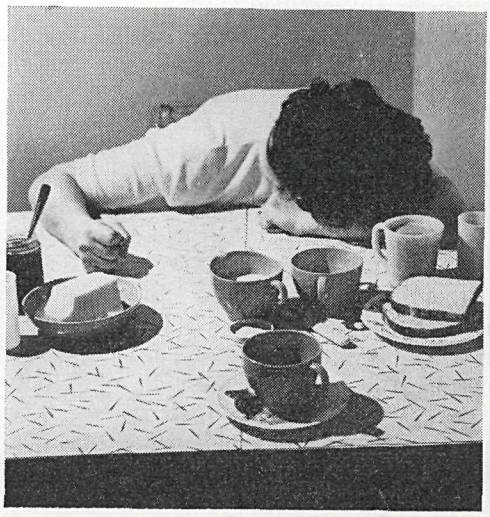
In addition to this course, we provided four brief orientation courses to fill unexpected vacancies. These groups spent one week in this Division. They then proceeded to field offices for a period of from three to six months, when they returned for an intensive four-week programme.

The staff of this Division has been increased to three with the appointment of Mr. William N. MacBeth, B.A., M.S.W., as Training Officer. He joined us on May 1, 1967, on completion of his professional training at the University of British Columbia School of Social Work.

PART II.—DIVISIONAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION DIVISION

R. J. BURNHAM, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE



The Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division provides consultation to municipal and Provincial offices responsible for administration of social assistance. The programme provides monthly subsistence grants for those unable to provide for themselves and their dependents. Additional assistance can be made available to assist with clothing, shelter, and other costs when this is necessary to ensure that basic needs are met. Rehabilitation services are provided to assist as many as possible to return to self-dependence. For many others extensive staff time must be made available to assist in resolving, preventing, or modifying serious social problems associated with poverty and public dependence.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCES

There were 82,986 applications approved for assistance and 70,222 cases closed in the course of the fiscal year. Many were reapplications following temporary employment or movement from one part of the Province to another. The number of recipients as at March 31, 1968, totalled 88,825. This included 22,407 single persons, 16,894 heads of family, and 49,524 dependents. There were 2,751 disabled or elderly persons being assisted with the cost of boarding- or nursing-home care. Over-all expenditures increased sharply to $43,457,348. The actual increase in costs was in a slightly greater proportion than the increase in numbers of recipients owing to greater need for use of supplementary benefits necessitated by higher living costs, particularly those related to shelter.

It is clear that the rapid rise in numbers and costs directly reflect changes in national economics. A somewhat disturbing facet of this is the apparent tendency for there to be a permanent increase in the number of social assistance recipients following periods of industrial expansion. This is presumably because technological changes associated with expansion reduce the need for unskilled employees.

Lack of public understanding of the reasons for public dependency results in a tendency to regard all who are receiving assistance as bums. This has a highly demoralizing effect on all welfare recipients. In fact, well over half of such persons are not employable. Furthermore, it has been increasingly recognized that the majority of those considered as employable but who are chronically in need of assistance simply are not acceptable to employers because of lack of aptitude, skill, or capacity for available job opportunities.

While there is some indication that the incidence of fraud may have increased, the number of these situations that come to attention are relatively few in relation to the numbers assisted. In general, the incidence would not appear higher than in non-public welfare programmes. Where instances of fraud do come to attention and there is sufficient evidence, prosecution is undertaken.

BOARDS OF REVIEW

A person who applies for or receives assistance is entitled to apply for a Board of Review with respect to decisions that he regards as affecting him adversely. During the year there were 21 Boards of Review, 16 of which were in favour of the applicant.

REHABILITATION

The Department primarily has been dependent on the skills of social-work staff who provide counselling, encouragement, and other support to assist as many persons as possible back to employment. The main reliance for actual placement in employment has been on the Federal Department of Manpower. When indicated and possible, referral has been made to other agencies to obtain educational upgrading and training for those persons unable otherwise to qualify for employment.

Because of the rapidly changing employment context, these measures have proven insufficient. As a result the Department has been increasingly obliged to provide opportunity directly by way of payment of fees and subsistence to enable access to a more extended range of educational and training opportunities. It may be necessary in future also to consider a more direct involvement on the part of the Department in the creation and location of employment opportunities for public assistance recipients.

A number of mothers with children have been sponsored in teachers' training. The reason for this was that this was the one occupation available that could yield sufficient income to enable payment of substitute care while the mother worked. Experience with other vocational training for the mother with children has commonly been that employment could not be sustained because of insufficient earnings and difficulties in providing substitute care for children. In general, neither day care nor homemaker services have been of appreciable assistance in answering this problem.

Manpower offices have encountered considerable difficulty in providing effective services to assist the welfare recipient to obtain training and employment, but have been helpful in assisting a number of social assistance recipients. Rehabilitation committees are active in most of the larger centres of the Province. These combine the resources and skills of the Departments of Welfare, Health, and Manpower on behalf of disabled persons. This has resulted in a substantial number of disabled persons achieving a productive role that would not otherwise have been possible. Sheltered workshops, such as Goodwill Industries in Victoria, which are able to provide both on-the-job assessment and employment opportunity have proved particularly valuable, and it is hoped that an expansion of this kind of provision will be possible.

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

Dependence on public assistance is likely to have a damaging effect on the human personality if prolonged over a period of time. The result is commonly the development of social problems that so severely impair the recipient's functioning as to greatly reduce chances for future return to self-dependence. The effects of these problems can be disturbing for the whole community. An even more serious

consequence may be the persistence of social impairment into the lives of successive generations. Because of this the need for strong preventive services has long been acknowledged, but in practice these have proved difficult to provide because of the volume of established problems that demand immediate attention.

Consideration, therefore, is being focused more and more on the responsibilities of communities themselves to find answers to many of these problems. It has been discovered that there is in fact a large reservoir of untouched talent and goodwill in most communities, and that many are prepared to serve on a voluntary basis if suitable opportunity for this can be provided. More and more Departmental staff are encouraging and supporting this kind of development. The result has been an increase in the number of local helping programmes serving the individual or family in need. There has been, for example, a very considerable growth in the number of homemaker and day-care agencies. Groups are forming that undertake to give knowledgeable counselling and guidance in relation to family problems, and volunteer-manned referral facilities are being established that assist individuals to find the most appropriate source of help possible in the community. There is a growing interest in the possibility of self-help organizations that will enable social assistance recipients to pool their knowledge and skills, to provide for mutual baby-sitting, and to make more effective use of the professional knowledge and skills available in the community.

Despite the press of other problems, a great deal of direct preventive service has been provided by the field social workers. This has included counselling with regard to marital and child behaviour problems, help in obtaining maintenance in instances of family desertion, advice regarding budgeting, and access to special opportunities such as those of an educational or health nature. Provision of homemaker services has assisted in holding families together during the temporary absence of the mother owing to health or other exigency. These have also enabled a number of older persons to remain in their own homes when care in other facilities at as great or greater cost would otherwise have been necessary.

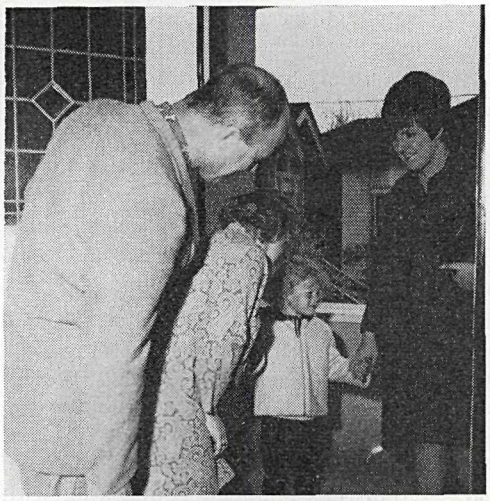
A number of young adults who it appeared likely might become future welfare recipients have been assisted in obtaining education or vocational training that would not otherwise have been available to them. The anticipated result is that they will be more likely to sustain self-dependence in future.

More and more institutions and public bodies that are charged with responsibilities for resolving human problems are conscious of frustration and failure unless the people concerned are closely involved both in assessing the problems and in finding solutions. This requires more effective two-way communication. The Department is seeking to accomplish this by improving the opportunities for listening and sharing both in individual problem solution and in programme planning. It is also seeking to strengthen its co-operation and co-ordination with other departments and agencies in the interests of ensuring as much opportunity as possible is available to the public assistance recipient in finding his way to self-dependence and improved social functioning.

The Department extends its thanks to all those public and private persons and agencies who have assisted in the work of this programme.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

T. D. Bingham, Superintendent
J. V. Belknap, Deputy Superintendent



A social worker, called to assist a family to cope with the alienation of one of its teen-age members, is likely to hear, on the one hand, that the child is rebellious, defies authority, will not conform to the customs of the family, and is beyond communication and control. On the other hand, the child may indicate that parents are resistant to change, lack understanding, are unable to communicate and are unwilling to trust the child.

Similarly groups within our communities which are desirous of change may find themselves in the same struggle with society as the teen-ager is undergoing with his parents. The community groups may " demonstrate " to acquaint society with a particular injustice (imagined or real). Society tends to equate demonstrations with rebellion. Thus the demonstrating group, if rebuffed, accuses society (or the establishment) of resisting change, lack of understanding, and unwillingness to communicate. Positions harden and further alienation of both sides occurs.

Recognition is given to the need for individual family members to modify their behaviour for the well-being of the whole family. Similarly communities must emphasize that the values and mores of today must be modified or changed to meet the needs of tomorrow.

The struggles of individuals and groups, whether it be protest marches, demonstrations, or alienation of parent and child, must be viewed as challenges for each to effect change. Desirable social change can only come about by a realization that all people, young and old, must work together in a purposeful way, within a climate generated by the trust and confidence in the unique worth of every individual in our community. Social workers are participating each day in support of positive moves to improve the well-being of all.

The Department of Social Welfare works with each British Columbia community in searching out new patterns and different relationships to make its family and children's service programme more viable for tomorrow's conditions.

The following sections of this report will stress some of the services undertaken in an effort to bolster family life within our communities.

SERVICES TO FAMILIES*

Family Service

Departmental staff and Children's Aid Societies' personnel offer services to families who are encountering severe problems. One of the pressing challenges for all social agencies—the schools, mental health services, the Courts, churches, and

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Table 11.

voluntary community agencies—is to mobilize and co-ordinate effective services when families are embroiled in difficulties that if not speedily resolved will impair individual family members, if not shatter the entire family.

In order to assist communities to use the potential for help within them, the Department has encouraged communities to sponsor groups which will mobilize those willing and able to help and also co-ordinate the existing services to better serve families at the time of crisis. An outstanding example of this type of organization is the Nanaimo Family Life Association, which is co-ordinating volunteers with a number of skills to give meaningful service to families who require counselling.

Day Care

New day-care centres have developed in gratifying numbers during the year as a result of the policy begun the year previously. Ongoing adjustment in the policy to meet individual community needs is being undertaken. This is a service that can truly ease the burden of a family where it is necessary for a mother to work, and where secure and enriching experience for the pre-school child is of paramount importance.

Protection Services

When it is necessary to intervene in a family situation where children are being neglected, the best interests of the child are foremost in the minds of those responsible for assessing the problem and planning for the future of the child. To clarify practice, the *Protection of Children Act* was amended at the 1968 Session of the Legislature to provide temporary care of a child while the neglectful family is helped to overcome its problems. If the work with the family is not successful, the Act provides for permanent care, a firm legal base on which to plan on behalf of the child.

The amendment also provides for appeal, with costs being made available for the parents if indicated, in order to further protect the rights of parents as well as their children.

Battered Children

A battered or malnourished infant is one of the saddest objects in our society. Unable to communicate, the child is terrified of any adult who approaches. The only help so often is the concerned neighbour or the observant professional. Too often both the neighbour and the skilled professional are reluctant to become involved. This reluctance and the disbelief that infants could be the subject of abuse are a matter of urgent and continued public education if battered children are to be detected and protected. A central registry is maintained within the Division. Any person having information or concern about the possibility of a child having been abused is encouraged to report the circumstances to their nearest Social Welfare office or Children's Aid Society. Any person reporting such an incidence can be assured that a careful investigation will be undertaken. Since reporting of abuse is required by the Act, and since any action is initiated by the Department or Children's Aid Society, the " reporter " is fully protected from legal action against him.

Unmarried Parents' Services

The *Children of Unmarried Parents Act* requires that the staff of the Department extend help as " advisable in the interest of the child." Each year an increased number of mothers turn to the Department for help.

BATTERED BABY

Syndrome Mystery Still Unsolved

Child Brutality Upsurge Reported

A NEW APPROACH TO REPORTING CHILD ABUSE

Deaths

Parents Held Responsible For Death

Insanity Ruled

Jury Cites Fractures Battered Baby's Death

MAN FOUND NOT GUILTY

VICTORIA (CP) -

SON KILLED

SLAIN BOYS

Toll Equals That of Traffic

47 Children Battered in '66

VANCOUVER (CP)

An Act to Amend the Pre

Baby's

"A battered or malnourished youngster is one of the saddest objects in our society . . . the disbelief that infants could be the subject of abuse is a matter of urgent and continued public education if battered children are to be detected and protected."
—T. D. Bingham, Superintendent of Child Welfare, Department of Social Welfare Annual Report, 1967/8.

CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME

Precede Plea for Help

The VANCOUVER SUN:

DEAD BABY'S PARENTS JAILED SEVEN DAYS

PARENTS FACE DRINK CHARGE

Courtroom Parade

Beaten Boy 'Man Of Family'

1. This Act may be cited as the *Protection of Children Act Amendment Act, 1967.*

2. Section 7 of the *Protection of Children Act*, being chapter 303 of the *Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1960*, is amended by renumbering the present section as subsection (1) and adding the following as subsection (2):—

"(2) (*a*) Every person having information of the abandonment, desertion, physical ill treatment, or need for protection of a report the information to a children's aid s... r to the of Child Welfare or his duly appointe...

"(*b*) Clause (*a*) applies notw...

fidential or privileged."

'Who'd Think Parents Could Do It?

Six Children Every Year Beaten to Death in B.C.

We know that a child's well-being is enhanced if he is raised by two loving parents. What then is the future of the child who is to be raised by the mother alone?

The most significant occurrence is the move by a number of young mothers to establish co-operative homes for themselves and their children. Through support for one another they are better able to provide care for their children. More adequate maintenance payments on behalf of children born out of wedlock must be secured, and new ways of arranging such payments are being explored.

Slowly our society is growing to a better understanding of the problems facing the young mother who attempts to care for her child by herself. With this better understanding comes the promise of less discrimination and more effective ways of helping.

Services to Children in Care*

The number of children in care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the three Children's Aid Societies continues to increase each year. Care was provided for 13,727 children during the year (Table 15), over 1,000 more than the previous year. Every two hours, day and night, throughout the year it is necessary to admit a child to care. The task of providing the range of appropriate placement facilities for these children is onerous. Communities throughout the Province have joined with the Department in developing community-owned receiving homes. These homes are prepared to meet the needs ranging from an abandoned 3-year-old to a run-away 14-year-old, from a newborn infant to a hostile teen-ager. The programme requires a range of facilities and a variety of skilled foster-parents with hearts and capabilities as great as the awesome problems presented by the youngsters.

More children are continuing in care until able to earn a living, and it is encouraging to see the increased number seeking vocational and university training.

Foster Parents

Foster parents continue to be the "backbone" of services designed to care for the increasing number of children each year. It is difficult to express sufficient appreciation for the outstanding job they do.

Foster parents are partners in a team composed of the agency, the youngsters themselves, their parents, and the total community in trying to assist a child who cannot live in his own family or with relatives.

Foster parents have joined together in forming foster parents' associations. These associations have increased the ability of foster parents to serve children in need and have given these special parents confidence in their own abilities and in their position as full team members with the large group of people attempting to assist a child move through childhood to successful adulthood. Regional meetings and evening training programmes have been most successful. Continuing support will be offered to the foster parents' association throughout the Province.

Special Placement Resources

The Department, through the Special Placement Section, has continued to evaluate the effectiveness of programmes for children with a special need. These studies indicate that intensive treatment for children with severe emotional disorders return many youngsters to their families and communities able to carry on with a minimum of outside help.

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Tables 15 to 25, inclusive.

Emphasis has been placed on our liaison with Mental Health Services to ensure the fullest co-operation in improving and expanding programmes. The Special Placements Section has come to be recognized by private practitioners and voluntary societies alike as one of the most knowledgeable and skilled units serving children.

New Denver Youth Centre

The centre serves 32 boys who cannot manage to live in their own or foster homes. Common to each lad who enters is a lack of consistent parental love and guidance, difficulty in community schools, and the resulting need for an undue amount of affection and training.

Through special attention in the classroom and cottage setting, the youngsters learn to get along with each other and adults.

More and more children with these kinds of backgrounds come to the attention of social agencies. This presents a challenge to provide better and more imaginative ways of helping children within their own families and communities as well as through residential care.

ADOPTION SERVICES*

Provincial Adoption Conference

The highlight of the year was the first Provincial adoption conference. Upon the invitation of the Minister of Social Welfare, the Honourable Dan Campbell, over 100 persons attended. Besides adopting parents and adult adopted persons, leading representatives of the church, law, medicine, education, and the business community joined with social workers, the press, and government members to review the entire adoption programme.

Recommendations to broaden eligibility requirements, cover the legal costs of adoption, improve communication between all persons involved in adoption, and improve recruitment of homes were thoroughly discussed and included in current adoption practice.

Silver Anvil Award

The Department of Social Welfare, in international competition, won the Silver Anvil Award. This award recognized the outstanding contribution of Departmental staff, Children's Aid Societies, community groups, and many volunteers in their imaginative adoption recruitment and interpretation programmes. These programmes included the first adoption recruitment campaign, the JEFF (Joint Effort for Fostering) programme, foster parents' and youth conferences, the Open Door Society, and the adoption conference.

The Department could not have gained such an award without the generous help and support of the entire news media. Our special thanks go to the many reporters and announcers who "caught the spirit" of those wishing to imaginatively and effectively serve the children of our Province.

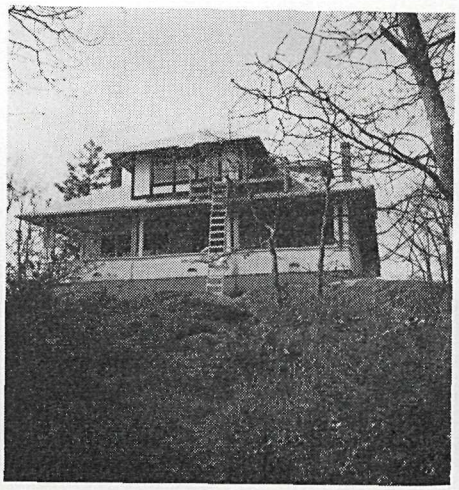
Placement of Children

Each year more children are placed for adoption. This year, arrangements were improved for placing children in the United States and other countries where this seemed best for an individual child.

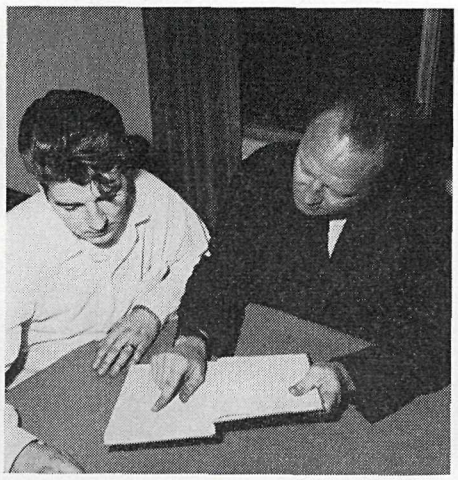
The Department is co-operating with the Child Welfare League of America in the "Adoption Resource Exchange of North America (ARENA) to ensure as far as humanly possible that every child available for adoption quickly enters the best available adoption home, whether that home is in the Province or is located across our Provincial border.

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Tables 26 to 32, inclusive.

SERVING CHILDREN



Group homes.



Counselling.

Special services.

Training-schools.

Adoption Court Orders

The Minister of Social Welfare announced at the adoption conference a policy for the Department to provide legal services for adopting parents who so wish and who have adopted through the Department or a Children's Aid Society. The only cost to the adopting parents who choose this approach in obtaining an adoption order is that of the Supreme Court Registry fee. This is another example of the Department providing new policies in keeping with rapidly changing times.

CONCLUSION

To those who protest about the need for social change and the wish to be involved, social work can offer a challenge as exciting as the exploration of space. Nothing is more stimulating, yes!—and difficult, than participation in the process of helping even one person change from gross unhappiness to reach his full potential in social functioning.

In looking to the future, increasing emphasis will need to be placed on:

—Opportunities for those citizens who want to help their fellow man, to make a contribution appropriate to their skill.

—Involvement of clients and client groups in self-help and policy evaluation.

—Improved co-ordination of the professional services available in every community.

