PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Annual Report of the

Department of Social Welfare

for the

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1964

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1965

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VICTORIA, B.C., November 20, 1964.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year ended March 31, 1964, is herewith respectfully submitted.

W. D. BLACK,
Minister of Social Welfare.

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

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
VICTORIA, B.C., November 20, 1964.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare for the year ended March 31, 1964.

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

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964

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

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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

DIVISIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

J. McDIARMID ..... *Departmental Comptroller.*
Miss M. K. KING ..... *Superintendent of Child Welfare.*
F. G. HASSARD ..... *Superintendent, Brannan Lake School for Boys.*
Miss W. M. URQUHART ..... *Superintendent, Willingdon School for Girls.*
Dr. P. W. LAUNDY ..... *Director of Medical Services.*
E. W. BERRY ..... *Chairman, Old-age Assistance and Blind Persons' and Disabled Persons' Allowances and Supplementary Assistance.*
Mrs. M. DIGHTON ..... *Personnel Officer.*
G. P. WILLIE ..... *Superintendent, Provincial Home.*
N. S. BROOKE, Mrs. J. P. SCOTT ..... *Casework Supervisors, Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division.*
D. W. FOWLER ..... *Training Supervisor.*
Mrs. M. TITTERINGTON ..... *Supervisor, Social Service Department, Division of Tuberculosis Control.*
A. A. SHIPP ..... *Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions.*

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Miss M. JAMIESON ..... *Administrator, Region I.*
H. E. BLANCHARD ..... *Administrator, Region II.*
R. I. STRINGER ..... *Administrator, Region III.*
W. J. CAMOZZI ..... *Administrator, Region IV.*
V. H. DALLAMORE ..... *Administrator, Region V.*
A. E. BINGHAM ..... *Administrator, Region VI.*
W. H. CROSSLEY ..... *Administrator, Region VII.*

CONSULTANTS

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

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Report of the Department of Social Welfare

PART 1.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

J. A. SADLER

The demand on Government for welfare services continues at a steady pace, and this can be expected in view of the rising population in the Province.

In order to provide the best possible welfare services, continuous study and planning have been carried out. Staff utilization has been given full consideration with adjustments in case loads and reorganization of areas, and for the sake of continuity some of the reports in the following pages show activity carrying forward into the present calendar year.

Social welfare services and programming for these services are not static. For example, there is a changing situation in connection with tuberculosis, and due to the nature of these changes extra allowances have been authorized for members of families who are in receipt of social allowance when individuals show a TB. reaction although not diagnosed as being positive. This change was made in order to increase the money available to the family for extra diet needs.

In the area of welfare institutions—namely, boarding homes giving care to elderly persons who need personal care but not bed care—changes are taking place. The type of construction of the institutions themselves is becoming more sophisticated and buildings are being contemplated, and constructed, with an increase in the number of stories. As well, institutions are being brought into being which give special services to persons in need of extra care but not needing care at a private-hospital level. In order to increase the service to persons who are not in need of care in hospitals or other institutions, accommodation has been offered to such individuals in the Provincial Home, Kamloops, with gratifying results. This home has always given an excellent service for aged men in need of accommodation.

Concentration on the field of rehabilitation is continuing in conjunction with the Health Branch of the Department of Health Services and Hospital Insurance. The team approach is proving effective, and with the establishment of screening committees in the local communities it is obvious that resources are being developed which will prove of great advantage.

In October, 1963, the Federal Old Age Security allowance of $65 per month was increased to $75 per month. In December, 1963, the Disabled Persons' Allowance, the Blind Persons' Allowance, and Old-age Assistance were increased from $65 per month to $75 per month.

In the Social Allowance category, authorization was given to make available an extra $10 a month to increase the rental allowance if and where necessary. A slight increase took place in the number of persons receiving Social Allowance, but the turnover in case load continued. The movement in case load indicates that many people who needed services and financial help did nevertheless subsequently return to employment and to a self-supporting status.

An Act Respecting Training-schools for Children, chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1963, assented to March 27, 1963, has been implemented. The regulations

made pursuant to the Act were effective December 3, 1963. The Training-schools Act Release Board was constituted to carry out the purpose and intent of this legislation, and monthly meetings have been held. The members of this Board are: Chairman, Mr. E. R. Rickinson (Deputy Minister of Social Welfare), Mr. T. D. Bingham (Deputy Superintendent of Child Welfare), Mr. N. A. McDiarmid (Departmental Solicitor, Department of the Attorney-General), Mr. A. Jones (Supervisor, Probation Branch, Department of the Attorney-General), and Mr. J. A. Sadler (Director of Social Welfare).

