

Ministry of Human Resources
Annual Report 1980

Services for People

Honourable Grace McCarthy



Province of British Columbia

Office of the Minister of Human Resources,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, BC.

March, 1980.

*The Honourable Henry Bell-Irving, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Human Resources for the calendar year 1980, with fiscal and statistical addendum for April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980, is herewith respectfully submitted.

GRACE McCARTHY,
Minister of Human Resources.

Ministry of Human Resources,
Victoria, BC.

March, 1980.

*The Honourable Grace McCarthy,
Minister of Human Resources,
Victoria, BC.*

Madam:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of
the Ministry of Human Resources for the calendar
year 1980, with fiscal and statistical addendum
April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980.

JOHN NOBLE,
Deputy Minister of Human Resources.

Foreword

On the following pages the reader will find a summary of Ministry of Human Resources programs and services for people during the calendar year 1980.

Formal accounting in the ministry is on a fiscal year basis ending March 31, and therefore calendar year figures are estimates in a few instances. A fiscal and statistical addendum, Section VIII of this report, provides additional tables for the 1979-80 fiscal year.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF 1980

Report of the Deputy Minister, John Noble

1980 was a year of significant achievement for the Ministry of Human Resources. We implemented some major new proposals and continued the development of initiatives from previous years.

I will deal first with the major developments of the year — the Individual Opportunity Plan and the new Family and Child Service Act.

The Individual Opportunity Plan was introduced in September of 1980. It co-ordinates the assistance of both provincial and federal ministries, and business and labour representatives, to offer individualized planning to help income assistance recipients towards independence. The basis of the plan is the focussing of services on those clients most ready to benefit from them.

Research by the ministry has shown that the majority of income assistance recipients find their own jobs within three to six months of their initial application for assistance. The opportunity plan, therefore, is designed to offer services to the minority who may need help to achieve independence. For these selected people, the plan offers individual counselling and assistance aimed at developing a unique personal plan which suits each individual's needs. In this way, a variety of government and community services are made available to assist clients in entering the job market.

Another major achievement for the ministry, in August 1980, was the introduction of the new Family and Child Service Act to the provincial legislature. This new piece of legislation is the culmination of several years' work and the review of more than 1,200 submissions on a white paper on children's legislation. The new act represents a significant change in approach from the old Protection of Children Act. It takes into account the changes we have seen in society's attitudes towards families and children.

Although the safety and well-being of children continue to be paramount in the new legislation, the act moves beyond the traditional approach of treating the state and parents as adversaries in the process of protecting children. The act makes provision for the state and parents to work together in maintaining the integrity of the family and caring for children with special problems or needs. This reflects the new directions of the ministry in its work with families and children in recent years.

The new Family and Child Service Act was passed by the legislature in August 1980, and will be proclaimed in 1981, upon completion of a comprehensive staff training program to familiarize workers with every aspect of the legislation.

Staff training was one of the areas which received attention during 1980. The Staff Training division developed a child abuse training package for social workers and presented it throughout the province. This program is part of the ministry's emphasis on dealing with the increasingly obvious problem of child abuse and neglect.

The problem, of course, is not new; the public awareness of it is. In part, this has resulted from the introduction in 1979 of the Zenith Helpline for Children. During 1980, the helpline continued to show results in identifying situations of child abuse and neglect in British Columbia. The staff training package was specially designed to help ministry staff deal effectively and sensitively with this difficult problem.

During the course of 1980, the Ministry of Human Resources co-operated with the office of the Auditor General in a comprehensive audit of our income assistance programs.

Comprehensive auditing is designed to meet the special characteristics and requirements of governments. It is broader than the traditional financial audit; it assesses the adequacy of management control systems to ensure due regard for economy and efficiency. It also assesses the information provided to the legislature and the public about the performance of the ministry. It calls for a combination of audit concepts and methods, and integrates various disciplines ranging well beyond the traditional financial accounting procedures.

The Ministry of Human Resources volunteered to be the first provincial ministry to participate in a comprehensive audit, knowing that the process will

The Individual Opportunity Plan — a new program.



contribute to our own efforts to upgrade management and financial control systems.

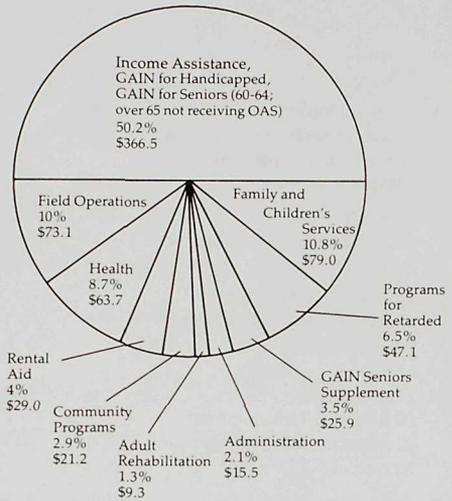
Currently, the findings and observations from the audit are being discussed by representatives from the ministry and the office of the Auditor General. The results of the audit will be made public in the report of the Auditor General to the legislative assembly for 1980.

This kind of inter-ministry co-operation represents an area of continuing development for Human Resources. Integrated planning, both with provincial ministries and the federal government, is a priority for the '80s and will receive a great deal of attention in the years to come. A first step in this direction will be the inter-ministry planning for 1981, the International Year of Disabled Persons. We will be working together with the Ministries of Education, Health, Attorney General and Labour on a comprehensive plan for the upcoming year. This will be an indication of the kind of co-operation and mutual effort that various ministries can make. The focus will be on developing an awareness of the abilities of disabled people in British Columbia and providing support for their full participation in society.

Finally, I want to acknowledge the dedication and effort made throughout the past year by ministry staff. This commitment is the major factor in our success in meeting our mandate of providing services to people in British Columbia.

The scope of services and programs this ministry offers presents a unique challenge to staff. This challenge is met every day by each of the more than 5,000 ministry personnel. For this, I want to express

Figure 1 Expenditures of the Ministry, 1980 (\$730.3 million)



my sincere appreciation and my hope that, in the coming years, we will continue to meet the challenges we face in developing and implementing programs and policies that respond to society's needs.

The new plan offers individual counselling.

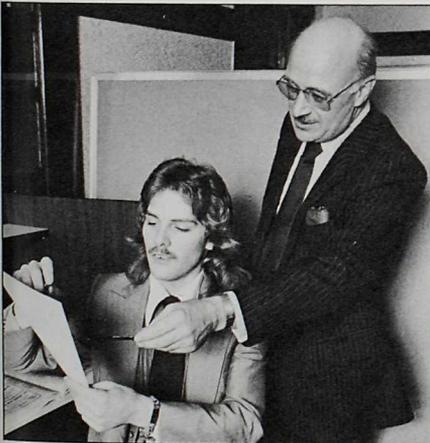


Table 1 Gross Expenditures, Comparison of Fiscal Years 1974-75 to 1979-80 and Calendar Year 1980

1980	\$730,300,000
1979-80	648,800,000
1978-79	558,500,000
1977-78	544,500,000
1976-77	481,000,000
1975-76	474,800,000
1974-75	382,600,000

SUMMARY OF MINISTERIAL EXPENDITURES, 1980

	\$ Millions	Per Cent
1. Administration (headquarters operations, administrative and support services, computer charges)	15.5	2.1
2. Field Operations (field personnel, building occupancy charges)	73.1	10.0
3. Income Assistance, GAIN for Handicapped and GAIN for Seniors (60-64; and over 65, not receiving federal OAS benefits) (GAIN assistance, special allowances, adult residential resources)	366.5	50.2
4. Services for Families and Children (group, receiving and foster homes; treatment resources; day-care; special services to children; adoption services; homemakers)	79.0	10.8
5. Programs for the Retarded (residential programs at Woodlands, Tranquille, Glendale and other institutions)	47.1	6.5
6. Health Services (drugs; dental, optical, medical services; medical transportation; emergency health aid)	63.7	8.7
7. GAIN Seniors Supplement (supplementary income to persons over 65 who are receiving federal OAS and GIS benefits)	25.9	3.5
8. Community Programs (grants to community-based, non-profit societies)	21.2	2.9
9. Rental Assistance (Renters' Tax Credit and Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters)	29.0	4.0
10. Adult Rehabilitation Services ... (rehabilitation and independence programs; work activity projects; achievement centres for handicapped)	9.3	1.3
TOTAL	730.3	100.0

FEDERAL AND MUNICIPAL PROGRAM COST-SHARING

The Ministry of Human Resources provides a wide range of services to families and children, and those disadvantaged because of age, handicap, or unemployment. Expenditures for the calendar year 1980 totalled \$730.3 million. Table 1 illustrates a comparison from 1974-75 through 1980.

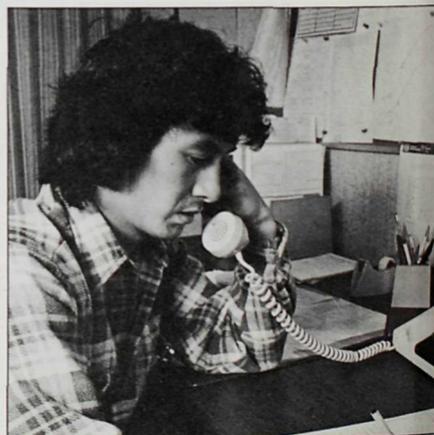
The federal government continued to contribute a significant share of the ministry's operating and program costs under an agreement with the provinces provided for in the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) Act of 1967.

According to the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan and within specified limits, the province may claim, from the federal government, up to 50 per cent of the provincial expenditures on income assistance and social service benefits.

The province continues to negotiate towards optimum sharing and, because the federal legislation sets no ceiling on the gross amount to be shared, the federal portion of costs has been increasing. However, only some programs can be shared under the Canada Assistance Plan Act. For instance, income assistance and child welfare services are shareable, but Guaranteed Available Income for Need payments to persons 60 years and over are only partially shareable, and Pharmacare expenditures to persons 65 years and over are not shared.

Municipalities also contribute to the costs of income assistance programs, on a per capita basis. In the last fiscal year, contributions were approximately seven per cent of the shareable expenditures. In 1980, municipalities were charged \$27,680,745.

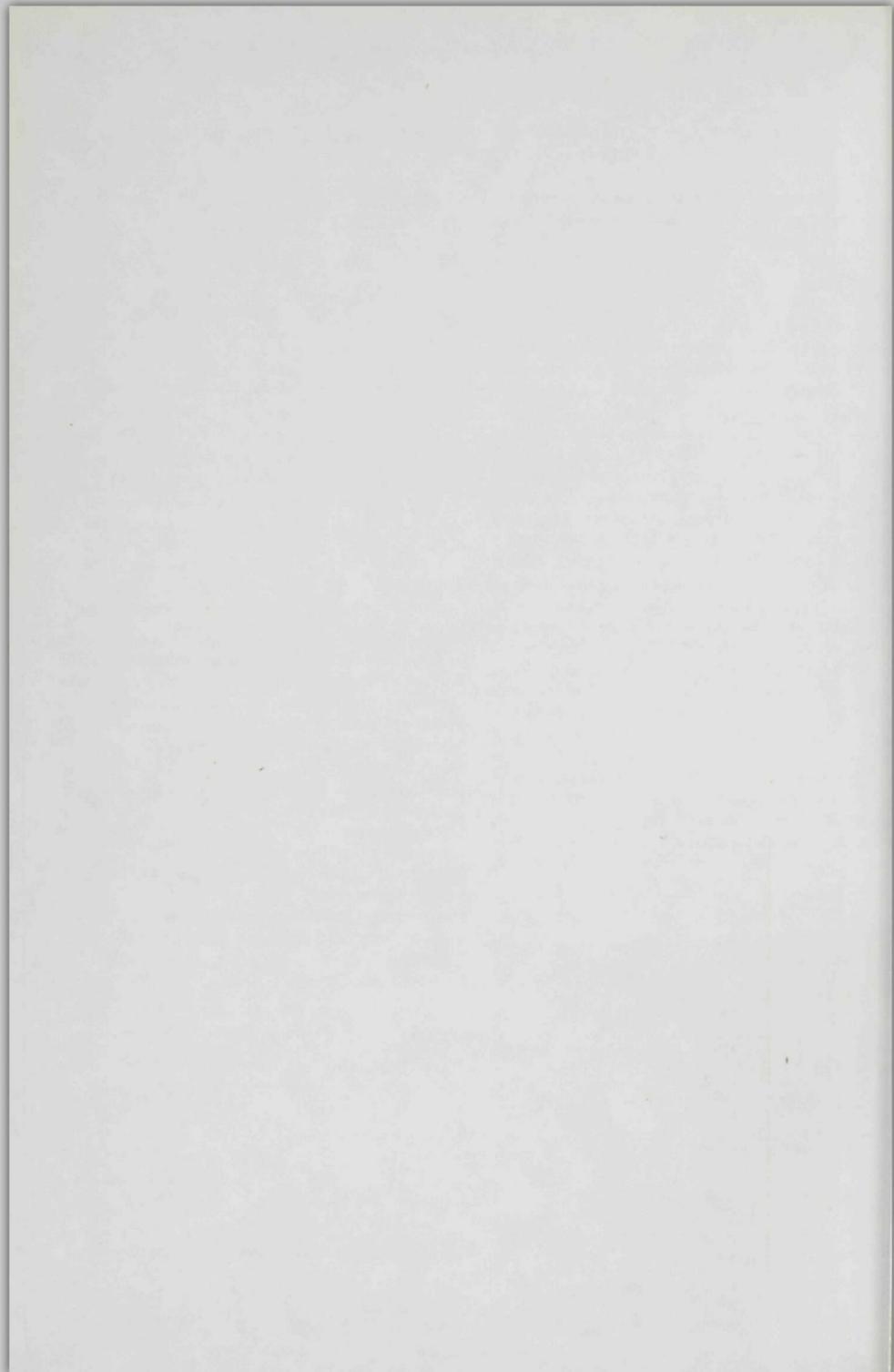
The Helpline for Children, a child abuse hot line.



Section I

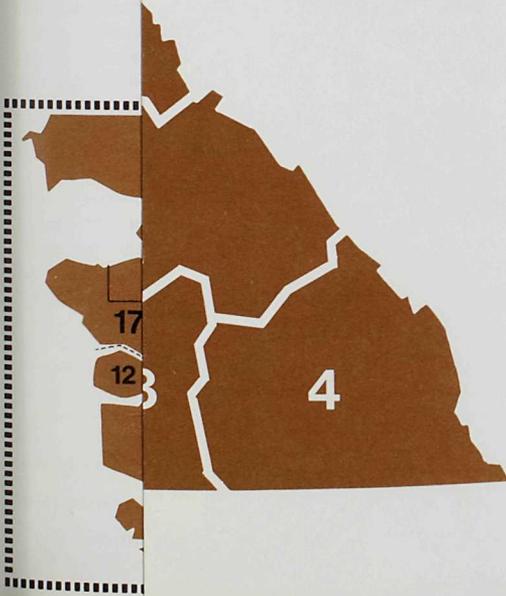
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Ministry of Regional Development

Region 1: Victoria
 Region 2: Western Victoria
 Region 3: Otago
 Region 4: Kaitiaki
 Region 5: Pūkeko
 Region 6: Franklin
 Region 7: Pūkeko
 Region 8: Northland
 Region 9: Kaipara
 Region 10: Waikato
 Region 11: Victoria
 Region 12: Franklin
 Region 13: Franklin
 Region 14: Bay of Plenty
 Region 15: Waikato
 Region 16: Waikato
 Region 17: Waikato
 Region 18: Southland
 Region 19: Franklin
 Region 20: Victoria



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Ministry of Human Resources Regional Map

- Region 1: Vancouver East
- Region 2: Vancouver Burrard
- Region 3: Okanagan
- Region 4: Kootenays
- Region 5: Prince George-Cariboo
- Region 6: Fraser Valley
- Region 7: Prince Rupert-Bulkley Valley
- Region 8: North and South Peace River
- Region 9: Kamloops Mainline
- Region 10: Vancouver Island North of Malahat
- Region 11: Victoria West
- Region 12: Fraser South
- Region 13: Fraser North
- Region 14: Burrard South Coast
- Region 15: Vancouver Downtown
- Region 16: Vancouver South
- Region 17: Vancouver West
- Region 18: Surrey
- Region 19: Fraser North
- Region 20: Victoria East



MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

The Ministry of Human Resources delivers a broad range of social services and income security programs, including income assistance, assistance to the handicapped and the elderly, child welfare services, services to the retarded, subsidies for daycare, homemakers, and a variety of other programs. Policy, priorities and program content for these services and programs are determined by government through legislation, Orders-in-Council, and ministerial direction.

The nature of ministry programs and functions requires a regionalized structure, assisted by a centralized core of tightly integrated program and support services. The regional, institutional, and headquarters levels are inter-related in a "matrix-type" organizational structure. Working together, they combine to decentralize all practical decision-making, as close as possible to the scene of the action. Over-all direction and control of the organization is provided by the office of the deputy minister and executive staff.

Central Administration

The deputy minister and assistant deputy minister are responsible for ensuring that the ministry's policies, priorities, and program content, as determined by the government, are administered appropriately. Ten senior and middle management positions report directly to the office of the deputy. The assistant deputy minister carries, by delegation, organizational responsibilities assigned to the deputy minister, and any of these 10 positions may report, on assignment, to the assistant deputy minister. In addition to the deputy and assistant deputy, the office of the deputy minister consists of a co-ordinator of executive staff and seven administrative support staff.

Executive committee members advise the deputy minister on matters relating to policy and administration and assume over-all responsibility for assigned programs and the delivery of all services in designated geographic areas of the province. The members include the deputy and assistant deputy minister, five executive directors, and the ministry comptroller. Program and regional assignments to executive committee members may change from time to time in response to shifting work-load demands and priorities. Current assignments to executive committee members are depicted on the organizational chart.

Institutions

There are three institutions for residential care of the mentally retarded: Glendale Lodge in Victoria,

Tranquille near Kamloops, and Woodlands in New Westminster. Through these institutions, the ministry provides comprehensive assessment, planning, training and residential services for mentally retarded adults and children.

Headquarters Support Services

Four program divisions provide support to regional and district staff. These are Family and Children's Services, Income Assistance, Community Services, and Health Care. The major responsibilities of these divisions include program planning co-ordination and monitoring, policy development and documentation, plus consultative services for regional and district staff on policy, practice and procedural questions.

Lower Mainland Special Services provides specific centralized service to regions in the Vancouver and Lower Mainland areas. These services include after-hours emergency services, court services, emergency homemakers, co-ordination of volunteers, nutritional consultation, a child abuse team, and the Helpline for Children.

The office of the comptroller is responsible for the provision of support services to the organization in areas related to accounting and office administration. Specific responsibilities include paying accounts and preparing the payroll, auditing to ensure payments and practices correspond to policy, assisting in budget preparation, providing financial management reports, distributing office supplies and equipment, managing the physical plant of the ministry, and preparing statistics and other research material.

Personnel and Staff Training provides support services in the areas of organization and classification studies, labour relations, safety, and in the recruitment, orientation, work performance evaluation, and training of staff. This division also has responsibility for the delivery of library services to the ministry's staff.

Other central support divisions include: Management Information Services, which is responsible for co-ordinating the development, design, implementation and maintenance of management information and operating systems; Information Services, which provides public relations and communication services; and Federal-Provincial Agreements, which is responsible for consultation and evaluation of ministry programs with respect to cost-sharing, and preparation and co-ordination of ministry proposals for federal-provincial and inter-provincial meetings.

SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The ministry's basic delivery unit for its numerous social welfare programs is the local district office, under the direction of a district supervisor. District offices are located in all larger communities and within relatively easy commuting distance of smaller communities, except along the British Columbia coast and in the northwest extremities of the province. By design and policy, the size of the office is limited, and an effort is made to identify the office with a particular neighbourhood or area.

The province has been divided into management regions, each under the direction of a regional manager. The regional manager, who reports to an executive director, is accountable for delivery of social services and income assistance programs within his region. His responsibility is to ensure that delivery takes place according to established policy, and to the level of quality defined by the ministry. Within these constraints, the regional manager has significant autonomy in managing staff, deploying resources, reviewing and approving contractual services, recommending grants to community agencies, and approving services in exceptional situations. His responsibilities also include monitoring services and expenditures, coordinating regional personnel and staff training activities, budget formulation, and handling public complaints and appeals.