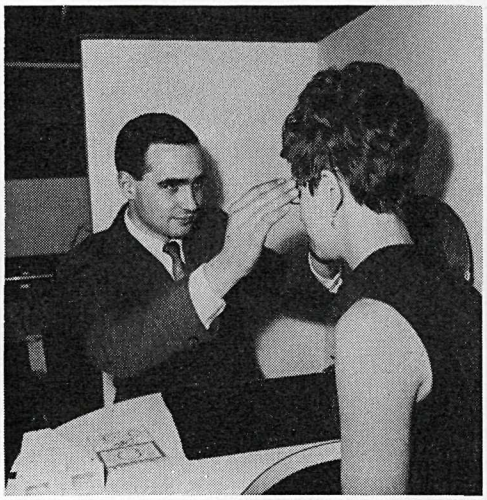
—Developing ways and means whereby communities can clearly define social problems and initiate corrective action.

—A more efficient way of providing for maintenance of children who are born out of wedlock or deserted.

To the many departments of government, community groups, and countless individuals who have concerned themselves with the well-being of this Province's children goes the thanks of the children and the staff.

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION*

P. W. LAUNDY, M.B., CH.B., DIRECTOR



Our 1966/67 report described in some detail the functions and activities of this Division. During the present year there have been no major changes in policy affecting Medical Services Division or in the administration of programmes of health benefits to welfare recipients.

The number of persons eligible for health benefits and the services provided are shown in the tables in the statistical section of this Report. From these it will be seen that there has been an increase during the year in the number of persons eligible for welfare health benefits. In 1966/67 the average monthly coverage was 76,783 persons, and in the current year it increased to 79,479.

Costs in programmes administered by Medical Services Division has also increased, but not out of proportion to the increase in the numbers eligible for health benefits. There has been no appreciable increase in the cost of drugs per eligible client. This remains approximately $27 a year.

Health services are provided to welfare recipients by a number of professions and groups. Toward the end of the year, meetings were held with three professional organizations regarding mutual problems, including procedures and possible changes in the methods of payment. These matters were still under review at the time of preparation of this report.

The efficiency of the operation of health benefit programmes was increased during the year by an expansion in the use of data processing. All dental occounts are now paid by this means. Preparations are being made for the handling of pharmaceutical accounts by data processing in the coming year. Statistics on drugs dispensed by retail pharmacies under the welfare drug programme and their cost are already available through data processing.

Much thought has been given during the year to the question of care of the chronically ill and the part the Department of Social Welfare should take in any future developments. The emphasis has been on co-ordination of the efforts of all those working in this field.

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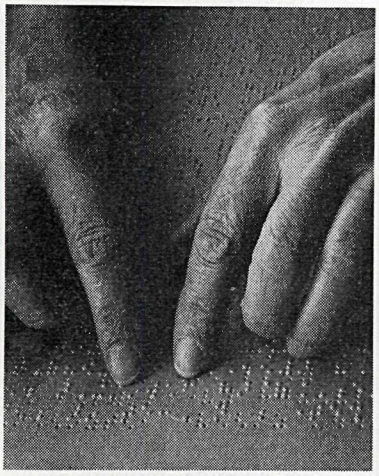
* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Tables 33 to 38, inclusive.

DIVISION ON AGING*

E. W. BERRY, DIRECTOR



As of April 1, 1967, a new division was created in the Department of Social Welfare. This division, known as the Division for the Aged (and subsequently changed to the Division on Aging), was set up to develop services and resources for elderly people. Mr. E. W. Berry was appointed Director.

As the fiscal year progressed, it became apparent that the new authority could become involved in a number of activities, of which the following are a few:—

(*a*) The development of community resources designed to directly assist and encourage the recreational, educational, physical, and emotional well-being of the aged.

(*b*) An information, referral, and consultative service on a Province-wide basis.

(*c*) Planning, initiating, and administering such programmes and projects, experimentations, or demonstrations concerning the aged as it is deemed necessary or desirable and fiscally possible.

During its first year of operation, planning was done for the future. These plans are in the initial stages, with various changes and developments expected next year. A new development was the issuing of bus passes to many senior citizens who had no previous contact with the Department. This reflected a trend that the Division would in future be involved with not only the economically disadvantaged, but with all elderly persons. These passes, good for fare on British Columbia Hydro buses in Greater Vancouver and Victoria, were available to all persons over 65 in receipt of Supplementary Social Allowances, Old-age Assistance, or Guaranteed Income Supplement. There is a nominal charge of $5 for a six-month pass.

During the fiscal year the Division continued with the administration of the *Old-age Assistance Act,* the *Blind Persons Act,* the *Disabled Persons Act,* and Supplementary Social Allowances to recipients of these categorical allowances as well as to those in receipt of Old Age Security pension and the Guaranteed Income Supplement.

The payment of the Guaranteed Income Supplement to the Old Age Security pension had the effect of replacing Supplementary Social Allowance to many thousands of persons. Only those recipients whose need was greater than the combined Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement qualified for a continuing payment of Supplementary Social Allowance. Those recipients who previously qualified for health services while in receipt of Supplementary Social Allowance were

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Tables 39 to 83, inclusive.

permitted to retain their health services coverage if the only reason for their not qualifying for Supplementary Social Allowance was the fact that they now received the Guaranteed Income Supplement.

Although the Guaranteed Income Supplement was effective as of January 1, 1967, the first payments did not take place until March and April but were made retroactive to January. As a result, many recipients on receiving the retroactive cheque were ineligible for Supplementary Social Allowance for the month in which the retroactive cheque was received. The Provincial Government, however, undertook to pay its share (50 per cent) of Supplementary Social Allowance for this month. Since all recipients did not apply for the Guaranteed Income Supplement at the same time and the retroactive payments were made in different months, it resulted in many thousands of adjustments in the first few months of the fiscal year.

On January 1, 1968, the Federal Government increased the Old Age Security pension by 2 per cent, or from $75 to $76.50 per month. A 2-per-cent increase was also made in the Guaranteed Income Supplement, resulting in an increase from $30 to $30.60 per month. The maximum allowable budget limits for Supplementary Social Allowance were accordingly increased by $2.10 per month per person, thereby permitting the Supplementary Social Allowance to continue to the recipient at the same rate as previously.

Mr. E. W. Berry continued as Chairman and Mr. J. A. Sadler and Mr. H. E. Blanchard as members of the Old-age Assistance Board, the Blind Persons' Allowances Board, and the Disabled Persons' Allowances Board.

In concluding this report, the Division 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.

BRANNAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS*

J. NOBLE, SUPERINTENDENT

Despite the difficulties of ever-increasing committals, we have continued over the past year toward a truly diversified programme. We now have staff members specifically occupied with reception, arts and crafts, physical education, and forestry, in addition to the normal specializations of casework, classroom, and workshop.

We have initiated experimental programmes with selected boys and staff. For example, our Cottage 3 project consists of a group of 15 boys gathered together in one cottage because of their difficulties in getting along in other cottages. Such boys are generally of the more immature type with emotional problems. This group settled down quite quickly, and boys in it are getting along surprisingly well together.

Our Cottage 4 project is designed to provide a short but very intensive programme for older boys on their first committal who are assessed as being good prospects, although we may have to alter our criteria of selection from time to time as the pattern of committals varies. The boys in this group have undertaken a number of work projects around the School, including a very attractive miniature park for the use of visiting parents.

Our honour group, mentioned in the previous year's report, has continued to function remarkably well. This is a group of up to 10 boys who run their cottage without supervision and are selected as being capable of getting by in a group without the intensive supervision normal to other cottages.

Once more we had excellent co-operation from the officers at H.M.C.S. "Quadra," who accepted a number of boys for the sea cadet camp at Comox. A total of 40 boys each spent three weeks at the camp, and one boy made himself so useful that permission was given for him to stay on there for the summer.

For yet another year the boys have volunteered their assistance to Nanaimo projects in co-operation with the local Chamber of Commerce, Recreation Commission, Salvation Army, service groups, and other volunteer groups. We are grateful to Nanaimo for the opportunities given to our boys to serve in this way.

A variety of individuals and groups visited the School during the year. It is always interesting to note the surprise of visitors who find the reality in conflict with preconceived ideas of the School. We shall continue to fight prejudice and misunderstanding about our work at every opportunity.

The total number of committals for the year was 470. This included 103 recommittals, giving a recidivist rate of 21.9 per cent, which compares with 23.1 per cent for the previous year and 31.9 per cent for the year before that. Thirty boys were recalled from provisional release, which makes a total of 500 admissions,

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Tables 88, 89, and 93, and Graphs 90 and 91.

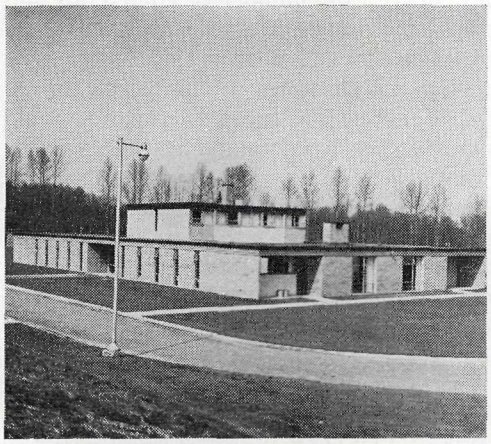
an increase of 28 over the previous year. We worked with 997 boys during the year, both in the School and on provisional release. The average length of stay was 4.3 months.

We have shown some of our statistics in graphic form in this report.* It is interesting to note the apparent relationship between the number of admissions and the number of run-aways from the School. Interpretation of this would still be largely conjecture, but we intend to take a closer look at this in the future. The number of committals per 5,000 youth population is shown in column graph for the various regions of the Department of Social Welfare. The large discrepancy could be due to a variety of factors, including availability of community services, varying social conditions, sentencing policies, and simple geography. The third graph shows that the bulk of our population straddles both sides of the school-leaving age. This is also the case in other countries, and it would appear that the years immediately preceding and following the school-leaving age are the critical ones for our young people. We should examine our community services to young people passing through these dangerous and decisive years.

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Tables 90 to 93, inclusive.

WILLINGDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS*

MISS W. M. URQUHART



I am pleased to submit the annual report for Willingdon School for Girls covering the year April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968. While our statistical tables show no outstanding change from the previous year, and although our average daily population is slightly down, we have had every room full through the greater part of the year. When this occurs, even the cooks in the kitchen notice the tension in the girls; the staff work under considerable pressure, and I note an increase in their absenteeism. Assessment of the new girls in the Admission Unit during their first two weeks in the School is carried out by the social worker, the Chief Supervisor, child-care supervisors in the unit, along with the girls, and at the end of this period the girls are ready to move to a cottage. However, when we are operating at capacity, some have to be held for unnecessary longer periods in this unit. The same is true in the Security Unit.

The changes that have taken place are more subtle than spectacular. When once this year the girls in Security ripped up their mattresses, soaked the stuffing in water, then threw it everywhere, the supervisors on staff less than two years were horrified by such behaviour. The rest of us realized how seldom it occurred now. During the year we have had more than our usual number of seriously disturbed girls, ones who really should have been cared for in a treatment setting where groups are smaller and staff ratio higher. These children have a difficult time getting along with their less disturbed peers and are so demanding of staff they take time from the other children.

We have had no major change in staff this year. About 60 per cent of our staff have over five years' service, and I am pleased to report there is a steady growth in their ability to work with our "disorganized" teen-agers. The child-care supervisors are seeking more knowledge and have expressed a desire for reading material and instructional classes, which we hope to start early in the new year.

There has been a change in the Mental Health Clinic service to the School since our last report. This year we have not had a regular psychiatrist and psychologist working with us as in the past. We have received very few psychological assessments, which have always been valued. Generally our referrals are assessed for treatment by a clinic social worker, no doubt in consultation with other members of the mental health team. A few of the more disturbed girls have received weekly treatment periods or have been included in clinical group treatment. Case conferences have been held at the Mental Health Clinic rather than at the School, which limits the number of our staff members able to attend. Emergencies have always been taken care of immediately. We appreciate all the assistance we do receive and consider it not just a valuable but necessary part of our treatment programme. We recognize the apparent shortage of psychologists and psychiatrists and the changing

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Tables 88 and 95 to 98, inclusive.

emphasis in their programme. However, we hope this service can be increased and that we can plan with mental health staff for a regular and imaginative service in the coming year.

Our three social workers have had their efforts strained to the limits to provide frequent individual casework interviews for all the girls and to maintain a steady flow of girls returning to the community on provisional release to make room for new-comers. It gives rise for serious concern when children have to be released just at the time they are beginning to show progress, and when they themselves do not feel quite ready. Pressure frequently has to be put on the community agencies to plan for the girl's return, and we still feel that some fall between the two major services—probation and social welfare. The Family and Children's Service in Victoria is to be congratulated in that it has provided a liaison social worker who visits Willingdon once a month to see the girls and discuss future plans with our social workers. This is a valuable service and much appreciated. One hundred and forty-eight girls were tried on provisional release, and at year-end 35 had been recalled or recommitted for a further period of training.

We welcomed the addition of a fourth social worker this year (as a project worker) to work with the families and then to supervise the girls provisionally released to the City of Vancouver. These cases would normally have been carried by the Vancouver City probation service, and we appreciate the co-operation of the city's chief probation officer in allowing the opportunity for this project. While it is too early to give any significant figures, there is no doubt of the value of this service. This social worker is able to establish a close relationship with both the girl and her family and, being always available, provides consistent support to both as the girl becomes re-established in either employment or back in school. We look forward to the time when this service can be extended to all children returning from training-schools and other special placements to their own communities.

The group of seven master's degree students from the University of British Columbia School of Social Work, all experienced workers, doing their field work at Willingdon entered into the programme with much interest and spirit and spent many hours more than required carrying out group discussions, organizing a drama programme, etc.

The three academic classes and beauty-parlour, sewing-room, and kitchen continued to provide schooling and training for our girls. By early spring this year the school classes doubled in numbers, creating a difficult situation as most of the girls have a short concentration span and need individual attention. We were fortunate to have our regular summer-school teacher for six weeks in July and August. Nearly all the girls who attend academic classes leave Willingdon having completed at least one more grade. Our leisure-time programme has increased in variety, with everyone participating in some activity, and does a lot to provide a pleasant relaxed atmosphere throughout the School. A "sing-along" group and guitar class plus an occasional amateur skit night organized by the girls keep everyone lively. Then there is the young people's group of boys and girls, our regular Wednesday night visitors, some of whom have not missed a week in five years, winter or summer. The Elizabeth Fry Society monthly parties are always an occasion for new hair styles and best dresses. The girls had the honour to be asked to participate in the Kitsilano Show Boat Centennial Festival of Flowers on the last Sunday in July. Twenty girls took part, and after a six-week course in modelling and having made their own dresses, presented a first-class floral fashion show. One of our Indian girls was a great hit as the commentator. During July and August most girls were out for a picnic or trip to Stanley Park and a good number had a day at the Pacific National Exhibition.

The School library has become a popular spot on Friday afternoons, when the girls gather to chat with Mrs. M. Sims, our volunteer librarian provided by the Elizabeth Fry Society. We are grateful for Mrs. Sims' services and the personal interest she takes in the girls.

We were called on during the year to provide tours and discuss our programme with an ever-increasing number of groups; each of these takes up the best part of half a day. We have also been besieged by individual university students requesting to see the institution and discuss the programme in order to write a paper for one of their courses. Much as we regret having to do so, we have had to curtail this service to a minimum.

Through the medium of this report, we would take the opportunity to thank publicly all the volunteers who work so untiringly with us and bring so much kindness and interest into the lives of the lonely girls.

Our effectiveness could be increased and overtime and pressures on senior and professional staff lessened with the addition of more staff, to include a business manager, a part-time recreation director, welfare aide, and a group supervisor with skills in arts and crafts. It is realized such increases will only be made gradually, but the need for a more enriched programme becomes more apparent as we develop in our treatment service.

PROVINCIAL HOME, KAMLOOPS*

G. P. WILLIE, SUPERINTENDENT

Like our own personal homes, the Provincial Home staff strives diligently to have consistent harmony and good care for the residents. Creating a homelike atmosphere requires the continuing confidence of the residents.

Besides the personal aspect of the Home there is the physical, with its sleeping accommodation, dining-room, recreation and sitting rooms, plus the sick-ward facilities, laundry, and cleaning areas, which help us maintain comfort and efficiency. Outside, the Home has beautiful grounds, which are well cared for and provide much pleasure to the residents.

Inside, as in most homes, some improvements occur each year. The air-conditioning has been completed, and we now enjoy full comfort by its use throughout the Home. Showers and exhaust fans were installed, and toilet facilities were improved in Wards 1 and 2. The main upstairs hallway and large front staircases were redecorated. New electric-light switches with an extra outlet were installed in each room of Wards 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 13. The bake-shop was renovated and painted. New equipment purchased during the year included an automatic clothes-washer for the laundry, a food-mixer for the kitchen, an action cycle and belt vibrator for the physiotherapy area, and an adjustable walker, plus many smaller items.

The year ended with 119 in residence. This year 84 men left the Home, 27 expired, and 110 were admitted. The Home has not been used to capacity for some time, having an average of 25 vacancies over the past years.

An examination of the cost of operation shows that the *per capita* cost has risen slightly. This is attributable in part to the lower rate of occupancy and the rise in the cost of commodities and salaries. The increase in pensions over the previous year helped to offset somewhat the rising cost of living.

Excellent medical service, good diets, and recreation suitable for the aged continue to be supplied.

The residents are encouraged to help one another over rough spots and give each other simple convalescent care and companionship. Room-to-room visits are encouraged at all times, as little chores are needed as much as professional nursing care by offering a helping hand and showing a friendly concern, with the result we have brighter and happier residents.

Physiotherapy is provided, which helps disabled persons to be brought back to where they were before, to some extent, particularly if the patient takes it as an individual battle and accepts limitation.

The Home has been regularly inspected by the Provincial and city health, fire, and sanitation authorities, and all have been most satisfied.

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Table 99.

There are many letters of appreciation received; the following is but one:—

> I wish to express to you and to the staff of the Provincial Home my sincere thanks for the thoughtful care and kindness shown to my father during his stay there. The pleasant atmosphere was apparent to me when first I came to visit and saw for myself. All that one would expect to find in an institution for the aged was there, and I am sure my father's time spent there were happy times to remember.

I wish to express appreciation to all who have assisted in many ways during the past year.

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 1967. As licences are issued on the basis of the calendar year, this report covers the period from January 1, 1967, to December 31, 1967.

LICENCES

A total of 188 new licences were issued during 1967. The case load at December 31, 1967, totalled 1,258, an increase of 67 over that of 1967. Of these, 1,027 are licensed institutions and 231 have licences pending.

BOARD MEETINGS

Thirteen regular Board meetings and two special meetings were held during 1967.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

A. FULL-TIME CARE OF CHILDREN

Institutions for Child-care

No new specialized institutions for the care of children were licensed in 1967, and none were closed.

Total number licensed as of December 31, 1967	10
Total capacity of licensed institutions	243
Number of children cared for	411

Private Boarding Homes

Of the total number of licensed children's boarding homes, three are homes licensed for the care of emotionally disturbed children, and four are operated by the Central City Mission in the City of Vancouver. The number of privately operated homes continues to decrease.

New licences issued in 1967	3
Total number of homes licensed	13
Total capacity of licensed homes	76
Number of children cared for	121

B. DAY CARE OF CHILDREN

Family Day Care

The number of licensed family day-care homes in the Lower Mainland continues to increase as more people become aware of the need for licensing. A very few people from the Interior and the Island have applied for licensing. A new

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Tables 100 and 101.

policy has been introduced in Vancouver City whereby the supervision and recommendation for licensing of family day-care homes is done by the public health nurses. This has proved most satisfactory, and has resulted in better standards in homes and a closer supervision being maintained, particularly in those homes which operate privately and are not working under the auspices of the Department of Day Care Services of the Family Service Centres.

Number of family day-care homes newly licensed in 1967	47
Total number of homes licensed as of December 31, 1967	86
Number of files closed in 1967	24
Capacity of homes licensed	277
Number of children cared for in 1967	413

Group Day Care

The number of group day-care centres operating and licensed in the Province has risen from 21 in 1966 to 27 as of December 31, 1967. There were 22 centres whose licences were pending at that time. Many of the centres operating were non-profit groups receiving subsidy through the Child Welfare Division, although a few private centres were still in operation, mainly in the Lower Mainland area. The addition of a Pre-school Consultant on the Welfare Institutions staff is resulting in better supervision and higher standards being maintained in these group centres.

Number of new licences issued in 1967	11
Total number licensed as of December 31, 1967	27
Total number closed during 1967	2
Capacity of licensed centres	728
Number of children cared for in 1967	1,421

Kindergartens, Play-schools, Etc.