The following tables outline the statistical information in connection with the case loads during the year, and it will be noted that the small numerical decrease in the number of persons receiving aged allowances continues. However, it will also be noted that there has been a rise in demand for child welfare services, and this is outlined in detail in the report of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31st for the Years 1963 and 1964

Category	1963		1964	
	Number	Per Cent[1]	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	1,601	2.0	1,671	2.1
Social Allowance	28,793	35.8	29,076	36.1
Blind Persons' Allowance[2]	678	0.8	654	0.8
Old-age Assistance[2]	8,312	10.3	8,275	10.3
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance[2]	29,628	36.9	28,241	35.1
Disabled Persons' Allowance[2]	2,380	3.0	2,500	3.1
Child Welfare	8,139	10.1	9,173	11.4
Health and Institutional	808	1.0	873	1.1
Totals for Province	80,339	100.0	80,463	100.0

[1] Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.
[2] Includes Old-age Assistance Board figures which are not shown in regional reports.

Table II.—Movement in Case Load during Fiscal Year 1963/64

Category	Cases Opened during Year		Cases Closed during Year	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent[1]
Family Service	2,202	2.3	2,132	2.3
Social Allowance	66,644	70.3	66,361	70.1
Blind Persons' Allowance	273	0.3	297	0.3
Disabled Persons' Allowance	1,129	1.2	1,009	1.1
Old-age Assistance	4,832	5.1	4,869	5.1
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	8,805	9.3	10,192	10.8
Child Welfare	10,381	10.9	9,347	9.9
Health and Institutional	557	0.6	492	0.5
Totals for Province	94,823	100.0	94,699	100.0

[1] Percentages may not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table III.—Number of Cases by Category and as a Percentage of Population as at March 31st for the Years 1963 and 1964

Category	1963		1964	
	Number	Per Cent of Population (1,695,000)	Number	Per Cent of Population (1,738,000)
Family Service	1,601	0.09	1,671	0.10
Social Allowance	28,793	1.70	29,076	1.67
Blind Persons' Allowance[1]	678	0.04	654	0.04
Old-age Assistance[1]	8,312	0.49	8,275	0.48
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance[1]	29,628	1.75	28,241	1.62
Disabled Persons' Allowance[1]	2,380	0.14	2,500	0.14
Child Welfare	8,139	0.48	9,173	0.53
Health and Institutional	808	0.05	873	0.05
Totals for Province	80,399	4.74	80,463	4.63

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

The Emergency Welfare Services Supervisor has continued to implement community and Departmental staff-training programmes. The positive results of this training were demonstrated in the way the staff reacted in time of emergencies, such as during flooding in various areas of the Province last year, and the worth of the training programme was proved.

The Co-ordinator, Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Services, has concentrated his studies in the two metropolitan areas of Victoria and Vancouver.

The Office Consultant, during field trips, consolidated the necessary information for the evaluation of office methods and procedures within the Department.

The Research Consultant and her staff have carried on case-load surveys to provide material vital to Departmental planning and operation.

The co-operation which has been given during the year by officials from other Government departments, municipalities, and private agencies has been most helpful, and I would like to express my appreciation on behalf of the Department of Social Welfare for the guidance and help which have been extended.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

R. J. BURNHAM

I wish to submit the report of the Assistant Director of Social Welfare for the fiscal year April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964.

In order to keep our staff informed on recent developments in the welfare field, we held three regional meetings throughout the Province this year, giving nearly all our social workers the opportunity to attend. Regions I and II held their meeting in Vancouver; Regions III, IV, and VI in Penticton; and Regions V and VII in Terrace. The Community Chest and Councils of the Greater Vancouver area were very helpful in allowing some of their experienced staff members to take part in these meetings, and our staff gained much from their presentations. This year we were able to send six members of our staff to the School of Social Work, University of British Columbia, on bursaries of $1,400. An additional bursary of $1,000 was provided a student who had just completed his Bachelor of Arts and wished to take a year's training in social work. We anticipate increasing the number of bursaries for the next university year.

Our senior stenographers have had the advantage of meeting together in the various regions to discuss their work problems with Mrs. Mackenzie, our Office Consultant. These meetings are of assistance to our stenographers in helping them carry out their duties in office management and routine.

Mrs. Mackenzie, as well as taking an active part in these meetings, visited a number of district offices to give first-hand advice and help to the staff. She has also made further amendments to the Office Manual, while attending to her many other duties.