Reporting to the regional manager are the district supervisors of each office within the region. District supervisors are responsible for the operation of their district offices, and also participate in regional planning activities.

The ministry's 20 regions, as of December 1980, are:

- Region 1: Vancouver East area (6 offices);
- Region 2: Vancouver Burrard area (9 offices);
- Region 3: Okanagan (headquarters at Vernon), offices at Grand Forks, Kelowna (2 offices), Oliver, Penticton (2 offices), and Vernon (2 offices);
- Region 4: Kootenays (headquarters at Nelson), offices at Castlegar, Cranbrook, Creston, Fernie, Invermere, Kimberley, Nelson, New Denver, and Trail;
- Region 5: Prince George-Cariboo (headquarters at Prince George), offices at Prince George (5 offices), Fort St. James, MacKenzie, 100 Mile House, Quesnel, Vanderhoof and Williams Lake;
- Region 6: Fraser Valley (headquarters at Abbotsford), offices at Langley, Aldergrove, Abbotsford, Clearbrook, Chilliwack (2 offices), Hope and Mission;
- Region 7: Prince Rupert-Bulkley Valley (headquarters at Terrace), offices at Burns

Lake, Hazelton, Houston, Kitimat, Massett, Prince Rupert, Queen Charlotte City, Smithers, Terrace, and Granisle;

- Region 8: North and South Peace River (headquarters at Dawson Creek), offices at Fort St. John, Dawson Creek, Fort Nelson, Chetwynd and Cassiar;
- Region 9: Kamloops Mainline (headquarters at Kamloops), offices at Ashcroft, Golden, Kamloops (2 offices), Lillooet, Merritt, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, Clearwater and Princeton;
- Region 10: Vancouver Island North of Malahat (headquarters at Duncan), offices at Campbell River, Courtenay, Duncan (2 offices), Nanaimo (2 offices), Wellington, Parksville, Port Albemi and Port Hardy;
- Region 11: Victoria West area (6 offices);
- Region 12: Fraser South (headquarters at Delta), offices at Delta (2 offices), Richmond (2 offices), and White Rock;
- Region 13: Fraser North (headquarters at New Westminster), offices at Burnaby (3 offices) and New Westminster (2 offices);
- Region 14: Burrard South Coast, offices at Sechelt, North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Squamish, Bella Coola and Powell River;
- Region 15: Vancouver Downtown area (7 offices);
- Region 16: Vancouver South area (9 offices);
- Region 17: Vancouver West area (6 offices);
- Region 18: Surrey, offices at Newton, Guildford, Whalley, Cloverdale, and Bridgeview;
- Region 19: Fraser North (headquarters at Coquitlam), offices at Port Moody, Port Coquitlam (3 offices), and Maple Ridge (2 offices);
- Region 20: Victoria East area (6 offices).

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EXECUTIVE

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Accounting
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GAIN for Seniors
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Research
Office Supply and
Services

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MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Honourable Grace McCarthy

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER
John Noble, Deputy Minister
E.L. Northup, Assistant Deputy Minister

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
D. Bingham

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
S. Travers

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
R.K. Butler

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
R.F. Cronin

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
H.E. Saville

MINISTRY COMPTROLLER
M. Cook

**REGIONS 1, 2, 15,
16 and 17**
Health Care
Lower Mainland
Special Services

**REGIONS 5, 7, 8,
12 and 18**
Income Assistance
Ministry Inspectors

**REGIONS 6, 13, 14
and 19**
Personnel and Staff
Training
Woodlands

Pharmacare
Management
Information
Services
Information
Services
Federal-Provincial
Agreements

**REGIONS 10, 11
and 20**
Community
Projects
Glendale

**REGIONS 3, 4
and 9**
Family and
Children's
Services
Tranquille

Financial Services
Accounting
Services
GAIN for Seniors
Audit Services
Research
Office Supply and
Services

LIAISON WITH:
Corrections

LIAISON WITH:
Labour
Housing
Employment and
Immigration

LIAISON WITH:
Universities and
Colleges

LIAISON WITH:
Education

LIAISON WITH:
Health
Inter-ministry
Children's
Committee
BC Council for the
Family

MINISTRY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

The ministry comptroller is responsible for all matters pertaining to financial accounting and fiscal control within the ministry.

The ministry's main accounting office is located in Victoria. A branch office serves the Vancouver area. Reporting to the comptroller are the support groups of Research, Office Supply and Services, and Internal Audit. The activities of each group are reported separately.

Accounting, the division which processes all ministry expenditures and revenue, distributes monthly financial statements reflecting the current financial position of all areas of the ministry and institutions. Considerable effort is directed towards improving accounting policies and standards, and analyzing and evaluating administration and operating procedures. The division also provides consultation to senior management throughout the budget process and prepares financial reports.

During 1980, the budget process was further developed to improve the financial decision-making process and to increase field management accountability.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

Management Information Services co-ordinates the development, design, implementation, maintenance and operation of all data processing systems and services in the ministry. The division supports line management and staff in identifying and formulating their needs, and co-ordinates activities with British Columbia Systems Corporation, which provides equipment and specialized technical expertise.

Early in 1980, the ministry completed and installed new computerized systems for Universal Pharmacare and Emergency Services. Throughout the year, considerable progress was made in the Family and Children's Services MIS development project. Staff training and implementation of this system is scheduled to begin early in 1982. All other development work was deferred to give the ministry an opportunity to rationalize and consolidate its long-term system requirements and related development and operational plans. The division obtained a more accurate understanding of the information resources required by staff, and reorganized and strengthened the system to simplify its use and make staff training easier.

By 1985, the ministry plans to acquire integrated systems supported by a province-wide on-line terminal network. British Columbia Systems Corpora-

tion has designed a government-wide shared communication network which will result in significant cost reductions. Installation of computer terminals is planned for 140 ministry district offices throughout the province during 1981. This will significantly improve the ministry's service delivery capability and control over its operations.

AUDIT TEAM

The objective of the Audit Team is to assist management to examine and evaluate administration of ministry programs.

In 1980 the Audit Team concentrated on two areas. First, it conducted internal audits of ministry offices and programs to evaluate operational efficiency, compliance with policies and accuracy of information. Second, it performed financial reviews and operational audits of institutions and society-operated organizations receiving ministry funds to administer social services.

The Audit Team makes recommendations to improve individual office procedures and to correct, where necessary, claims in client cases. Based on information provided by the Audit Team, ministry program policies may be changed and clarified.

During 1980, the Audit Team completed the following audits:

Ministry District Offices	67
Ministry Regional Offices	4
Ministry PREP Offices	11
Society-operated Organizations and Institutions	26
Ministry-operated Institutions' Payroll Offices	1

OFFICE SUPPLY AND SERVICES

During 1980, the division changed its name from Office Administration to Office Supply and Services. The division provides a wide range of services to the ministry, including analyzing and consulting on administrative requirements in various program areas; co-ordinating the purchase of supplies and equipment; planning and co-ordinating office space and buildings; and printing and distributing policy program procedures, forms, and administrative information.

The division is also responsible for headquarters mail services and for issuing bus passes to senior citizens.

PERSONNEL AND STAFF TRAINING

Personnel and Staff Training provides support services to the ministry's management in the areas of organization and classification; labour relations; safety; and recruitment, orientation, work-performance evaluation and training of staff. The division also has responsibility for the delivery of library services to ministry staff. As of December 31, 1980, the ministry had 4,830 full-time permanent positions.

Personnel Services

The services of Personnel include providing technical advice and consultation to line management in areas of discipline and grievances; participating in, and co-ordinating, the recruitment activities of the ministry; preparing classification reports and organizational studies; representing the ministry in negotiations with unions; co-ordinating the ministry's safety program, and providing contract interpretations.

These services are provided to the Vancouver regions by an office in Vancouver; to Woodlands and Tranquille by personnel staff assigned to those institutions; and to the rest of the province by the headquarters office in Victoria.

Table 2 Personnel Activities

	1980	1979
Vacancies filled	452	826
Promotions	142	136
Reclassifications	309	247
Resignations	733	624
Transfers (non-promotional movement of staff)	231	206

Staff Training

Most services of Staff Training are organized by staff training co-ordinators, located in regions and institutions, who report to regional or institutional managers. This ensures that the training is relevant to staff in the field and that there is appropriate follow-through so that skills acquired in training sessions will be applied on the job.

A small headquarters staff training division provides support to staff training co-ordinators and gives leadership to the development of course materials. During 1980, a set of training materials in the area of child abuse was developed, and intensive training was carried on throughout the province. A comprehensive program for training new district supervisors is being developed for implementation in 1981. Training emphasis in the regions has been on *child protection*.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Information Services provides information about the ministry's programs and services to the public and to the media. It also offers support to the minister, the executive and ministry staff, in media and public relations.

In 1980, the division underwent a re-organization to improve its response capability on behalf of the ministry. It improved mailing lists to reach specific target groups, established a project records system, built a core reference library, and expanded its audio-visual capacity to include recording and playback in all media forms.

Major activities of the year included producing information packages for use during Human Resources Week, completing a slide-sound production on child abuse for use by the child abuse teams and volunteers in classroom situations, and developing advertising campaigns on the Helpline for Children, foster parent recruitment and the ministry's new Individual Opportunity Plan.

In 1980, the division developed an information package on the new Family and Child Service Act, a pamphlet on the Woodlands community, and various material focussing on the Individual Opportunity Plan. As well, revisions were made to a number of existing pamphlets and posters on ministry services.

The division is currently working to revise its press release distribution system and develop a series of information sheets on ministry programs and services.

The basic delivery unit is the district office.



LOWER MAINLAND SPECIAL SERVICES

Lower Mainland Special Services provides a variety of specialized services, primarily to the Vancouver and Lower Mainland areas. Staff of the 14 special services teams are trained experts in their own fields. They act as consultants offering information and advice, and expand the services available through the ministry's district offices.

The largest section of Lower Mainland Special Services is Emergency Services, operating from two locations: Vancouver and Coquitlam. More than 60 crisis intervention workers respond to calls relating to child welfare, child abuse, family counselling and disputes, juvenile problems and repatriation, emergency income assistance, and personal crises. In conjunction with the Metropolitan Board of Health, the police department, Corrections Branch and other organizations, emergency social and health services are available to the public 24 hours each day, seven days a week.

A staff team specializing in child abuse continues to man the province-wide Zenith telephone lines of the Helpline for Children, a 24-hour child abuse hotline. Staff respond to more than 1,150 calls each month. Most calls relate to possible child abuse or neglect; some involve telephone counselling.

The ministry has two child abuse teams, based in Vancouver and Coquitlam. Social workers on these two teams are specialized consultants in child abuse and neglect with expertise in recognition, intervention, reporting and follow-up procedures. The teams offer advice, information and support to social workers and other professionals in Vancouver and Lower Mainland regions. They also provide staff training for district offices throughout the province.

Associated with the child abuse teams is Post-Partum Counselling, providing assistance to parents who are experiencing difficulty in coping with changes following the birth of a child. This program works with more than 525 women and their families each year.

The Medical Clinic offers a comprehensive health service to children in the care of the ministry. Staff doctors examine children coming into care and monitor their routine health care. Staff maintain close liaison with responsible social workers and offer advice and information on health care, services for handicapped children, and adolescent counselling.

Working closely with the Medical Clinic are the psychiatrists and psychologists in Clinical Services, who offer consultative services and treatment. This team also provides support to ministry staff involved in apprehension, custody and adoption court cases.

Workers in Court Services provide a liaison be-

Table 3 Lower Mainland Special Services, Court Services Division, Vancouver Statistics: Family and Child Service Act, 1980

	Families	Children
Apprehensions	537	663
Supervision Orders	126	182
Temporary Orders	354	413
Permanent Orders	119	134
Other Appearances (adjournments, reports, orders for substitutional services, etc.) ...	1,747	2,272

Table 4 Lower Mainland Special Services, Court Services Division, Vancouver Statistics: Child Paternity and Support Act, 1980

Active Cases	264
Brief Service	25
New Referrals	65
Transferred Cases	16
Closed Cases	35
Interim Lump Settlements	0
Lump Sum Settlements	3
Three-party Agreements	12
Court Action	243
(a) Laying Complaint (new cases)	28
(b) Affiliation-Maintenance Order	18
(c) Show Cause	15
(d) Application to Vary	7
(e) Application to Rescind	3
(f) Garnishee Order	0
(g) Application for Security for Performance Order	0
(h) Provision-Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Order (REMO)	1
(i) County Court, Supreme Court Orders ...	2
(j) Adjournments	118
(k) Other (report to court, struck off list, application dismissed, complaint withdrawn, committal-bench warrant order for substitute service)	54

tween the Vancouver regions and the family court system on legal actions under the Family and Child Service Act, the Juvenile Delinquents Act, and the Child Paternity and Support Act. These workers assist ministry social workers in representing the superintendent of child welfare, and the individual client.

In-Home Services helps income assistance recipients and low income families improve or maintain the quality of home life. In-home workers provide homemaking and handyman services to clients in emergency circumstances, where such assistance will preserve or enhance the family unit. The most

important contribution is made where the apprehension of children would be the other alternative. In 1980, 14,395 families received such services.

Transition House is a ministry-operated resource for Vancouver area women and children in transition from situations of family violence, abuse, or domestic breakdown. Staff assist residents in obtaining housing, medical and legal information, and in preparing to alter or improve their circumstances. In 1980, 470 women and children depended on this facility.

Volunteer Services co-ordinates the work of 300 volunteers, and emphasizes the presentation of information on child abuse, neglect and general welfare, to the community at large. Staff of the child abuse teams train volunteers to present workshops, talks, and seminars, to schools, lay and church groups, and other community organizations. These sessions are supervised and co-ordinated by Volunteer Services. In 1980, 264 such presentations were made.

Volunteers also provide a variety of services to families, children, the elderly and the handicapped. The work of these volunteers is invaluable and this year, more than 30,000 people benefited from their services.

PROGRAM EVALUATION AND PLANNING SUPPORT

Program Evaluation and Planning Support provides a consultative, training and operational service to Family and Children's Services in data collection and use. Services of the section are available to local, regional and provincial office personnel.

The section consists of three components: the Evaluation Team; Inter-ministry Research; and Computer Research. The major functions of the section are to:

- provide consultation and training to ministry staff on evaluation, systems analysis and information systems, as well as on the implementation of evaluation projects;
- develop a system of monitoring Family and Children's Services objectives;
- assess divisional staff training needs and co-ordinate training opportunities to meet these needs;
- co-ordinate and review Family and Children's Services annual reports;
- review and recommend improvements to the present Family and Children's Services computer system; respond to field and divisional personnel's requests for computer data out-

puts and analyze protection complaints registry information; and

- co-ordinate research activities for the Inter-ministry Children's Committee.

Major evaluations completed this year included Zenith Helpline for Children, Systems Analysis of Central Records, Central Planning Committee demonstration project and Region 8 Special Services. In addition, staff provided consultation and assistance to the Task Force on Handicapped Children, the federal-provincial discussions on the proposed Young Offenders Act, Community Grants Policy, Special Care Home Policy, Insurance and Liability Committee, Residential Guidelines Committee, University of Victoria School of Child Care Professional Advisory Committee, and both steering committees of Management Information Services Systems.

The research co-ordinator for the Inter-ministry Children's Committee prepared several major reports including the Year of the Child and Family Achievement Award Recipients Report, the Catalogue of Information Regarding Children, the Report on Privacy and Confidentiality of Information, and the Review of Management Information Systems.

In addition to producing monthly, quarterly and annual report statistics, the computer research co-ordinator prepared and circulated a procedural manual for the provincial Child In Care Computer System, as well as a reference manual for the use of this system.

The activities completed by the section included 92 individual consultations, 17 group consultations, and 15 workshop/training sessions. The emphasis has shifted from training in evaluation to development of knowledge of information systems which can assist managers in evaluating their programs. This reflects increasing staff knowledge of evaluation and its role in program operation and planning.

MINISTRY INSPECTORS

This program was initiated in mid-1976 to investigate alleged or suspected abuse by clients of welfare programs administered by the Ministry of Human Resources. While the basic purpose of the inspectors is to conduct investigations, they also make recommendations for policy changes and procedures to prevent potential fraud. They recover, where possible, any client-initiated overpayments of benefits, and prepare and submit appropriate cases to Crown Counsel for prosecution.

A provincial co-ordinator works with 28 inspec-

tors located throughout the province at regional offices and one inspector working full-time on the Pharmacare plan. The inspectors work under direct supervision of a regional manager. They receive complaints and information from any source, and investigate allegations or suspicions of fraudulent practices by recipients or applicants for GAIN benefits.

The inspectors concentrate their efforts towards identifying weaknesses in application procedures which might allow for fraud by those so inclined. They attend workshops, lectures and study groups, to advise field workers on methods of detecting and preventing fraud.

The inspectors work closely with case workers and keep them informed as investigations progress. Only the more flagrant cases result in prosecution. Consideration is given to the effect of prosecution on the family and the client, and to other possible recourses such as termination of benefits and repayment.

Table 5 Monthly Report of Cases Referred to Inspectors For Investigation, 1980

January	416	July	383
February	409	August	400
March	370	September	433
April	379	October	405
May	358	November	466
June	399	December	295

Table 6 Statistics For All Regions, January 1 to December 31, 1980

Total number of cases reported for investigation	4,713
Charges laid	229
Cases still before the courts	196
Cases still under investigation	2,174
Unfounded complaints, or insufficient conclusive evidence to proceed	1,173
Settlements negotiated, otherwise than by court	672
	(totalling \$586,349.22)
Values of recoveries made, ordered, or agreed to	\$724,924.77
Total amount of monthly assistance terminated due to the inspector's action or involvement	\$263,015.11

Note: The above figures represent only the amount of monthly assistance being granted at the time of termination. No attempt has been made to estimate the amount which may have been received in the months ahead, had assistance not been terminated.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Research and Statistics is responsible for developing and maintaining income assistance statistics, for providing consultation to senior staff, and for researching special projects. During 1980, the statistical and informational systems were significantly enhanced, the Victoria Earnings Exemption Pilot Project was completed, and the new Region 16 Rehabilitation Project was undertaken.

The division continued to develop the use of computer-produced statistics for income assistance. The compendium of income assistance statistics produced for senior staff and support divisions was redesigned to incorporate full and supplemental reports on research findings. As well, a compendium of statistics for Family and Children's Services programs was developed and turned over to the Program Evaluation and Planning Support unit of Family and Children's Services for ongoing production.

The division continued its efforts to replace manual field statistical systems. The first phase in automating field income assistance statistics was completed this year. During 1981, manual field income assistance statistics should be replaced by automated systems.

The division's computer data systems were expanded to include additional income assistance program information, and its time-series data bases were restructured and expanded to include additional non-ministerial data. A new system for maintaining and structuring the data bases was developed to make more efficient use of the data. Consultation and support continues to be provided to other ministry support divisions in the use of computer data systems.

A major research project to monitor and analyze the Victoria Earnings Exemption Pilot Project was completed. The division produced, during the term of the project, three reports to support senior level planning.

In 1980, the division was assigned responsibility to support and monitor the Region 16 Rehabilitation Pilot Project. The project began in the fall of 1980 and will continue in 1981.

The division continued its work in developing a predictive model for GAIN caseloads and costs. New data sources were developed this year for the integration of the Basic Income Assistance predictive model and the model for GAIN For Seniors and Handicapped. Full integration of these systems should be completed in 1981.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS

The objectives of Federal-Provincial Agreements are to ensure that maximum revenues are obtained through federal cost-sharing agreements; that the ministry's position, as it relates to federal programs, is presented in federal-provincial, interprovincial, and inter-ministry meetings; and that, in the preparation of ministry program policy, the impact of federal cost-sharing agreements is taken into account.

The section is responsible for consultation on federal programs affecting the ministry, such as unemployment insurance and family allowance programs, and services to native people.