As kindergartens became a part of the public-school system in various parts of the Province, some licensed groups are closing. However, the general picture remains very much the same as that of 1966, as new groups are opening which are accepting the lower age-groups. The trend toward a mixture of half-day children and day-care children in the same premises is being discouraged.

Number of new licences issued in 1967	53
Number of files closed	35
Total number of schools licensed as of December 31, 1967	364
Number of licences pending	51
Licensed capacity of schools	10,191

Schools for Retarded Children

No new licences were issued in 1967 for these schools, and five files were closed.

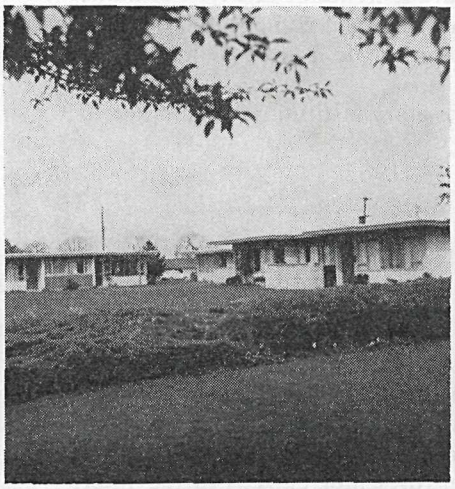
Total number of schools licensed as of December 31, 1967	20
Licensed capacity	437

MATERNITY HOMES

The number of homes for unmarried mothers remains the same as in 1966, with no licences pending.

Total number of licensed homes as of December 31, 1967	3
Total capacity of homes	71
Number of mothers cared for	389

SERVING SENIOR CITIZENS



In their homes.

Rehabilitation.

Health services.

AGED-CARE

Proprietary Institutions

Although 53 new licences for proprietary homes were issued in 1967, many of these licences were for existing homes which changed ownership and had to be relicensed. There were very few new premises licensed. The majority of the proprietary homes are converted older homes, but the trend for this type of home would seem to be on the wane. More stringent municipal and zoning by-laws, high building costs, and a general shortage of housing have made it more difficult for this type of accommodation to be established.

Number of new licences issued for proprietary institutions in 1967	53
Number of files closed	43
Total number licensed as of December 31, 1967	321
Capacity of licensed homes	3,833
Licences pending	58
Number of persons cared for	5,427

Non-profit Institutions

Although only two new licences were issued in 1967 for non-profit homes, there were several new plans for the construction of homes submitted to the Board for approval in principle during the year. While most of the interest is in the large urban Lower Mainland centres, there has been some shown in the Kootenays and in the Okanagan. Construction of accommodation for senior citizens in the Interior has been mainly in the area of self-contained units which do not require licensing.

Number of new licences issued in 1967	2
Number of files closed	4
Total number of institutions licensed as of December 31, 1967	40
Total capacity	2,225
Number of persons cared for	3,030

UNEMPLOYED ADULTS

Two new licences were issued in 1967, both for small hostels. None were closed.

Total number licensed as of December 31, 1967	13
Total capacity	285
Number of persons cared for during 1967	5,647

ADULT DISABLED PERSONS

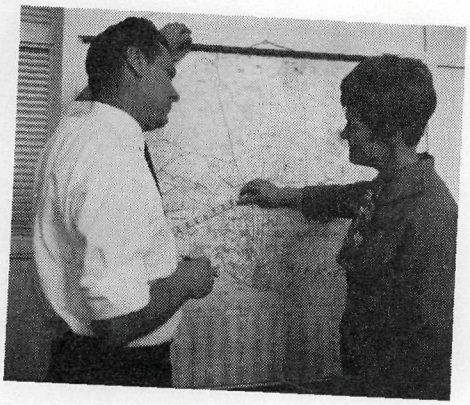
These are small proprietary homes licensed for the care of patients from Riverview, Tranquille, and The Woodlands School. There were only five new licences issued in 1967, again probably because of zoning restrictions and the high cost of renovating homes for this purpose. Although there are only 21 homes licensed specifically under this category, many patients from Riverview are being cared for in homes licensed for elderly persons. These homes are catering to both the aged and the ex-patient from the mental hospitals.

Number of new licences issued in 1967	5
Number of files closed	4
Total number licensed as of December 31, 1967	21
Total licensed capacity	152
Number of persons cared for in homes licensed in this category	207

SERVING THE COMMUNITY

Grants to community groups.

Assistance to community projects and institutions.



Planning.

Planning and consultation with community groups.

SUMMER CAMPS

The new Regulations Governing Summer Camps under the *Health Act* were approved by Order in Council on September 14, 1967. These regulations should result in a better standard of premises and a higher standard of care in summer camps. The number of licensed camps continues to increase slowly.

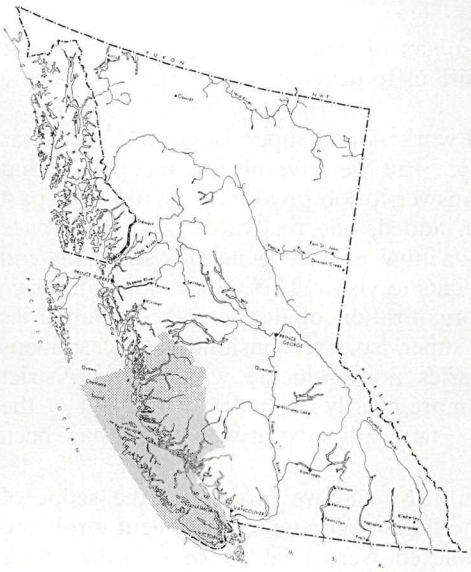
Number of new licences issued in 1967	12
Number of camps closed	3
Total number of camps licensed as of December 31, 1967	115
Total capacity	8,604
Number of children attending	37,907

CONCLUSION

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

REGION I

C. W. GORBY, REGIONAL DIRECTOR



The population of Vancouver Island increased in 1967/68 by an estimated 10,000 people. Among these people there were those with means who visited and decided to stay, those who came to settle, those who came to retire, and those who came with high hopes only to find themselves stranded and requiring financial aid.

Among the increase of 2,401 persons assisted over the previous year there were 354 single people, 75 couples, 242 families with both parents, 100 families with only one parent due to death or desertion of bread-winner, and 27 children requiring help in the home of a relative.

There were altogether 4,879 families and single people assisted financially throughout the year. Out of the total population there are recorded 336 families where the children required protective care. In spite of all efforts, only 46 per cent were reunited. Fifty-four per cent remained in care.

Our social agencies and welfare offices in 1967/68 had not undertaken full placement responsibility for convalescent mentally ill persons other than in their own homes, yet well over 200 of these persons could not return home. They found their way into boarding homes where we undertook to pay the full boarding-home costs.

At a time when a great many more private boarding-home resources are being required for convalescent mentally ill people, the City of Victoria social welfare department reports an increase in the ordinary boarding-home population of 107 persons. It is pointed out that 16 to 20 per cent of the residents in Victoria are over 65 years; therefore, the demand for boarding- and nursing-home space for elderly people other than mentally convalescent persons will continue to be at a premium.

Among those boarding homes who cater more to general boarding-home need, the welfare-assisted guest is in a difficult competitive position. The guest with means can pay more for a facility which is not too plentiful.

In all areas of the region, low-rental housing for low-income groups continues in short supply. The search for employment and better housing among this group causes frequent moves. In addition, Indian families are moving every week from reserves into populated centres. This housing shortage for low-income groups and Indian families has brought about overcrowding and lack of privacy. Under these conditions, current family problems become worse and others are created.

Not only the actual rise in numbers of people seeking help has increased the worker and supervisory load, but also the job complexity itself. The rehabilitation of financially assisted people has now become complicated by the demands of employers for special skills. The planning which must go into the preparation of the individual and selection of training courses is difficult and time-consuming. Care for the family in one community while father obtains training in another community is a frequent occurrence.

Most communities identify a real need for family counselling services to prevent family breakdown. Although public health, mental health, probation, our own department, and frequently the ministry assist, all of us together cannot meet the need.

Through family breakdown large numbers of children are coming into care with special problems. These in turn require us to develop special facilities to care for child problems.

To meet the increasing load on social workers and supervisors, more staff has been added, both in the field and clerically. But we have always recognized that merely adding more staff is not the whole answer to job pressures. Within the past year in Region I, one new office has been added, one renovated, and new space found for a third. All offices in the region now provide generally adequate and pleasant quarters for people to work and clients to visit. The addition of staff space and a new office has made possible a reorganization of district office boundaries and a redeployment of staff to the end that supervisory responsibility and case loads are more nearly equitable. New boundaries now coincide with school district boundaries, and contacts with schools are more clearly defined. In five out of the seven district offices within the region, a new administrative system has been installed.

With regard to services themselves in 1967/68, we broadened the scope of rehabilitative planning to help people who had a greater employment problem. With rehabilitative help, mothers with children were enabled to subsidize their budget through part-time work.

To further assist working mothers and families where home pressures required some relief, day-care services were expanded in Metropolitan Victoria and are presently in process at two up-Island points. Government grants are provided to assist.

Community groups have now organized or are in process of organizing a homemaker service in every large centre on Vancouver Island. Where budget is low, government meets the cost of this fine preventive service, which is already making itself felt in holding families together. Communities are coming to our aid to meet the family counselling problem. A counselling service is already in operation in one centre, and there are alternative approaches in others. Metropolitan Victoria has its own private agency which responds to the need.

In 1967/68 groundwork for special facilities to meet the needs of children was laid in many areas. The Beaufort Association for Retarded Children in Courtenay was organized. The Duncan Child and Family Service Society organized homemakers and planned a group-living facility at Westholme. The Nanaimo Chapter for Retarded Children has a facility in process at Nanaimo. There is a new receiving-home facility in Victoria district.

A special part-time worker has been provided in the Duncan area to assist the many private boarding-school resources in placement of children with special educational problems.

Within the past year there has been an exploratory institute involving both foster parents and children. A seminar was organized by the regional council of Island foster parents' associations.

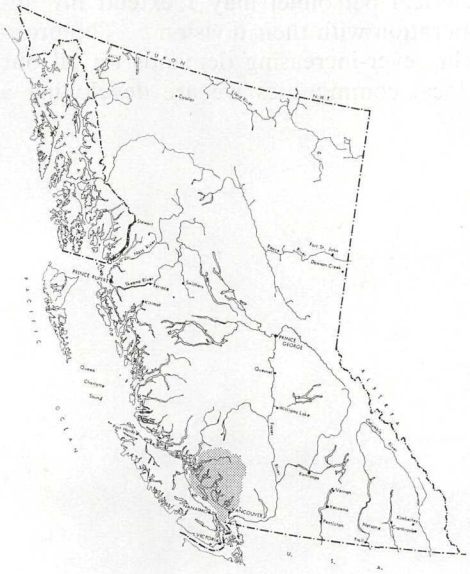
Interest is rising in communities regarding boarding-home resources and low-cost housing. Through government and municipal sharing of costs, Saanich is purchasing houses for low-rental units. Port Alberni is involved in planning. Other communities such as Saltspring and Port Alberni are sponsoring new housing and boarding facilities for the aged.

Clearly these preventive programmes involving community have also involved a good deal of extra staff time, and we may have to review the job of the district social worker.

To supervisors, social workers, and clerical personnel may I extend my appreciation for their fine teamwork and co-operation with their divisions. The problems of our ever-changing society are making ever-increasing demands on all our social agencies, but with the help of our local communities we are developing a better preventive programme.

REGION II

W. J. CAMOZZI, REGIONAL DIRECTOR



Although the costs and our clientele increased in Region II, these were not significant compared to other regions, where the percentages tended to be higher. However, it is of increasing concern that these go up even though the economy has not been depressed. Indeed, in Powell River, where the new kraft mill was completed and there is a real-estate boom, the work of our department increased.

Housing costs have gone up, though housing in all categories increased in the region, apart from commercial apartment houses. For example, the Raymur housing development in Vancouver has been completed and the Pacific Hostel for 250 single men is in operation, and shows signs of great success as well as economy. New housing planned includes the Garibaldi Estates with 2,000 homes.

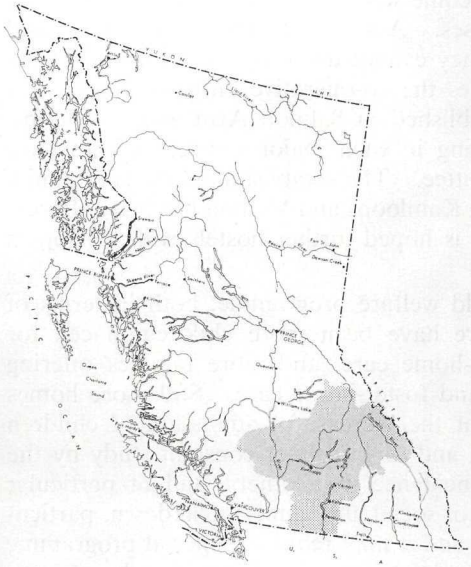
There is increased interest and activity in communities to take advantage of available grants for various kinds of housing. For instance, there is a new 40-bed extended-care wing for Powell River General Hospital and rapid growth of day-care facilities for children, including one on University of British Columbia Endowment Lands. Richmond's receiving-remand home is a distinct asset to that community. Experimentation has gone ahead with co-operative homes for husbandless women and their children, as well as half-way housing for drug addicts.

More work has been done in the service field, not only by staff, but by the community. Adoption and protection work are at a high level. There has been more community work with Indians, who are taking more initiative. For instance, the Squamish Band has a day nursery, and there are 12 new homes on the Mount Currie Reserve. Joint efforts to solve problems are more evident. Any success in this field does credit to all departments concerned, but enrichment of service demands time, which we must learn to maximize by more efficient administrative methods, as well as enrichment of staff rather than mere increase in numbers. Region II needs this in its supervisory establishment, in light of more untrained workers and increased demands for service.

More interest is being taken in co-ordinating social welfare enterprises in communities. Vancouver formed a social planning section and hired a director to co-ordinate activities and achieve co-operative and more efficient effort. This type of interest and concern is growing in the region. There are more meetings of people of like interest wanting to combine endeavours. Mayors are taking more personal interest in this. Welfare has become less a detached enterprise, fit only for the well-meaning. More people are becoming well meaning and are working at it. There are many to thank individually, but all know who I mean when I extend our collective thanks for their active and good-humoured co-operation through the year.

REGION III

G. A. REED, REGIONAL DIRECTOR



The keynote of the past year and continuing into the year ahead is that of growth and expansion, accompanied by the element of change. This report will record this as it pertains to the economy, the demands for service, the problems faced, the resources developed, and the interest and participation of communities. The meeting of increased demands for service and the development of new resources was made possible because of the conscientious dedication of all staff, municipal and Provincial. To this was added the increased interest and participation in our programme of many concerned citizens in the communities, the volunteer support and help of many community groups, and the co-operation of other professional agencies and departments of government.

One of the administrative changes involved the transfer of the Golden area from Region IV to this region. With the reduced distance to Golden, more frequent service is possible. A district supervisor was appointed for the Salmon Arm-Revelstoke offices. The other major administrative change involved the offices in the Kamloops area. With amalgamation of Kamloops and North Kamloops, our North Kamloops office was brought under the Kamloops City welfare office, and this office now administers all services in Kamloops. During the year we moved our Penticton office to new quarters adjacent to the Courthouse, and this has provided much better office accommodation.

One evidence of growth or expansion is the increase in case loads during the year. There was an increase in all categories of service except the allowance to the blind, disabled, and aged, as is shown in the statistics tables. While there should be concern for increasing case loads, this does not mean inactivity or ineffectiveness to those asking for service. While the total case load in the region increased by 111 cases between March, 1967, and March, 1968, each month there was an average of approximately 1,611 cases opened and 1,577 closed. This increase is particularly noticeable in the social assistance programme, and the statistical table will show an increase in March, 1968, over March, 1967, of 1,881 in persons served and $86,411 in costs.*

During the year there was a big increase in assistance granted to employable persons, which was partly due to the economic situation, persons affected by strikes in other industries, movement of families into the region, and the loss of jobs requiring unskilled labour. Mobility is a fact of life, and this is noticed in the considerable increase of transient or migrant workers. This increase in costs and the number of persons does not mean that all persons remain on assistance indefinitely, as may be suggested by statistics. In the region the average monthly social assistance case

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Table 3.

load was 3,829 cases, and each month an average of approximately 1,203 cases were closed. In other words, this high turnover of cases indicates that many who received assistance at one time were self-supporting at another. Staff are constantly trying to help individuals and families to become self-supporting, and although there are failures, so are there many success cases. A source to assist individuals and families to become self-supporting, when they cannot do so by their own efforts, is the rehabilitation committee, which involves the co-operative effort of many, and during this year additional ones were established in Salmon Arm and Kamloops. Thus a rehabilitation committee is operating in each major centre, and we have appreciated the co-operation of this committee. The establishment by community groups of hostels for single transient men in Kamloops and Vernon has been of great help in giving service to this group, and it is hoped further hostels will develop in other centres during the coming year.

Again growth is evidenced in the child welfare programme, both in terms of number of cases and in resources. There have been more children placed for adoption, more children taken into foster-home care, and more families offering themselves and their homes for adoption and foster-home care. Still more homes are needed. We are very concerned about the increase of admission of children to care which exists throughout the region, and this is under constant study by the supervisors. Some areas show a higher incidence than others, and of particular concern is the Merritt area. The incidence of social and family breakdown, particularly on reserves near Merritt, is very high, and it may require a special programme to reverse this trend. During the latter part of the year, planning was under way for adoption forums in Kelowna and Penticton, following the Provincial one in Victoria.

During the year we have appreciated the interest and concern of many in communities in our foster-care programme. Foster parents' associations have continued to be a real resource to us in the major centres, and we hope others will form in smaller communities; as an example, an active foster parents' association was formed in Lillooet. Some progress has been made in the day-care programme with one operating in Vernon for some time, and a day-care centre for retarded children opened in August, 1967, in Kamloops. Active planning is under way in Kamloops and Penticton for day-care centres for working mothers and also for family day-care homes. In the coming year it is hoped that some group-care resources for foster children with special problems may be developed.

Arising from the experience of the previous summer, our Penticton staff were concerned about the influx of transient youth and started planning for this. It is expected a number of youths under 18 years will be taken into care during the summer months. Approximately one-quarter will come from out of the Province and over half from homes where both parents are present and the father is working. Many parents will be unaware of the predicament their child is in and anxious that he or she be returned. Our staff are most concerned with the ease in which youngsters aged 13 to 16 years can hitch-hike their way about the Province and, for their age, get into some very difficult and undesirable situations. This activity will put considerable demands on our staff time.

Many additional activities were carried out, and we worked closely with many community groups in new developments. We continued our programme of placement of improved retardates from The Tranquille School into boarding homes in Kamloops, Vernon, and Kelowna. This reached a maximum of 40 retardates. We also worked closely with Dellview Hospital in the placement of its improved patients into boarding homes in communities. Marion Hilliard Home for unmarried mothers opened in Kamloops in July, 1967, and has been most successful in its

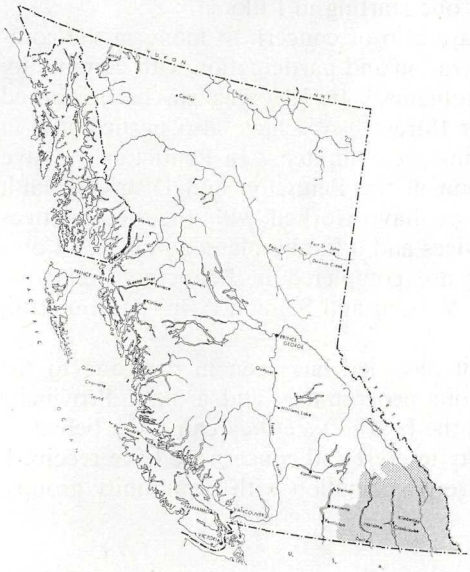
operation. This has created the need for further receiving homes for babies pending adoption placement. Homemaker services are operating in the major centres and receiving grants from the Department, and activity is under way for the establishment of them in smaller communities, with one starting in Lillooet.

Many of the problems our staff face are also of concern to many in the community, and we have enjoyed greater co-operation and participation with community groups interested in solutions to these problems. In Kelowna we have worked closely with the Information and Volunteer Bureau. We have also participated in the formation of a Community Social Planning Committee. In Penticton we have continued our membership and participation in the Penticton and District Health and Welfare Association. In particular, we have worked with their committees studying the need for additional family services and a family planning clinic. Community directories of community services are completed in Penticton, Kelowna, and Kamloops, and ones are under way in Vernon and Salmon Arm, and our staff have participated in this.

Progress recorded here and much not recorded has been in part due to the concern and interest of many citizens in our programmes and a staff, Provincial and municipal, devoted to giving to people the best service they can. On behalf of the staff, our appreciation for the community interest and concern we have received, and we look forward to greater co-operative participation with community groups.