National welfare grants are being increased each year, and we have been able to put them to good effect. Some of the grants were used for staff development, but the larger portion was utilized to carry out various projects throughout the Province. In Fort St. John a project has been established to survey the area in terms of staff needs to meet the variety of social problems present in the community, and also to help plan for a number of children in care. A consultant was placed in the Child Welfare Division to assist the field in maintaining and improving standards of service to children and families in the Province. A social worker was placed in the Surrey office to strengthen the adoption programme in a community where there appeared to be a number of potential adoption homes present. Assistance was also provided the Community Chest and Councils of Vancouver to carry on with their area demonstration project, which involves research into the treatment of multi-problem families in an area where several social agencies are at work.

The National welfare grants programme was established to help develop and strengthen welfare services in Canada in order that they will effectively meet the needs and also help prevent welfare problems and dependency. Costs of staffing the various projects are shared equally between the Provinces and the National Government. This year the total sum allotted for use by the Provincial and National Governments was $40,000. Next year it is anticipated this sum will be increased to in excess of $100,000.

Once again I wish to thank all staff members for their co-operation with this office.

PERSONNEL

MRS. M. E. DIGHTON, PERSONNEL OFFICER

Although the position Personnel Officer was created in April, 1962, the reports concerning staff continued until this year to be located under the heading "Assistant Director of Social Welfare," which position was formerly responsible for staff.

Previous reports have commented that the standards of service the Department gives are dependent on the quality of the people it employs—their knowledge, understanding, and skills. Every effort is made to select those most capable of administering the legislation for which this Department is responsible. We are concerned that our social workers be the best available, and we are equally interested in employing high-calibre clerical staff and those who work in many capacities within the institutions attached to this Department. The staff of this Department are its assets. It is the goal of every member of the Department to give the best possible service to every individual who requires our help and thus enable him to carry on alone—in this way to administer our very fine remedial social legislation in the most advantageous manner for the benefit of the citizens who pay for it. We are justly proud of our staff and their untiring and devoted attention to duty.

The staff has grown over the years to a present total of 645, and added to this as of April, 1964, are another 59 positions. The processing of applications, letters of reference, serving on panels, health reports, salaries and classifications, evaluations, rating forms, holidays, sick leave, transfers, advancements, and terminations contribute to the volume of work. It was my privilege during the year under review to visit each office in Region IV and three of the offices in Region I. This was of great value as it enabled me to get to know personally for the first time some staff members whom I had not previously met, as well as talk with those who were already known to me. Opportunities to meet with other staff have been provided through attendance at regional and supervisory conferences.

The following table shows the total number of staff (clerical, professional, and technical) that were employed, and their location in the Department, as of March 31, 1964:—

Table I.—Total Number of Staff as at March 31, 1964

General Administration	12
Social Assistance and Rehabilitation	5
Field Service	374
Child Welfare Division	30
Provincial Home	35
Brannan Lake School	62
Willingdon School	50
Old-age Assistance Board	77
Total	645

Most inquiries about numbers of staff concern the social-work positions. We have therefore developed the following table, based on an examination of the Estimates. This table indicates the increase in and location of social workers in the Department of Social Welfare from March 31, 1960, to the present date.

Table II.—Social-work Positions, 1960–64

Location of Social-work Position	Number of Staff				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
General Administration	3	3	3	3	6
Social Assistance and Rehabilitation (formerly Family Division)	1	1	1	1	2
Field Service	196	199	242	247	234
Child Welfare Division	2	2	2	2	11
Brannan Lake School	3	3	3	3	3
Willingdon School	4	4	4	4	4
Old-age Assistance Board	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	210	213	256	261	261

NOTE.—*Re* 1964: Some social-work positions were transferred from the Field Service Vote to other votes.
Re 1965: The Estimates provided for an increase of 54 positions in the Field Service Vote. Thirty-seven were designated for social-work positions and 17 for clerical positions.

Previous reports have not made mention of the municipal social workers in municipal and (or) amalgamated offices. Since staff in these offices work side by side and share in the total Provincial case load, this should be recorded, otherwise we do not have a complete picture of the average number of cases carried by Provincial social workers. As of March 31, 1964, the municipal social workers numbered 86 plus 13 social-work assistants, making a total of 99.

One question has recurred at intervals, and it will be necessary to go back to an event which took place April 1, 1956, to clarify the matter. Up to March 31, 1956, all social-work staff working in psychiatric-treatment institutions were part of the staff of this Department and were included in the total staff count as per the Annual Reports.