Responsibilities also include preparation of ministry proposals for federal-provincial and interprovincial meetings of ministers and officials of social services, and consultation with appropriate ministry divisions and other ministries, regarding program proposals developed by the Ministry of Human Resources.

Negotiations with the federal government during 1980 resulted in a federal government agreement to cost-share civil legal aid; further clarification of the relationship between the Canada Assistance Plan and the Established Program Financing Act; and initial examination of the Canada Pension Plan regarding benefits for handicapped persons.

Negotiations with the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs resulted in the transfer, to that department, of the administration of three income maintenance programs for seniors and handicapped persons living on reserves. Previously, Indian Affairs had reimbursed the province for providing benefits under these programs on reserves.

The section participated in the Interprovincial Task Force Conference of Ministers of Social Services through committee work with other provinces on concerns regarding native Indians, and on the enforcement of court-ordered maintenance payments for income assistance recipients.

The work of the Ministers' Interprovincial Task Force on the Administration of Social Security, in which the section participated, resulted in the publication, in September 1980, of a booklet entitled *The Income Security System in Canada: Report for the Interprovincial Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Services*.

The inter-ministerial liaison functions of the section included discussions with the Ministry of Health on cost-sharing implications of the Denticare program and cost-sharing for the Long-term Care Program.

Cost-sharing was also reviewed with the Ministry of Attorney General regarding the upcoming

federal young offenders legislation. Consultation with the newly established Inter-governmental Relations Ministry occurred in a number of subject areas as well.

COMMUNITY HUMAN RESOURCES AND HEALTH CENTRES

There are four Community Human Resources and Health Centres in British Columbia, located at Houston, Granisle, Queen Charlotte Islands and Victoria (James Bay). The centres are jointly financed by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Human Resources to deliver social services, primary medical care, public health nursing and mental health programs.

Elected citizen boards are responsible for the administration of programs and provision of services in co-ordination with both ministries.

In 1980 the ministry's expenditures for each centre were:

Granisle	\$ 54,032
Houston	70,199
Queen Charlotte Islands	98,729
Victoria (James Bay)	153,100

District offices are located in all larger communities.



Section II

Family and Children's Services

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INTRODUCTION

Every child needs a family. But when families falter, or fail, children may suffer.

Under the statutory authority of the GAIN Act and the Family and Child Service Act, the ministry offers a range of services to assist families and children.

Prevention, rather than apprehension, is the goal. Nearly 42 per cent of the ministry's 1980 budget for Family and Children's Services was earmarked for family support and preventive services. In 1980, 1,000 fewer children were in the care of the superintendent of child welfare than in 1975; an encouraging measure of the success of these programs.

The safety and well-being of a child are of paramount importance but, unfortunately, these needs cannot always be met within the child's home. It may then become necessary for the superintendent of child welfare to take responsibility for the care and custody of the child through due court process under the Family and Child Service Act. A further group of services, ranging from foster homes to adopting families, exists to serve these children in care of the superintendent.

Each child in the care of the superintendent is helped by the ministry to reach his/her maximum potential. This is not an easy task. It can only be accomplished with the continuing co-operation and participation of families and communities throughout British Columbia.

During 1980, the ministry strengthened several of its family support programs. Income test levels used for establishing parental contributions to day-care and homemaker services were raised. Maximum subsidy levels available for parents using day-care services were increased.

In addition, to meet the growing demand for day-care services for children under three years of age, the ministry introduced a further subsidy increase for parents of these children using family day-care.

A Special Care Homes program was added to the spectrum of resources available for children in care. Under this program, agreements are negotiated with house-parents to provide specialized services for children who might otherwise require institutional care. This has already proven to be an effective alternative for a number of very difficult-to-place children.

Increasing attention has been focussed on the native child coming into care. More than 35 per cent of children in the care of the superintendent of child welfare are of native origin. The ministry is working co-operatively with a number of band chiefs and counsellors in developing plans for native children at risk, which take into account their cultural ties and heritage.

Bill 45, an act to replace the present Family and Child Service Act, was introduced in the legislature this summer. When proclaimed, this act will improve the legal processes when intervention to protect children becomes necessary. The role and responsibility of the family is emphasized. In addition, the special status of a native child is recognized by making provision for the band to be heard in any court proceeding under this act.

An amendment to the Adoption Act, prohibiting advertising or payment for the adoption of a child in British Columbia, was proclaimed in 1980. A further amendment provides for the voluntary transfer of the guardianship of a child to the superintendent of child welfare during the six-month waiting period between the placing of the child in the adoptive home and the hearing of the adoption order.

Through the structure of the Provincial Inter-ministry Children's Committee, the ministry continues to work co-operatively with other government ministries in developing and co-ordinating services for children. In 1980, special attention was given to providing resources for seriously disturbed adolescents. Plans for resources to meet identified gaps in service are nearing completion and will be put into effect during the coming year.

The economic, social, and emotional stresses on families and children have never been greater. Services offering effective family support and child protection are an essential part of any government's responsibility. The demand for these services will continue to be met by the Ministry of Human Resources with innovative, productive and professional programs.

FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

The ministry's Family Support Services are preventive programs offering support to families and children requiring special help. The services are usually time-limited, and assist families to care for children in their own homes and communities without further intervention. Such services include Special Services to Children, Family Support Homemakers, Infant Development, Child Day-Care, Rehabilitation Resources, CHANCE and Child Protection Services.

Special Services to Children

Families with children who have exceptional physical, mental or behavioural needs can receive help through Special Services to Children.

Special services are provided by child-care workers who are hired by non-profit societies contracted by the ministry. These services may be offered in a variety of settings, either to the children individu-

ally or in a group, depending on the particular needs of each child.

Through the support provided by a special services worker, a child can be assisted in the transition from the foster home back to his or her own home. A child who is experiencing difficulties in his relationship with his family, or who has a physical or mental handicap, can be helped to resolve these problems.

During 1980, approximately 65 societies provided services to 900 children per month.

This year, changes were made in the way in which contracts are negotiated. These changes are designed to provide more flexibility and improve ser-

vice. Also, during 1980 the ministry discontinued income testing for this program.

Table 7 Special Services to Children, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Years 1976-77 to 1979-80

1980	\$4,919,355
1979-80	4,577,625
1978-79	4,007,900
1977-78	3,200,000
1976-77	1,836,477

Homemakers supply child-care and household management services to families in times of stress.



Family Support Homemakers

Family Support Homemakers provides temporary support and relief to families under stress. The goal of intervention is maintenance of a family's routine during a period of crisis. This service may also be used to sustain the independence of a retarded adult living in the community.

Homemakers are trained personnel who provide families with a wide range of services in child care and household management. They are almost all hired and supervised by non-profit or proprietary agencies from whom the ministry purchases services. Families receiving this service work cooperatively with the ministry and the society in assessing the continuing need for service.

During 1980, approximately 850 families per month received homemaker services.

Table 8 Family Support Homemakers, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Years 1974-75 to 1979-80

1980	\$3,726,340
1979-80	3,563,588
1978-79	3,715,111
1977-78*	7,710,403
1976-77	7,428,522
1975-76	7,000,155
1974-75	4,258,384

*In January 1978, the Ministry of Health became responsible for long-term homemaker services under their Long-term Care program. Prior to that, the Ministry of Human Resources provided both long-term and family support homemaker services.

Infant Development

Infant Development provides services to infants, from birth to age three, who are exhibiting significant developmental delays. The object of the program is to optimize each infant's development and to assist families in responding to their children in a positive and supportive manner.

Referrals come from a variety of sources: physicians, public health nurses, family members and social workers. After referral, a worker makes an initial assessment of an infant, and this is followed by regular home visits or group sessions. During these visits, the worker assists with the infant and family by designing activities and exercises which encourage development. Regular reports on a child's progress are sent to the family physician and other consultants who may be involved. Workers may also help the family by sharing information on and mak-

ing appropriate referrals to other community resources and assisting in planning for the ongoing care of their child.

Families participating in Infant Development have the opportunity to meet other parents, and have access to a wide range of toys, books and resource materials.

Sponsoring societies negotiate an agreement with the ministry for an operating grant to administer this program. Responsibilities of the society include hiring a worker with professional training in a field related to early childhood development, and establishing an advisory committee whose membership includes parents of developmentally delayed children, community professionals and representatives of the society's board of directors.

Table 9 Infant Development, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Years 1977-78 to 1979-80

1980	\$669,362
1979-80	569,191
1978-79	433,396
1977-78	331,103

A provincial steering committee provides consultation to the ministry and makes recommendations regarding new development and provincial guidelines pertaining to Infant Development.

In 1980 there were 17 programs operating in the province: Burnaby, Castlegar, Duncan, Kamloops, Kelowna, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Surrey-Delta, Upper Fraser Valley, Port Alberni, Vernon, Courtenay-Comox, Prince George, Van-

Infant Development offers positive support.



couver-Richmond, Victoria, East Kootenays, and East Side Vancouver. Approximately 1,200 infants received regular services from an infant development worker.

Child Day-Care

The ministry provides day-care subsidies to families which qualify on the Family Support Financial Eligibility Test and on the basis of social need. Subsidized services are those which provide child care and supervision, including the opportunity for social, emotional, physical and intellectual development. Day-care services which the Ministry of Human Resources may subsidize are:

- Licensed Family Day-Care**
Provides day-care in a private home (other than the child's own home) for a maximum of five pre-school children and two school-age children. A Community Care Facilities Licence is required.
- Unlicensed Family Day-Care**
Provides day-care in a private home (other than the child's own home) for one or two children unrelated to the care-giver.
- Group Day-Care**
Provides day-care for a child 18 months to five years old in a group facility, for not more than 10 hours in any one day, up to five days per week. A Community Care Facilities Licence is required.
- In-Own-Home Day-Care**
Provides day-care for children in their own homes, under the supervision and care of a person selected by the parent. This program is

designed to assist shift-working parents only, for whom alternative care arrangements are not available.

- Nursery School Day-Care**
Provides supervision and social and educational training for children from 32 months of age to the age they enter public school, for a period of up to three hours per day. A Community Care Facilities Licence is required.
- Out-of-School Day-Care**
Provides day-care before and/or after school, or at any time of school closure, for children up to and including 12 years of age enrolled in a full-time school program. This service may be offered through family day-care homes, or in facilities specially licenced by the Community Care Facilities Licencing Board to provide out-of-school group care.
- Special Needs Day-Care**
Provides specialized day-care services for children with special needs in any of the above programs, on an integrated basis or in programs designated as "special needs day-care".

On May 1, 1980, the ministry increased by eight per cent the maximum allowable subsidies payable for all child day-care services, and introduced two new categories of day-care subsidies to provide higher rates for children under three years of age. The new categories relate to care provided in family day homes for children from birth to three years, and in group day-care centres for children aged 18 months to three years. Funding for specialized day-care relates to actual program costs.

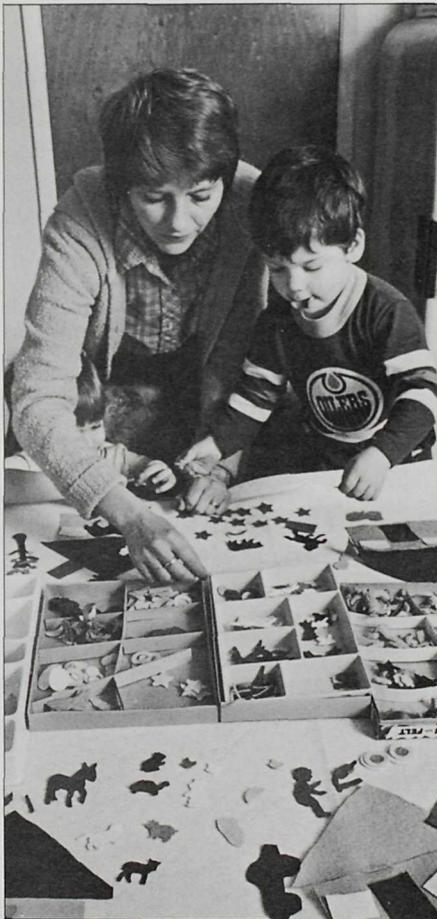
The Ministry of Human Resources provides subsidized child day-care to qualifying families.



The changes in subsidy and new categories are:

Family Day-Care	
Under 3	\$125 to \$160
Over 3	\$125 to \$135
Group Day-Care	
18 months to 3 years	\$249
3 years to school entrance	\$160 to \$173
In-Own-Home Day-Care	
First child	\$105 to \$114
Second child	\$ 52.50 to \$ 57
Nursery School Day-Care	
	\$ 50 to \$ 54
Out-of-School Day-Care	
Up to 4 hours	\$ 60 to \$ 65
Over 4 hours	\$ 80 to \$ 87

Day-care services supply care and supervision.



Eligibility for assistance with day-care fees is based on an income or needs test and on social needs as established by the federal government for cost-sharing purposes.

Increases were also made on May 1, 1980, for the allowable exemptions for parents applying for subsidy on the basis of income. Increases are detailed in Table 10.

Table 10 Financial Eligibility Test for Family Support Services

Family Size (including children)	Previous Basic Monthly Income Level	New Basic Monthly Income Level as of May 1, 1980
2	\$550	\$608
3	615	722
4	680	809
5	745	874
6	810	939
7	875	1,014
8	940	1,069
9	1,005	1,134
10	1,070	1,199

Another major development was the introduction of the Special Needs Contract, whereby the ministry may now purchase specialized services on behalf of special needs children enrolled in both specialized and integrated non-profit society-operated centres. Children enrolled in these specialized programs are fully subsidized, since funding is provided on a program budget basis.

Table 11 Children Receiving Subsidized Day-Care, as of March 31, 1980

Programs	Half Day	Full Day	Total
Group Day-Care	103	1212	1315
Family Day-Care	256	3038	3294
Nursery School			
Day-Care	482	6	488
Out-of-School			
Day-Care	1422	154	1576
In-Own Home			
Day-Care	384	242	626
Special Needs			
Day-Care	105	582	687
TOTAL	2752	5234	7986

Rehabilitation Resources

Rehabilitation Resources offers special education programs which assist children who are at risk of dropping out or who have dropped out of the school system. These programs enable children who are experiencing difficulty at school for emotional or social reasons, to remain in or re-enter the school system, or proceed to further training or employment.

Programs are jointly funded by the Ministry of Human Resources, the Ministry of Education and local school districts. The Ministry of Human Resources pays for appropriate program expenses and purchases the services of child-care counsellors who assist with behaviour management, and provide counselling and life skills training.

Children are admitted to the program on the basis of an assessment made by a local advisory committee consisting of representatives from the school district, the Ministry of Human Resources, the non-profit society from which child-care counselling services are purchased, and if appropriate, probation and health personnel. The Ministry of Human Resources and local schools work together to plan and develop programs for individuals, or groups of children. In addition to ministry and school district staff, the child and his family are actively involved in defining the goals set for the child and in evaluating the child's progress periodically.

In 1980, Rehabilitation Resources had the capacity to serve 2,300 children at a time.

CHANCE

CHANCE provides support services within schools to children with severe mental and/or physical handicaps who can benefit from the classroom experience. The program ensures that children who require assistance with personal care are given the chance to acquire basic academic and social skills within a classroom setting.

Personal attendants work with individuals or groups of children, assisting them with activities such as feeding, positioning and movement between classrooms.

A local screening committee, with membership from the school district, ministry staff and, as appropriate, community professionals, assesses the ability of any referred child to benefit from the services of a personal attendant. Following this assessment, an educational program is designed to meet the child's needs. Parents, who are involved in all stages of planning, are not required to contribute to the cost of service.

The Ministry of Human Resources purchases the

services of personal attendants from school districts on a contractual basis. Ministry staff participate on local screening committees, and provide consultation on the development and evaluation of existing CHANCE programs.

During 1980, services were expanded to 55 school districts, increasing the access of a large number of handicapped children to a broader educational experience.

The CHANCE program is another service reflecting the co-operative efforts of the Ministries of Human Resources, Education and Health to improve the delivery of services to children with exceptional physical or mental needs.

Almost 8,000 children receive subsidized day-care.



Child Protection Services

Child Protection Services, through ministry staff and programs, works to maintain and strengthen the family unit. A variety of programs exists to provide help to families passing through a period of crisis and to children whose safety or well-being may be threatened.

In general, these programs provide support and help in the home, recognizing that maintaining the integrity of a family is the most desirable goal. In cases of significant mistreatment, the superintendent of child welfare has the authority to bring a case to court and request an order to remove the child from the family. Few cases, however, require court action. Table 12 compares reported cases of probable child abuse from 1975 to 1979. The increase in the numbers of reported cases indicates a greater awareness, on the part of both the public and professionals, of the problems of child abuse and neglect. As awareness increases, so does the development of programs and services to help deal with the problem.

A person who believes a child may be in need of protection is required by law to report the circumstances to the superintendent. The establishment of the Helpline for Children has provided a valuable channel through which such reports may be received. Immediate response to these calls, many of which come from the children or parents themselves, allows ministry staff to give help to child and family before the situation becomes critical. Table 13 shows the number of calls to the Zenith helpline during 1980.

Help to the family can be provided by the ministry's "non-ward care" program, which offers temporary foster care to children during periods of family crisis. Without removal of parents' guardianship rights, children may be placed outside the home for short periods, or in a specialized resource on a longer-term basis if special needs must be met. Depending upon financial ability, parents contribute towards the cost of the program. Regular contact and involvement with the child is encouraged during such a period of necessary separation.

Parents who have harmed, or are concerned that they may harm a child, may join Parents-In-Crisis. Through this volunteer self-help organization supported by the ministry, parents are able to talk about their difficulties and learn other ways of disciplining their children. The organization has continued to grow this year (there are now 33 groups in British Columbia) and offers a much-needed preventive service.

Children come into ministry care not only through non-ward agreements with parents, but through court-ordered removal from their families

under the Family and Child Service Act, the Juvenile Delinquents Act, and the Family Relations Act. In 1980, fewer children were placed in the care of the superintendent of child welfare. All of these children continue to receive services which aim at reunifying the family as soon as possible.

If parents of a child die without naming a guardian by will, the superintendent becomes temporary guardian. Children whose appointed guardian is dead or refuses or is incompetent to act, are also committed to care under the Family Relations Act.

Table 12 Reported Cases of Probable Child Abuse

Age and Sex	1975	1976	1977	1978*	1979
Male:					
Under 3 years	50	58	63	48	87
3 to 10 Years	66	92	99	141	155
11 Years and Older	25	41	46	75	81
No Age Reported	—	—	—	—	—
Female:					
Under 3 Years	31	52	43	45	71
3 to 10 Years	46	90	93	130	164
11 Years and Older	44	84	104	166	233
TOTALS	262	417	450	605	791

*Forms for reporting were changed January 1, 1978, resulting in more reports. These tables differ from those in the 1978 report as later follow-up reports have come in. 1980 figures will be available in spring 1981 when the final reports for the year have been received.

Table 13 Admissions and Discharges of Children to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, Fiscal Year 1979-80

By Agreement	2,257
By Apprehension*	
(Family and Child Service Act)	2,313
By Committal**	408
ADMISSIONS TOTAL	4,978
By Adoption	403
By Age or Similar Terminations	846
Returned to Parents (i.e., Legal Guardian) ..	3,857
DISCHARGES TOTAL	5,106

*The detail formerly reported regarding exact legal acts involved and the methods of discharge is available on Tables 56 to 59 in Section VIII.

**Admission for Family and Child Service Act cases occurs as soon as the child is apprehended. For other acts (Juvenile Delinquents Act, Family Relations Act, etc.) committal is automatic or admission does not occur until court procedure is completed.

Table 14 Calls Made to the Helpline for Children in 1980

	Source of Calls					
	Anony- mous	Neigh- bour	Parents	Family Member	Self	Professional or Agency
January	471	46	n/a	38	570	11
February	407	44	n/a	43	443	6
March	397	55	n/a	40	409	7
April	432	48	n/a	45	488	9
May	298	51	n/a	33	368	14
June	875	67	n/a	77	522	12
July	1,016	71	n/a	89	828	44
August	912	86	38	125	765	26
September	471	75	17	46	517	27
October	420	82	22	60	457	20
November	471	48	22	72	332	18
December	370	57	17	39	280	21

	Nature of Calls			
	Counselling	Information	Abuse/Neglect	Prank
January	275	560	68	35
February	231	465	119	45
March	216	433	96	15
April	243	566	159	10
May	201	452	137	77
June	327	628	160	405
July	434	851	223	778
August	458	965	236	627
September	300	672	177	243
October	248	581	158	231
November	297	576	128	287
December	193	480	130	226

Some calls may appear in more than one column. For example, an anonymous call concerning possible child abuse, which was dealt with by initial telephone counselling and then referred to a ministry office for follow-up, would appear as an anonymous call, a counselling call, and a call concerning child abuse.