REGION IV

W. H. CROSSLEY, REGIONAL DIRECTOR



It is interesting to compare some of the regional case-load percentages of increase or decrease with the Provincial averages shown in the first table. Numbers of single and two-parent Social Allowance families were higher, one-parent families nearly the same, but, for unknown reasons, couples receiving Social Allowance increased only 3.4 per cent in Region IV against 26.5 per cent Provincially.*

The higher number of single men, as in other increased categories of Social Allowance, was largely the result of two economic conditions. First, there was influx due to rumoured and real employment on the dam clearing projects, as well as the pulp-mill construction in the East Kootenay. Second, the lengthy strike in the forest industry made fringe-job opportunities non-existent.

We had a greater decline in both old-age categories than the Provincial average due to a high death rate in a region where waves of people now aged arrived in the boom years at the turn of the century.

The child welfare case load is, taken altogether, encouraging when a Region vs. Province contrast is made. Our JEFF campaigns resulted in an 80-per-cent increase in adoptions pending, little increase in approved homes awaiting placement, but a 22-per-cent increase in children in adoption homes. This showed a rapid placement in homes approved. The employment of two experienced workers part time on this campaign paid off doubly because our foster homes, both pending and approved, also increased much above the Provincial average. This allowed us to offer some resources to other regions. The " child in care " figure, while increasing less than the Provincial average, is of great concern. We are unable to meet the need for homes for teen-agers who are now coming in asking for help, and we are unable to find enough resources for children who require intensive treatment or specialized foster-home care. Efforts are being made to develop the latter resources in co-operation with several communities.

The region added one *per capita* municipality this year when Kinnaird, on January 1, 1968, became responsible for welfare costs and grants-in-aid to meet them.

In May the Golden area, with some 90 cases, was transferred from the Cranbrook office in this region to the Revelstoke office in Region III.

Ernest Hemingway said it was impossible to describe in one article the happenings on one small beach-head in World War II. It is impossible in the same way to do justice to a year's action in a region in one report. We had staff shortages due to illness, and changes of staff. Services continued to clients through other staff adjusting case loads and working even harder. Trail was hardest hit in April when

* *See* Part IV, Statistical Reports and Tables, Table 3.

services were badly dislocated, though staff additions helped considerably. An Assistant Supervisor was appointed in Trail in November. This, plus the overlap of a summer replacement in Trail with an existing staff member, overcame a serious backlog of work. The additional staff member added to Creston late last year began to show results this year when the number of children admitted to care dropped over a half, in part through improved services to troubled families.

Two offices, Trail and Creston, were renovated and made larger, more cheerful and efficient in May.

An important resource for senior citizens became available on October 21st when the Tom Uphill Memorial Home in Fernie opened, with a capacity for 50 boarding-home cases.

The Emergency Welfare Services feeding vehicles were of immense help on two occasions: in late June during the tragic mine disaster at Michel, and again on July 9th when a child was lost at a beach resort on Kootenay Lake. The vehicles served many meals and coffee to search and rescue personnel in both emergencies.

This is a small catalogue of events in the region. To the staff perhaps other events were more inspiring because they carried " seeds of hope."

In November a " thank you " dinner was held in Trail, with 105 foster parents attending. The Assistant Deputy Minister presented voluntarily prepared illuminated scrolls to those with five years' or more service. This event caused widely favourable comment and publicity.

However, the major effort was in adult education in the Region. Three examples follow:—

(1) In co-operation with the School Board of School District No. 8, an evening course for citizens of Russian origin in the Slocan Valley area was completed. Basic English and mathematics were offered to a class of 25 from young adulthood to pension age. Seventeen finished. Drop-outs were due to a conflict in working-hours or change of location. The results were good; all upgraded themselves, some to the point that next year they will be able to reach a level allowing them to take vocational training. I should stress that the course was designed primarily for social upgrading so that people could read newspaper advertisements, write to sons and daughters, and generally feel more part of the non-Russian culture around them. This broader focus, rather than total emphasis on vocational training, certainly paid off.

(2) In Nelson the District Supervisor, Adult Education Director, and School Board members sponsored and developed a successful " Family Life Workshop " series, held eight consecutive Thursday evenings. The workshops, using other professional personnel in the community but largely on a group discussion basis, had five aims:—

(*a*) Insights into themselves as family members.

(*b*) Understanding the needs and feelings of others.

(*c*) Increased confidence in themselves as people and parents.

(*d*) More satisfying family and community relationships.

(*e*) Increased knowledge of law, money management, food buying, and investments.

It was gratifying to see several Social Allowance clients, one protection family, and one of our young wards and her fiancé planning marriage attend each session. This is a preventive approach to family breakdown.

(3) In Cranbrook a four-way co-operation between management, Canada Manpower, our Department, and the School Board led to daytime upgrading classes on a full eight-hour daily basis to enable people to reach the educational level required for work in the developing pulp-mill. Two classes were held most successfully, with a number of Social Allowance recipients attending and graduating.

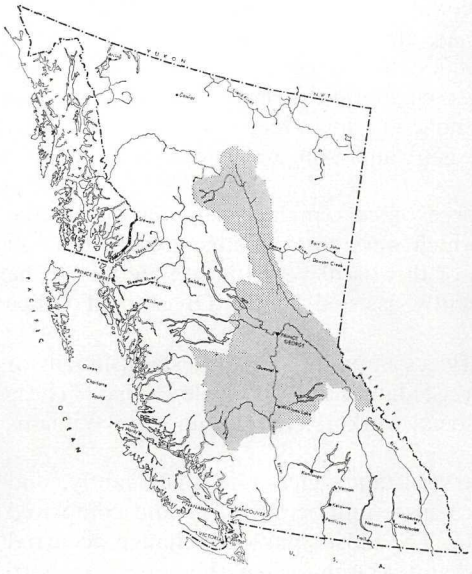
These efforts will in some instances break the " poverty cycle."

The community welfare resources development project commenced in earnest when a worker was recruited in May. In November the results of the first survey dealing with staff participation in community work were submitted to Victoria. Much valuable insight has and will be gained from this project.

The year has been encouraging on the whole. We have enjoyed outstanding interest and support from communities, other professions, and the all-important ordinary citizen. Next year looks even more challenging, with our goal being, in co-operation with the community, to " reach out " more into preventive and rehabilitative ways to involve people in our programme.

REGION V

V. H. DALLAMORE, REGIONAL DIRECTOR



Region V continued its pattern of recent years in population growth, which was estimated for this fiscal year at between 10 and 12 per cent. However, the actual numbers of persons spending some time in the region seemed to be greater than usual, transients, an uncountable number, seeming to be more numerous than in previous years. The latter statement is based on the fact that our single-transient men's hostel in Prince George was more fully occupied throughout the year; in fact, it has been inadequate to the need for some time and dependent upon the utilization of other resources. Further, Canada Manpower centres in the area have reported an increasing number of inquiries for work from United States citizens, either visiting the area or writing to inquire about it.

Also a number of persons unemployed due to strikes in other parts of the Province sought work in the region. These skilled persons have usurped many jobs which less skilled residents may ordinarily expect to acquire.

At the same time, employment was lessened by a decrease in construction and further hampered by a slow break-up in the spring, which seriously affected the logging industry.

The brightest spot in the region was in the Vanderhoof district and particularly in the area of Fort St. James, where mining development and lumbering industries showed expansion of considerable importance. This was no doubt encouraged by the progress in construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway spur to Fort St. James.

Social-work staff numbered 27 full-time workers and one half-time worker on March 31, 1968, as against 25 full-time workers and one half-time worker one year previously. This meant a staff increase of 7.8 per cent, but since the half-time worker was on a temporary project, relating to the finding of foster homes, which ended in May, the actual increase was one full-time and one half-time worker, or 5.9 per cent. This did not compare favourably with the increase in total case load, which in the same period paralleled the population's estimated increase and amounted to 11.2 per cent.

A feature this year was staff interest in development of their skills and techniques, particularly in the Prince George and Vanderhoof offices. The social-work staffs of the latter two offices met monthly following a proposal laid down in their June meeting that they organize themselves into groups to make special presentations. These presentations were considerably researched and well presented so as to induce spirited discussion. Included in this programme was a public meeting on "Your Child Welfare Programme," which was attended by Mrs. Fowler and Miss

Evans, of Child Welfare Division, and a discussion on " The Generation Gap " with a student panel from the Prince George Senior Secondary School. Dr. Poulos gave a session on group therapy.

The supervisory situation in Prince George and Vanderhoof was improved by the appointment on May 30, 1967, of Miss Angela Budnick, who took over responsibility for supervising the rehabilitation section in Prince George and the district office in Vanderhoof. An early interesting contribution of hers was the inauguration of a series of " Get to Know You " luncheons, including our staff along with those in public health, probation services, gaol and police services, and doctors, lawyers, Magistrates, and the ministers.

The administration in the Prince George office remained difficult during the integration of cases from the two sections which were amalgamated toward the end of the last fiscal year and took until March of this fiscal year for completion. The clerical end of this integration was significantly assisted by the Division of Office Administration.

Two fringe areas of the region had services improved by the establishment of office accommodations in the Villages of Fort St. James and 100 Mile House. These premises are staffed two days per week by social workers commuting from Williams Lake or Vanderhoof.

Services through the medium of social assistance increased significantly, and by the end of this fiscal year social assistance cases numbered 2,742 and comprised 54.7 per cent of the total regional case load. The most significant change occurred in the fiscal-year end months of February and March, when there was a sharp increase in the number of social assistance applicants mostly needing only short-term help. This is related to the increase in transiency into the area, at a time when the usual increase in employment opportunities in the bush was delayed by the slow spring break-up.

In the Quesnel and Williams Lake districts, services to social assistance recipients was enhanced by the establishment of rehabilitation committees.

Child welfare cases increased during the year, but became a smaller proportion of the total case load, being reduced from 24.2 to 23.6 per cent. The increase did add an onerous pressure to staff nevertheless, the number of children in care increasing by 45 and the number of adoption cases increasing by 38.

Great efforts were made to improve resources for handling children's cases. In Prince George a receiving home for infants was opened in June, 1967, and in October of that year a receiving-home society was established with the express purpose of establishing a home for older children.

A foster parents' association was organized in Prince George in January, 1968, and members assisted with the JEFF (Joint Effort for Fostering) programme, which put on a drive for foster homes in the week of February 26, 1968. The appointment of two half-time social workers to work on the JEFF programme and with foster parents in general was important to the success of this programme.

In Vanderhoof plans proceeded for establishment of a boarding home for retarded children, and plans were initiated for a receiving home. The Voth Group Living Home for Boys continued its operation.

An interesting event in relation to this resource was the transformation of a meeting of citizens called to criticize its operation into a supportive group offering to help in developing the boys' relationships in the surrounding area.

Some interest has been shown in the development of resources for both the Quesnel and Williams Lake areas. In Williams Lake a public meeting on adoptions was sponsored by the Catholic Women's League. It was particularly well attended, and the programme, which included Mrs. Fowler and Miss Evans from Child Wel-

fare Division, was further enhanced by participation of an adoptive mother from Prince George. A successful public meeting on adoption, utilizing staff from the Williams Lake office, was also held at 100 Mile House.

Community services, particularly in the Prince George area, developed most significantly. These included the appointment of a co-ordinator of special services for the Prince George School Board; establishment of a committee on subsidized housing by the City of Prince George; the initiation of a homemakers service; the staffing of the long-awaited mental health clinic with a psychologist, psychiatric nurse, and a psychiatric social worker; and the opening of a half-way house for alcoholics.

Another significant development was establishment of the Community Resource Planning Board, comprised of people working in the areas of health, welfare, and education, and its acceptance as Advisory Committee to the Community Welfare Council.

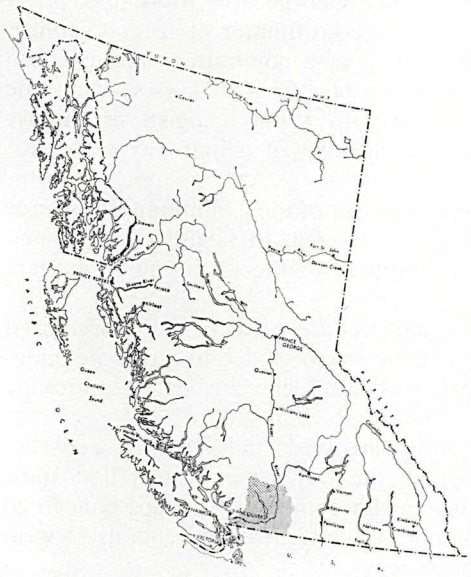
A particular study of educational, health, and welfare needs of the unorganized area of Island Cache, contiguous to the City of Prince George, led to a recommendation for appointing a project worker to work with the local citizens in improving their area.

The numerous developments in community involved staff in many activities beyond the usual expectation of social work in the Department. All had some involvement in speeches, committee work, work with community groups concerned with welfare, health, and education, and community betterment in general. I wish to thank them for their imaginative drive and success.

Equally do I thank those many persons who have done so much for the developments as citizens self-dedicated to these community matters. Welfare in its broadest sense will continue to enliven and enhance the communities of this region most significantly because of them.

REGION VI

A. E. Bingham, Regional Director



This is a report on some of the developments and trends in Region VI, the Fraser Valley Region, during the past fast-moving year.

An irreversible change process proceeds in the region, but with considerable unevenness of pace. This is the change to an urban society, which brings about an increased complexity and an increased interdependence. This change process causes upheavals for many individuals and families.

An example of this change is the relation of education to employment. At one time most of the jobs available in the Fraser Valley were unskilled or semi-skilled. Now a great number of these have been automated out of existence. Those that remain, or are being created, involve perceptual and conceptual skills or interpersonal skills.

The administrative pattern for providing social welfare services in the region is established in the *Social Assistance Act* and regulations. In Surrey, because of its population, the responsibility rests with the municipality, and services are provided by the Surrey municipal social welfare department. Mr. W. P. Merner heads the municipal department.

The balance of the region is served by Provincial district offices, located at Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Haney, Langley, and White Rock. At the end of the year the field staff totalled 50 social workers, 7 district supervisors, 1 deputy municipal administrator, 1 municipal administrator, and Regional Director.

To be an informed and effective staff member of a modern social welfare office is a many-sided task. Social workers and supervisory staff had an opportunity to attend Department conferences which involved a variety of skill and knowledge areas. Three potential supervisors participated in an institute on social-work supervision conducted by the School of Social Work, and four of the senior clerical staff of the region took part in a social welfare office administration course offered by the Department of Social Welfare.

There is a positive correlation between good service and adequate modern office space and equipment. Through the co-operation of the Municipality of Maple Ridge, the Haney district office was enlarged, modernized, and refurbished.

Social assistance is designed to meet the essential needs of individuals and families when, for various reasons, they are unable to do so themselves. When economic need exists regardless of cause, it should be relieved with adequate safeguards so that dependency is neither encouraged nor prolonged.

At the end of the year, 2,882 families and 2,669 single persons were in receipt of social assistance in the region. This is an approximate 10-per-cent increase over the previous year. The largest increase was in the two-parent families.

Several innovations were attempted during the year. Efforts were made to identify adults and children in social assistance case loads who had ability and interest in further education. As many as possible were launched into vocational schools, colleges, and night-school courses. There is no longer employment for the unskilled, and so an all-out effort was made to present employable persons with opportunities for training and retraining. This includes providing income maintenance for the trainee and his family during training period, as well as fees, books, and transportation.

An experiment was carried out in Chilliwack in group counselling of one-parent families. It was more productive and successful than had been hoped. The group experience appeared to stimulate self-confidence and self-worth, and thus an improvement in family and social relationships.

The Chilliwack office co-operated with other agencies in a night-school course " How to Improve Your Job Opportunities." It was designed for young single men and included a visit to a vocational school.

A project was established in the White Rock area in which several men who had been in receipt of Social Allowance for some years were given physical training. The aim is to improve their general health and thus prepare them for employment.

In its broadest sense, child welfare is primarily concerned with ensuring the well-being of all children and youth. Within its scope is the protection of children from neglect, fostering, adoption, and services to unmarried mothers.

There were 457 children taken into care in the year, a decrease of 11 from the previous year. Many of the children who come into our care are disturbed children who have been badly hurt and their emotions twisted. For some a certain expertise is required over and above regular foster-home care. Thus we are developing group homes, and there was an expansion in the number of group homes during the year. These are private homes and homes operated by community groups set up for everyday living for from four to eight children. The group living serves as the means and context of a corrective living experience. The " Twin Firs " receiving home at Abbotsford is one group home opened during the year. It is sponsored by the Mennonite Central Committee of British Columbia in co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare.

Foster-parent training courses were conducted in Chilliwack and in Cloverdale. These courses were jointly sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare and the local department of adult education.

As the Federal social insurance provisions expand, the need for Provincial financial programmes diminish. This is reflected in our regional case load. There was a decrease of 544 during the year of persons age 65 years and over.

However, there are developing needs for service for this group. One factor is that people are living longer. If chronic illness occurs, or in the upper age-groups a loss of strength and vigour, our social workers are contacted for assistance in making a plan. Homemaker services and boarding-home care are two resources used in these situations. Our staff see a growing need to involve the community in the development of meals on wheels and friendly visitation programmes.

An emphasis was evident in community organization during the year. This was reflected through the region in two or three ways. First there was an emphasis on co-ordinating and integrating the services and resources available in the community. This was done by getting together with other professionals working at the local level.

Then there was some exploration of the role of our staff in the provision of new resources. It is an interesting question as to the role and the responsibility of Provincial Civil Servants in this regard. Along with other regions, we are seeking guidelines in this work.

Also, staff worked co-operatively with local social planning councils and other local structures. There are many examples of joint efforts in meeting community problems. Perhaps it would be helpful to review briefly but more specifically a few developments.

The services of rehabilitation committees were extended to Surrey and are now available to the entire population of the region. A number of people, some in receipt of public assistance and some not, are potentially employable, but are out of touch with the active labour market. They see no chance of finding work, or possibly family disintegration or repeated failure has left them distraught or hopeless. The needed services are provided through rehabilitation as well as " habilitative " committees. The committees meet monthly and involve Health, Social Welfare, and Manpower. Other private and public agencies are added, depending on the nature of the problems.

Community-based homemaker services continue as community agencies as well as an integral part of the social welfare programme. The Langley Homemaker Service got under way with help from a grant from the Department. The Abbostford-based homemaker service was extended to include Mission, under the new name of Central Fraser Valley Homemaker Service. At the end of the year, five community homemaker services were receiving Provincial grants.

The Surrey municipal office and, as of this year, each Provincial office in the region are co-operating with the Provincial Mental Health Services in a programme of improved patients in boarding homes. There are close to 350 of these placements in the region.

The region is increasingly used by private agencies for homes and institutions. During the year, Fraser House, a half-way house for alcoholics, was established at Mission. This, along with an expanded Miracle Valley operated by the Salvation Army and the Maple Ridge Half-way House, now provides accommodation for the care and treatment of some 200 alcoholics.

The Salvation Army is to be congratulated on the British Columbia House of Concord, which in April opened its doors to serve young men. It provides a home for youths (15 to 19 years) who come before the Courts and whose homes are not suitable for a good probation period.

Social welfare services cannot be given through a mechanical administration or in a vacuum. This is an area of service that involves the greatest of skills in all staff. In the past year we have again received excellent co-operation from municipal officials, school authorities, public health and Manpower personnel, and many other community agencies and people.

We appreciate the help extended by our senior administration. They were always prepared to allow us to give assistance in a flexible way when extraordinary problems were encountered.

Our thanks to clerical staff, social workers, and supervisors, Provincial and municipal alike, who combined their ideas and skills with hard work to provide constructive services.

REGION VII

A. J. WRIGHT, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Steady growth has been noted in all areas of the region during the past year, which has resulted from a fairly good and stable economic picture. Kitimat has shown the greatest potential with the announcement of the start of construction of Eurocan pulpmill and further development as a deep-sea port by British Columbia Wharves Ltd. At the same time several small industries started in Terrace, which provided greater scope to the community. Labour disputes disrupted the fishing industry to some extent in Prince Rupert, but this did not affect the general economy of the area to any great extent. Mining developments in Smithers, Stewart, and Alice Arm took on a greater degree of permanency, which has been reflected in their steady growth. Hazelton, unfortunately, had not really shown any signs of recovery from a serious setback suffered during the previous year.

Toward the end of the year the Kitimat district office opened. This is staffed by 1½ social workers and one clerk. The main reason for its establishment was to improve services to the people in the Kitimat area. It was also opened in anticipation of the increase in demand for service which will be caused by the increase in population resulting from the developments noted above. Although there was not an actual increase in the number of social workers, the savings of time through increased efficiency made up for this.

A project was started in the Smithers area to help alleviate the mounting problems that resulted from the economic depression in Hazelton. A part-time social worker was hired to deal with multi-problem families on an intensive casework basis. The results toward the end of the year have been gratifying and rewarding. A large number of children who would ordinarily be apprehended have been kept in their own homes, and the family situations have improved.