On April 1, 1956, the Psychiatric Division, made up of 42 social workers, was transferred to the Provincial Secretary's Department. Actually these was no difference in the field case loads as a result of the move. This Division took with it the cases being carried by each worker.

The following table varies slightly from Table II for reasons as noted.

Table III.—Social Workers, 1960–64

	Total Number of Social Workers
March 31, 1960	215
March 31, 1961	236
March 31, 1962	256
March 31, 1963	268
March 31, 1964	285

The variation has several causes. First, the figures shown in Table III include all social workers. (Table II does not include those paid from the Federal training grants.) Second, a local situation can create a need for additional help. For example, large numbers of unemployed persons will arrive in a particular locality when employment prospects appear probable; many will require help until work is found or until movement takes place to another area, and to alleviate the situation extra staff is employed. Third, over the past two years a serious shortage of adoption homes has resulted in formulating a programme designed to assist in meeting this great need. As a result, additional staff was placed in 1963 and 1964. Fourth, the figures include staff on educational leave.

The Federal training grants programme has enabled the Department to further increase its social-work staff. Costs of this increase are shared 50–50 between the Federal and Provincial Governments. In 1963 we added, through this means, eight positions (of which two were clerical). The remaining six covered the appointments of a Research Consultant to the Research Division, a Child Welfare Consultant for Special Placements to the Child Welfare Division, a supervisor and two social workers for the Fort St. John project, and a social worker for the Surrey adoption-home project. These positions will continue and additional projects will be added as trained staff is available.

The bursary programme permitted us to assist seven staff members attending schools of social work, for a total expenditure of $9,400 in the year under review. The programme has been considerably accelerated through the aid of Federal grants, and training grants to members of our staff in the 1964/65 school term will amount to $24,000, plus another $2,000 to persons proceeding directly from the B.A. degree to the B.S.W. degree.

The following table shows the total social-work staff employed for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1963, and March 31, 1964:—

Table IV.—Social-work Staff as at March 31, 1963 and 1964

	University Trained	In-service Trained	Total
Total staff, March 31, 1963	100	168	268
Completed formal training during fiscal year	5	5	—
	105	163	268
Staff appointed, April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964	19	64	83
Resignations, transfers to other departments, and retirements	20	46	66
Total staff, March 31, 1964	104	181	285

The following table shows the breakdown of social-work degrees as of March 31, 1964:—

Table V.—Staff with Degrees in Social Work

	Men	Women	Total
Master of Social Work	5	8	13
Master of Social Work lacking thesis	3	2	5
Bachelor of Social Work	25	21	46
Social Work Diploma	3	16	19
One year at the School of Social Work (undergraduate)	8	10	18
Two years at the School of Social Work (undergraduate)	—	2	2
Staff on educational leave toward Bachelor of Social Work or Diploma	7	2	9
In-service trained	91	82	173
Totals	142	143	285

If the reader will refer to the Annual Report of March 31, 1958, it will be noted the social-work staff was made up of 40 men and 148 women. There has been a steady change-over; for example, on March 31, 1962, the ratio was 114 men to 142 women, and the present report, March 31, 1964, shows the ratio of men to women is almost equal. The increased interest on the part of men is also reflected throughout enrolment at all schools of social work, and it is an interesting fact that the profession is no longer regarded as women's work.

During the year under review there was a total of 66 social worker separations, and they occurred for the following reasons:—

Table VI.—Social Worker Separations, 1963/64

Domestic	22
To further education	15
Personal reasons	2
To accept other employment	12
Ill health	3
Illness in family	1
Retired	2
Moved from area or Province	3
Transferred	1
Services unsatisfactory	4
To accept municipal job	1
Total	66

TRAINING DIVISION

DOUGLAS W. FOWLER, SUPERVISOR

This has been another active year in the Training Division, with nine four-week classes being conducted. These consisted of five Part I courses and four Part III courses, involving a total of 86 social workers.

Sixty-four in-service trainees were appointed, and of these 15 had previous experience. Ten of that group held a B.A. degree or equivalent, and four of the remaining five had two years' university or better.

Forty-nine workers were appointed who had no previous experience. Of these, 34 held a B.A. degree or equivalent and six had three years' university or better.

Fifty-two persons were given Part I in-service training, two of which were municpal social workers.

A great deal of interest in our training programme is manifested by persons who wish to enter the field, and we conduct an average of 25 interviews per month with prospective staff members. In February the Training Supervisor and Assistant Training Supervisor interviewed 50 University of British Columbia students graduating in the spring and fall of 1964. These interviews were arranged on the campus, and 10 new staff members were obtained in this manner.