The figures in this table differ in some cases from previously released figures. The recording and reporting systems have undergone extensive revision and some identified problems are still to be resolved. The figures in this table have been generated by computer analysis of all previous recording systems.

The variance in calls in the prank column results from procedural changes in the recording system. Up to June 1980, there was no computer reporting category for prank calls or hang-ups. The figures obtained prior to June 1980 came from a manual check on written records where such observations were made.

Table 15 Cases* Receiving Services Related to Protection of Children, by Type of Service, for Fiscal Years 1978-79 and 1979-80

Type of Service	Opened during year		Carried during year		Incomplete at year	
	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80	1978-79	1979-80
Custody	186	194	276	358	164	125
Repatriation**	469	402	558	613	211	91
Immigration	9	11	13	17	6	8
TOTAL	654	607	847	988	381	224

*Cases are family units receiving services on behalf of their children.

**These figures do not include all of Regions 1, 2, 15, 16, and 17; an additional 216 repatriations during the year 1978-79 and 244 repatriations during the year 1979-80 were handled by Vancouver Emergency Services.

Most of the children in care under this act live with relatives who are encouraged to apply for guardianship, provided the home appears permanent and stable.

The Child Paternity and Support Act governs a program of services for unmarried mothers and their children. The act provides the legal framework within which support for a child born out of wedlock may be arranged, through agreement or by court order. Other services available under the act include medical expenses for the mother and support for a period of time around the birth date; advice and protection in any matter related to the child and its birth; and further action deemed necessary

Foster homes are substitute environments.



in the interests of mother and child.

A substantial drop occurred in 1980 in the number of transient children repatriated to their province or state of origin by Child Protection Services. The figure of 402 children helped by the ministry does not include those returned to their home area in British Columbia.

The number of child abuse or neglect cases reported has once again shown a large rise over the previous year (see Table 12). Concurrently, there have been decreases in the number of children who needed to be taken into the superintendent's custody, and in the number of deaths from child abuse and neglect. The figures make clear the importance of early intervention to allow parents to benefit from the ministry's supportive programs within the community.

During the year, the Family and Child Service Act received third reading in the legislature. The provisions of this act, which replaces one of the same name, represent a significant change in approach.

Based on legislation proclaimed in 1901, the former act treated state and family as adversaries in the protection of children. Recognizing that the family's role in child protection is central, the new legislation makes provision for state and parents to work in partnership in maintaining the integrity of the family and meeting the special needs of children.

Extensive public input contributed significantly to the development of the act. This major initiative reflects the new directions the ministry has taken in its work in recent years. Under the new act, Child Protection Services is, and will continue to be, committed to providing the best possible care to families and children in need.

SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN CARE

A spectrum of resources is available to the child who is in the care of the superintendent of child welfare. These resources range from the volunteer foster home providing care for the average youngster, to the very specialized resource able to care for a severely disturbed or handicapped child.

Child in Care Services

The object of Child in Care Services is to provide services consistent with the most appropriate life plan for the child. The goals of the program include the return of the child to the natural family; adoption placement; substitute family living; specialized care or an independent living arrangement. The success of the program can be judged by the fact that, over the last five-year period, 30 per cent of the children in care have been returned home within three months; 75 per cent within two years.

Table 16 Children in Care, by Age and Legal Status, as of December 31, 1980

	Age in Years					TOTALS
	Under 3	3-5	6-11	12-15	16-18	
Non-Wards	57	53	230	434	367	1,141
Family and Child Service Act Wards (before the court and temporary)	294	265	448	556	301	1,864
Family and Child Service Act Wards (others)	209	250	946	1,365	1,613	4,383
All Other Court Wards	30	63	240	364	499	1,196
TOTALS	590	631	1,864	2,719	2,780	8,584

Services to the child in care include life planning, placement, basic maintenance and clothing, education, transportation and other goods and services necessary to meet the individual needs of each child.

During the year, the ministry continued to emphasize life planning and tracking to ensure that the best possible plans were developed for each child. To assist in this process, the Life Books, introduced last year, remain an integral part of the ministry's service in helping these children maintain a record of their experiences, activities and events.

The number of children in care, as of December 31, 1980, was 17,168, and is shown, by age and legal status, in Table 16. These statistics reflect a child in care population which continues to diminish.

Foster Homes

The object of this program is to provide a substitute family that can meet the physical, social and emotional needs of children admitted to care. Although foster homes are just one of the placement options available, they continue to serve the placement needs of the majority of children in care. As of December 31, 1980, 63 per cent or 5,427 of the 8,584 children in care were maintained in foster homes.

Fostering a child is a personal and demanding task, and one that requires patience, understanding, sharing and commitment. When a child is placed, foster parents play a vital role in working together with the social worker to achieve early reunion of the child with his/her natural family. In some cases, the child is not able to return home and is committed permanently to the superintendent's care. The foster parents then assist in preparing the child for placement in an adoption home, or may themselves provide the child a permanent home through adoption or a "planned life placement".

Monthly maintenance payments are provided to the foster parents according to the age of the child. These provide for the child's basic maintenance and are inclusive of family allowance. Where extra costs are incurred in maintaining the child, a special rate

may be paid. Additionally, a fee for service may be provided where the child's special needs require extra supervision by the foster parents.

The current schedule of foster home rates is outlined in Table 17.

Table 17 Basic Foster Care Rates for Children Placed in Foster Homes*

Age of Child	Maintenance	Clothing	TOTAL
Birth to 5 years	\$113.65	\$21.23	\$134.88
6-9 years	138.06	25.42	163.48
10-11 years	155.88	30.08	185.96
12-13 years	179.10	30.08	209.18
14-19 years	196.76	36.00	232.76

*Effective January 1, 1980.

In partnership with the more than 50 local foster parent associations, ministry staff provide support services to foster homes, as well as recruiting new homes. This year, the ministry provided a grant of \$136,747 to the BC Federation of Foster Parent Associations. The grant, which represents a 25 per cent increase from the previous year, will enable the federation to play a stronger role in the education and training of foster parents, the recruitment of new homes and the development of new local associations.

The ministry and the federation are working cooperatively to provide the best possible services for children in care and their families.

Table 18 Foster Home Care, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Years 1975-76 to 1979-80

1980	\$17,500,000
1979-80	16,100,000
1978-79	14,900,000
1977-78	15,100,000
1976-77	12,000,000
1975-76	13,300,000

Specialized Resources for Children

Specialized Resources for Children provides specialized services and resources to assist children with emotional disturbances or handicapping conditions. Both residential and non-residential care are available.

Foster homes and child-care resources, together, comprise the majority of residential options for children in the care of the superintendent of child welfare. Child-care resources have developed as preferred alternatives to institutional care, as they tend to be smaller and offer more individualized opportunities for each child.

A wide range of residential models is funded

under the program:

- Specialized resources programs are generally operated on a child-care staffed model and usually have a placement time limit of six to eight weeks. This placement option is generally employed only until more permanent plans have been prepared.
- Group home programs provide care and treatment designed to meet individual goals for children in family or shift model settings. This placement option is generally chosen as an alternative to foster care for children who cannot be planned for in foster homes, or for children who require the specialized services offered by

Foster homes continue to serve the placement needs of the majority of children in care.



Table 19 Group Homes (Including Receiving Homes), Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Years 1974-75 to 1979-80

1980	\$9,560,000
1979-80	8,710,000
1978-79	8,440,000
1977-78	8,380,000
1976-77	7,450,000
1975-76	4,420,000
1974-75	3,730,000

Table 20 Contracted Specialized Resources, Statistical Information

Total Expenditures for 1980	\$20,000,000
Number of Specialized Resources	
Programs	6,800,000
Capacity	61,100,000
Number of Group Home Programs	17,100,000
Capacity	83,700,000
Number of Special Care Homes	23,300,000
Capacity	25,600,000
Number of Non-residential Programs ...	2,000,000
Number of Families Served	62,800,000

the resource. Often programs offer a particular approach which is especially suited to a particular group; for example, training resources for autistic children or life skills homes for older adolescents. Time limits for placement are flexible and determined by the plan for the child.

- Special care homes* are specialized family homes providing skilled child care and treatment for one or two severely disturbed or handicapped children and their families. These families are often provided with the support of respite and intermittent services to enable them to cope. This placement option allows for individualized family care tailored specifically to a child for whom the alternative is often institutional care.
- Non-residential programs include centre-based or outreach day programs geared to pro-

*The special care home model was introduced in 1980. This model of service combines the provisions of the former therapeutic home program with aspects of special rate foster homes, and some additional features. It allows for maximum flexibility in planning services for very hard-to-place children. The program, still in its early stages, is already offering family-based care for children with a wide range of mental and physical handicaps, as well as for severely emotionally and behaviourally disturbed children.

Table 21 Specialized Residential Treatment Programs, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Years 1974-75 to 1979-80

1980	\$20,000,000
1979-80	16,200,000
1978-79	13,600,000
1977-78	12,700,000
1976-77	12,300,000
1975-76	13,300,000
1974-75	8,400,000

viding counselling and goal-oriented services to families and children. Programs often include training in parenting skills, particularly those skills necessary to work with severely handicapped or disturbed youngsters. Non-residential services offer support to families or foster families in cases where the alternative would be to remove the child.

ADOPTION SERVICES

The Adoption Act provides the mandate for Adoption Services, the objective of which is to provide a permanent life plan for children whose birth parents are not able to do so.

Adoption services are provided on behalf of children for whom the ministry is responsible, for those who are placed privately and, in some cases, for those who are adopted by relatives or step-parents.

Ministry adoptions are those in which child placements are planned, implemented and completed by ministry staff. A central registry, of adoption homes which have been studied and approved, is maintained in Victoria. Children who require placement are referred to the registry by local offices. Based on the needs of the child referred, registry staff forward a selection of approved homes for consideration by local staff and, where possible, the child's birth parents. After placement, there is a legal waiting period; subsequently a report is prepared for a Supreme Court hearing. If the requirements of the Adoption Act have been met, an adoption order may be granted.

An increasing number of people wish to adopt healthy newborns or young children. Few such children are available for adoption. It was therefore found necessary, in February of this year, to curtail the study of new adoptive applicants for this group of children. At present, an active registry of 300 approved homes is maintained at any given time. New applications for newborn or young children are placed on a waiting list for possible future study

Table 22 Children Placed for Adoption in 1979 and 1980

	1979	1980
Children placed for adoption	677	646
Children with special needs placed for adoption	301	281
Children from other provinces placed for adoption	17	19
Children from outside Canada placed for adoption ...	6	20

Table 23 Approved Homes, as of December 31, 1980, by Request of Adoption Applicants

	1979	1980
High demand child (0-2 years) ..	649	482
High demand special needs child	251	298
Special needs child only	177	282

Table 24 Adoption Reports Submitted to the Supreme Court

Type of Adoption	Number of Cases		
	1978	1979	1980
*Step-parent	746	563	64
*Relative	82	85	28
Private	58	62	46

*These include pre-amendment cases.

when the number on the registry drops below 300.

The pressing need for applicants willing and able to adopt children with special needs continues. These are children who have medical problems, physical handicaps, emotional or behavioural problems or who suffer from developmental delay. Some children are of school age, and are part of a sibling group.

An amendment to the Adoption Act, proclaimed on September 16, 1980, provided for the voluntary transfer of guardianship for a child to the superintendent of child welfare upon the signing of a consent to adoption. The intent of the amendment is to prevent a child from being in a "legal limbo" during the legal waiting period prior to the granting of an order.

A further amendment prohibits advertising for a child for adoption and also makes it an offense for anyone to offer money in connection with the adoption of a child.

Non-ministry adoptions include those in which children have been placed privately or are adopted

by step-parents or relatives. Since a 1979 amendment to the Adoption Act removed the requirement that the superintendent conduct an inquiry into step-parent and relative adoptions, the ministry's involvement has declined significantly. During 1980, the British Columbia Supreme Court ordered the superintendent to conduct an inquiry into 20 such cases.

It is anticipated that the placement of special needs children will continue to be the ministry's focus during 1981.

POST-ADOPTION SERVICES

The types of services offered by Post-Adoption Services have changed little since the section was set up in September 1978. Demands for these services, however, continue to grow, as each year more inquiries are received from adopted children and their families.

During calendar year 1980, inquiries on 1,002 adoptees were dealt with, an increase of 248 from calendar year 1979. Inquiries are received from adopted persons, adopting parents, Ministry of Human Resources district offices, doctors, lawyers, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, and others. Adopted persons usually request social, medical and genetic information. Some request the identities of their natural parents. Requests from natural parents are usually for a progress report on the child relinquished, and sometimes a request for a reunion. The information that can be released is restricted by the terms of the Adoption Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COUNCIL FOR THE FAMILY

The British Columbia Council for the Family acts as a forum for representatives of communities to communicate with each other about the needs of families. The council helps representatives prepare plans and self-help projects to strengthen families in British Columbia.

In association with local, provincial, or national groups, the council works to promote public support for the well-being of the family.

The council is a registered non-profit society with representatives from religious bodies, ethnic groups, community agencies and political parties. The council is represented in more than 80 communities throughout British Columbia.

The council's province-wide programs include:

- Family Month

The goal of Family Month, which was in-

initiated in 1977 and has become established in the province, is to raise public awareness of the importance of the family in our society.

□ Family Time

This program provides communication aids for families. More than 10,000 brochures have been distributed, on request, to congregations and community groups.

□ Marriage Preparation

This course prepares couples to deal more constructively with future stresses they will face. In co-operation with community colleges, the council sponsors leadership training workshops and community advisory committees in the development and co-ordination of

marriage preparation courses.

□ Information Exchange

The council provides a service to voluntary organizations by providing information about family support programs, parenting courses, single groups, mothers' groups, foster grandparents, family life education and babysitting.

□ Private Agency Committee

This standing committee consists of representatives from private family service agencies. The committee provides a provincial network for the agencies and a vehicle for sharing program ideas and information on a provincial basis. A major objective is to establish standards and ethics for lay counsellors.

Adoption Services provides a permanent life plan for children when birth parents cannot.



The Ministry of Human Resources supports the work of the British Columbia Council for the Family by providing office space and salaries for a director and an administrative support person. Ministry funding of approximately \$46,000 was provided in 1979-80. The council also raised \$17,100 through donations and membership fees. This covered the cost of program development and promotion and assisted in the organization of local branches.

During 1980, more than 600 children in British Columbia were placed for adoption.



Section III

Income Assistance

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GUARANTEED AVAILABLE INCOME FOR NEED (GAIN)

All GAIN programs are founded on respect for the dignity of the individual. The programs provide assistance to people in need, to provide them with a basic standard of living and facilitate health and decency in their daily lives. Assistance is provided in such a way that the individual's or family's capacity for self-dependence is maintained, strengthened or restored.

Under Section 7 of the Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act, personal issues such as race, colour, creed, or political belief may not enter into determination of eligibility. The amount of assistance provided must reflect the amount allowed by legislation, regulation or policy.

The Income Assistance division administers three types of GAIN programs: GAIN Basic Income Assistance; GAIN For Handicapped; and GAIN Seniors Supplements. A fourth program, GAIN For Seniors (ages 60-64) was amalgamated with GAIN Income Assistance during 1980.

GAIN Income Assistance

This program provides income assistance to residents of British Columbia, aged 19 to 64, who qualify on the basis of their income and asset levels.

There are four broad categories of income assistance recipients:

Single-parent families

The largest category of recipients, this group is composed mainly of mothers with dependent children, although it is becoming more common to encounter single-parent families consisting of a father and dependent children.

People who are temporarily unemployable for health reasons

Where the disability is temporary, the program provides the necessary financial and social supports during the period of convalescence. Recipients in this group generally return to full- or part-time employment, depending upon the circumstances. People in this group usually require support to deal with the stresses they encounter by not being able to participate in the work force or social life of their community.

People who are employable but temporarily out of work

Usually the duration of income assistance to this group is brief, as these recipients generally return to the labour force. Some in this group receive federal unemployment insurance but, because of family

size, require further supplementation of income. Other recipients in this group are marginally employable, as they lack the necessary skills to compete for permanent jobs. Support services are available to increase their opportunities.

Those who work part-time or full-time at low wages, or those who have large families to support, may qualify for an income supplement from the ministry to bring their income level up to the income assistance rate for their family size.

Children living with relatives

Although the ministry's goal is to keep parents and children together, in instances of parental illness or desertion, children must sometimes be placed in other homes. Placing a child with a relative is usually a very positive step; it provides a continuity of surroundings and results in less upset for the child. This program provides relatives with financial assistance at the same rate as the ministry pays for foster children.

Table 25 Monthly Average Number of Income Assistance Recipients

1979-80	122,929
1978-79	114,622
1977-78	113,939
1976-77	112,938
1975-76	127,551
1974-75	111,696

Note: Averaging statistical data for January to December 1980, the number of income assistance recipients by category was as follows: heads of families (approximately two-thirds of which were single parents), 31,976; dependents (mainly children), 61,060; single persons, 29,893.

Rate Schedule Tables

Effective May 1980, GAIN income assistance rates were as follows:

Table 26 Income Assistance Rates (applicable during first four months of eligibility)

Unit	Support	Shelter	Maximum Total
1 (aged 19-59)*	\$136	\$130	\$266
2	218	260	478
3	287	325	612
4	334	365	699
5 (and more)	+ 45	+ 20	(each unit) (each unit)

*For aged 60-64 rates, see Table 27.

Table 27 Basic Income Assistance Rates (applicable after four consecutive months)

Unit	Support	Maximum	
		Shelter	Total
1 (aged 19-30)	\$136	\$130	\$266
1 (aged 31-64)	191	130	321
2 (aged 19-30)	218	260	478
2 (aged 31-64* or parent/child)	273	260	533
3	322	325	647
4	369	365	734
5 (and more)	+45	+20	
	(each unit)	(each unit)	

*For a couple, both aged 60-64, add \$47 to the basic rate.

Table 28 Expenditures for Income Assistance

1980	\$291,630,000
1979-80	227,150,000
1978-79	158,070,000
1977-78	157,480,000
1976-77	157,770,000
1975-76	171,980,000
1974-75	187,500,000

The ministry provides a range of support services to those who receive income assistance. These are described under Other Services and Benefits.

GAIN For Handicapped

This program provides monthly benefits for those people, aged 18 to 64, who qualify as handicapped under the GAIN Act and regulations.

Eligibility is determined, first, by the applicant's or family's financial assets, income, shelter costs and family size; and, second, on the basis of an evaluation, by a medical committee, of the applicant's handicap as defined by a physician.

The maximum monthly benefit for a single handicapped person, as of January 1, 1981, was \$408.96. Benefits vary, depending upon the recipient's shelter costs. Since April 1979, GAIN For Handicapped benefits have increased quarterly.

Table 29 Number of Handicapped Persons in Receipt of Benefits*

December 1980	13,661
December 1979	13,269
December 1978	12,162
December 1977	11,435
December 1976	10,680

*The statistics do not include the number of dependents of handicapped persons.

Table 30 Annual Cost of GAIN For Handicapped Benefits

1980	\$57,752,225*
1979	45,192,239
1978	37,548,798
1977	33,267,327
1976	30,817,948

*As of July 1980, the statistics include the benefits paid to dependents of handicapped persons.

GAIN For Seniors (60-64)

Up to the end of June 1980, there existed within the ministry a special and separate GAIN program for persons over age 60 and not in receipt of federal OAS/SAP. As of July 1, 1980, these benefits became an integral part of the basic income assistance system, with recipients, however, retaining entitlement to some of the special benefits that had been previously provided.

Statistics and other data relating to this benefit are now incorporated in tables reporting on GAIN Income Assistance recipients.