In Prince Rupert there were many staff changes during the year, as well as the retirement of the District Supervisor.

Throughout the region there were once again increases in nearly all categories of services. Largest proportion of increases was in the Terrace and Smithers areas. This is primarily due to the economic climate. Social Allowance for the region showed a significant increase, resulting in a corresponding increase in costs. This was particularly evident in the Terrace area, although Smithers showed a sharp increase in single persons, due mainly to the increase in the number of transient men. Heaviest increases for Prince Rupert were with families. These were mainly seasonal workers who were not able to obtain sufficient employment to carry them through the year.

The end of this year saw the opening of a senior citizens' housing development in Terrace. This is a low-rental complex consisting of 18 units for either single

persons or married couples. Prince Rupert has already one such development operating and is negotiating for land to establish a second. Contracts have been let for the construction of similar developments in Smithers and in Burns Lake. It is hoped that these developments will be ready for occupancy sometime in the next year.

A hostel for transients was opened in Terrace during the year, sponsored by the Terrace District Welfare Council. They have rented a small house near the centre of town and hired a caretaker. It has a capacity of 10 men. We are trying to limit it to the younger age-group and make it a resource for employers who might be looking for labourers. As there is a heavy transient population in Terrace, this is a needed resource.

Special resources for children continue to be developed. This year saw the opening of the Applewhaite Hall for Boys in Prince Rupert. This is a group-living home for teen-aged boys primarily in their early teens. Many months of hard work and negotiations by community-spirited citizens lay behind this home. Through co-operation of the City of Prince Rupert, Department of National Defence property was leased and the building renovated to make it a home-life atmosphere for six to eight boys.

McCarthy House for Girls, operating on the same principal, continues to operate effectively. Four girls this year have been discharged and are now useful citizens in their community.

Negotiations are in progress for a new receiving home in Hazelton. The need for the present receiving home is ever present, but the building is reaching the end of its usefulness. Negotiations are therefore underway with the local Indian Agency and the local Indian Band council.

A similar project is being undertaken in Kitimat. The local Lions Club is at present negotiating with the Aluminum Company to purchase a duplex house. After necessary renovations, it is hoped that they will be operating a group-living home for children sometime in the next year.

The Hazelton Children's Home continues to function at full capacity, and results from it are encouraging. Although it is somewhat too early to tell, all indications are that the number of readmissions to hospital by children after a stay in the home has been cut drastically. In 1½ years of operation this has been from 3,000 hospital-days to 500 for 40 children.

Community interest in the work of this Department continues at high standard, with active participation by the social-work staff. Committees have been established in Kitimat, Terrace, and Prince Rupert to study problems in their respective communities and try to co-ordinate activities. A mental health committee is in operation in Smithers and is trying to point out to its community the problems that exist in this area and stimulate interest in attacking the problem.

The work of these committees point up the fine co-operation that exists between the Department and the community.

REGION VIII

J. A. MOLLBERG, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Welfare services in the Province's most northern region represent a vital and integral part of all community services. The economy has remained stable, although the Peace River dam is nearing completion, and the number of staff employed on the project has already decreased. Unemployment has been a major problem, not only in the region, but throughout British Columbia and, for that matter, Canada. The effects of this will be shown in the section on social assistance and rehabilitation. Another major problem facing the people of this region is the perennial and general housing problem. The City of Dawson Creek has continued with its efforts to develop low-cost housing, and, hopefully, this will materialize this year. Similar developments are also necessary in the other communities in the region, particularly Fort St. John and Chetwynd.

Our Dawson Creek staff was increased by one worker in September, 1967, and an additional project worker was hired from December 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968, to conduct our foster- and adoption-home campaign. The additional staff greatly facilitated the provision of services in the region.

In May, 1967, an institute was held in Dawson Creek on the topic of "Administration" under the auspices of the School of Social Work and was attended by all staff. Our regional conference was held in November, 1967, in Fort St. John, and we were pleased to have the Honourable Dan Campbell present at our meetings. Our main speaker was Dr. Bennet Wong, child psychiatrist from Vancouver, along with Mr. R. J. Burnham, Assistant Director of Welfare, and Mr. T. D. Bingham, Superintendent of Child Welfare. The conference was an excellent learning experience for all staff members.

As mentioned above, the major problem facing the people in the area was unemployment. The effect of the unemployment can be seen in the statistics for the region shown in Part IV. The Social Allowance case load increased by 90 cases between April, 1967, and April, 1968. Unemployment for the region changed from 5.3 per cent to approximately 7.4 per cent for the same period, which directly accounts for the increase in our Social Allowance case load.

The rehabilitation committee has continued to function, and several people have been sent for retraining, either through Canada Manpower, Division of Rehabilitation, or ourselves. However, with unemployment at its present level, available counselling and training resources are soon overutilized and their net effect negated. Unemployment cannot be solved by the provision of social assistance. Retraining schemes are excellent and essential, however, more effort must be taken to keep our employment figures at a manageable level.

In May, 1967, an agreement was worked out with Canada Manpower where all new employable applicants for assistance go to the Manpower office first, and if employment or retraining are not available, applicants are then referred to our office for assistance. Canada Manpower first completes an initial assessment outlining the client's work history, education, and present circumstances. This gives our staff the information necessary to do a thorough assessment, and thus provide a more appropriate service to the client. This procedure is still in effect and working most satisfactorily.

In November, 1967, approval was received for the construction of a receiving home for teen-age children in Dawson Creek under the auspices of the Dawson Creek Rotary Club. Construction has commenced on the home, which will provide a real service to meet the needs of children in this region. We are most grateful to the Rotary Club and the City of Dawson Creek for their support of this project.

The number of children in care in the region has increased during the past year, as well as the number of unmarried parents. The above shows the need for an increase in preventive service to families in order to enable them to solve or alleviate some of their problems. Unemployment and housing are factors related to this problem; however, day-care services are still a much-needed resource.

The Honourable Isabel Dawson visited the region in June, 1967, to survey the needs of our senior citizens. Extended-care facilities have been completed at the Pouce Coupe Hospital and will soon be opened for service. Plans have been drawn up for the development of a boarding home in Pouce Coupe, and when this has been completed will meet the immediate needs of our senior citizens in the Dawson Creek area. Old-age Assistance has decreased during the past year due to the lowering of the eligibility age for Old Age Security.

Staff have been active throughout the region, not only with regard to our JEFF campaign, but speaking and working with groups in the community for the development of further services. The Homemaker Housekeeper Association continues to operate in Dawson Creek, and is proving to be a necessary and worth-while service. We have appreciated the co-operation we have received from all members of the community in helping us meet the needs of the people in Region VIII.

PART III.—LEGISLATION

ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 111)

This Act establishes the Department of Social Welfare as having jurisdiction of all matters relating to social and public welfare and social assistance.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 360, as Amended)

The purpose of this Act and its regulations is to provide financial assistance and other services that are essential for a reasonably normal and healthy existence to individuals and families who are unable to maintain themselves by their own efforts.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 303, as Amended)

The purpose of this Act is to provide protection and care for children who are neglected, abused, abandoned, or without proper supervision or guardianship.

CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 52, as Amended)

This Act is to ensure that the interests of the mother and her child born out of wedlock are protected.

ADOPTION ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 4, as Amended)

The purpose of this Act is to provide the same rights and privileges for adopted children as those of children born to both parents in a family.

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 270)

The purpose of this Act is to provide financial assistance to persons between 65 and 68 years of age who have limited assets or income.

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 113, as Amended)

This Act provides financial assistance to persons over 18 years of age who are totally and permanently disabled and who have limited assets or income.

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 29, as Amended)

This Act provides financial assistance to blind persons over 18 years of age and who have limited assets or income.

TRAINING-SCHOOLS ACT
(1963, Chap. 50)

The purpose of this Act is to provide training, reformation, and rehabilitation of children committed to the training schools.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS LICENSING ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 406, as Amended)

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that adequate standards of care and supervision are provided for persons who receive services from such institutions as boarding homes, orphanages, maternity homes, hostels, crèches, day-nurseries, playschools, and kindergartens.

PROVINCIAL HOME ACT
(R.S.B.C. 1960, Chap. 307, as Amended)

The purpose of this Act is to provide care for persons who are unable to maintain themselves by their own efforts.

PART IV.—STATISTICAL REPORTS AND TABLES

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CASES BY CATEGORY OF SERVICE IN THE PROVINCE AS OF MARCH 31, 1967 AND 1968

Category	Cases at March—		Change	Per Cent Change
	1967	1968		
Family Service	2,047	2,041	−6	−0.3
Social Allowance—				
Single person	18,119	20,619	+2,500	+13.8
Couple	1,669	2,111	+442	+26.5
Two-parent family	4,896	6,417	+1,521	+31.1
One-parent family	7,436	8,463	+1,027	+13.8
Child with relative	767	951	+184	+24.0
Totals	32,887	38,561	+5,674	+17.3
Blind Persons' Allowance	591	607	+16	+2.7
Disabled Persons' Allowance	2,813	2,874	+61	+2.2
Old-age Assistance	5,966	4,974	−992	−19.9
Old Age Security	26,127	24,432	−1,695	−6.9
Adoption home pending	644	858	+214	+33.2
Adoption home approved	197	183	−14	−7.7
Child in adoption home	827	1,003	+176	+21.3
Foster home pending	1,038	1,051	+13	+1.3
Foster home approved	2,558	2,865	+307	+12.0
Child in care[1]	5,222	5,956	+734	+14.1
Unmarried parent	1,008	999	−9	−0.9
Welfare institution	835	832	−3	−0.4
Health and institutions	30	23	− 7	−30.4
Area development project[2]	99	51	−48	−94.1
Totals	82,889	87,310	+4,421	+5.3

[1] The total number of children in care shown in this table differs slightly with the Child Welfare Division's statistics because of the approximate one-week delay in reporting.

[2] Research project providing total service in a Vancouver City area.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING SERVICE IN THE PROVINCE BY CATEGORY OF SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1967/68

Category	Cases Open First of Year	Cases Opened during Year	Cases Closed during Year	Cases Open End of Year	Cases Served during Year[1]
Family Service	2,047	2,407	2,567	2,041	4,454
Social Allowance—					
Single person	18,119	54,393	51,751	20,619	72,512
Couple	1,669	4,221	3,777	2,111	5,890
Two-parent family	4,896	13,312	11,917	6,417	18,208
One-parent family	7,436	10,050	8,942	8,463	17,486
Child with relative	767	1,010	835	951	1,777
Blind Persons' Allowance	591	208	198	607	799
Disabled Persons' Allowance	2,813	852	799	2,874	3,665
Old-age Assistance	5,966	2,720	3,737	4,974	8,686
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	26,127	5,986	7,573	24,432	32,113
Adoption home pending	644	1,650	1,406	858	2,294
Adoption home approved	197	783	790	183	980
Child in adoption home	827	1,673	1,489	1,003	2,500
Foster home pending	1,038	1,447	1,413	1,051	2,485
Foster home approved	2,558	1,678	1,396	2,865	4,236
Child in care	5,222	5,043	4,360	5,956	10,265
Unmarried parent	1,008	1,645	1,654	999	2,653
Welfare institution	835	309	313	832	1,144
Health and institutions	30	275	281	23	305
Area development project[2]	99	37	80	51	136
Totals	82,889	109,699	105,278	87,310	192,588

[1] Cases served during year is total of cases open first of year and cases opened during year.

[2] Research project providing total service in Vancouver City area.

For Individual Categories.—Cases open first of year plus cases opened during year minus cases closed during year does not equal cases open at the end of the year as redistributed cases have been subtracted from open and closed and these are sometimes opened in one category and closed in another. Total opened and closed redistributed balances.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF CASES BY CATEGORY OF SERVICE AND BY REGIONS AS OF MARCH 31, 1967 AND 1968

Category	Region I		Region II		Region III		Region IV		Region V		Region VI		Region VII		Region VIII	
	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968
Family Service	332	248	428	448	484	515	129	121	184	210	279	300	103	103	108	96
Social Allowance—																
Single person	2,049	2,403	8,669	9,654	1,933	2,264	992	1,179	1,150	1,397	2,327	2,555	615	744	384	423
Couple	181	256	479	696	280	334	201	208	129	164	288	304	45	87	66	62
Two-parent family	693	935	1,070	1,516	689	920	336	468	478	560	1,095	1,287	236	392	299	339
One-parent family	1,048	1,148	3,060	3,495	834	915	438	499	365	544	1,202	1,291	219	295	270	276
Child with relative	110	137	169	219	91	152	53	54	61	77	111	114	135	152	37	46
Totals	4,081	4,879	13,447	15,580	3,827	4,585	2,020	2,408	2,183	2,742	5,023	5,551	1,250	1,670	1,056	1,146
Blind Persons' Allowance	61	57	232	251	64	67	26	24	39	37	64	63	46	38	12	10
Disabled Persons' Allowance	400	406	1,107	1,121	366	343	209	209	56	67	395	399	53	50	29	29
Old-age Assistance	659	459	1,921	1,510	719	426	422	327	259	153	741	511	137	86	116	39
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	4,158	3,807	12,832	12,328	2,535	2,359	1,672	1,453	677	598	3,304	2,990	381	255	207	230
Adoption home pending	117	150	178	228	85	91	29	52	64	89	79	161	46	51	46	36
Adoption home approved	33	26	55	46	32	28	24	22	15	16	23	29	7	10	8	6
Child in adoption home	118	143	258	308	109	154	54	66	68	80	142	146	41	65	37	41
Foster home pending	134	118	172	124	194	248	103	111	145	127	149	160	88	102	53	61
Foster home approved	453	512	587	657	447	491	189	245	214	250	433	496	132	122	103	92
Child in care	841	986	977	1,103	1,016	1,182	391	436	550	595	863	1,022	370	408	214	224
Unmarried parent	111	76	510	550	71	81	47	31	33	26	176	157	21	17	39	61
Welfare institution	216	212	277	275	113	112	48	46	21	21	120	136	28	22	12	8
Health and institutional service	6	11	5	3	13	4	1	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	4	3
Total cases	11,720	12,090	32,986	34,532	10,075	10,686	5,364	5,552	4,509	5,012	11,791	12,121	2,703	2,999	2,044	2,082

Region II does not include Area Development Project or Division on Aging cases.

The following Tables 3-1 to 3-8, inclusive, are available from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, on request:—

Table 3-1.—Number of Cases by Category of Service for Administrative Offices in Region I as of March 31, 1967 and 1968.

Table 3-2.—Number of Cases by Category of Service for Administrative Offices in Region II as of March 31, 1967 and 1968.

Table 3-3.—Number of Cases by Category of Service for Administrative Offices in Region III as of March 31, 1967 and 1968.

Table 3-4.—Number of Cases by Category of Service for Administrative Offices in Region IV as of March 31, 1967 and 1968.

Table 3-5.—Number of Cases by Category of Service for Administrative Offices in Region V as of March 31, 1967 and 1968.

Table 3-6.—Number of Cases by Category of Service for Administrative Offices in Region VI as of March 31, 1967 and 1968.

Table 3-7.—Number of Cases by Category of Service for Administrative Offices in Region VII as of March 31, 1967 and 1968.

Table 3-8.—Number of Cases by Category of Service for Administrative Offices in Region VIII as of March 31, 1967 and 1968.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUAL AND PERMANENT STAFF (CLERICAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL) THAT WERE EMPLOYED, AND THEIR LOCATION IN THE DEPARTMENT, AS OF MARCH 31, 1962, AND MARCH 31, 1968.

	1962	1968
General Administration	16	12
Field Service	322	447
Medical Services Division	13	18
Child Welfare Division	27	38
Provincial Home	34	35
Brannan Lake School for Boys	62	62
Willingdon School for Girls	50	50
Old-age Assistance Board	76	77
Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division	5	5
	605	744
New Denver Youth Centre	----	25
Japanese Pavilion, New Denver	----	14
		813

TABLE 5.—TOTAL SOCIAL-WORK STAFF EMPLOYED FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1961, AND MARCH 31, 1962; AND MARCH 31, 1967, AND MARCH 31, 1968.

	1961/62				1967/68		
	University Trained	In-service Trained	Total		University Trained	In-service Trained	Total
Total staff March 31, 1961	89	147	236	Total staff March 31, 1967 including (institutions)	134	235	369
Completed formal training during fiscal year	+5	—5	.....	Completed formal training during fiscal year	+10	—10	.....
	94	142	236		144	225	369
Staff appointed April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962	24	54	78	Staff appointed April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968	7	79	86
Resignations, deaths (2), and transfers (2), April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962	28	37	65	Resignations, deaths (1), and transfers (1), April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968	19	41	60
Total staff, March 31, 1962 (excluding institutions)	90	159	249				
Brannan Lake School for Boys and Willingdon School for Girls	5	2	7				
Totals	95	161	256	Totals	132	263	395

TABLE 6.—TOTAL SOCIAL-WORK STAFF, ACCORDING TO DEGREES AND TRAINING, AS AT MARCH 31, 1962, AND MARCH 31, 1968

This table available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 7.—SOCIAL WORKER SEPARATIONS WHICH OCCURRED DURING FISCAL YEARS 1961/62 AND 1967/68, BY REASON

	1961/62	1967/68
Domestic	19	21
To further education	14	8
To accept other employment	10	13
Ill health	3	2
Deaths	2	----
Transferred	2	1
Services unsatisfactory	2	6
To accept municipal job	2	3
Voluntary retirement	1	1
Temporary only	10	----
Personal	----	4
To return to another Province or country	----	----
To accept Federal Government employment	----	1
Totals	65	60

[1] Twenty-four of whom not shown in Table 5 because of short-term temporary employment.

TABLE 8.—EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL ALLOWANCES, 1967/68

Basic Social Allowances		$38,263,411
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing- and boarding-home care (other than tuberculosis), special allowances and grants		4,497,968
Housekeeping and homemaker services		491,325
Emergency payments, such as where a family may lose its home by fire or similar circumstances		63,921
Tuberculosis cases—		
(*a*) Boarding-, nursing-, and private-home care	$126,369	
(*b*) Transportation	89	
(*c*) Comforts allowance	----	
		126,458
Hospitalization of social assistance cases (short stay, etc.)		14,265
Gross Social Allowance costs as per Public Accounts		$43,457,348
Municipal share of costs		$4,111,102
Reimbursement from other Provinces		179,935
Federal-Provincial cost sharing		21,535,549

TABLE 9.—TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL ALLOWANCE AND COSTS IN REGIONS BY PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AREAS IN MARCH, 1967 AND 1968

	Persons		Costs	
	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968
Region I				
Provincial—				
Alberni	476	469	$16,642	$18,396
Campbell River	249	452	9,305	19,367
Courtenay	607	669	23,419	26,278
Duncan	444	515	20,026	27,707
Nanaimo	1,079	580	48,884	33,299
Victoria	754	1,286	30,982	53,637
Parksville	.....	435	.....	18,471
Totals	3,609	4,406	$149,258	$197,155
Municipal—				
Alberni	258	.....	$8,897	.....
Campbell River	292	625	7,729	$17,747
Courtenay	152	212	6,253	8,227
Central Saanich	57	.....	2,372	.....
Duncan	170	188	8,394	8,138
Esquimalt	234	361	15,498	20,648
Ladysmith	94	76	3,527	3,223
Nanaimo	767	852	30,692	36,428
North Cowichan	354	379	13,192	15,330
Oak Bay	63	92	1,750	4,136
Port Alberni	560	951	22,979	41,794
Saanich	692	823	40,187	49,581
Victoria	2,050	2,788	115,507	146,283
Totals	5,743	7,347	$276,977	$351,535
Region totals	9,352	11,753	$426,235	$548,690
Region II				
Provincial—				
New Westminster	50	25	$1,213	$1,130
Vancouver	561	740	20,442	29,324
Westview	77	95	3,550	4,932
Totals	688	860	$25,205	$35,386
Municipal—				
Burnaby	2,891	3,934	$145,154	$206,753
Coquitlam	990	1,068	44,843	58,888
Delta	457	539	20,533	27,440
New Westminster	1,937	2,191	83,935	110,334
North Vancouver City	791	1,102	39,491	60,809
North Vancouver District	448	638	22,939	35,206
Port Coquitlam	411	586	21,815	32,525
Port Moody	203	242	7,131	10,861
Powell River	218	217	8,448	8,323
Richmond	649	885	29,908	40,258
Vancouver	17,337	19,851	977,041	1,130,209
West Vancouver	234	217	16,182	16,423
Totals	26,566	31,470	$1,417,420	$1,738,029
Region totals	27,254	32,330	$1,442,625	$1,773,415
Region III				
Provincial—				
Kamloops	1,264	1,169	$41,225	$40,977
Kelowna	812	1,000	30,798	41,198
Lillooet	325	505	11,002	21,746
Merritt	254	261	7,390	9,238
North Kamloops	337	.....	12,143	.....
Oliver	442	476	16,963	20,748
Penticton	515	630	19,508	21,891
Revelstoke	164	485	4,119	12,438
Salmon Arm	487	580	15,458	18,568
Vernon	800	878	27,053	30,800
Totals	5,400	5,984	$185,659	$217,604
Municipal—				
Kamloops	650	2,181	$20,300	$78,953
Kelowna	784	694	35,241	33,903
Merritt	186	262	6,859	10,661