The problem of staff turnover still concerns us, but it is of interest to note that many persons leaving our employ do so to obtain further training or to broaden their experience by accepting employment in other agencies. We have been encouraged by the additional funds being made available through Federal welfare grants for staff training and the response of our staff to the opportunities provided to obtain professional education.

PART II.—REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

REGION I

MISS M. JAMIESON, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

I beg to submit the annual report for Region I for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964.

There were no major changes in the geographical boundaries. The region includes Vancouver Island, adjacent islands, and a northern strip of the west coast of the Mainland. From figures completed in the 1961 Census, there are approximately 291,000 persons within the boundaries of the region. About 4 per cent of these people receive services from our Social Welfare Department.

The region is served by seven offices manned by 38 social workers, four district supervisors, supporting clerical staff, two municipal administrators, and one Regional Director. This is an increase of two social workers, as follows: One half-time social worker employed by the Municipality of Saanich, one half-time social worker handling adoption only in Victoria district office, and one full-time social worker on limited child care and adoptions case load in Courtenay area. One half-time clerk-stenographer was added to the Courtenay district office staff.

There was an unusual number of staff changes during the year for a variety of reasons—educational leave, marriage, inter-office transfers, illness, retirement, and, sadly, the death of two members of the social-work staff. These changes created much additional work and stress to both social worker and clerical staff, which was alleviated to some degree by several retired social workers coming on staff for temporary periods.

The case load for this region on March 31, 1964, was 11,380. Table I shows the administrative offices with distribution of case load by category of services and Table II indicates the numerical and percentage comparison of case load by major categories in Region I for the fiscal years 1962/63 and 1963/64.

Table I.—Administrative Offices with Distribution of Case Load by Category of Services as at March 31, 1964

Category	Alberni	Courtenay	Duncan	Nanaimo	Saanich	Victoria City	Victoria District	Total
Family Service	15	26	25	102	...	...	50	218
Social Allowance	495	390	270	586	224	707	329	3,001
Blind Persons' Allowance	2	10	13	10	11	20	4	70
Disabled Persons' Allowance	31	35	33	73	52	89	58	371
Old-age Assistance	122	171	96	304	111	280	144	1,228
Old-age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	289	468	389	881	561	1,579	847	5,014
Child Welfare	249	267	220	341	...	...	173	1,250
Health and Institutional	10	15	25	30	32	57	59	228
Totals	1,213	1,382	1,071	2,327	991	2,732	1,664	11,380

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region I for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

Category	1962/63		1963/64	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	265	2.3	218	1.9
Social Allowance	2,646	23.7	3,001	26.4
Blind Persons' Allowance	71	0.6	70	0.6
Disabled Persons' Allowance	342	3.6	371	3.3
Old-age Assistance	1,186	10.6	1,228	10.8
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	5,338	47.8	5,014	44.0
Child Welfare	1,084	9.6	1,250	11.0
Health and Institutional	218	1.8	228	2.0
Totals	11,150	100.0	11,380	100.0

The Alberni-West Coast flood disaster of March 28, 1964, caused substantial property damage, but miraculously there was no loss of life nor serious injury. The immediate and effective co-operation of all concerned was an unforgettable experience. Private citizens, municipal officials, community organizations, and business firms gave unstintingly to the emergency welfare operation, despite their other heavy responsibilities. It is not easy to single out any one person or organization, but special tribute is due Mayor Bishop of Alberni, Mayor Hammer of Port Alberni, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, church groups, public health nurses, and many others. Technical assistance was provided by Civil Defence disaster plan personnel. Social workers and clerical staff of the Alberni district social welfare office deserve sincere commendation for their initiative in setting up emergency welfare services speedily and efficiently; their positive action in this crisis is a matter of pride to themselves and the Department. The support extended by senior officials of the Department and regional staff was immediate and appropriate.

In conclusion, the regional staff and I are grateful for the co-operation and assistance received from those who have assisted us in meeting our responsibilities.

REGION II

H. E. Blanchard, Regional Director

Public welfare in the geographic area of British Columbia known as Region II is administered from municipal and Provincial offices as follows:—

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

District offices (Department of Social Welfare offices under the charge of district supervisor, serving unorganized areas and *per capita* municipalities): New Westminster district office, serving unorganized areas and the municipalities of Delta, Fraser Mills, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody; Powell River district office, serving the District of Powell River and surrounding area, including Texada Island; Vancouver district office, serving unorganized areas of University of British Columbia Endowment Lands, North Arm of Bur-

rard Inlet, Howe Sound, Cheakamus Valley, Sechelt Peninsula, and Ocean Falls and adjacent coast.