GAIN Seniors Supplement

This program provides GAIN benefits to supplement the federal government's Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, and Spouses Allowance programs. The GAIN supplement is an automatic grant to those British Columbia residents over 65 years of age who receive federal OAS/GIS benefits. The grant is also automatic to OAS/GIS recipients, whose spouse is over 60 years of age, receiving Spouses Allowance from the federal government.

The ministry calculates the GAIN supplement payments on the basis of a predetermined amount to supplement the income reported and paid by the federal government to the OAS/GIS recipient. The supplement provides a minimum guaranteed income to those who qualify. Every three months, the provincial guarantee increases by the same amount as the increases in OAS/GIS/SPA. The provincial guarantee, as of January 1981, was \$443.96 for a single person and \$816.88 for a married couple.

Table 31 Number of People in Receipt of GAIN Seniors Supplement

December 1980	67,830
December 1979	75,253
December 1978	81,996
December 1977	92,506
December 1976	97,198

Table 32 Annual Cost of GAIN Seniors Supplement, by Calendar Year

1980	\$25,880,740
1979	28,723,195
1978	31,877,781
1977	35,962,866
1976	37,324,860

Other Services and Benefits

Income Assistance administers a range of support services which the ministry makes available to GAIN recipients. The intent of these services, allowances and programs is to meet individual needs and to assist people to maintain or enhance their level of independence.

Individual Opportunity Plan

1980 saw the inception of a new plan at the Ministry of Human Resources on behalf of employable income assistance recipients: the Individual Opportunity Plan.

The goal of the Individual Opportunity Plan is to provide intensive rehabilitation services to those clients who can most benefit from them and, by so doing, assist them in their progress towards independence.

Key features of the Individual Opportunity Plan include:

- providing of employment-related services to those clients who could develop a long-term dependency on income assistance;
- enhancing of the partnership between each client and worker in establishing goals and developing a plan; and

Individual Opportunity Plan counselling.



- co-ordinating of existing services provided by the provincial Ministries of Human Resources, Labour and Education, and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The increased involvement of the public sector is also an important aspect of the Individual Opportunity Plan. Representatives from business, industry and labour throughout British Columbia have formed the Council of the '80s and agreed to lend their expertise and support to ministry staff and clients, to assist them in the implementation of individual opportunity planning.

Each region has developed a service delivery plan which best meets the needs of its communities. In addition to social workers and financial assistance workers, employment rehabilitation offices are assigned, throughout the province, to work with clients on the opportunity plan. Regions have also improved access to the resources of other ministries and to local employers.

The Individual Opportunity Plan reflects a renewed commitment to support individual clients in their efforts to achieve independence.

Earnings Exemption

It is important that clients have the opportunity to take employment without losing all financial gain through deductions from their income assistance. This is recognized in the earnings exemption policy, which is designed to encourage clients in their transition from income assistance to a more self-sustaining position in the work force. This may mean a move directly into a full-time job, or part-time work where new skills acquired may lead eventually to full-time employment.

Policy allows earnings exemptions of \$50 per month for a single person, and \$100 per month for a person with dependents, or a single handicapped person.

School Start-up Allowance

To help with the necessary extras at the beginning of the school year, the ministry provides a start-up allowance to income assistance families with school-age children. The allowance for children up to age 12 is \$20 and for children 12 and older, \$30.

Christmas Supplementary Allowance

At Christmas, the ministry provides additional funds for income assistance recipients; \$20 for a single person and \$50 for each family.

Incentive Allowance

Incentive Allowance provides GAIN recipients with an opportunity to obtain work experience in preparation for entry or re-entry into the employment market.

An individual can participate in the program for

up to six months. The ministry pays an additional allowance of up to \$50 per month for a single recipient or \$100 per month for a person with dependents. This allowance helps with costs of clothing and transportation.

The program is available to recipients who may have never worked or who have not worked for a long period of time. The program offers opportunities for individuals to participate in local community services, and gain experience and confidence in working with others.

Community Involvement

Community Involvement provides those GAIN recipients who are unable to work with a chance to participate in community service endeavours organized by non-profit agencies. The ministry provides an additional grant of \$50 per month to participants, to meet extra expenses such as transportation. Participation in the program is not time-limited; it is guided by the needs of the individual and the available opportunities in the community.

Crisis Grants

Occasionally an income assistance recipient is faced with an emergency situation and does not have the assets, family resources or availability of credit to cope with the problem. In these situations, a GAIN Crisis Grant may be provided to prevent danger to the recipient's health or removal of children from the family home.

Assistance to Employment

To aid income assistance recipients in accepting employment, the ministry may grant additional financial assistance to meet the costs of essential work

tools and clothing for a confirmed job. The ministry also assists with the cost of moving the recipient to the community where the job is located if financial aid from other agencies is not available. Additional assistance may be available for essential clothing for job interviews and transportation expenses for interviews which seem likely to result in a job.

Educational, Vocational and Rehabilitative Services

This program is to help income assistance recipients acquire the skills and self-confidence necessary to seek employment. The financial, educational, and training services offered by Canada Employment and Immigration, the provincial Ministries of Education and Health, Community Vocational Rehabilitation Services, and other community resources, are used to develop a training plan suited to the individual client. Ministry staff work together with these departments and agencies in an effort to ensure fulfilment of training goals.

Income assistance benefits may be continued for those involved in training programs. Where no

Table 33 Costs for Providing Training to Income Assistance Recipients

1980	\$434,189
1979	360,403
1978	302,126
1977	372,514
1976	303,566
1975	290,000
1974	185,000

Educational, Vocational and Rehabilitative Services promotes skills and self-confidence.



other financial assistance is available, the ministry can also pay all or part of the costs of the training itself. This may include a \$30 per month grant for persons with dependents and a \$20 per month grant for single people, to assist with transportation costs, school supplies and miscellaneous needs.

Transition Houses and Hostels

Transition houses (also known as emergency shelters), hostels, and residential treatment facilities, are available in several communities to provide temporary room and board to those who may require income assistance and who are in a period of transition. This includes families in crisis, women undergoing marital separation, and persons recently released from hospitals, prisons or treatment centres for drug and alcohol dependency.

Throughout the province there are 55 facilities, which are funded by the ministry, to provide accommodation on a time-limited basis to eligible persons. Residents who require financial assistance may apply through the nearest ministry office serving the particular facility. Depending upon the circumstances and the contract with the facility, the ministry may provide assistance directly to the individual or pay the operator directly on a per diem basis at a pre-determined contract rate.

The ministry expects that facilities providing this type of care will be licenced under the Community Care Facilities Licencing Act where applicable. Hotels which are sometimes used as hostel resources are locally approved by district offices of the ministry for this purpose. The budgeting for these facilities is part of the GAIN Income Assistance vote and is administered through that division, although payment and eligibility are locally determined. Some facilities are jointly funded by the provincial Alcohol and Drug Commission of the Ministry of Health. In these facilities, the Alcohol and Drug Commission funds the treatment program and the Ministry of Human Resources pays accommodation costs of those persons who are eligible for income assistance benefits.

By the end of 1980, approximately 1,150 beds were available to the Ministry of Human Resources for these three types of programs.

Work Activity

Work Activity provides an employment preparation service for people on GAIN who are having unusual difficulty in obtaining or retaining a job. The program has proven valuable to individuals who have been unable to fully benefit from other training programs.

Groups of carefully selected trainees participate in a program which may last from three to six months. Components of the program include actual

work experience in a supervised setting, educational upgrading, job search preparation, counseling and life skills education in such areas as money management. This is provided within work placements such as forestry projects or workshops for light industrial manufacture.

This program is provided to special groups such as the handicapped, persons in receipt of income assistance benefits, or other persons who may be deemed to be in need.

At present, there are seven projects operating under the program throughout the province:

Fraser Valley Work Activity Project
Vancouver Island Work Activity Project
Surrey Rehabilitation Workshop
Vancouver Youth Project
Arbutus Work Incentive Society
Capital Mental Health Association
Boys' and Girls' Club of Victoria

Table 34 Work Activity Projects, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Years 1973-74 to 1979-80

1980	\$1,322,581
1979-80	1,014,854
1978-79	939,872
1977-78	357,631
1976-77	340,288
1975-76	399,604
1974-75	313,117
1973-74	366,710

Burial of Indigents

This program offers payment of burial or cremation costs where there are no alternative methods of payment.

With the exception of the City of Vancouver, the services provided come under an agreement between the Funeral Directors' Association of British Columbia and the Ministry of Human Resources. Services include provision of a burial plot, cremation, casket and a dignified burial and necessary transportation. This benefit is provided when the

Table 35 Indigent Burials Expenses

1980	\$293,858
1979-80	290,548
1978-79	235,229
1977-78	191,922
1976-77	332,573
1975-76	220,654
1974-75	187,027

deceased has neither an estate nor relatives nor other persons able or prepared to take this responsibility. Under the provision of the charter of the City of Vancouver, financial responsibility for indigent burials in Vancouver is assumed by that municipality.

Referrals for assistance with burial costs are received by the ministry from a variety of sources: city officials, police, a relative, the official administrator, the public trustee, or any other interested party. The ministry, however, pays only the cost of burial and does not assume the responsibility of authorizing the burial.

Repatriation

Under its repatriation policy, the ministry assists persons who are applying for or receiving income assistance to return to their province or country of origin. Assistance with such a move can be considered if it is for health reasons or is the result of sound social planning.

Repatriation is most often requested for reasons such as the desire to reunite with families, or the knowledge of employment or employment possibilities in another province. All requests are assessed by ministry staff, and planning is done in

Elderly renters receive SAFER assistance based on income and amount of rent paid.



advance with authorities in the other province, who assist by verifying the feasibility of the proposed move.

Table 36 Repatriation Expenditures

1980	\$91,788
1979-80	82,526
1978-79	93,342
1977-78	75,511
1976-77	57,105
1975-76	32,482
1974-75	30,325
1973-74	11,951

RENTAL ASSISTANCE

RentAid (Renter's Tax Credit)

RentAid is a tax credit program to help offset high rents, especially for those on low or moderate incomes. Although funded by the provincial government, RentAid is administered through the federal government's income tax system. Applicants complete a RentAid claim form included with their federal income tax return form.

The maximum annual benefit is \$150 less one-and-a-half per cent of the applicant's taxable income. No benefit may exceed 10 per cent of the total rent paid by the applicant during the year.

Eligibility to receive RentAid and the amount to be provided is determined by the applicant's age, income, the amount of rent paid and other factors. To meet the basic requirements, an applicant must be 16 years or older, pay rent for his/her principal residence in British Columbia and reside in British Columbia at the last day of the taxation year.

In 1980, there were approximately 221,600 RentAid recipients. The ministry's expenditure for RentAid in 1980 was \$21.48 million.

SAFER (Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters)

SAFER provides direct cash assistance to senior citizen renters to ensure they do not have to spend an inordinate portion of their income on rent.

Monthly SAFER benefits are based on the applicant's income and the amount of rent paid. SAFER benefits equal 75 per cent of the amount by which rent exceeds 30 per cent of the applicant's total income.

Effective March 1, 1980, the maximum monthly rent that could be claimed for SAFER benefits was \$225 for a single person and \$245 for a couple. Applicants whose rent is higher than these amounts may still qualify for SAFER although no more than these amounts may be claimed.

To be eligible for SAFER benefits, applicants must be 65 years of age or older, living in a rental accommodation and paying more than 30 per cent of their income towards rent. They must also be in receipt of Canadian Old Age Security and have resided in British Columbia for two years prior to applying, or for a continuous five-year period at any time.

In 1980 there were 12,500 SAFER recipients. The ministry's expenditure for SAFER in 1980 was \$7.5 million.

Section IV

Health Care Services

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HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Health Care Services arranges for provision of quality health care for eligible persons at a reasonable cost through subscription to Medical Services Plan of British Columbia and, in special cases, augmentation of it.

This division offers consultation to the staff of the ministry's district offices to ensure awareness of available health care services. In order to ensure the best possible service, the division may retain specialists in any field for consultation.

The following groups of persons are eligible for health care coverage through the ministry:

- "Unemployable" persons less than 60 years of age who receive GAIN benefits.
- Children in the care of the superintendent of child welfare, or living in the home of a relative who receives GAIN benefits on their behalf.
- GAIN recipients more than 60 years of age.

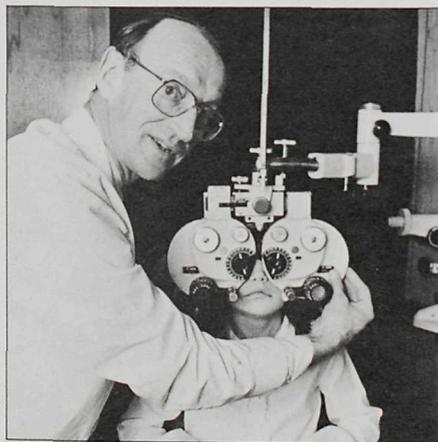
Accounts from medical practitioners (doctors, chiropractors, physiotherapists, etc.) are paid by Medical Services Plan of British Columbia. Accounts for hospital services are paid by the Hospital Programs Branch of the Ministry of Health.

The division processes accounts for the following additional services:

Medical Services

- The division pays for examinations required by the ministry in connection with the GAIN program.
- Payment is made on behalf of eligible persons requiring medical clearance for activities such

Optical services may be arranged by the division.



as camp attendance, sports, post-stroke programs, etc.

- When an individual's yearly Medical Services Plan limit for physiotherapy has been exhausted, the division may approve up to 10 additional treatments. This is helpful particularly in cases where such treatment is not available in a hospital out-patient facility, or where the patient is too disabled to leave home.

Dental Services

- Basic dental care is provided for all persons eligible for health care coverage through the ministry. Special dental care, such as root canal treatments or provision of partial dentures, may be provided with prior approval from the division and its consultative staff.
- Dentists and dental mechanics are paid approximately 90 per cent of their current fee schedules.

Optical Services

- Standard single vision or bifocal glasses are provided when prescribed by an ophthalmologist or optometrist. Unusual needs, such as plastic lenses, trifocals, contact or intraocular lenses, may also be provided with approval from the division.
- Optical suppliers are paid wholesale costs of materials, plus a fee for service, which was increased in 1980.

Ancillary Services

- The division provides prescribed non-transferable medical needs, such as braces and surgical supports, when the client's income and assets do not permit private purchase.
- Prescribed wheelchairs may also be provided. In such cases, the Canadian Paraplegic Association or other specialized agencies may be requested, at the division's expense, to assess the client's physical needs and environmental circumstances and recommend suitable equipment. Purchases are made through the British Columbia Purchasing Commission to obtain the best possible price.
- There has been an increasing demand for equipment and devices to provide greater mobility to persons of all ages in the Home Care Program.

Transportation

- Transportation to and from clinics, nursing homes, rehabilitation centres, and hospitals may be provided for clients who cannot use public transportation. In cases of life-saving emergencies, transportation costs may be cov-

ered for persons on marginal incomes. Local transportation may be authorized by the district office, but transportation out of the province requires prior division approval, and is subject to Medical Services Plan authorization of the subsequent medical treatment.

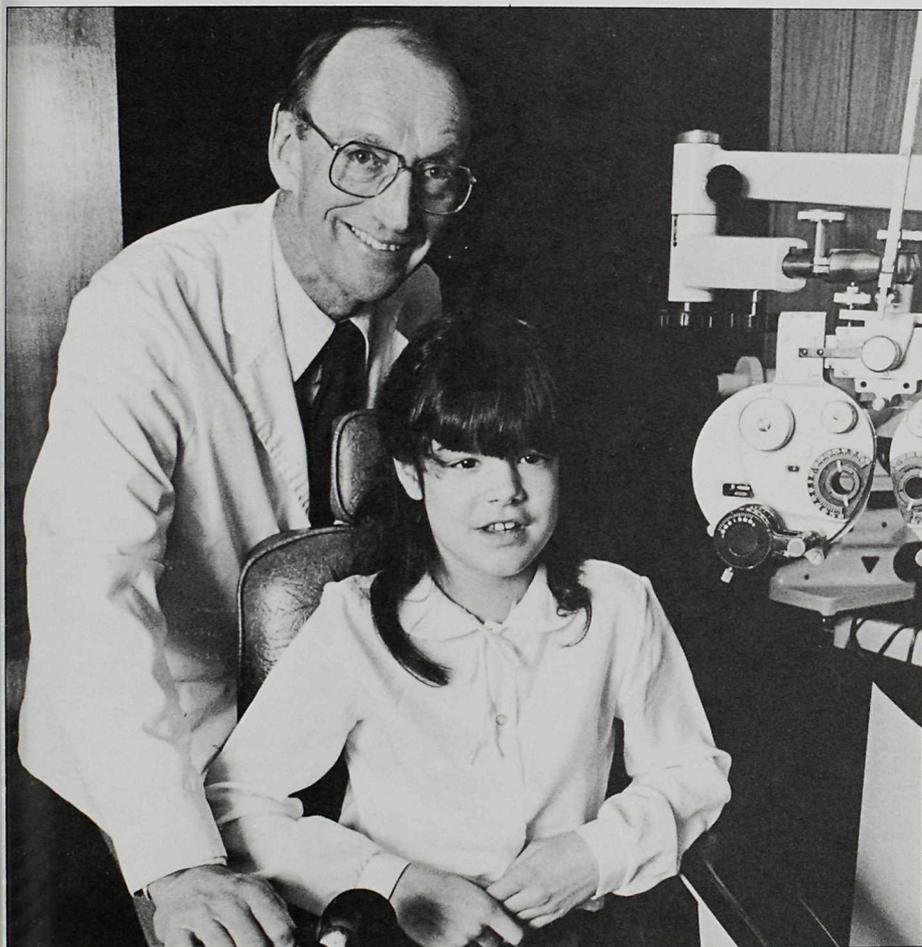
Special Health Needs Program

- The division may provide any of the services listed above to persons on marginal income, following a budget review by local ministry staff.

Experimental Programs

- Although the program budget is limited, the division will consider provision of extraordinary items or treatment which may be prescribed for eligible clients.
- Funding continues to be available for clients receiving sensory motor development services in Surrey and Vancouver. As well, dietary supplements and therapeutic diets continue to be supplied on a means test basis. The division can, on a limited basis, provide home renovations to facilitate wheelchair access in homes.

Health Care Services — quality health care for eligible persons at a reasonable cost.



Applications for GAIN Handicapped Benefits

- With the assistance of consultant medical specialists, the division decides the medical eligibility of applicants for GAIN handicapped benefits. Approximately 4,228 applications were processed in 1980.
- 144 handicapped status applications eligible for long-term care services were processed in 1980.

PHARMACARE

Pharmacare provides full or partial assistance with the cost of designated prescription drugs, osotomy supplies and designated prosthetic appliances.

Pharmacare administers four programs, each benefiting a different group of people. While benefits are identical within the four plans, eligibility and degrees of assistance vary.

Pharmacare is of particular benefit to the 290,000 senior citizens in the province, more than half of whom have no taxable income. Approximately 30 per cent of the elderly suffer from one or more chronic diseases or conditions which can be controlled or alleviated by the proper use of drugs.

Before the establishment of Pharmacare in 1974, the expense of proper medication represented a heavy burden for the elderly. Accounting for approximately 10 per cent of our population, the elderly receive 22 per cent of all prescriptions and account for over 28 per cent of all drug expenditures. Following the lead of British Columbia, most other provinces have instituted free drug programs for the

elderly, and 90 per cent of Canada's senior citizens are now covered by a provincial drug plan.

Pharmacists make their professional services available to Pharmacare recipients in the same way as to all citizens.