TABLE 9.—TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL ALLOWANCE AND COSTS IN REGIONS BY PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AREAS IN MARCH, 1967 AND 1968—*Continued*

	Persons		Costs	
	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968
Region III—Continued				
Municipal—*Continued*				
North Kamloops	446	.....	$21,906	.....
Penticton	837	1,014	34,749	$43,725
Revelstoke	102	110	3,848	3,769
Salmon Arm District	179	160	6,915	6,690
Summerland	136	168	6,264	7,750
Vernon	392	420	13,950	19,047
Totals	3,712	5,009	$150,032	$204,498
Region totals	9,112	10,993	$335,691	$422,102
Region IV				
Provincial—				
Cranbrook	744	633	$26,722	$26,025
Creston	508	558	20,498	25,012
Fernie	349	370	12,017	12,295
Grand Forks	321	380	15,231	19,542
Nelson	513	673	27,179	32,083
New Denver	264	500	11,489	18,785
Trail	664	984	28,559	42,148
Totals	3,363	4,098	$141,695	$175,890
Municipal—				
Cranbrook	243	399	$8,447	$13,817
Creston	137	163	6,307	6,934
Fernie	222	207	9,052	8,952
Grand Forks	195	141	6,161	7,218
Kimberley	80	138	3,310	5,063
Nelson	336	436	17,499	19,106
Trail	243	324	12,378	15,760
Totals	1,456	1,808	$63,154	$76,850
Region totals	4,819	5,906	$204,849	$252,740
Region V				
Provincial—				
Prince George	2,106	2,729	$83,293	$114,671
Quesnel	615	747	19,688	29,067
Vanderhoof	202	271	6,620	9,794
Williams Lake	808	927	21,556	33,053
Totals	3,731	4,674	$131,157	$186,585
Municipal—				
Prince George	681	1,275	$36,512	$65,880
Quesnel	306	571	11,366	19,117
Williams Lake	33	44	985	1,463
Totals	1,020	1,890	$48,863	$86,460
Region totals	4,751	6,564	$180,020	$273,045
Region VI				
Provincial—				
Abbotsford	376	559	$14,511	$22,973
Chilliwack	696	783	28,880	36,792
Haney	123	134	4,430	5,381
Totals	1,195	1,476	$47,821	$65,146
Municipal—				
Chilliwack City	479	552	$21,141	$25,779
Chilliwhack Township	1,399	1,533	53,179	62,663
Hope	146	168	5,433	7,169
Langley City	199	239	7,951	11,510
Langley Township	1,166	1,177	48,632	54,901
Maple Ridge	1,342	1,275	70,752	77,883
Matsqui	864	1,460	40,890	55,375
Mission District	425	711	19,993	27,187
Mission Town	280	345	10,913	13,217
Sumas	213	268	10,651	13,816
Surrey	4,364	4,298	184,996	202,813
White Rock	447	472	25,851	26,539
Totals	11,324	12,498	$500,382	$578,852
Region totals	12,519	13,974	$548,203	$643,998

TABLE 9.—TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL ALLOWANCE AND COSTS IN REGIONS BY PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL AREAS IN MARCH, 1967 AND 1968—*Continued*

	Persons		Costs	
	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968
Region VII				
Provincial—				
Burns Lake	308	363	$9,982	$12,009
Prince Rupert	287	326	9,353	11,844
Smithers	827	1,029	32,631	45,122
Terrace	280	390	9,724	14,887
Totals	1,702	2,108	$61,690	$83,862
Municipal—				
Prince Rupert	450	819	$19,469	$35,957
Terrace	453	695	15,054	29,333
Totals	903	1,514	$34,523	$65,290
Region totals	2,605	3,622	$96,213	$149,152
Region VIII				
Provincial—				
Dawson Creek	1,235	1,335	$48,633	$54,271
Fort St. John	695	753	27,472	31,449
Totals	1,930	2,088	$76,105	$85,720
Municipal—				
Dawson Creek	1,166	1,247	$47,149	$56,142
Fort St. John	338	348	14,642	14,932
Totals	1,504	1,595	$61,791	$71,074
Region totals	3,434	3,683	$137,896	$156,794

TABLE 10.—TOTAL PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL ALLOWANCE AND COSTS BY REGIONS IN MARCH, 1967/68

	Persons		Costs	
	March, 1967	March, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1968
Region I	9,352	11,753	$426,235	$548,690
Region II	27,254	32,330	1,442,625	1,773,415
Region III	9,112	10,993	335,691	422,102
Region IV	4,819	5,906	204,849	252,740
Region V	4,751	6,564	180,020	273,045
Region VI	12,519	13,974	548,203	643,998
Region VII	2,605	3,622	96,213	149,152
Region VIII	3,434	3,683	137,896	156,794
Totals	73,846	88,825	$3,371,732	$4,219,936

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF FAMILY SERVICE CASES (NOT IN RECEIPT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE) SERVED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

	Total at Beginning of Month	Opened	Closed	Total at End of Month	Total at End of Same Month Previous Year
April, 1967	2,047	244	227	2,064	1,886
May, 1967	2,064	303	228	2,139	1,887
June, 1967	2,139	264	269	2,134	1,887
July, 1967	2,134	215	234	2,115	1,890
August, 1967	2,115	249	264	2,100	1,892
September, 1967	2,100	294	336	2,058	1,926
October, 1967	2,058	220	233	2,045	1,976
November, 1967	2,045	275	253	2,067	1,993
December, 1967	2,067	201	177	2,091	1,994
January, 1968	2,091	304	309	2,086	1,976
February, 1968	2,086	298	341	2,043	2,030
March, 1968	2,043	227	229	2,041	2,047

TABLE 12.—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 FISCAL YEARS 1966/67 AND 1967/68.

Type of Service	Opened during Year		Carried during Year		Incomplete at End of Year	
	1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68
Custody	122	105	163	150	45	27
Repatriation	376	511	418	561	50	31
Immigration	77	87	122	118	31	32
Legitimation	15	17	19	20	3	4
Totals	590	720	722	849	129	94

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

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS SERVED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967/68

	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	706	1,416	2,122	1,424	698
Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	697	1,036	1,733	1,147	586
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	127	356	483	308	175
Victoria Children's Aid Society	157	261	418	259	159
Totals	1,687	3,069	4,756	3,138	1,618

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY AGE-GROUP OF MOTHER DURING FISCAL YEARS 1966/67 AND 1967/68

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
1966/67	38	1,490	1,304	558	453	54	3,897
1967/68	23	1,621	1,429	556	432	54	4,115
Percentage increase or decrease over previous year	—65.2	8.8	9.6	—0.4	—4.9	.....	5.6

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES DURING AND AT END OF FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

		During 1967/68		At March 31, 1968
Superintendent of Child Welfare		8,794		6,067
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	2,689		1,683	
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	1,381		978	
Victoria Children's Aid Society	863		617	
		4,933		3,278
Totals		13,727		9,345

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE[1] OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES BY LEGAL STATUS, BY REGIONS, AND BY SOCIETIES AS AT MARCH 31, 1968.

Children in Care	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	655	55	83	8	115	42	958
Region II	859	60	54	20	107	20	1,120
Region III	820	82	46	33	159	17	1,157
Region IV	324	49	26	2	41	11	453
Region V	440	40	17	3	65	14	579
Region VI	679	56	33	32	163	25	988
Region VII	347	22	17	2	22	6	416
Region VIII	154	18	4	7	25	6	214
S.C.W. and agency wards supervised by another Province	156	1	7	.....	1	17	182
Total of Superintendent of Child Welfare	4,434	383	287	107	698	158	6,067
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	1,271	25	47	6	239	95	1,683
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	726	70	26	2	105	49	978
Victoria Children's Aid Society	338	37	79	4	79	80	617
Total of Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies	6,769	515	439	119	1,121	382	9,345

[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 17.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ARE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES BY LEGAL STATUS, BY REGIONS, AND BY SOCIETIES AS AT MARCH 31, 1968.

	P.C.A. Wards	Before Court	J.D.A. Wards	Other Provinces' Wards	Non-wards	Total
Superintendent of Child Welfare—						
Region I	655	55	83	8	115	916
Region II	859	60	54	20	107	1,100
Region III	820	82	46	33	159	1,140
Region IV	322	49	26	2	41	440
Region V	440	40	17	3	65	565
Region VI	679	56	33	32	163	963
Region VII	347	22	17	2	22	410
Region VIII	154	18	4	7	25	208
Children under other agency supervision	145	4	21	14	30	214
Wards supervised by another Province	156	1	7	.....	1	165
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare	4,577	387	308	121	728	6,121
Vancouver Children's Aid Society—						
Children in own care	1,271	25	47	.....	239	1,582
Children in S.C.W. or other agency care[1]	65	.....	7	.....	3	75
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Vancouver Children's Aid Society	1,336	25	54	.....	242	1,657
Catholic Family and Children's Service of Vancouver—						
Children in own care	726	70	26	.....	105	927
Children in S.C.W. or other agency care[1]	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Catholic Family and Children's Service of Vancouver	796	70	26	.....	105	997
Victoria Children's Aid Society—						
Children in own care	338	37	79	.....	79	533
Children in S.C.W. or other agency care[1]	28	.....	7	.....	6	41
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Victoria Children's Aid Society	366	37	86	.....	85	574
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies	7,075	519	474	121	1,160	9,349

[1] The Children's Aid Societies' children in another Province are shown in Table 16, section "S.C.W. and agency wards supervised by another Province," "Other Agency Non-wards, Wards, and Before Court." There is a total of 17 of these children.

TABLE 18.—CHILDREN IN CARE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES BY AGE-GROUP AT MARCH 31, 1968

Age-group	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Under 3 years	1,045	367	233	66	1,711
3– 5 years	776	259	120	65	1,220
6–11 ,,	1,664	352	273	148	2,437
12–15 ,,	1,334	287	178	159	1,958
16–17 ,,	702	209	82	99	1,092
18–20 ,,	546	209	92	80	927
Totals	6,067	1,683	978	617	9,345

TABLE 19.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES BY TYPE OF CARE AS AT MARCH 31, 1968

Type of Care	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Paid foster-home care	4,631	1,291	722	415	7,059
Boarding home, child maintaining self	227	66	23	27	343
Free home and free relatives' (or parents') home	298	55	39	57	449
Adoption home	329	70	81	15	495
Institutional	511	187	103	98	899
A.W.O.L.	71	14	10	5	100
Totals	6,067	1,683	978	617	9,345

TABLE 20.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO CARE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES BY LEGAL STATUS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

Legal Status	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Apprehended under *Protection of Children Act*	1,849	227	221	87	2,384
Committed under *Juvenile Delinquents Act*	121	16	7	30	174
Non-wards	1,158	561	170	165	2,054
Other Provinces' wards	56	------	------	------	56
Total new admissions	3,184	804	398	282[1]	4,668
Transfer of supervision	192	220	64	34	510
Total new admissions and transfers	3,376	1,024	462	316	5,178

[1] The drastic reduction over previous years is the result of an adjustment in the internal method of counting, not a true reduction in activity.

TABLE 21.—REASONS FOR NEW ADMISSIONS OF CHILDREN TO CARE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

Reason	Number of Children				
	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Physical abuse	24	1	4	-----	29
Parental neglect	537	179	22	59	797
Desertion or abandonment	376	53	48	9	486
Emotional disturbances, needing treatment	112	18	1	17	148
One parent deceased	47	4	2	4	57
Sole parent deceased	37	4	-----	-----	41
Parental illness, mental	125	35	23	22	205
Parental illness, physical	240	52	27	17	336
Awaiting adoption placement	536	235	140	45	956
Removed from adoption placement	10	1	-----	1	12
Awaiting permanent plan	86	119	78	16	299
Rehabilitation plan for parents	313	24	1	23	361
Physical handicap	25	2	-----	4	31
Mental retardation	35	2	-----	3	40
Delinquent behaviour (*Juvenile Delinquents Act* only)	116	20	24	30	190
Transient	176	32	2	5	215
Unmarried mother	54	3	2	8	67
Parental failure to provide needed medical treatment or prevention	24	2	4	2	32
Parent or parents imprisoned	79	13	13	9	114
Inability of family to provide needed education and training	76	5	7	8	96
Requested by other Province	55	-----	-----	-----	55
Transfer of guardianship	101	-----	-----	-----	101
Change of legal status	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Request by other agency	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total new admissions	3,184	804	398	282	4,668
Transfer of supervision from other agencies	192	220	64	34	510
Total new admissions and transfers	3,376	1,024	462	316	5,178

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM CARE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES BY LEGAL STATUS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

Legal Status	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Protection of Children Act wards	664	242	146	43	1,095
Juvenile Delinquents Act wards	84	1	1	14	100
Before the Court	763	77	53	15	908
Non-wards	942	489	132	143	1,706
Other Provinces' wards	51	-----	-----	-----	51
Total direct discharges from care	2,504	809	332	215[1]	3,860
Transfer of supervision	208	197	45	27	477
Total direct discharges and transfers	2,712	1,006	377	242	4,337

[1] The drastic reduction over previous years is the result of an adjustment in the internal method of counting, not a true reduction in activity.

TABLE 23.—REASONS FOR DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN IN CARE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967/68

Reasons for Discharge	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Wards					
Twenty-one years of age	136	52	20	18	226
Married (female)	47	12	9	2	70
Deceased	11	1	1	1	14
Committal order rescinded	232	24	16	16	288
Guardianship transferred	6	83	1	8	98
Returned to other Province	45	----	----	----	45
Adoption order granted	325	71	100	12	508
Sub-totals	802	243	147	57	1,249
Before the Court (Protection of Children Act)					
Withdrawn from Court	317	48	49	13	427
Order under section 8 (6) (*a*), (*b*) and 8 (4)	159	----	1	----	160
Deceased	----	1	1	----	2
Adoption order granted	----	----	----	----	----
Married (female)	----	----	----	----	----
Apprehended but not presented	286	28	2	2	318
Sub-totals	762	77	53	15	907
Non-wards					
Twenty-one years of age	----	7	----	----	7
Married (female)	----	1	1	----	2
Deceased	----	----	----	3	3
To parents or relations	790	332	118	98	1,338
Placed for adoption	150	149	8	42	349
Change in legal status	----	----	----	----	----
Other	----	----	5	----	5
Sub-totals	940	489	132	143	1,704
Total direct discharges	2,504	809	332	215	3,860
Transfer of supervision	208	197	45	27	477
Total of direct discharges and transfers	2,712	1,006	377	242	4,337

TABLE 24.—CHILDREN WHO ARE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES RECEIVING INSTITUTIONAL CARE AS AT MARCH 31, 1968.

Institution	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Health Institutions					
General hospitals	24	9	4	4	41
Private hospitals	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Special children's hospital	5	-----	1	2	8
Riverview and other mental health institutions	3	-----	18	-----	21
Woodlands, Tranquille, etc.	41	31	-----	4	76
Other	-----	-----	1	-----	1
Educational Institutions					
Jericho Hill School	3	-----	-----	-----	3
Private boarding schools (except below)	12	3	7	2	24
Indian residential schools	34	-----	-----	3	37
Cedar Lodge School	25	1	-----	-----	26
Other	1	-----	-----	1	2
Larger Residential Institutions					
Indian residential hostels	3	-----	-----	-----	3
Maternity homes	9	2	-----	2	13
Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Denver Youth Centre	20	-----	2	-----	22
Dr. Endicott Home	3	-----	-----	-----	3
Other	-----	-----	-----	3	3
Small Residential Units					
St. Christopher's and Chrisholme	24	9	5	-----	38
Privately sponsored hostels	2	-----	-----	3	5
C.C.M. group homes	6	11	2	-----	19
Own agency group home	58	53	25	25	161
Own agency receiving home	47	-----	-----	-----	47
Retarded association sponsored hostels	8	-----	-----	-----	8
Other agency receiving or group homes	4	-----	-----	-----	4
Other	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Treatment Centres					
Children's Foundation	17	8	3	-----	28
St. Euphrasia	19	13	4	-----	36
Sevenoaks	7	1	-----	14	22
Secret Harbor	1	2	-----	-----	3
Other special treatment centres outside British Columbia	4	-----	-----	-----	4
Anderson Treatment Centre	23	3	3	4	33
Island Treatment Centre	9	1	5	3	18
Other	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Correctional Institutions					
Brannan Lake School	38	1	2	9	50
Willingdon School	39	8	5	8	60
City and Provincial gaols	53	8	8	2	71
Detention and remand homes	3	4	-----	-----	7
Federal penitentiaries	1	-----	1	-----	2
Other	-----	-----	-----	4	4
Totals	547	168	96	93	904[1]

[1] The total of this figure does not agree with that of Table 19 as this one refers to legal responsibility, the other to supervision.

TABLE 25.—COST OF MAINTAINING CHILDREN

The cost to the Provincial Government of maintaining children for the fiscal year 1967/68 was as follows:—

Gross cost of maintenance of children in Child Welfare Division foster homes	$4,752,458
Gross cost to the Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Children's Aid Societies	5,459,788
Gross cost of transportation of children in care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare	61,753
Gross cost of hospitalization of newborn infants being permanently planned for by the Superintendent of Child Welfare	95,928
Gross expenditures	$10,369,927
Less collections	3,421,857
Net cost to the Provincial Government as per Public Accounts	$6,948,070

TABLE 26.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED FOR ADOPTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1966/67 AND 1967/68.

		1966/67		1967/68
Regions		985		1,047
Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	276		320	
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	103		118	
Victoria Children's Aid Society	107		116	
Sub-totals		486		554
Grand totals		1,471		1,601

TABLE 27.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS PLACED FOR ADOPTION BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

	Department of Social Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Interracial origin and origin other than white	144	22	11	11	188
Health problems	67	14	6	6	93
Over 1 year of age[1]	67	31	13	7	118
Totals	278	67	30	24	399

[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 one of the first two categories and are not shown in the category "Over 1 year of age."

TABLE 28.—NUMBER OF ADOPTION HOMES AWAITING PLACEMENT, IN WHICH PLACEMENT MADE, AND HOMES CLOSED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967/68

	Homes Awaiting Placement during Year				Homes in Which Placement Made				Homes Closed during Year				Homes Awaiting Placement at March 31, 1968			
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Other	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Other	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Other	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Other
Region I	154	18	----	----	144	18	----	----	5	2	----	----	3	----	----	----
Region II	316	27	1	1	289	18	1	----	18	3	----	----	9	6	----	1
Region III	126	22	----	1	121	22	----	----	2	----	----	----	3	----	----	1
Region IV	73	17	----	----	60	17	----	----	7	----	----	----	6	----	----	----
Region V	63	12	2	----	58	12	2	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Region VI	146	21	----	1	142	13	----	1	1	3	----	----	3	5	----	----
Region VII	55	8	----	----	51	8	----	----	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----
Region VIII	38	8	----	----	37	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----
Sub-totals	971	133	3	3	902	115	3	1	38	8	----	----	29	12	----	2
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	387	2	9	3	311	2	6	1	8	----	----	----	68	----	3	2
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	----	124	----	----	----	102	----	----	----	10	----	----	----	12	----	----
Victoria Children's Aid Society	111	21	----	----	96	20	----	----	6	----	----	----	9	1	----	----
Grand totals	1,469	280	12	6	1,309	239	9	2	52	18	----	----	106	25	3	4

TABLE 29. — NUMBER OF ADOPTION PLACEMENTS MADE BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (BY REGIONS) AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES BY TYPE OF PLACEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

	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]	
Region I	61	.....	18	79	4	162
Region II	121	.....	31	156	1	309
Region III	62	.....	13	67	.....	142
Region IV	19	.....	9	48	1	77
Region V	25	.....	8	38	1	72
Region VI	58	.....	16	82	.....	156
Region VII	18	.....	9	30	2	59
Region VIII	20	.....	2	21	1	44
Outside Province	.....	.....	1	25	.....	26
Sub-totals	384	.....	107	546	10	1,047
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	232	1	45	42	.....	320
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	102	.....	16	.....	.....	118
Victoria Children's Aid Society	51	.....	7	58	.....	116
Grand totals	769	1	175	646	10	1,601

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

TABLE 30. — NUMBER OF ADOPTION PLACEMENTS MADE BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (BY REGIONS) AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES BY RELIGION OF ADOPTING PARENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

	Religion				
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Other	Total
Region I	144	18	.....	.....	162
Region II	289	18	1	.....	308
Region III	121	22	.....	.....	143
Region IV	60	17	.....	.....	77
Region V	58	12	2	.....	72
Region VI	142	13	.....	1	156
Region VII	51	8	.....	.....	59
Region VIII	37	7	.....	.....	44
Outside Province	20	2	3	1	26
Sub-totals	922	117	6	2	1,047
Vancouver Children'sAid Society	311	3	4	2	320
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	.....	118	.....	.....	118
Victoria Children's Aid Society	96	20	.....	.....	116
Grand totals	1,329	258	10	4	1,601

TABLE 31. — AGES OF CHILDREN PLACED FOR ADOPTION BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

Ages	Number of Children				
	Superintendent of Child Welfare		Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society
	Regions I to VIII	Outside Province			
Birth up to but not including 15 days	332	.....	163	29	9
15 days up to but not including 1 month	165	2	17	12	44
1 month up to but not including 3 months	190	5	32	27	34
3 months up to but not including 6 months	107	1	24	17	8
6 months up to but not including 1 year	88	8	32	9	10
1 year	47	9	19	8	7
2 years	25	1	13	6	2
3 ,,	23	.....	6	1	2
4 ,,	13	.....	4	.....	.....
5 ,,	5	.....	5	.....	.....
6 ,,	7	.....	.....	2	.....
7 ,,	2	.....	1	1	.....
8 ,,	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 ,,	5	.....	2	.....	.....
10 ,,	3	.....	1	.....	.....
11 ,,	2	.....	.....	1	.....
12 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 ,,	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 ,,	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
15 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 ,,	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 ,,	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
18 ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 ,,	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
20 ,,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals	1,021	26	320	118	116

TABLE 32.—NUMBER OF LEGALLY COMPLETED ADOPTIONS BY TYPE OF PLACEMENT, BY REGIONS, AND CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1967/68.