An examination of Table I following will reveal an over-all increase in case load of just over 0.54 per cent as compared with 0.46 per cent for the previous year. Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance cases have decreased by 557 cases, continuing the trend as reported last year when a decrease of 719 cases was indicated. Social Allowance cases show an increase but at a reduced rate, 415 as compared with 712, partly affected by the exodus of 133 Doukhobor cases from Region II during 1963/64. As the fiscal year closed, it was planned to integrate the administration of the remaining 55 Doukhobor cases with other Social Allowance cases instead of carrying them as a separate group.

The categorical allowances show only minor fluctuations from the previous year, but Family and Child Welfare cases show a significant increase, not so much in the numbers alone, but the volume of work involved in this type of case. Adoption homes that have been approved for the placement of children on this basis and the number of children so placed show no significant increase. However, the number of foster homes in use at March 31, 1964, had risen to 379, as compared with 325 reported the previous year, and the number of children in foster homes increased from 580 to 685. This increase of children in foster homes reflects two factors: First, that homes desiring the adoption placement of a child seem not to be so readily available as they were a few years ago, and, second, an increasing number of situations where family circumstances require the removal of a child or all the children of a family from parental control.

In an attempt to explore the posibility of increased adoption placements, a special project in this regard was initiated in July, 1963, and is continuing. A well-qualified social worker was assigned to the project to cover areas in Region II, where it was believed additional and directed help would produce results. At fiscal-year end the project shows promise of producing the anticipated results.

Table II shows the various categories of cases as distributed among the several administrative offices in the region.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region II as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

Category	1962/63		1963/64	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	254	0.8	285	0.9
Social Allowance	12,090	36.9	12,638	37.9
Social Allowance—Doukhobors	188		55	
Blind Persons' Allowance	323	1.0	306	0.9
Old-age Assistance	3,336	10.0	3,346	10.0
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	13,964	41.9	13,407	40.0
Disabled Persons' Allowance	1,037	3.1	1,073	3.2
Child Welfare	1,883	5.6	2,111	6.3
Health and Institutional	231	0.7	265	0.8
Totals	33,306	100.0	33,486	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region II as at March 31, 1964

Category	Burnaby	Coquitlam	New Westminster City	New Westminster District	North Vancouver	Powell River	Richmond	Vancouver City	Vancouver District	West Vancouver	Total Mar. 31, 1964
Family Service	52	34	34	32	30	31	22	____	41	9	285
Social Allowance	1,037	282	757	362	407	111	256	9,245	171	65	12,693
Blind Persons' Allowance	26	5	9	4	12	2	12	228	6	2	306
Old-age Assistance	286	105	144	118	136	28	95	2,330	82	22	3,346
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	1,593	289	659	379	651	115	383	8,707	286	345	13,407
Disabled Persons' Allowance	101	33	54	34	47	17	54	683	31	19	1,073
Child Welfare	449	170	181	228	206	82	208	(1)	502	85	2,111
Health and Institutional	80	14	22	20	38	9	14	____	40	28	265
Totals	3,624	932	1,860	1,177	1,527	395	1,044	21,193	1,159	575	33,486

[1] Carried in Vancouver by Children's Aid Societies. *See* report of Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Emergency Shelters

During the winter of 1963/64 the shelter facilities operated by the private agencies in Vancouver were sufficient to take care of those single transient men who required this service, so there was no need to supplement on an emergency basis.

In New Westminster, where the shelter functions as a temporary home to permit time to process the applications of single transient men, a very successful operation was organized and supervised on our behalf by the Salvation Army. This year the shelter was operated for seven months, being closed from June to October, inclusive, during which period the single transient male problem is lessened for this office. During the seven months' operation, 957 men were served, making an average of 137 per month with an average stay of three days. An average of 921 meals was served per month. Total cost of the operation, which was borne by the Department of Social Welfare, was $5,523.37, for an average of approximately $1.85 per man per day.

Unemployed Single Men, Vancouver City

The number of unemployed single men on Social Allowance in the City of Vancouver continues to present a real problem for the city social service department and is of deep concern to the Department of Social Welfare.