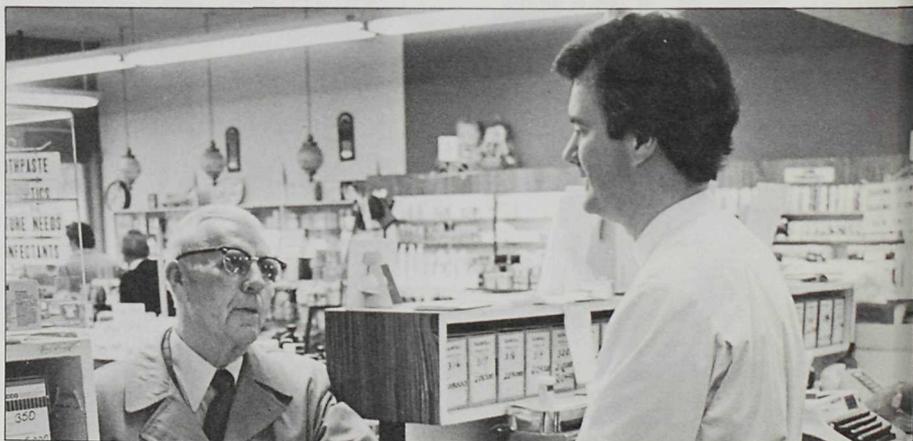
A higher number of prescriptions are being filled for elderly citizens than was the case prior to Pharmacare. Formerly many elderly citizens avoided having a prescription filled due to the cost. This meant incomplete therapy and possible waste of the medical and/or hospital care already provided. In 1980, 290,000 people were eligible for these benefits, and the value of drugs, and other Pharmacare-eligible supplies paid on their behalf by government totalled \$32 million.

Pharmacare also provides fully paid assistance to all citizens declared eligible for medical benefits from the Ministry of Human Resources (generally income assistance recipients and children in care), as well as to all citizens receiving attention in long-term care facilities. In 1980, 100,000 persons were eligible for medical benefits through the ministry, for a total cost of \$7.6 million, and 18,000 persons were eligible under the long-term care program, at a cost of \$5.4 million.

Universal Pharmacare, introduced in June 1977, provides partial protection against major drug and other expenses for all citizens not receiving benefits on a fully paid basis. Universal Pharmacare provides 80 per cent reimbursement for all eligible expenses exceeding \$100 in a calendar year. In 1980, a total of 2,200,000 people were eligible for this benefit, for a total cost of \$6 million on 200,000 claims.

In total, 2,585,000 people were eligible for Pharmacare benefits costing \$51 million, in 1980.

Pharmacare assists primarily with the purchase of designated prescription drugs.



Section V

Community Services

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COMMUNITY GRANTS

Community Grants provides funds for services in the community for those in need or likely to be in need, through non-profit societies, where such services are not within the scope of statutory services. These services are complementary to and supportive of ministry programs, and a large number of volunteers are involved in service delivery.

In 1980, a total of 226 grants to community projects helped harness the immense potential of volunteer service for community improvement.

Table 37 Community Grants Expenditures, Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Years 1974-75 to 1979-80

1980	\$6,780,496
1979-80	6,335,730
1978-79	5,919,600
1977-78	6,813,113
1976-77	5,856,612
1975-76	8,092,303
1974-75	9,313,165

Family Services Annual 1980

ABBOTSFORD
Matsqui-Abbotsford Community
Services \$20,850.00

ARMSTRONG
Armstrong-Spallumcheen Community
Service Centre Association, Family
Service Project 4,665.00

BURNABY
Burnaby Family Life Association 12,298.75
Life Line Society 47,709.75
Citizens' Development Fund 3,150.00

CAMPBELL RIVER
Campbell River Counselling and Crisis
Line Services Society 15,066.75

CHILLIWACK
Chilliwack Community Services 32,462.43

COQUITLAM
Coquitlam Share Society, Family
Centre 64,592.45

COURTENAY
Crossroads Crisis and Family
Services Society 15,750.87

CRANBROOK
East Kootenay Mental Health 11,253.50

CRESCENT BEACH
Crescent Beach Community Services,
Family and Youth Worker 12,896.00

DELTA
Deltassist 14,580.00

DUNCAN
Cowichan Family Life Association,
Counselling 18,007.25

FERNIE
Fernie and District Homemakers Service
Society, Elk Valley Preventative
Services 12,070.20

GRANISLE
Granisle Daybreak 8,250.00

GANGES
Salt Spring Island Community Society .. 20,200.88

HOUSTON
Houston Outreach 9,917.00

KAMLOOPS
Kamloops Family Life Services
Association 62,094.50

LANGLEY
Langley Family Services Association 31,648.50

MAPLE RIDGE
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community
Services Council 73,605.66

MISSION
Mission Community Services
Association 22,109.00

NANAIMO
Nanaimo Family Life Association,
Nanaimo Family Life 19,911.50

NELSON
Nelson Community Services Centre 17,172.44

NEW WESTMINSTER
Family Services of Greater Vancouver
(New Westminister) 7,500.00

NORTH VANCOUVER
North Shore Neighbourhood House 22,062.40
Family Services of Greater Vancouver,
North Shore Community Family
Workers 12,762.50

PARKSVILLE
District 69 Society of
Organized Services 11,130.00

PENTICTON
Penticton and District Social Planning
Society, Special Action Groups 12,757.50

PORT ALBERNI	
Port Alberni Family Guidance Association	7,749.75
PORT COQUITLAM	
Port Coquitlam Area Women's Centre	3,760.66
PROVINCE-WIDE	
Catholic Community Services	61,215.00
Lower Mainland Parents in Crisis	40,154.00
John Howard Society of BC	49,551.00
REVELSTOKE	
Revelstoke Receiving Home	978.90
RICHMOND	
Richmond Family Place	6,154.25
Family Services of Greater Vancouver, Richmond Family Services	12,081.00
SMITHERS	
Smithers Community Services Society, Mothers' Time Off	23,032.00
SURREY	
Surrey-White Rock Family Development	37,166.75
Guildford Family Program	30,625.00
Mayfair Recreation Society	30,233.50
Family Services of Greater Vancouver, Surrey Family Services	5,842.00
TERRACE	
Terrace and District Community Services Society, Mothers' Time Off	22,777.70
VANCOUVER	
Skeena Terrace Tenants' Association, Family Place	14,437.50
East Side Family Place Society	32,250.00
Vancouver Indian Centre Society, Native Family Counsellor	15,638.00
Frog Hollow Neighbourhood House	3,508.75
Neighbourhood Services Association, Kitsilano Neighbourhood Family Focus	7,113.75
Native Women's Honour Society, Drop-In Centre and Outreach Program	20,935.25
Native Women's Honour Society	31,800.00
Native Women's Honour Society	34,020.50
Mount Pleasant Family Centre Society, Family Centre	39,463.25
Mount Pleasant Neighbourhood House, Family and Children's Worker	26,630.47
West End Community Centre Association, West End Single Parents' Group	3,578.50
West Side Family Place Society	15,989.25
West Side Family Place	17,263.25
First United Church, Pre-natal Project	2,145.00
Downtown Eastside Women's Centre Association	1,590.00
Vancouver Life Skills Society, South Vancouver Family Place	26,685.90
Neighbourhood Services Association, South Vancouver Housing Development Outreach and Youth Workers	37,341.50
Marpole Oakridge Area Council Society, Neighbourhood Place	19,525.05
Riley Park Community Association, Branching Out	10,820.75
Divorce Lifeline of Greater Vancouver	7,711.50
Volunteer Grandparents' Association ...	44,758.00
VICTORIA	
James Bay Community Resource Board, Family Program	9,324.75
Single Parents' Resource Centre	22,500.00
Esquimalt, Vic West, View Royal Advisory Society	22,790.00
Downtown Blanshard Advisory Society	18,020.00
Saanich Peninsula Guidance Association	17,168.00
Greater Victoria Counselling Centre	30,655.50
TOTAL \$1,481,460.76	
 Transportation Annual 1980	
ABBOTSFORD	
Matsqui-Abbotsford Transportation Services	\$ 36,923.25
COQUITLAM	
Coquitlam Share Society, Transportation Program	21,961.72
CRANBROOK	
Cranbrook Homemaker Service	9,476.25
DELTA	
Deltassist	105,740.00
KASLO	
Kaslo and District Homemaker Society	1,070.00
KELOWNA	
Multiple Sclerosis Society, Kelowna Branch	7,714.50
KIMBERLEY	
Kimberley and District Homemaker Service	12,209.79
NAKUSP	
Nakusp and District Homemaker Society	1,444.00
NELSON	
Nelson and District Homemaker Service	13,546.00

NEW WESTMINSTER	
Western Society for Senior Citizens Services	115,527.00
NORTH VANCOUVER	
United North Shore Transportation Service	116,220.25
PENTICTON	
Penticton and District Social Planning Society, Multiple Sclerosis Wheelchair Bus	12,575.75
PORT ALBERNI	
Wheels for the Handicapped Society	12,657.00
PRINCE GEORGE	
Carefree Society	101,172.00
PRINCETON	
Princeton and District Services Society, Princeton and District Community Services	29,967.00
QUESNEL	
Quesnel and District Community Aid Society	38,361.00
RICHMOND	
Richmond Volunteer Transportation Society	20,754.50
SECHELT	
Sunshine Coast Community Services Society, Community Services Centre ..	51,278.00
SUMMERLAND	
Parkdale Place Housing Society, Lions Easter Seal Bus	7,482.75
SURREY	
Surrey Community Resource Society, Transportation	89,562.25
VANCOUVER	
Hastings-Sunrise-Grandview-Woodlands Senior Citizens' Outreach	68,439.75
Kitsilano Inter-Neighbourhood Development Society, KIND Transportation	36,571.50
Neighbourhood Services Association, South Vancouver Transportation Service	29,748.50
VERNON	
Multiple Sclerosis Society, Vernon Branch	17,120.00
VICTORIA	
Garth Homer Society for the Handicapped, General Transportation	8,532.38
Victoria and Vancouver Island Multiple Sclerosis Society	16,267.25
WHITE ROCK	
White Rock Community Aid, Transportation Project	64,999.75
TOTAL \$1,047,322.14	
Services to the Handicapped Annual 1980	
GOLDEN	
Golden Community Resources Society, Golden Association for the Handicapped	\$10,956.00
KAMLOOPS	
Kamloops Citizen Advocacy	5,500.00
NANAIMO	
Nanaimo Association for the Mentally Retarded, Citizen Advocacy	19,586.25
NELSON	
Kootenay Society for the Handicapped, Silver King Workshop	42,700.00
NEW WESTMINSTER	
Western Society for Senior Citizens Services	36,500.00
NORTH VANCOUVER	
North Shore Projects Society for the Low Income and Handicapped	7,244.75
PORT ALBERNI	
Port Alberni Citizen Advocacy Society ..	20,218.25
PROVINCE-WIDE	
British Columbia Association for the Mentally Retarded, Training and Administrative Support	48,040.50
Pacific Association for Autistic Citizens ..	45,235.00
Western Institute for the Deaf	21,369.75
Canadian Paraplegic Association	211,395.00
Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association	12,359.75
Optimist Club, Handicapped Skating	1,350.00
SECHELT	
Sunshine Coast Community Services Society	51,278.00
VANCOUVER	
First United Church, Downtown Handicapped Program	9,148.50
Douglas Park Community Centre Association, Douglas Park Handicapped Outreach	11,614.50
Optimist Club, Handicapped Skating	1,350.00
Mental Patients' Association, MPA Drop-In Centre	87,796.50
Coast Foundation Society, Resocialization Team	126,456.00

Kiassa Neighbourhood Services, Hear Hear Project	29,680.00
Handicrafts by Homebound Handicapped Society	7,500.00
Vancouver Resource Society for the Physically Disabled, Handicapped Resource Centre	63,625.50

VICTORIA

Garth Homer Society for the Handicapped, Individual Program Plan	103,170.25
Greater Victoria Citizen Advocacy Society	27,216.75
Physically Handicapped Action Committee	1,800.00

TOTAL \$1,001,740.25

Multi-service Agencies Annual 1980

ABBOTSFORD	
Matsqui-Abbotsford Community Services	\$ 51,278.00

CHILLIWACK

Chilliwack Community Services	7,213.80
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CRANBROOK

East Kootenay Mental Health	11,253.50
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DELTA

Deltassist	47,400.00
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FERNIE

Fernie and District Homemakers Service Society, Elk Valley Preventative Services	12,070.20
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NELSON

Nelson Community Services Centre	17,172.44
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NORTH VANCOUVER

Capilano Community Services	8,671.50
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PENTICTON

Penticton and District Social Planning Society, Co-operative Community Services	10,734.00
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VANCOUVER

St. James Social Service Society	101,453.75
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TOTAL \$263,819.69

Low-Income Groups Annual 1980

COURTENAY

Upper Island Low Income Society	\$ 10,838.50
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KELOWNA

Central Okanagan Social Planning Society, SHARE	17,517.00
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NANAIMO

Nanaimo Community Employment Advisory Society, Employment Liaison Project	19,188.00
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NEW WESTMINSTER

Self Aid Never Ends Society, SANE Community Centre	36,455.25
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NORTH VANCOUVER

North Shore Projects Society for the Low Income and Handicapped	7,244.75
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PENTICTON

Penticton and District Social Planning Society, Employability Project	27,825.00
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QUESNEL

Quesnel Tillicum Society	7,500.00
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VANCOUVER

St. James Social Service Society, New Hope Centre	7,345.50
Red Door Rental Aid Society	52,308.50
Vancouver Community Workshop Society	35,427.00

TOTAL \$221,649.50

Miscellaneous Grants Annual 1980

DAWSON CREEK

South Peace Senior Citizens' Association, Community Effort for Senior Citizens	\$ 38,466.00
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QUESNEL

Quesnel Community Resources Advisory Committee	500.00
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VANCOUVER

Gordon House Neighbourhood Services, People Place	21,200.00
Strathcona Property Owners' and Tenants' Association, Neighbour to Neighbour	20,586.50

CUPAC	36,657.00
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Greater Vancouver Information and Referral Services, Directory of Services and Referral Program	33,708.00
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MOSAIC	113,344.50
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TOTAL \$264,462.00

Crisis Centres Annual 1980

CAMPBELL RIVER

Campbell River Counselling and Crisis Line Services Society	\$ 15,066.75
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CHILLIWACK

Chilliwack Community Services	16,592.00
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COQUITLAM			
Coquitlam Share Society, Lifeline			
Crisis Line	42,630.74		
COURTENAY			
Crossroads Crisis and Family			
Services Society	15,750.88		
CRANBROOK			
East Kootenay Mental Health Society	11,253.50		
FERNIE			
Elk Valley Crisis and Information			
Line Society	12,070.20		
FRASER LAKE			
Nechako Valley Community Services			
Society	18,498.00		
KELOWNA			
Central Okanagan Planning Society,			
Kelowna Crisis Line	20,105.50		
MACKENZIE			
MacKenzie Community Rehabilitation			
Society, Project Serenity	10,101.75		
MAPLE RIDGE			
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community			
Services Council	73,605.66		
MISSION			
Mission Community Service	\$22,109.00		
NANAIMO			
Nanaimo Association for Intervention and			
Development, Crisis Centre	41,052.25		
NELSON			
Nelson Community Services Centre	17,172.44		
PRINCE GEORGE			
Prince George Crisis Intervention			
Society	40,624.50		
PROVINCIAL			
Coalition of British Columbia			
Rape Centres	26,499.99		
QUESNEL			
Quesnel Contact Line and Centre	30,051.00		
RICHMOND			
Richmond Distress Intervention Services,			
CHIMO Crisis Centre	61,653.00		
SURREY			
Surrey Co-ordinating Centre,			
Crisis Intervention	26,207.84		
VANCOUVER			
Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention			
Centre for Greater Vancouver	26,341.00		
VERNON			
People in Need Crisis Intervention Society			
of Vernon and District	27,047.75		
VICTORIA			
Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention			
Society of Greater Victoria,			
NEED Crisis Line	30,220.00		
WILLIAMS LAKE			
Canadian Mental Health Association	31,164.00		
		TOTAL	\$615,817.75
Youth Services		Annual 1980	
ABBOTSFORD			
Matsqui-Abbotsford Community			
Services	\$ 20,850.50		
ARMSTRONG			
Armstrong-Spallumcheen Community			
Service Centre Association,			
Youth Program	7,766.25		
BURNABY			
Citizens' Development Fund,			
Project Backdoor	76,118.75		
Fraser Correctional Resources Society,			
Purpose	42,560.00		
Big Brothers of Burnaby	13,197.00		
Lochdale Area Community School			
Association	13,731.00		
BURNS LAKE			
Burns Bridge, Gap Society	11,562.60		
CAMPBELL RIVER			
Campbell River Youth Centre	27,658.25		
COURTENAY			
Comox-Strathcona Youth Chance			
Society	20,418.00		
<i>Community grants fund many youth centres.</i>			



CRANBROOK	
Cranbrook Boys' and Girls' Club	6,000.00
DAWSON CREEK	
Nawican Friendship Centre, Streetworkers	29,197.00
DUNCAN	
Cowichan Valley Regional District Activity Centre, Youth Project	43,288.50
FALKLAND	
Falkland and District Community Association, Falkland Youth Centre ...	16,064.50
FERNIE	
Fernie and District Homemakers Service Society, Elk Valley Preventative Services	12,070.20
FORT NELSON	
Fort Nelson-Liard Native Friendship Society	15,760.00
FORT ST. JOHN	
Fort St. John Friendship Society, Streetworker	15,008.00
HAZELTON	
Hazelton's Wil Luu Sa'y'd Goot Society, Hazelton Drop-In Centre	17,906.16
KAMLOOPS	
Boys' and Girls' Club of Kamloops	27,234.50
Kamloops Community YM-YWCA	35,825.00
LAKE COWICHAN	
Cowichan Lake District Activity and Resource Centre, Youth Program	18,038.25
MAPLE RIDGE	
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community Association	16,265.00
MASSETT	
Queen Charlotte Teen Outreach	6,666.00
Queen Charlotte Outreach	6,000.00
NANAIMO	
Boys' and Girls' Club of Nanaimo	30,279.75
Nanaimo Association for Intervention and Development, Youth Program	4,184.25
NELSON	
Nelson Youth Activities Society	15,800.00
NEW WESTMINSTER	
YM-YWCA of New Westminister and District	36,587.41
PORT ALBERNI	
Port Alberni Family Guidance, Youth Worker	14,217.75
POWELL RIVER	
Powell River Community Services Association, Streetworker Project	12,702.25
PRINCE RUPERT	
Prince Rupert Friendship House Association	7,361.05
RICHMOND	
Richmond Youth Service Agency	29,357.00
SALMON ARM	
Shuswap Youth Centre Association	51,752.00
SMITHERS	
Smithers Community Services Association, Smithers Youth Centre	43,007.20
TERRACE	
Terrace and District Community Services, Skeena Youth Project	6,340.00
VANCOUVER	
Strathcona Community Centre	3,412.50
Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation, Thunderbird Youth Project	5,760.75
Britannia Community Services Centre Society, Britannia Child-Care Worker ..	8,369.52
Franklin Community School Association, Franklin Youth Project	18,607.00
Kiwassa Neighbourhood Services Association, McDonald School Project ..	7,925.00
False Creek Community Association, False Creek School Child-Care Worker Project	4,644.00
Kitsilano Neighbourhood House, Bayview Child-Care Worker Project	8,944.00
Gordon House Neighbourhood Services, Davie Street Project	40,422.80
Mount Pleasant Neighbourhood House, Teen Project	18,108.97
Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation, Strathcona Youth Project (McLean)	5,760.75
Raycam Co-operative Association, Native Youth Worker	13,014.00
Grandview Community Centre Association, Grandview Youth Project	9,284.25
Immigrant Services Society, Walter Moberly Child-Care Worker	8,546.91
Killarney Community Centre Society, Carleton Elementary Child-Care Worker	8,375.95
Dunbar Community Association, Project for Youth with Special Needs	8,480.00
VANCOUVER	
Big Brothers of Greater Vancouver	31,200.00
Big Sisters of Greater Vancouver	24,355.00

VICTORIA

James Bay Community Resource Board, Youth Outreach	12,441.75
Victoria West Community Development Association	19,600.00
YM-YWCA of Greater Victoria	83,308.10
Peninsula Community Association, Sidney Teen Activity Group	23,595.00
Big Brothers and Big Sisters	7,583.34
TOTAL	\$1,122,513.46

Volunteer Services**Annual 1980**

ABBOTSFORD

Matsqui-Abbotsford Community Services	\$ 20,850.50
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AGASSIZ

Agassiz Community Services, Volunteer Co-ordination Bureau	18,377.25
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ARMSTRONG

Armstrong-Spallumcheen Community Service Centre Association, Community Service Centre	19,602.00
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CASTLEGAR

Kootenay Columbia Child-Care Society, Castlegar Volunteer Exchange	10,428.37
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CHILLIWACK

Chilliwack Community Services	15,870.52
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COQUITLAM

Greater Coquitlam Volunteer Bureau	10,041.66
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CRANBROOK

East Kootenay Mental Health Society	11,253.50
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DELTA

Deltassist	14,600.00
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DUNCAN

Cowichan Valley Volunteer Society	15,900.00
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FORT ST. JOHN

North Peace Community Resources Society, Direct Services	27,827.00
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GOLDEN

Golden Community Resources Society, Golden Volunteer Bureau	3,006.25
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KELOWNA

Central Okanagan Social Planning Society, Advice Service Kelowna	27,834.00
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KITIMAT

Kitimat Community Services Society, Volunteer Co-ordinator	12,407.35
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LANGLEY

Langley Community Services	19,571.00
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MISSION

Mission Community Services Association	22,109.00
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NANAIMO

Nanaimo Volunteer Centre Society	15,900.00
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NORTH VANCOUVER

North Shore Living and Learning Centre, Volunteer Program	17,212.50
North Shore Association of Volunteers for Seniors	13,259.75

NELSON

Nelson Community Services Centre	17,172.44
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PENTICTON

Penticton and District Social Planning Society, Co-operative Community Services	16,102.25
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PORT ALBERNI

Port Alberni Volunteer Centre	26,433.75
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PROVINCE-WIDE

Vancouver Volunteer Centre	35,393.25
British Columbia Association of Volunteer Centres/Bureaus	3,000.00

RICHMOND

Richmond Volunteer Centre	3,074.00
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SECHELT

Sunshine Coast Community Resources Society, Community Services Centre ..	51,278.00
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SMITHERS

Smithers Community Services Association, Volunteer Bureau	9,929.69
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SURREY

Surrey Co-ordinating Centre	19,070.50
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VICTORIA

Greater Victoria Volunteer Society	39,313.25
Oak Bay Community Association, Volunteer Services	10,075.00
Peninsula Community Association, Volunteer Services	18,744.00

WHITE ROCK

White Rock Community Services, Volunteer Co-ordinator	12,000.00
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TOTAL \$557,632.78**ACHIEVEMENT CENTRES**

This program assists financially with the operating costs of achievement centres for handicapped people.