Region and Society	Type of Placement				Total
	Agency	Relative		Private	
		Step-parent	Other		
Region I	155	62	13	5	235
Region II	260	132	18	22	432
Region III	99	43	4	5	151
Region IV	81	23	5	4	113
Region V	62	37	2	7	108
Region VI	139	76	5	5	225
Region VII	46	29	9	2	86
Region VIII	31	29	.....	3	63
Sub-totals	873	431	56	53	1,413
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	244	82	6	6	338
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	86	27	3	1	117
Victoria Children's Aid Society	92	55	5	3	155
Sub-totals	422	164	14	10	610
Grand totals	1,295	595	70	63	2,023

TABLE 33.—GROSS COSTS OF MEDICAL SERVICES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1963/64 TO 1967/68.

Year	Medical	Drugs[1]	Dental	Optical	Transportation	Other	Total
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
1966/67	2,422,702	2,095,733	670,580	118,003	183,285	48,723	5,539,026
1967/68	2,344,676	2,157,182	773,979	145,588	187,357	50,524	5,659,306

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

TABLE 34.—PAYMENTS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA DOCTORS (GROSS COSTS)

Fiscal Year	Medical Agreement	Other	Total
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
1966/67	2,414,967	7,735	2,422,702
1967/68	2,335,238	9,438	2,344,676

TABLE 35.—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
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
1966/67	38,072	7,270	24,533	4,593	2,315	76,783
1967/68	41,697	8,099	23,864	3,427	2,390	79,479

TABLE 36.—DRUG COSTS

Fiscal Year	Number of Prescriptions			Cost of Medicines		
	Provincial Pharmacy[1]	Drug-stores	Total	Provincial Pharmacy[2]	Drug-stores	Total
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
1966/67	18,318	629,085	647,403	267,836	1,827,897	2,095,733
1967/68	17,258	820,262	837,520	225,247	1,931,935	2,157,182

[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 37.—DENTAL EXPENSES

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.

Fiscal Year	Examinations, Prophylaxis, Miscellaneous	Surgery	Restorations	Dentures and Repairs	Total
1965/66	$64,209	$49,652	$237,004	$239,209	$590,074
1966/67	80,893	73,568	312,686	203,433	670,580
1967/68	101,391	89,782	378,476	204,330	773,979

TABLE 38.—OPTICAL COSTS

Fiscal Year	Optometric Examinations	Glasses	Total
1963/64	$20,803	$83,868	$104,671
1964/65	20,268	83,789	104,057
1965/66	24,384	88,953	113,337
1966/67	27,005	90,998	118,003
1967/68	36,586	109,002	145,588

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

TABLE 39.—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)	Old-age Assistance Act (65–69 Yrs. of Age (Inc.) to Dec. 31, 1965)	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	----	----	----	----	----	----	$20.00
April 1, 1937	----	----	----	$20	----	----	----	20.00
April 1, 1942	----	----	----	----	----	----	Flat $5 (cost-of-living bonus)	25.00
September 1, 1943	25	----	----	25	----	----	----	30.00
January 1, 1947	----	----	----	----	----	----	Flat $10 (cost-of-living bonus)	35.00
May 1, 1947	30	----	----	30	----	----	----	40.00
May 1, 1949	40	----	----	40	----	----	----	50.00
December 31, 1951	(1)	----	----	(1)	----	----	----	----
January 1, 1952	----	$40	$40	----	$40 (21 yrs.)	----	Flat $10 to blind, maximum $10 to sighted	50.00
April 1, 1954	----	----	----	----	----	----	Flat $15 to blind, maximum $15 to sighted	55.00
April 1, 1955	----	----	----	----	----	$40	Flat $15 to disabled	55.00
July 1, 1955	----	----	----	----	40 (18 yrs.)	----	----	55.00
April 1, 1956	----	----	----	----	----	----	Flat $20 to blind and disabled, maximum $20 to sighted	60.00
July 1, 1957	----	46	46	----	46	46	----	66.00
November 1, 1957	----	55	55	----	55	55	----	75.00
April 1, 1960	----	----	----	----	----	----	Flat $24 to blind and disabled, maximum $24 to sighted	79.00
February 1, 1962	----	65	----	----	----	----	----	89.00
April 1, 1962	----	----	65	----	65	65	Maximum $24 to sighted, blind, and disabled	89.00
October 1, 1963	----	75	----	----	----	----	Maximum $24 to sighted, blind, and disabled	99.00
December 1, 1963	----	----	75	----	75	75	Maximum $24 to sighted, blind, and disabled	99.00
January 1, 1965	----	----	----	----	----	----	Maximum $25 to sighted, blind, and disabled	100.00
February 1, 1965	----	----	----	----	----	----	Maximum $30 to sighted, blind, and disabled	105.00
January 1, 1966	----	2 75 (69 yrs.)	75 (65–68 yrs.)	----	----	----	----	105.00
January 1, 1967	----	2 75 (68 yrs.) and 30 3	75 (65–67 yrs.)	----	----	----	----	105.00 135.00
January 1, 1968	----	2 76.50 (67 yrs.) and 30.60 3	75 (65–66 yrs.)	----	----	----	----	137.10

1 Act repealed. 2 Act amended. 3 Guaranteed income supplement.

TABLE 40.—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS

New applications received	1,762
Reapplications	116
Applications granted	1,655
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, etc.)	335

TABLE 41.—REASONS WHY APPLICATIONS NOT GRANTED

	Number	Per Cent
Not of age	52	15.52
Unable to prove age	1	0.30
Not sufficient residence	6	1.80
Income in excess	94	28.07
Unable to prove residence	---	-------
Transfer of property	4	1.20
Receiving War Veterans' Allowance	10	2.99
Information refused	35	10.46
Applications withdrawn	91	27.11
Applicants died before grant	22	6.57
Whereabouts unknown	15	4.48
Assistance from private sources	1	0.30
Receiving Old Age Security	3	0.90
Miscellaneous	1	0.30
Totals	335	100.00

TABLE 42.—SEX OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Number	Per Cent
Male	795	51.23
Female	757	48.77
Totals	1,552	100.00

TABLE 43.—MARITAL STATUS OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Number	Per Cent
Married	589	37.95
Single	287	18.49
Widowed	384	24.74
Separated	230	14.82
Divorced	62	4.00
Totals	1,552	100.00

TABLE 44.—AGES AT GRANTING OF ASSISTANCE

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	621	621	1,242	80.03
Age 66	121	110	230	14.82
Age 67	54	26	80	5.15
Totals			1,552	100.00

TABLE 45.—FORMS BY WHICH AGE PROVEN

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 46.—BIRTHPLACE OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	93	96	189	12.18
Other parts of Canada	257	230	487	31.38
United States of America	59	77	136	8.76
British Isles	133	156	289	18.62
Other parts of British Commonwealth	1	2	3	.19
Other foreign countries	252	196	448	28.87
Totals			1,552	100.00

TABLE 47.—WHERE NEW RECIPIENTS ARE LIVING

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 48.—WITH WHOM NEW RECIPIENTS LIVE

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 49.—ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEW RECIPIENTS

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 50.—NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS LIVING IN OTHER PROVINCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1968, WHOSE ASSISTANCE IS PAID BY BRITISH COLUMBIA

Alberta	8
Saskatchewan	1
Manitoba	1
Ontario	4
Total	14

TABLE 51.—DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (BASIC ASSISTANCE, $75)

Amount of Assistance	Per Cent
$75	79.85
$70 to $74.99	2.61
$65 to $69.99	3.53
$60 to $64.99	2.91
$55 to $59.99	2.27
$50 to $54.99	1.43
$45 to $49.99	1.64
$40 to $44.99	1.35
$35 to $39.99	1.22
$30 to $34.99	0.88
$25 to $29.99	0.38
$20 to $24.99	0.63
Less than $19.99	1.26
Total	100.00

TABLE 52.—AGES OF RECIPIENTS AT DEATH

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	29	24.17
Age 66	43	35.83
Age 67 (to December 31, 1967)	48	40.00
Totals	120	100.00

TABLE 53.—MISCELLANEOUS

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—	
Returned to British Columbia	3
Reinstated	119
Suspended	273
Deaths	120
Transferred to other Provinces	14
Transferred to Old Age Security	2,892
Total number on payroll at end of fiscal year	2,326
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—	
New transfers to British Columbia	36
Transferred to British Columbia	2
Reinstated	2
Suspended	9
Deaths	1
Transferred out of British Columbia	22
Transferred to Old Age Security	84
Total number on payroll at end of fiscal year	51
(*c*) Total number of British Columbia and other-Province recipients on payroll at end of fiscal year	2,377

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

TABLE 54.—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS

New applications received	52
Reapplications	2
Applications granted	41
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	6

TABLE 55.—REASONS WHY APPLICATIONS NOT GRANTED

	Number	Per Cent
Not blind within the meaning of the Act	4	66.66
Income in excess	----	----------
Applications withdrawn	1	16.67
Died before grant	----	----------
War Veterans' Allowance	----	----------
Information refused	1	16.67
Whereabouts unknown	----	----------
Other	----	----------
Totals	6	100.00

TABLE 56.—SEX OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Number	Per Cent
Male	23	60.53
Female	15	39.47
Totals	38	100.00

TABLE 57.—MARITAL STATUS OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Number	Per Cent
Married	6	15.79
Single	26	68.43
Widowed	2	5.26
Separated	3	7.89
Divorced	1	2.63
Totals	38	100.00

TABLE 58.—AGES AT GRANTING OF ALLOWANCES

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	12	8	20	52.64
Ages 20 to 24	2	1	3	7.89
Ages 25 to 29	1	---	1	2.63
Ages 30 to 34	---	---	---	------
Ages 35 to 39	---	---	---	------
Ages 40 to 44	2	---	2	5.26
Ages 45 to 49	---	1	1	2.63
Ages 50 to 54	2	2	4	10.53
Ages 55 to 59	2	2	4	10.53
Ages 60 to 64	2	1	3	7.89
Ages 65 to 67	---	---	---	------
Totals			38	100.00

TABLE 59.—FORMS BY WHICH AGE PROVEN

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 60.—BIRTHPLACE OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	12	9	21	55.27
Other parts of Canada	6	4	10	26.32
United States of America	1	----	1	2.63
British Isles	----	1	1	2.63
Other parts of British Commonwealth	----	----	----	-------
Other foreign countries	4	1	5	13.15
Totals	23	15	38	100.00

TABLE 61.—WHERE NEW RECIPIENTS ARE LIVING

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 62.—WITH WHOM NEW RECIPIENTS LIVE

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 63.—ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEW RECIPIENTS

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 64.—NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS LIVING IN OTHER PROVINCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1968, WHOSE ALLOWANCES ARE PAID BY THIS PROVINCE

Alberta	8
Saskatchewan	1
Manitoba	1
Ontario	4
Total	14

TABLE 65.—DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCES RECEIVED (BASIC ALLOWANCE, $75)

Amount of Allowance	Per Cent
$75	94.03
$70 to $74	1.77
$65 to $69.99	0.44
$60 to $64.99	1.77
$55 to $59.99	0.22
$50 to $54.99	0.67
$45 to $49.99	------
$40 to $44.99	------
$35 to $39.99	------
$30 to $34.99	------
$25 to $29.99	------
$20 to $24.99	0.22
$19.99 and less	0.88
Total	100.00

TABLE 66.—AGES OF RECIPIENTS AT DEATH

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 29	1	12.50
Ages 30 to 39	1	12.50
Ages 40 to 49	---	------
Ages 50 to 59	2	25.00
Ages 60 to 69	4	50.00
Totals	8	100.0

TABLE 67.—MISCELLANEOUS

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—		
Suspended		45
Reinstated		26
Transferred to other Provinces		4
Returned to British Columbia		1
Transferred to Old Age Security		40
Deaths		8
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—		
New transfers to British Columbia		7
Retransferred to British Columbia		---
Reinstated		2
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended		2
Deaths		---
Transfers to Old Age Security		5
Suspended		4
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
British Columbia	407	
Other Provinces	44	
		451

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

TABLE 68.—DISPOSITION OF APPLICANTS

New applications received	346
Reapplications	53
Applications granted	218
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	209

TABLE 69.—REASONS WHY APPLICATIONS NOT GRANTED

	Number	Per Cent
Not 18 years of age	----	----
Too much income	10	4.80
Refused information	13	6.26
Whereabouts unknown	1	0.48
Unable to meet medical test	164	78.85
Mental hospital	1	0.48
Hospital	1	0.48
Nursing home	----	----
Application withdrawn	11	5.29
Died before grant	2	0.96
Not sufficient residence	1	0.48
War Veterans' Allowance	2	0.96
Allowance under *Blind Persons' Allowances Act*	----	----
Receiving Old Age Security	----	----
Referred for rehabilitation	----	----
Institutions	1	0.48
Unable to prove residence	1	0.48
Totals	208	100.00

TABLE 70.—SEX OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Number	Per Cent
Male	91	46.29
Female	106	53.71
Totals	197	100.00

TABLE 71.—MARITAL STATUS OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Number	Per Cent
Married	27	13.70
Single	150	76.14
Widowed	8	4.06
Separated	9	4.57
Divorced	3	1.53
Totals	197	100.00

TABLE 72.—AGES AT GRANTING OF ALLOWANCE

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	40	47	87	44.20
Ages 20 to 24	11	16	27	13.70
Ages 25 to 29	7	3	10	5.07
Ages 30 to 34	3	1	4	2.03
Ages 35 to 39	4	7	11	5.58
Ages 40 to 44	4	1	5	2.53
Ages 45 to 49	5	2	7	3.55
Ages 50 to 54	3	10	13	6.59
Ages 55 to 59	6	11	17	8.63
Ages 60 to 64	8	8	16	8.12
Ages 65 to 69	---	---	---	---
Totals			197	100.00

TABLE 73.—FORMS BY WHICH AGE PROVEN

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 74.—BIRTHPLACE OF NEW RECIPIENTS

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	47	52	99	50.27
Other parts of Canada	31	40	71	36.05
United States of America	1	1	2	1.01
British Isles	3	7	10	5.07
Other parts of British Commonwealth	1	1	2	1.01
Other foreign countries	8	5	13	6.59
Totals			197	100.00

TABLE 75.—WHERE NEW RECIPIENTS ARE LIVING

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 76.—WITH WHOM RECIPIENTS LIVE

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 77.—ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEW RECIPIENTS

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare. Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 78.—NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS LIVING IN OTHER PROVINCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1968, WHOSE ALLOWANCES ARE PAID BY THIS PROVINCE

Alberta	10
Saskatchewan	1
Manitoba	5
Ontario	9
Quebec	2
Nova Scotia	3
Yukon Territory	1
Total	31

TABLE 79.—DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE RECEIVED (BASIC ALLOWANCE, $75)

	Per Cent
$75	94.02
$70 to $74.99	0.74
$65 to $69.99	0.74
$60 to $64.99	0.06
$55 to $59.99	0.90
$50 to $54.99	0.53
$45 to $49.99	0.78
$40 to $44.99	0.33
$35 to $39.99	0.40
$30 to $34.99	0.25
$25 to $29.99	0.29
$20 to $24.99	0.12
$19.99 and less	0.24
Total	100.00

TABLE 80.—AGES OF RECIPIENTS AT DEATH

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	1	2.22
Ages 20 to 24	1	2.22
Ages 25 to 29	1	2.22
Ages 30 to 34	3	6.67
Ages 35 to 39	1	2.22
Ages 40 to 44	3	6.67
Ages 45 to 49	3	6.67
Ages 50 to 54	4	8.89
Ages 55 to 59	5	11.11
Ages 60 to 64	18	40.00
Ages 65 to 69	5	11.11
Totals	45	100.00

TABLE 81.—MISCELLANEOUS

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—		
Suspended		170
Reinstated		103
Transferred to other Provinces		9
Returned to British Columbia		4
Transferred to Old Age Security		64
Deaths		44
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—		
Suspended		17
New transfers to British Columbia		26
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended		12
Reinstated		9
Deaths		2
Transferred to Old Age Security		3
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
British Columbia	2,245	
Other Provinces	200	
		2,445

TABLE 82.—PRIMARY CAUSES OF DISABILITY ON ACCEPTED CASES

	Number	Per Cent
Infective and parasitic diseases	4	2.03
Neoplasms	5	2.53
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	5	2.53
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	0.51
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	103	52.29
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	42	21.31
Diseases of the circulatory system	4	2.03
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	0.51
Diseases of the digestive system	1	0.51
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	1	0.51
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	1	0.51
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	17	8.63
Congenital malformations	3	1.53
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	-----	-------
Accidents, poisoning, and violence (nature of injury)	9	4.57
Totals	197	100.00

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING OLD AGE SECURITY CATEGORY

TABLE 83.—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS

New applications received	269
Reapplications received	61
Applications granted	192
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, dead, etc.)	233

TABLE 84.—TOTAL NUMBER IN RECEIPT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL ALLOWANCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1968

British Columbia cases	14,506
Other-Province cases	195
Total	14,701

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

TABLE 85.—AVERAGE MONTHLY CASE LOAD SHOWING HEADS OF FAMILIES, SINGLE PERSONS, AND DEPENDENTS IN RECEIPT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR 1966/67 AND 1967/68.

	Average Case Load and Recipients per Month, 1966/67	Average Case Load and Recipients per Month, 1967/68
Heads of families	12,366	14,384
Single persons	17,404	19,541
Total case load	29,770	33,925
Dependents	36,307	42,181
Total recipients	66,077	76,105

TABLE 86.—MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN-IN-CARE AND MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE BY SUPERVISING AGENCY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1965/66 TO 1966/67 AND 1967/68.

	Monthly Average Number of Children			Monthly Average Number of Days' Care		
	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	1,351	1,409	1,445	38,156	40,155	41,698
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	718	759	820	20,598	21,830	23,803
Victoria Children's Aid Society	352	391	460	9,891	11,113	13,335
Child Welfare Division foster homes	3,494	3,980	4,661	101,109	114,149	133,878
Totals	5,915	6,539	7,386	169,754	187,247	212,714

TABLE 87.—COMPARISON OF GROSS EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE BY MAJOR CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1966/67 AND 1967/68.