A special problem with a portion of this classification of Social Allowance recipient, usually considered to be a " transient " group, results from drunkenness, probably only partially due to idleness. In those cases where men have been known to use their assistance unwisely, the Vancouver social service department has arranged for the administration of their allowances through some reliable agency or person. An interesting experiment in this regard was established about November, 1963, whereby arrangements were made with the manager of a downtown hotel to undertake the administration of any such cases referred to him. The average number of such cases in the hotel during any month would be about 75. The men have their lodging in the hotel, meals are arranged for in nearby restaurants, and minor comforts are arranged. This is reported to be a successful programme, and great credit is due to the hotel manager.

Group-living Home

The Cathkin Group-living Home for boys, opened late in the previous fiscal year, has now been in operation for 15 months. Financed by the Department of Social Welfare, it is under the supervision of the Child Welfare Division through the Burnaby social service department, with services available from the nearby Mental Health Clinic. The home will accommodate six boys. By the beginning of the year five boys were in residence. During the year eight boys received treatment, and five were in the home at March 31, 1964.

This has been a year of testing out methods, adjusting, and learning from successes and failures. Experience with this home confirms belief that such resources can be helpful and encourages hope that other such homes can be established in Region II to serve both girls and boys at the younger age-level as well as those in the adolescent years.

The Department of Social Welfare has enjoyed the co-operation of the private agencies and the municipal welfare departments, and I take this opportunity to thank them for their help.

This is an opportunity for me to thank the social workers and supervisors of the Department who have served in Region II during this fiscal year. Credit must be given to the clerical staff in all offices. Their constant support is much appreciated. I desire also to thank senior administration on behalf of staff and myself for their encouragement and support.

REGION III

R. I. Stringer, Regional Director

I beg to submit the following report on the activities of the Department of Social Welfare in Region III for the fiscal year 1963/64.

There have been no changes in the regional boundaries. The region extends from the International Boundary to Wells Gray Park and from Revelstoke and district to Bralorne.

Social welfare services are provided from seven Provincial offices—one each located at Lillooet, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Vernon, Kelowna, Oliver, and Penticton. Services in the Municipalities of Armstrong, Enderby, North Kamloops, Revelstoke, Salmon Arm, and Summerland are provided by the nearest Provincial district office, and paid for by the municipality concerned on a *per capita* basis. Under the provisions of the *Municipal Act* certain organized areas are exempt from providing social welfare services. There are 14 such district municipalities and villages in Region III, and the necessary services are provided in them as if they were actually unorganized territory.

The economy continued to improve, the most apparent growth being in the tourist industry and construction necessitated by the need for additional facilities.

Population continued to increase at a steady rate. As a result, there were additional social welfare services required, resulting in an over-all increase in case load, even though the financial assistance services actually decreased.

From the following table it can be noted that the Social Allowance case load decreased from 34.2 to 32.9 per cent of the total case load, an actual decrease from 3,229 to 3,146 cases. A total of $617,067.13 was granted to employable persons, a decrease of 25 per cent over the preceding year. There was also a decrease of 76 in supplementary assistance to those in receipt of Old Age Social Security. There was, however, an increase in the total case load from 9,453 to 9,560, an increase

of approximately 1 per cent. In addition to this increase in the case load, there were 28,969 cases opened and closed, approximately 4 per cent more than the year before. Most of the increase was in the Family and Children's Services, which altogether accounted for an additional 210 cases.

Child-in-care case load alone rose from 681 to 709, an increase of 28 children-in-care or 4 per cent during the year. On the positive side, however, this increase was less than the 19-per-cent increase of the previous fiscal year.

Three additional social workers were assigned to the region specifically to work in the adoption and child-in-care categories. This " blitzkrieg " method was fairly successful, but because of the necessity of devoting equal energies to the more preventive services and because of changes in staff, it soon became apparent that the activities of this staff were too restricted. Plans were therefore made to broaden their sphere of usefulness. We were also pleased to receive notification that the Government had authorized an increase of 10½ clerical and professional staff for this region beginning with the new fiscal year. Careful studies were immediately commenced to ensure that this additional manpower would be effectively utilized.

The social workers continued to concentrate on the Social Allowance case load, and their efforts were partly responsible for the reduction in that category of service, particularly in the employable group. The more difficult rehabilitation cases were referred to the various rehabilitation committees with marked success, particularly in the Vernon and Kamloops areas, where continuity of staff and the effective co-operation of the National Employment Service's Special Placement Officer resulted in a good level of service.

A study was made of the effectiveness of services to families who had been deserted by the bread-winner. It was found that whereas family desertion does not occur as frequently as is sometimes thought, a desertion that is not resolved promptly tends to become a long-term case. It was also found that one of the barriers to prompt action was locating the missing husband. Therefore, at present, efforts are being made to develop more effective location and follow-up methods.