Operated by registered non-profit societies, the centres provide organized day programs for handi-

capped and disabled individuals over school-leaving age; assisting them in improving their social and work skills, and enabling them to enhance the quality of their lives and increase their independence.

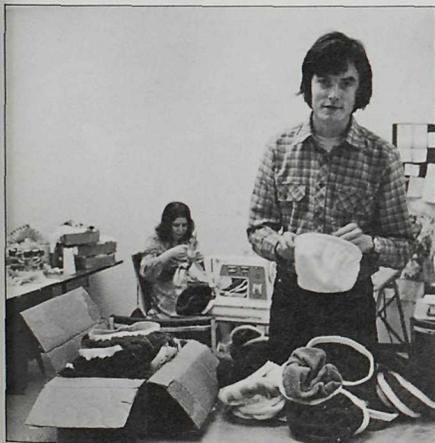
Some centres provide a workshop program aimed at developing basic work skills. This is most often accomplished by the manufacture or refurbishing of products for sale, or through contract work for other organizations.

To be eligible for financial support from the ministry, a centre must:

- be a registered non-profit society or under the auspices of such a society;
- provide services in accord with ministry policies for the Achievement Centres program for handicapped persons;
- ensure that premises in which programs or activities take place conform to fire, health and safety standards of federal, provincial and civic authorities; and
- maintain financial accounts for the centre, and statistical records of persons who receive service.

Centres are paid monthly by the ministry, based upon the number of user-hours per month. In April 1980, the user hourly rate was increased from 73 cents to one dollar per hour. These funds do not constitute an allowance or wage to the participating clients. Centres which have a small group of handicapped participants, and are unable to accrue many user-hours, may receive a fixed sum of \$1,000 per month. Such grants are to assist, first, with salary costs; and, second, with other operating expenses.

Workshop programs develop basic work skills.



A transportation allowance of up to \$20 per month may be provided to help eligible people to attend the centres.

The Achievement Centres program is administered by ministry regional staff. This helps maintain a closer working relationship between local ministry staff and community-based associations.

At year-end, 75 centres were in receipt of grants. Approximately 5,000 persons throughout the province attend programs at these centres each month.

Achievement Centres Annual 1980

ABBOTSFORD	
MSA Community Services	\$ 59,181.68
MSA Association for the Retarded, Wildwood Training Centre	69,429.29
ARMSTRONG	
Armstrong-Enderby Association for the Mentally Retarded, Kindale Training Centre	46,917.63
BURNABY	
Burnaby Association for the Mentally Retarded, Burnaby Activity Workshop	100,826.49
Canadian Mental Health Association, Burnaby Achievement Centre	77,401.00
CAMPBELL RIVER	
Campbell River and District Association for the Mentally Retarded, "Our Place" Activity Centre	44,410.50
CASTLEGAR	
Kootenay Society for the Handicapped, Clay Castle	28,187.81
CHILLIWACK	
Chilliwack and District Opportunity Workshop	39,608.80
COURTENAY	
Bevan Lodge Association, Special Opportunity Centre	109,581.85
CRANBROOK	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children, Cranbrook Achievement Centre	66,701.00
CRESTON	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children, Cresteramics Workshop	44,067.65
DAWSON CREEK	
Dawson Creek Society for Retarded Children, Peaceland Achievement Centre	31,228.80

DUNCAN

Duncan and District Association for the
Mentally Retarded, Cowichan
Opportunity Centre 77,209.42

GANGES

Salt Spring Island Community Society,
Salt Spring Island Achievement
Centre 11,790.00

GIBSONS

Sechelt and District Association for the
Mentally Retarded, Sunshine
Achievement Centre 11,790.00

GRAND FORKS

Grand Forks and District Society for the
Handicapped, Broadacres Achievement
Centre 30,746.40

HOPE

Hope Association for the Retarded,
Tillicum Workshop 17,132.44

INVERMERE

Windermere and District Social Service
Society, Lake Windermere Workshop 22,380.00

KAMLOOPS

Kamloops Society for the Retarded,
Pleasant Services 142,498.61

Organized day programs at achievement centres assist in improving social and work skills.



KELOWNA	
Canadian Mental Health Association, Discovery Clubs	85,035.00
Kelowna and District Society for the Mentally Retarded, Sunnyside Workshop	88,113.13
KITIMAT	
Kitimat Association for the Mentally Retarded, Kitimat Workshop	11,790.00
LANGLEY	
Langley Association for the Handicapped, Bridge Achievement Centre	44,028.56
MAPLE RIDGE	
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community Services, Council Community Service, Haney Achievement Centre	49,977.20
Maple Ridge Association for the Mentally Retarded, Harold E. Johnson Centre ..	42,680.56
MERRITT	
Nicola Valley Association for the Mentally Retarded, Ska-Lu-La Training Centre	11,790.00
MISSION	
Mission Workshop Association	66,481.19
NANAIMO	
Canadian Mental Health Association, White Cross Centre (Contact House)	11,790.00
Nanaimo Association for the Mentally Retarded, Narco Centre	76,399.23
NELSON	
Kootenay Society for the Handicapped, Silver King Industries	45,380.68
NEW WESTMINSTER	
New Westminster-Coquitlam District Society for the Retarded, New Westminster Division	103,262.85
SANE Society, Sha Sha Achievement Centre	89,520.00
NORTH VANCOUVER	
Canadian Mental Health Association, Corner House	24,462.00
North Shore Association for the Mentally Retarded, ARC Services Workshop and Cooida Progress Centre	88,182.00
PARKSVILLE	
Parksville and District Association for the Handicapped, TECH Achievement Centre	22,799.04
PENTICTON	
Penticton and District Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Penticton Training Centre	116,814.97
PORT ALBERNI	
Alberni and District Association for the Mentally Retarded, Arrowsmith Workshop	36,403.17
PORT COQUITLAM	
New View Society	59,570.88
PORT MOODY	
New Westminster and Coquitlam District Society for the Retarded, Beacon Services, Port Moody Division	50,189.72
POWELL RIVER	
Powell River Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Artaban Services	64,570.88
PRINCE GEORGE	
Prince George and District Association for the Retarded, Aurora Activity Centre ..	57,563.44
PRINCE RUPERT	
Prince Rupert Association for the Mentally Retarded, Prince Rupert Achievement Centre	14,082.00
PRINCETON	
Princeton and District Community Services, Princeton Handicapped Action and Training Centre	11,790.00
QUESNEL	
Quesnel Association for the Mentally Retarded, Borealis Occupational Centre	18,293.68
REVELSTOKE	
Revelstoke and District Association for the Mentally Retarded, Hub Achievement Centre	11,790.00
RICHMOND	
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded, Workshop No. 3 ..	70,649.83
SALMON ARM	
Salmon Arm Association for the Mentally Retarded, Shuswap Sheltered Workshop	44,576.43
SARDIS	
Upper Fraser Valley Society for the Retarded, Sunshine Drive Occupational Centre	30,965.56
SURREY	
Surrey Association for the Mentally Retarded, Clover Valley Industries ...	102,714.40
Surrey Rehabilitation Society, Surrey Achievement Centre for Handicapped Persons	67,104.00

TERRACE

Terrace Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Three Rivers Workshop	18,550.26
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TRAIL

Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children, Trail Rehabilitation Industries	30,323.58
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VANCOUVER

Arbutus Work Incentive Society, Kitsilano Workshop	11,790.00
Arbutus Work Incentive Society, Mount Pleasant Workshop	11,790.00
Canadian Mental Health Association, Vancouver Activity Centre	90,666.52
Coast Foundation Society	95,576.76
Kettle Friendship Centre	50,247.00
St. James' Social Services Society, Gastown Workshop	22,371.24
Vancouver Central Lions Club, CARSCRAFT Bluebird Shop	17,081.35
Vancouver Mental Patients' Association	72,735.00
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded, Berwick Memorial Centre	11,790.00
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded, Workshops No. 1 and No. 2	343,983.72
VERNON	
Canadian Mental Health Association, Vernon Workshop	39,745.71
Vernon and District Society for the Mentally Retarded, Venture Training Centre	118,885.24

VICTORIA

Capital Mental Health Association, Community Explorations	11,790.00
Capital Mental Health Association, Pathways	23,743.56
Capital Mental Health Association, White Cross Centre	88,223.30
Capital Region Association for the Mentally Handicapped	28,888.02
Capital Region Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Winnifred M. Clark Centre	134,203.75
Garth Homer Society for the Handicapped	112,936.61

WHITE ROCK

Semiahmoo House Association for the Handicapped	122,840.00
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WILLIAMS LAKE

Williams Lake and District Association for the Mentally Retarded, Summit	19,639.62
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HANDICAPPED INDUSTRIES GUILD

The Handicapped Industries Guild provides consultation and technical assistance to non-profit agencies which operate workshop programs designed to improve vocational opportunities for handicapped adults.

The guild provides the following services to operators of achievement centres:

- management support services to assist in determining appropriate manufacturing products and services, improving production and

Programs at achievement centres are attended by 5,000 British Columbians each month.



marketing, and developing manufacturing systems and procedures;

- financial aid based on documented business plans for essential renovations and equipment required to manufacture goods; and
- co-ordination of services to assist in dissemination and exchange of relevant vocational information, and liaison with the business community to promote the manufacturing and working capabilities of the handicapped.

Funding for 1980 was \$500,000.

COMMUNITY LIVING SOCIETY

The Community Living Society is a non-profit society from which the ministry purchases services to assist with the orderly planning and community placement of developmentally disabled persons who are, or were, residents of Woodlands. In addition, the society encourages present community programs to serve these people and assists in developing new resources where required.

The society works with an individual, his/her family, and ministry staff, to identify needs, develop and implement a plan, and co-ordinate the services required to ensure the well-being and continued growth of the handicapped person.

During 1980, ministry funding to the Community Living Society increased significantly from \$292,817 in 1979, to more than \$825,000.

Counsellors are seniors working as volunteers.



SENIOR CITIZEN COUNSELLORS

Senior Citizen Counsellors provides a counselling and information service for seniors in British Columbia. The counsellors are themselves senior citizens, and work as volunteers.

The program began in 1968 with 30 senior citizen counsellors appointed by the ministry. In 1980, there were 178. The counsellors involve themselves in a wide variety of activities: driving elderly people for medical appointments; visiting the lonely; providing information, counselling, and referral services; advising on government programs; assisting with the completion of forms; and aiding in the development of programs in the community to meet the special needs of senior citizens.

The counsellors work closely with their local ministry office. They maintain and update their knowledge of services, and changes in federal and provincial programs (OAS, GIS, GAIN, SAFER, etc.) by attending workshops and seminars. Counsellors are appointed upon recommendations from regional managers. They are respected members of their communities, involved in some community work prior to retirement.

Counsellors submit monthly reports for out-of-pocket expenses and may be reimbursed up to a maximum of \$75 per month.

Table 38 Expenditures for Senior Citizen Counsellors

1980	\$142,286
1979-80	126,125
1978-79	85,782
1977-78	56,208
1976-77	58,117
1975-76	54,874
1974-75	48,763

Table 39 Estimated Numbers of People Served by Senior Citizen Counsellors

1980	120,000
1979-80	102,600
1978-79	85,500
1977-78	73,500
1976-77	70,000
1975-76	66,750
1974-75	57,000

SENIORS' DAY CENTRES

This program provides community-based drop-in centres for the elderly. The centres may provide counselling and information, recreational activities, arts and crafts, together with an opportunity to socialize. The objective is to enable a senior citizen to remain in his/her own community and avoid becoming a shut-in or a candidate for some type of long-term care.

Grants are provided to non-profit societies which operate such centres. The grants assist with building upkeep, utilities, staff costs, and program expenses. The centres are usually open to all persons of senior age. In some cases a modest membership fee is charged.

Seniors' Day Centres Annual 1980

ABBOTSFORD	
Matsqui-Abbotsford Community Services, Seniors' Day Centre Services	\$ 26,446.25
CAMPBELL RIVER	
OAP Branch No. 52 Activity Centre, Seniors' Activity Centre	7,504.50
COOMBS	
Coombs Hobby Pensioners' Association .	6,946.50
DUNCAN	
Cowichan Lake District Activity and Resource Centre, Seniors' Program	4,168.25
Cowichan Valley Regional District Activity Centre, Seniors' Program	7,833.25
FALKLAND	
Senior Citizens Branch #5, Falkland Seniors' Recreation Centre	210.00
NORTH VANCOUVER	
Silver Harbour Manor Society	90,665.25
PENTICTON	
Penticton and District Retirement Service	27,825.00
VANCOUVER	
Downtown Eastside Residents' Association, DERA Senior Citizens' Club	12,477.75
411 Seniors' Centre Society	97,147.50
Japanese Community Volunteer Association, Japanese Seniors' Drop-In Centre	16,503.50
Kitsilano Senior Citizens' Recreation and Social Club	1,596.00
Marpole Oakridge Area Council, Seniors' Program	10,588.25

Neighbourhood Services Association (Cedar Cottage Neighbourhood House), Cedar Cottage, Kensington Services to Seniors	16,725.02
Renfrew-Collingwood Seniors' Society .	49,950.00
Strathcona Community Centre Association, Seniors Co-ordinator	14,127.50
VICTORIA	
Silver Threads Service	122,430.00
TOTAL	
\$544,444.52	

BUS PASSES

The bus pass program aids and encourages mobility among low-income senior citizens and handicapped persons. All holders of bus passes are permitted travel without payment of fares on local transit vehicles.

During 1980, a new system was designed to replace the existing six-month \$5.00 passes with 12-month \$10.00 passes in 1981. As well, plans were made in conjunction with the Urban Transit Authority to extend the bus pass system in 1981 to 17 British Columbia communities having a local transit service. Since 1967, bus passes have only been issued for Greater Vancouver and the Capital Region.

Bus passes are issued to:

- residents of British Columbia, 65 years or over, who are in receipt of the federal Guaranteed Income Supplement and/or GAIN Seniors Supplement;
- residents of British Columbia, 60 to 64 years of age, who are in receipt of GAIN benefits; and
- residents of British Columbia under 60 years of age who are in receipt of GAIN For Handicapped benefits.

Administrative costs, and a \$50 per pass subsidy, are borne by the ministry.

Table 40 Number of Bus Passes Issued

December 1980	32,638
June 1980	33,972
December 1979	31,930
June 1979	33,131
December 1978	32,100
June 1978	31,838
December 1977	29,765
June 1977	30,443
December 1976	29,543
June 1976	28,718

Section VI

Residential Care for the Handicapped

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RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

The aim of this program is to enable mentally retarded people to live in the least restrictive facility, in their own communities where possible, that will most fully meet their specific needs and increase their independence.

The program provides a number of residential options to meet the needs of handicapped people throughout the province.

Family Homes (one- and two-bed, unlicensed)

These small private homes for adults resemble foster homes for children. Throughout the province, 112 such homes, providing 177 beds, have now been developed.

Group Homes

Group homes are operated by non-profit societies to provide accommodation for six to 12 mentally retarded adults, in a group setting. The ministry is funding a total of 32 such homes, an increase of two during the past year.

Short-Stay Hostels

Many parents who can keep a handicapped child at home still need respite from time to time. Demand for this service is highest in the summer holiday months. The ministry has funded local associations for the mentally retarded which operate hostels for July and August only. In a number of cases, group homes are maintained with one or two beds used for emergencies or parent relief. Five short-stay hostels, with a total of 45 beds, are in regular demand on a year-round basis.

Training Centres

There are four community-based training centres in the province, assisting residents to develop their abilities in preparation for living independently or semi-independently. For persons able to move out of the centres, the ministry funds community workers to provide a graduated system of in-home support.

The four training centres are:

- Endicott Centre, Creston (capacity, 62);
- Northern Training Centre, Smithers (capacity, 29);
- Beaver Lodge, Oliver (capacity, 30);
- Variety Farm, Ladner (capacity, 44).

Apartment Training Homes

This type of home is sometimes called an independent living home. Non-profit societies have de-

veloped three such homes; in Creston, Penticton and Vancouver. Each home has a staff and program to prepare mildly and moderately retarded adults to live independently in apartments, in groups of two and three.

In addition to compatibility, individuals' abilities are considered and pooled to maximize shared responsibilities in group living arrangements.

Boarding Home Care

The ministry funds those homes in the Ministry of Health's Long-Term Care program which provide care for mentally retarded adults. Supervision of these homes is undertaken jointly with the Mental Health Boarding Home Staff.

Monitoring

During the year, teams completed an in-depth training program to measure the quality of care provided for mentally retarded adults living in government-funded facilities. These teams consist of representatives from the Ministry of Health, the BC Association for the Mentally Retarded and the BC Association of Private Care Facilities.

In 1980, 55 licenced facilities were reviewed to measure strengths and weaknesses of all facets of residential care. Reviews should be completed on all facilities in 1981.

WOODLANDS

Woodlands is the resource for the Lower Mainland and Northern Coastal regions of the ministry. It provides residential and out-patient services for mentally retarded individuals whose needs cannot be met by services in their home communities.

Woodlands' goal is to assist each individual to achieve maximum social, emotional, intellectual and physical development. The basic philosophy is to help the retarded person become as independent as possible.

To achieve this goal, Woodlands offers a spectrum of educational, vocational, recreational, therapeutic and care programs. The services are divided into four program units. Each unit has one to 13 wards; for each ward, an interdisciplinary team develops a program plan for each resident.

Unit 1: Outreach

This unit co-ordinates services to retarded children and adults who are not in residence. The Assessment and Resource Centre offers evaluation and planning services to retarded individuals, their families, and appropriate agencies in the community. Outreach also includes a 50-bed residential program in Coquitlam.