Main Service	Proportion of Total Gross Welfare Expenditure			
	1966/67		1967/68	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent
Administration	$884,000	1.2	$899,874	1.2
Institutions	1,128,600	1.6	1,199,708	1.6
Field service	3,037,300	4.2	3,554,038	4.7
Maintenance of dependent children	8,988,000	12.3	11,831,129	15.6
Medical services, drugs, optical, etc.	5,539,000	7.6	5,659,512	7.4
Social Allowances, etc.	37,372,500	51.3	43,784,078	57.6
Old-age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, and Supplementary Social Allowances for the aged and handicapped	15,862,900	21.8	9,027,750	11.9
Totals	$72,812,300	100.0	$75,956,089	100.0

Summary of Gross Welfare Expenditures in 1967/68

	Value of Services	Per Cent of Total	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) over 1966/67
Administration	$899,874	1.2	+1.8
Other services	22,244,387	29.3	+19.0
Allowances	52,811,828	69.5	—0.8
Totals	$75,956,089	100.0	+4.3

INSTITUTIONS

TABLE 88.—NUMBER OF COMMITTALS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS OF BOYS AND GIRLS FROM VARIOUS FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S COURTS BY REGIONS, 1967/68

Location of Family and Children's Court	Girls Committed	Boys Committed
Region I—		
Alert Bay	----	1
Campbell River	1	1
Chemainus	----	2
Courtenay	----	6
Duncan	2	1
Ladysmith	----	2
Nanaimo	3	13
Port Alice	----	1
Port Alberni	2	13
Sidney	----	2
Tahsis	----	2
Victoria	9	43
Zeballos	----	1

TABLE 88.—NUMBER OF COMMITTALS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS OF BOYS AND GIRLS FROM VARIOUS FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S COURTS BY REGIONS, 1967/68—*Continued.*

Location of Family and Children's Court	Girls Committed	Boys Committed
Region II—		
Bella Bella	---	2
Bella Coola	---	2
Burnaby	6	27
Coquitlam	1	12
Ladner	---	2
New Westminster	2	13
North Vancouver	5	14
Pemberton	---	1
Port Moody	3	3
Powell River	4	11
Richmond	2	3
Sechelt	3	12
Squamish	---	3
University Hill	---	1
Vancouver	35	69
West Vancouver	1	1
Region III—		
Armstrong	2	---
Ashcroft	1	---
Clearwater	---	4
Enderby	1	2
Kamloops	1	11
Kelowna	3	5
Lillooet	---	9
Lytton	3	5
Merritt	---	8
Oliver	1	---
Osoyoos	---	1
Penticton	---	5
Princeton	---	3
Revelstoke	2	3
Salmon Arm	---	4
Vernon	2	3
Region IV—		
Castlegar	---	6
Cranbrook	2	1
Creston	2	1
Fruitvale	---	2
Golden	1	1
Grand Forks	2	1
Invermere	---	1
Kimberley	---	4
Nakusp	---	1
Nelson	---	3
Rossland	2	---
Silverton	---	1
Trail	1	6

TABLE 88.—NUMBER OF COMMITTALS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS OF BOYS AND GIRLS FROM VARIOUS FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S COURTS BY REGIONS, 1967/68—*Continued.*

Location of Family and Children's Court	Girls Committed	Boys Committed
Region V—		
Alexis Creek	----	2
Fort St. James	----	1
Prince George	1	13
Quesnel	1	2
Vanderhoof	1	3
Williams Lake	2	5
100 Mile House	----	8
Region VI—		
Abbotsford	1	1
Chilliwack	2	3
Cloverdale	----	22
Haney	1	4
Hope	3	3
Langley	----	3
Matsqui	----	4
Mission	----	3
Sumas	1	1
White Rock	----	2
Region VII—		
Burns Lake	2	3
Hazelton	1	2
Kitimat	1	6
Masset	5	5
Prince Rupert	2	9
Smithers	6	1
Terrace	4	3
Region VIII—		
Chetwynd	----	1
Dawson Creek	4	----
Fort Nelson	1	2
Fort St. John	2	1
Telegraph Creek	2	----
Yukon Territory	1	----

TABLE 89.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, BRANNAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1967/68

Salaries		$396,290.24
Office expense		3,588.07
Travelling expense		1,153.33
Office furniture and equipment		81.26
Medical and dental services		17,172.84
Clothing and uniforms		16,637.78
Provisions and catering		73,559.76
Laundry and dry-goods		11,704.51
Equipment and machinery		3,389.98
Medical supplies		2,149.31
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		7,152.84
Maintenance and operation of equipment		3,604.03
Transportation		6,352.81
Incidentals and contingencies		5,329.17
Repairs to furnishings and equipment		1,322.44
Training programme expense		5,539.04
		$555,027.41
Less—		
Board	$2,331.00	
Rentals	3,953.02	
Sundry	159.70	
		6,443.72
		$548,583.69
Less increase in inventory—		
Inventory as at March 31, 1968	$32,911.91	
Inventory as at March 31, 1967	27,111.87	
		5,800.04
		$542,783.65
Add—		
Public Works expenditure	$108,978.32	
Less rental credit	912.00	
		108,066.32
		$650,849.97

Per capita per diem cost: $650,849.97÷65,881=$9.88.

TABLE 90.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF BOYS COMMITTED TO BRANNAN LAKE SCHOOL BY NUMBER OF BOYS, AGE, AND RECIDIVISM, 1967/68

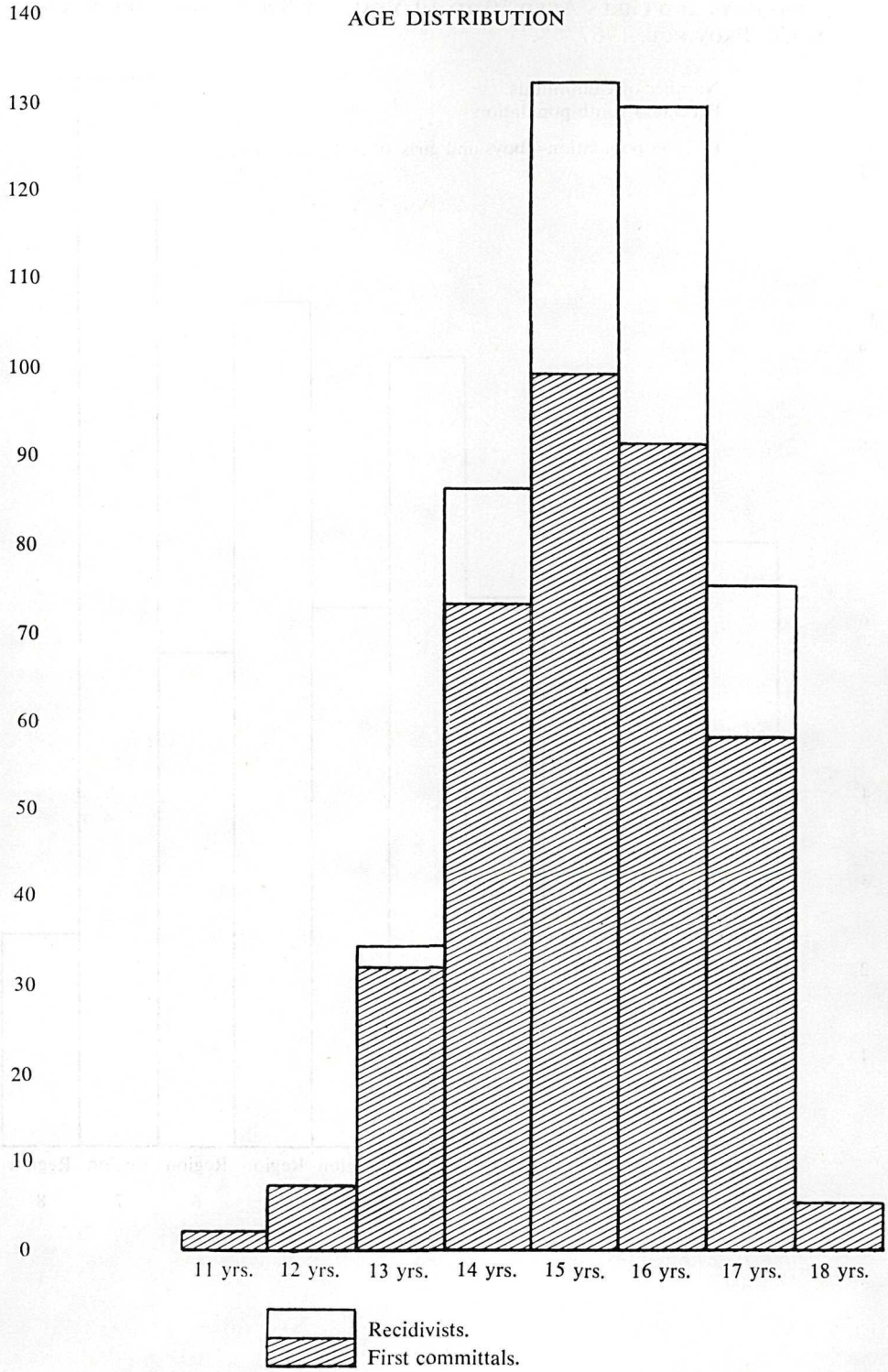


TABLE 91.—NUMBER OF COMMITTALS OF BOYS TO BRANNAN LAKE SCHOOL PER 5,000 BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 10 TO 19 YEARS BY SOCIAL WELFARE REGIONS IN THE PROVINCE, 1967/68.

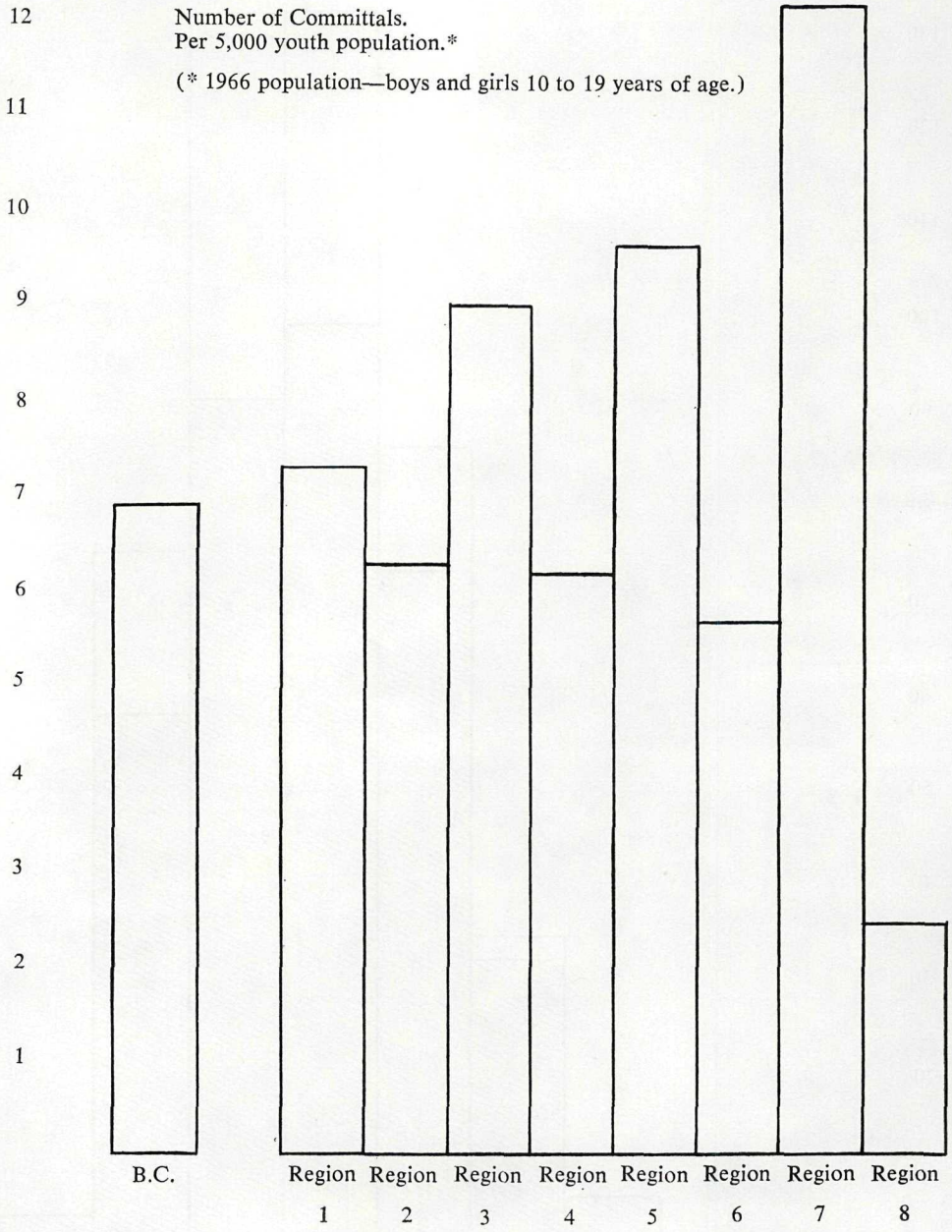


TABLE 92.—MONTHLY COMMITTALS AND MONTHLY "AWAY WITHOUT LEAVE" BY CALENDAR MONTHS, APRIL, 1967, TO MARCH, 1968

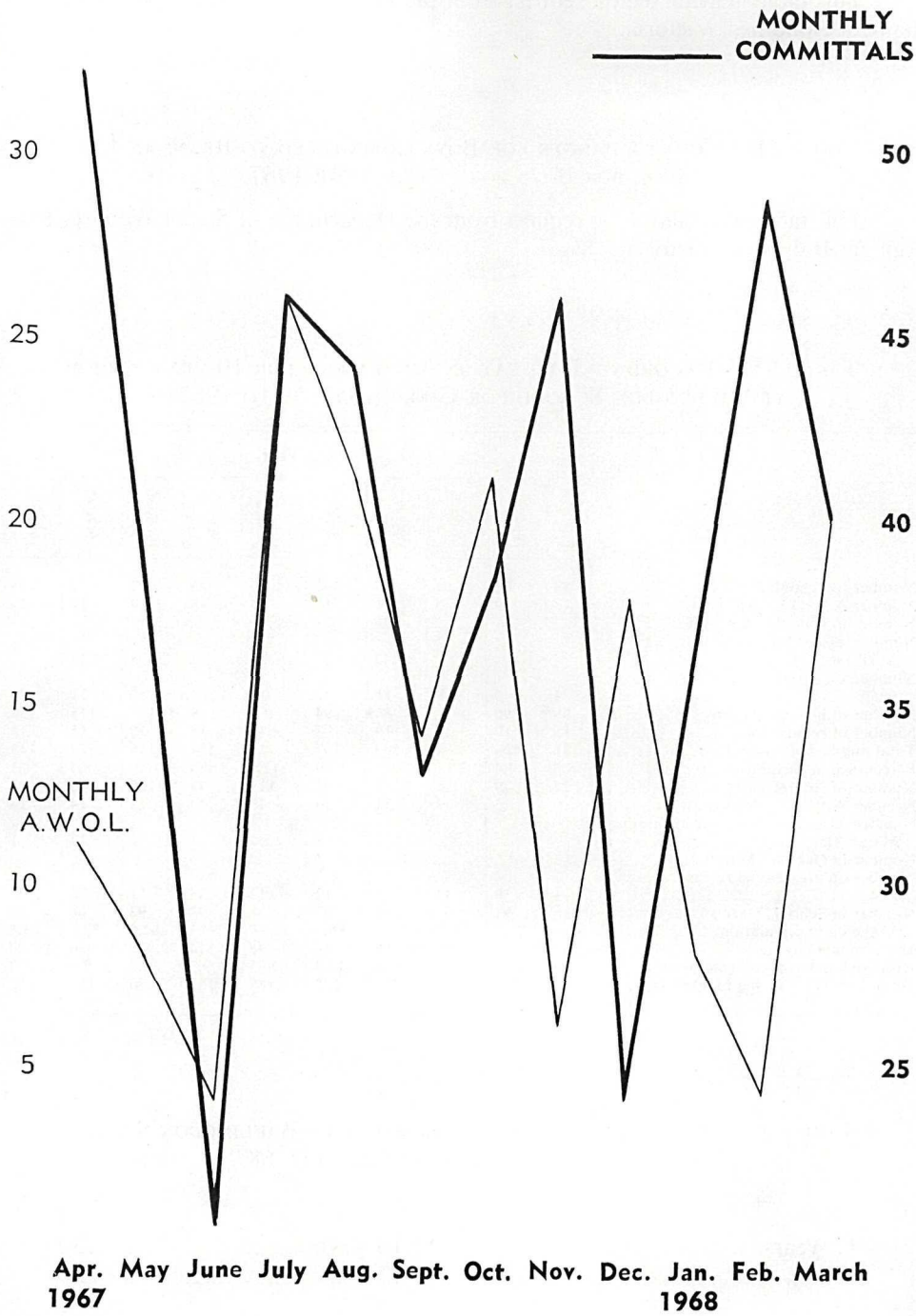


TABLE 93.—RECORD OF POPULATION MOVEMENT FOR 10-YEAR PERIOD AT BRANNAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1957/58 TO 1967/68

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 94.—COURT CHARGES FOR BOYS COMMITTED TO BRANNAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967/68

This table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 95.—RECORD OF POPULATION MOVEMENT FOR 10-YEAR PERIOD AT WILLINGDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1958/59 TO 1967/68

	Fiscal Year									
	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
Number in School, April 1st	58	66	91	77	82	87	88	97	92	88
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	7	9	5	11	11	17	18	14	11	14
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number elsewhere/other institutions, April 1st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2
Number on provisional release, April 1st	4	3	9	11	22	12	13	55	51	72
Number of new admissions	66	96	81	84	94	102	119	100	118	126
Number of recidivists	15	10	13	19	7	15	15	15	11	16
Total number of admissions	81	106	94	103	101	117	134	115	129	143
Percentage of recidivists	18.5	9.4	13.8	18.4	6.9	12.8	10.4	13.0	8.5	11.3
Number of full releases	72	79	100	87	99	113	79	125	103	125
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	9	5	11	11	17	19	14	11	14	13
Number elsewhere/other institutions, March 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	1
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number on provisional release, March 31st	3	9	11	22	12	12	55	51	72	70
Number in School, March 31st	66	91	77	82	87	88	97	92	88	99
Average daily population	51.4	76.5	74.0	73.4	80.0	86.7	89.1	82.0	87.5	83.8
Total inmate-days	18,765	28,010	26,994	26,788	29,216	31,735	32,524	29,928	31,926	30,690
Average length of stay (months)	10.6	10.4	10.3	11.4	12.5	10.8	9.2	10.5	9.5	9.2
Total A.W.O.L. during fiscal year	124	147	210	213	195	186	164	130	150	150

TABLE 96.—RANGE OF AGE UPON ADMISSION TO WILLINGDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967/68

Age	Number of Girls	Age	Number of Girls
12 years	2	16 years	30
13 ,,	15	17 ,,	20
14 ,,	29	18 ,,	1
15 ,,	46		

TABLE 97.—COURT CHARGES FOR GIRLS COMMITTED TO WILLINGDON SCHOOL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967/68

Unmanageability	64
Theft (4 of auto, 25 under $50)	29
Government Liquor Act infractions	10
Unsatisfactory probation (original charge, unmanageable in most cases)	31
Unlawful damage	1
Breaking and entering	12
Sexual immorality	3
Assault	2
Fraud	2
Causing a disturbance (generally under influence of alcohol)	6
Arson	1

Three girls had two charges, one girl had three charges, one girl had four charges, one girl had five charges, and one girl had seven charges.

TABLE 98.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WILLINGDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1968

Salaries		$282,598
Office expense		2,379
Travelling expense		1,832
Office furniture and equipment		348
Medical and dental services		2,870
Clothing and uniforms		5,807
Provisions and catering		39,582
Laundry and dry-goods		157
Good Conduct Fund		1,373
Equipment and machinery		1,008
Medical supplies		1,884
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		2,448
Maintenance and operation of equipment		2,171
Transportation		2,878
Vocational and recreational supplies		2,318
Incidentals and contingencies		1,199
		$350,852
Less—		
Board	$1,959	
Rentals	2,130	
		4,089
		$346,763
Less increase in inventory—		
Inventory at March 31, 1968	$13,591	
Inventory at March 31, 1967	12,518	
		1,073
		$345,690
Add Public Works expenditure		64,202
		$409,892

Per capita cost *per diem:* $409,892÷30,690=$13.36.
Maintenance receipts, $2,337.56

TABLE 99.—EXPENDITURE FOR PROVINCIAL HOME, KAMLOOPS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1968

Inmate-days

Inmates in the Home, April 1, 1967	120	
Inmates admitted during the year	110	
		230
Inmates discharged	84	
Inmates deceased	27	
		111
Total number of inmates, March 31, 1968		119
Total number of inmate-days		43,994

Financial Statement

Salaries		$144,843.00
Expenses—		
Office expense		428.04
Medical services		10,258.95
Clothing and uniforms		1,796.95
Provisions and catering		37,655.00
Laundry and dry-goods		7,723.74
Equipment and machinery		2,599.94
Medical supplies		5,293.17
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		1,101.31
Maintenance and operation of equipment		517.75
Transportation		715.04
Incidentals and contingencies		3,611.57
Burials		1,800.00
		$218,344.46
Less—		
Board	$480.00	
Rent	300.00	
		780.00
		$217,564.46

Summary

Provincial Home expenditure	$217,564.46
Public Works expenditure	15,365.73
	$232,930.19

Cost *per capita*: $232,930.19÷43,994=$5.2946.

Pensions paid to Government Agent, Kamloops, $129,724.96.

TABLE 100

This table provides a record of the number and type of institutions licensed, their capacity, the number of persons served, and the total days' care or attendance-days for the calendar years 1964 to 1968, inclusive, and is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 101A

This table provides a record of the number of institutions by type of care, which operated as of January 1, 1967, and closed and licences operated as of December 31, 1967. The table is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

TABLE 101B

This table provides a record of the licences pending as of January 1, 1967, and December 31, 1967, and is available on request from the Department of Social Welfare, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

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