Unit 2: Health Care

This unit provides medical, nursing and support services. Residents have multiple physical handicaps as well as retardation. An interdisciplinary team, comprised of medical professionals, psychologists, social workers and teachers, assesses each resident's needs, and plans individual programs. Programs include musical therapy, school classes, and summer recreational therapy.

Unit 3: Life Preparation

Residents in this unit benefit from a variety of development programs designed to assist skill development and community orientation. Programs for both children and teenagers are offered, to help them achieve their maximum potential. The primary focus with younger children is the team approach. Early childhood training, self-help skills, and visual and auditory perception training are among the approaches used. For adolescents, additional programs are offered, in pre-vocational training, behaviour management and community living preparation. Participants in Life Preparation may eventually be able to live in small community facilities.

Unit 4: Life Education

This unit provides programs for adolescents and adults who have the intellectual and social potential to return to the community for work, recreation, and social activities. Programs are designed to help these residents return to the community, and include self-care in grooming, behaviour modification, academic schooling, vocational training, and bachelor survival. Community jobs and social and recreational experiences are also arranged for these residents.

In 1980, the trend towards decreasing resident population continued, as residents developed independence and community living skills and moved into smaller facilities.

Volunteers continue to play a major role at Woodlands. The Volunteer Recruitment program was successful in locating new volunteers through the video presentation "Introduction to Woodlands".

Woodlands has been accorded full accreditation status by the School of Rehabilitative Medicine, University of British Columbia, and so can accept senior interns in the Physiotherapy Department.

By the end of October, all wards in Woodlands were on "resident medication profiles". This system prevents errors in distribution of drugs, and alerts physicians to possible drug interactions.

The fire regulation manual for Woodlands has been completely revised, with special evacuation procedures and training instituted.

1980 saw the beginning of a feasibility study as to the role of Woodlands in overall ministry planning for services to the retarded.

Table 41 Woodlands Resident Population

	1980	1979
Admissions, 12 months	32	35
Discharges, 12 months	46	42
Resident population at December 31, 1980	367	856

TRANQUILLE

Tranquille is a residential facility which provides assessment and training services to mentally retarded people from the interior of the province who cannot be cared for in their own homes or communities.

Tranquille has two primary objectives. The first, to maximize the development potential of each resident, is accomplished through an individual approach in resident care and training, and through the use of a multi-disciplinary approach involving psychologists, doctors and social workers. The second objective is to provide a range of outreach services to supplement community programs for the mentally retarded.

In 1980, Tranquille initiated a program unit organizational structure to deliver the various levels and types of care for residents. Four units have been established:

Youth Program

This program provides care and training to children and young people. As a result of special programming and co-operation from the local school district, the number of children attending community schools in 1980 increased from 30 to 50. A new school bus, now in operation after being extensively modified to improve wheelchair carrying capacity, has greatly improved school transportation. Pre-vocational training continues to be provided.

Adult East Program

A Community Living Skills program, initiated this year, offers training to ambulant adults in daily living skills, social sight-reading, and money handling, in preparation for community living. Adult East has also initiated a pilot project with family-style meals in the resident cafeteria.

Adult West Program

Two different groups of residents receive care and

training in this program: (1) ambulant adults, and (2) handicapped, non-ambulant children and adults. Services for ambulant residents focus on developing individuals' self-care skills to enable them to become more independent within Tranquille or, where possible, to be placed within the community. Non-ambulant residents participate in physiotherapy and activation programs to maintain or improve their present physical state. Special attention is given to provision of physical aids, such as customized wheelchairs, which allow severely handicapped individuals more physical freedom for various activities. Five children from this unit began attending a community school during 1980.

Outreach Program

This program provides comprehensive assessments, consultation and selective home management services to non-resident retarded children and adults from the interior of the province. The Outreach Resource Team, developed in 1979, has experienced significant community requests for assessments and related clinical services. Through these services, communities have been able to increase their capabilities to care for retarded individuals in their communities.

A number of developments have been initiated in 1980 to provide expanded service to both residents and the local community.

A major task completed this year was the development of a more accurate method of assessing the needs of individual residents and planning realistic ways to meet these needs. As well, work continued on the development of a manual for resident life staff to use as a guide in the care and training of residents.

The establishment of the Volunteer Services department continues to increase interaction between the community and Tranquille, and emphasis has been placed on developing communications between staff and volunteers.

Table 42 Tranquille Resident Population

	1980	1979
Admissions, 12 months	42	38
Discharges	42	51
Resident population at December 31, 1980	367	367

GLENDALE LODGE

Glendale Lodge is a residential facility which provides training and assessment services to handicapped and mentally retarded persons from Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands.

Services and facilities provided at Glendale Lodge include:

- 300 beds for the care and development of severely and profoundly retarded persons on a long-term basis.
- 20 beds for the retarded on a short-term basis (one week to three months) to provide parent relief, parent vacation, or parent respite in family illness or emergency, or behaviour shaping to facilitate individual accommodation in own home or a community resource.
- Short-term training for severely handicapped persons.
- Comprehensive assessment service for handicapped individuals, where there is an indication of retardation or severe communication problems. This service also includes a travelling clinical team which covers the major centres on Vancouver Island. This team operates in conjunction with the Ministries of Health, Human Resources, and Education, and provides training programs for teachers in schools, parent counselling, and advice and guidance to parents who wish to keep their handicapped child at home.
- A screening assessment for those with impaired hearing, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other related professional groups.
- A nine-to-five day-care program, five days a week, for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded of the Greater Victoria area who are residing at home.
- Dental service for retarded persons in the Greater Victoria area.

Glendale Lodge is operated by the Glendale Lodge Society, a non-profit society registered under the British Columbia Societies Act. In addition to the lodge, the society operates three group homes, accommodating 25 severely retarded residents, in Victoria.

Table 43 Glendale Resident Population

	1980	1979
Admissions, 12 months	125	141
Discharges	114	146
Resident population at December 31, 1980	326	315

Section VII

Legislation

LEGISLATION

The Ministry of Human Resources administers the following legislation. These statutes were revised and consolidated in 1979-80.

Ministry of Human Resources Act, RSBC 1979, Chapter 274

This act establishes the Ministry of Human Resources as having jurisdiction over all matters relating to social and public welfare and income assistance.

Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act, RSBC 1979, Chapter 158, and regulations (BC Regulation 479-76) and amendments

This act and regulations provide a guaranteed minimum income to the handicapped, all residents 60 years of age and older, and financial assistance and social services that are essential for individuals and families. The social services include day-care, homemaker services, residential care, counselling and rehabilitation services.

Adoption Act, RSBC 1979, Chapter 4, and regulations (BC Regulation 278-78)

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.

Child Paternity and Support Act (formerly Children of Unmarried Parents Act), RSBC 1979, Chapter 49

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

Family and Child Service Act (formerly Protection of Children Act), RSBC 1979, Chapter 119

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

Human Resource Facility Act (formerly Human Resources Facilities Development Act), RSBC 1979, Chapter 185, and regulations (BC Regulation 586-76)

The purpose of this act and regulations is to authorize provincial grants to non-profit organizations for the development of residential facilities or centres for children, disabled persons, and senior citizens.

Community Resource Board Act, RSBC 1979, Chapter 58

This act permits the government to establish Human Resource and Health Centres where the

provincial income assistance programs, social services, and health services may be administered by boards composed of local citizens.

Social Workers Act (formerly Social Workers [Registration] Act), RSBC 1979, Chapter 389, and regulations (BC Regulation 45-69)

This act permits the government to establish the Board of Registration for social workers.

Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters Act, RSBC 1979, Chapter 385, and regulations (BC Regulation 411-78), and amendments

The purpose of this act is to provide monthly direct cash assistance to eligible residents of the province who received Old Age Security benefits and who pay rent.

Residence and Responsibility Act, RSBC 1979, Chapter 364

This act requires municipalities to contribute to the costs of specific social assistance programs for persons in need of aid.

Residential centres offer services for the retarded.



Section VIII

Fiscal and
Statistical
Addendum,
1979-80

Table 44 Proportion of Total Gross Welfare Expenditures

	1978-79		1979-80	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent
Administration and Community Services	\$ 74,885,601	13.4	\$ 80,005,701	12.3
Services for Families and Children	59,819,061	10.7	66,726,479	10.3
Services for Seniors and Handicapped	104,940,145	18.8	104,157,318	16.1
Health Services	48,915,786	8.8	59,282,888	9.1
Community Programs	23,301,383	4.1	24,888,172	3.8
Income Assistance	206,013,263	36.9	247,699,000	38.2
Special Programs for the Retarded (includes Woodlands, Tranquille and Glendale)	40,637,205	7.3	42,975,747	6.6
Rental Assistance Programs	—	—	23,112,269	3.6
Totals	558,512,444	100.0	648,847,574	100.0
Municipal Share of Costs	23,481,114	4.2	26,091,403	4.0
Federal-Provincial Cost-Sharing:				
Canada Assistance Plan	204,111,652	36.5	254,873,813	39.3
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs	1,699,903	0.3	—*	

*While no revenue was received from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs during the fiscal year 1979-80, a cost-sharing payment of \$1,850,939, relating to that year's operations, was subsequently received. This revenue will show as part of the contribution of the Department of Northern and Indian Affairs to welfare expenditures in the fiscal year 1979-80, and will be included in next year's annual report.

Table 45 Number of Cases of Income Assistance,* by Category, as of March 31, 1979 and 1980

	REGION 1 VANCOUVER EAST		REGION 2 VANCOUVER BURRARD		REGION 3 OKANAGAN		REGION 4 KOOTENAYS		REGION 5 PRINCE GEORGE CARIBOO	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Income Assistance										
Single Person	5,281	1,554	4,051	4,409	1,229	1,235	1,108	772	1,477	1,230
Couple	309	150	289	317	258	322	110	163	193	230
Two-Parent Family	241	178	198	212	447	510	297	297	532	464
One-Parent Family	1,027	892	1,125	1,127	1,624	1,728	953	926	1,703	1,637
Child With Relative	61	45	49	46	130	118	107	109	198	190
Total Cases	6,919	2,819	5,712	6,111	3,688	3,913	2,575	2,267	4,103	3,751
	REGION 6 FRASER VALLEY		REGION 7 PRINCE RUPERT BULKLEY VALLEY		REGION 8 NORTH AND SOUTH PEACE RIVER		REGION 9 KAMLOOPS MAINLINE		REGION 10 VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH OF MALAHAT	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Income Assistance										
Single Person	2,263	1,359	492	426	398	337	1,009	922	2,459	1,919
Couple	229	307	61	43	37	58	148	239	303	319
Two-Parent Family	640	649	165	152	122	119	361	424	710	602
One-Parent Family	2,125	2,189	492	478	388	389	1,267	1,371	2,210	2,147
Child With Relative	156	144	223	179	81	75	111	140	226	195
Total Cases	5,413	4,648	1,433	1,278	1,026	978	2,896	3,096	5,908	5,182
	**REGION 11 VICTORIA WEST; REGION 20 VICTORIA EAST		**REGION 12 FRASER SOUTH; REGION 18 SURREY		REGION 13 FRASER NORTH		**REGION 14 BURRARD, SOUTH COAST; REGION 19 FRASER NORTH COQUITLAM		REGION 15 VANCOUVER DOWNTOWN STRATHCONA	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Income Assistance										
Single Person	3,488	2,161	1,483	1,290	1,739	1,567	1,598	1,355	—	4,544
Couple	275	225	170	231	189	204	204	169	—	204
Two-Parent Family	507	505	419	430	254	259	363	319	—	59
One-Parent Family	2,179	2,128	2,409	2,528	1,606	1,523	1,914	1,805	—	156
Child With Relative	134	128	131	136	72	85	110	112	—	10
Total Cases	6,583	5,147	4,612	4,615	3,860	3,638	4,189	3,760	—	4,973
	REGION 16 VANCOUVER SOUTH		REGION 17 VANCOUVER WEST				PROVINCIAL TOTAL			
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980		
Income Assistance										
Single Person	1,486	1,470	861	963	30,422	27,513				
Couple	137	164	58	70	2,970	3,415				
Two-Parent Family	255	307	90	87	5,601	5,573				
One-Parent Family	1,295	1,318	527	474	22,844	22,816				
Child With Relative	70	79	39	31	1,898	1,822				
Total Cases	3,243	3,338	1,575	1,625	63,735	61,139				

*SOURCE: March, 1979, Caseload Report Form, W2, Version II, Master File; March 1980, Version II, HR File.

**Regions 11 and 20, 12 and 18, and 14 and 19 are reported together, as these regions were split during 1979-80. Separate figures for each region will be available in 1981.

Table 46 Average Monthly Number of Income Assistance Recipients, 1978-79 and 1979-80

Category	Average Caseload and Recipients per Month	
	1978-79	1979-80
Heads of Family	30,129	30,681
Single Persons	24,744	25,663
Total Caseload (Average)	54,873	56,344
Dependents	59,749	59,570
Average Monthly Total	114,622	115,914

Table 47 Number of Family Service Cases Not in Receipt of Financial Assistance From the Ministry of Human Resources, by Regions

Region	March 31, 1978	March 31, 1979	March 31, 1980
1	1,223	1,393	854
2	1,412	1,776	1,524
3	408	401	431
4	392	426	506
5	378	404	515
6	270	300	311
7	373	386	529
8	112	138	123
9	230	327	516
10	421	423	523
11	716	767	877
12	729	713	982
13	609	592	651
14	808	1,093	1,053
15	—	—	473
16	1,010	1,162	1,165
17	887	1,043	1,023
Emergency Services	187	238	256
Total	10,165	11,582	12,312

Table 48 Gross Costs of Health Services, Fiscal Years 1968-69 to 1979-80

Year	Medical	Drugs*	Dental	Optical	Trans- portation	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1979-80	1,480,852	46,257,728	8,784,374	1,230,356	807,215	722,358	59,282,888
1978-79	1,204,134	37,321,647	7,905,683	1,096,989	767,564	619,769	48,915,786
1977-78	1,378,781	30,129,270	6,033,887	790,638	588,942	784,326	39,705,844
1976-77	1,008,073	26,716,886	5,487,320	644,315	438,963	524,832	34,820,389
1975-76	1,099,479	23,642,347	4,209,007	486,080	374,850	310,623	30,122,386
1974-75	754,422	17,303,892	2,380,266	409,213	387,554	257,808	21,493,154
1973-74	634,136	6,461,400	2,655,573	322,489	419,451	328,510	10,821,559
1972-73	677,194	3,626,268	2,429,538	304,695	367,888	264,700	7,670,283
1971-72	614,365	3,334,159	2,403,257	290,116	342,712	165,980	7,150,589
1970-71	591,206	3,102,874	2,491,589	282,272	326,166	121,892	6,915,999
1969-70	465,738	2,444,968	1,611,115	219,858	252,999	72,862	5,067,540
1968-69	1,403,378	2,423,798	792,475	140,591	212,550	53,571	5,026,363

*Included under Drugs are drug costs incurred under Pharmacare, which commenced January 1, 1974.

Table 49 Cost of Children's Programs, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Gross Cost of Maintenance of Children in Family and Children's Services:		
Foster Homes		\$15,370,129
Other Residential Resources		24,924,504
Receiving Special Services		6,482,532
Total		46,777,165
Gross cost of Transportation of Children in Care of Superintendent		703,925
Gross Cost of Hospitalization of New-born Infants Being		
Permanently Planned for by Superintendent		76,300
Gross Expenditures		47,557,390
Less Collections		11,648,151
Net Cost to Provincial Government as Per Public Accounts		35,909,239

Table 50 Number of Children Under Care and Legal Responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Legal Status, by Regions, as of March 31, 1980

	PCA Wards ³			JDA ⁴ Wards	EGIA, ⁵ FRA and Prov-		Non- Wards	Total
	Perma- nent ¹	Other	Before Court		Similar Wards	ince Wards		
Region 1 ²	85	67	49	3	7	4	18	233
Region 2 ²	166	79	30	5	8	4	34	326
Region 3	291	61	29	16	24	43	101	565
Region 4	174	30	42	7	19	17	51	340
Region 5	335	60	37	38	102	10	90	672
Region 6	429	57	26	24	33	31	111	711
Region 7	194	26	25	16	110	14	52	427
Region 8	125	60	17	18	38	13	25	296
Region 9	367	53	36	19	63	16	96	650
Region 10	486	109	59	22	101	24	117	918
Region 11	447	65	38	19	43	23	79	714
Region 12	457	121	78	14	34	29	92	825
Region 13	180	56	54	11	15	3	67	386
Region 14	310	98	31	23	58	9	129	658
Region 15 ²	27	24	11	0	2	0	5	69
Region 16 ²	213	84	56	5	12	7	51	428
Region 17 ²	127	34	17	5	7	8	65	263
Other Supervising Offices	1	0	2	0	0	2	5	10
Wards Supervised by Another Province	169	21	5	3	46	0	0	244
Total of Superintendent of Child Welfare	4,583	1,105	642	248	722	247	1,188	8,735

¹ Pre-1968 wards are now being included with "permanent" wards; 1,068 of these wards were involved, as of March 31, 1980.

² These five regions cover the Vancouver city area; Region 15 has been separated since September 1, 1979.

³ PCA: The Protection of Children Act, was replaced by the new Family and Child Service Act introduced in 1980. Children who have been admitted to the care of the superintendent of child welfare are neglected, abused, abandoned, or without proper supervision or guardianship.

⁴ JDA: Children who have been admitted to the care of the superintendent of child welfare under the Juvenile Delinquents Act after committing an act of delinquency.

⁵ EGIA, FRA: Children who have been admitted to the care of the superintendent of child welfare where, at the death of their guardian, no other person has been named in the will. The Equal Guardianship of Infants Act was repealed in 1979 and children have since been admitted under the Family Relations Act. The EGIA is used only to distinguish the children admitted under the two different acts.

Table 51 Number of Children Under Care and Legal Responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Type of Care, as of March 31, 1980

Type of Care	Number of Children
Paid Foster Home Care	5,616
Independent (Own or Relatives' Homes)	1,146
Boarding Home, Child Maintains Self	170
Free Home and Free Relatives' (or Parents') Home	789
Run Aways	187
Adoption Home	450
Resources*	1,523
Total	8,735

*This covers a wide variety of placements ranging from subsidized receiving homes to federal institutions.

Table 52 Children Under Care and Legal Responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Age Group, as of March 31, 1980

Age Group	Number of Children
Under 3 Years	661
3 to 5 Years Inclusive	672
6 to 11 Years Inclusive	1,902
12 to 15 Years Inclusive	2,841
16 to 17 Years Inclusive	1,906
18 Years	753
Total	8,735

The following tables are available, on request, from Information Services, Ministry of Human Resources, Victoria:

Table 53 Number of Family Services Cases Not in Receipt of Financial Assistance from the Ministry of Human Resources, by Months, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 54 Number of Children Born Out of Wedlock in British Columbia, by Age Group of Mother, Fiscal Years 1978-79 and 1979-80

Table 55 Number of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, During and At End of Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 56 Number of Children Admitted to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Legal Status, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 57 Reasons for New Admissions of Children to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 58 Number of Children Discharged From Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Legal Status, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 59 Reasons for Discharge of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 60 Children Who Are Legal Responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare, Receiving Care in Resources, as of March 31, 1978

Table 61 Number of Adoption Placements Made by Ministry of Human Resources, by Type of Placement, by Regions, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 62 Number of Adoption Homes Awaiting Placements and Those Closed by Type of Child Requested, as of March 31, 1980, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 63 Number of Adoption Placements Made by Ministry of Human Resources, by Religion of Adopting Parents, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 64 Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Ministry of Human Resources, in Regions 1 to 19 and Outside BC, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 65 Number of Children With Special Needs Placed for Adoption by Ministry of Human Resources, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 66 Number of Legally Completed Adoptions, by Type of Placement, by Regions, Fiscal Year 1979-80

Table 67 Number of Children Placed for Adoption by the Ministry of Human Resources, Fiscal Years 1977-78 to 1979-80

Table 68 Total Number of Persons Eligible for Health Care, as of December 31, 1974 to 1980

Table 69 Payments to British Columbia Medical Plan and Doctors (Gross Costs), 1973-74 to 1979-80

Table 70 Dental Expenses, 1973-74 to 1979-80