In closing, may I again congratulate both the municipal and Provincial staffs for the effective, dedicated work that they have performed.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region III as at March 31, 1964

Category	Kamloops	Kelowna	Lillooet	Penticton	Oliver	Salmon Arm	Vernon	Kamloops City	Kelowna City	Penticton City	Vernon City	Total
Family Service	188	49	48	114	26	28	14	...	...	...	...	467
Social Allowance	671	207	224	272	114	268	203	449	210	359	169	3,146
Blind Persons' Allowance	20	5	6	7	...	1	13	...	5	7	4	68
Old-age Assistance	127	70	88	189	...	28	219	48	117	91	93	1,070
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	384	231	122	397	...	63	547	185	382	248	309	2,868
Disabled Persons' Allowance	26	37	21	55	...	12	41	11	48	32	32	315
Child Welfare	579	130	102	293	63	172	180	...	...	...	...	1,519
Health and Institutional	28	15	5	17	3	9	18	...	10	2	...	107
Totals	2,023	744	616	1,344	206	581	1,235	693	772	739	607	9,560

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region III for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

Category	1962/63		1963/64	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	355	3.7	467	4.9
Social Allowance	3,229	34.2	3,146	32.9
Blind Persons' Allowance	66	0.7	68	0.7
Old-age Assistance	1,036	10.9	1,070	11.2
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	2,944	31.2	2,868	30.0
Disabled Persons' Allowance	307	3.2	315	3.3
Child Welfare	1,421	15.1	1,519	15.9
Health and Institutional	95	1.0	107	1.1
Totals	9,453	100.0	9,560	100.0

REGION IV

WALTER J. CAMOZZI, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

The Rockies, the 49th parallel from Bridesville to meet them, and a line drawn from Bridesville along the eastern margin of the Arrow Lakes north of Field form the triangle shape of Region IV, which remains unchanged.

There have been no administrative changes. It was served by a Regional Director at Nelson, three district offices supervised by district supervisors at Nelson, Cranbrook, and Trail, with sub-offices at New Denver, Fernie, Creston, Golden, Castlegar, and Grand Forks respectively, which are served by 23 social workers and 14 clerical staff.

A programme to achieve first-rate office accommodation was completed in the year, interestingly enough at a considerable net saving in rent to the Department.

The little nursing home " Pavilion " is still in operation at New Denver, at its capacity of 14 to 15 patients, providing good care under the matron, Miss Gladys Reynolds, R.N. Local people are actively interested in the patients and supply company and other extras. We are particularly thankful to Mr. D. Westaway, District Engineer of the Highways Department, for more than ordinary helpfulness in keeping the place in good shape. Mr. E. Owens, the Nelson Fire Chief, gave a demonstration at our request on use of essential equipment. This later paid off when an aide, Mrs. V. Detta, making use of this knowledge, with the matron, put out a fire accidentally started by a patient.

There has been no dramatic industrial development in the region. The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company expanded its output tremendously at Kimberley, in iron and fertilizer production particularly, but with a disproportionate increase in staff due to increased efficiency of the plant. There is planning, however, for further development, which may mean the hiring of quite a few more men.

Winter works were used by Castlegar and Montrose, but bad weather reduced the work period to a month or less for our clients.

The vocational school was completed in Nelson, and the area is proud of having it. Notre Dame College became a university this year with degree-granting powers. These two educational units do not add a great deal to the local economy, but may indicate that Nelson is becoming less of a commercial centre and more and more a residential and vocational one. Some of our wards were enrolled at the vocational school, and we expect to use it more.

The Kinsmen completed their plans for a low-rental " villa," and the Honourable Minister, Mr. Black, was invited to turn the first sod. We are glad of this added facility in Nelson for older people.

Community organization work was developed more in the Trail district in child welfare work. The local Council of Women undertook to publicize the need for foster homes, to explain the responsibilities of foster-parenthood, to visit prospective foster-parents, and to forward cards describing 33 possible foster homes. Five already have been used for seven children. There is good community work and, incidentally, good staff development.

One worker was able to attend the Child League Conference in Vancouver. An inter-regional conference with Regions VI and III was particularly successful and hugely enjoyed, and is a particular credit to the staff of Region III, who organized it so well.

It is impossible to write an annual report in Region IV without mention of the Doukhobors, who continue to involve a great deal of time and who show the least response to our efforts. Although ostensibly large numbers went to the coast, many travelled back and forth, as did their files. Out of 151 files transferred to Vancouver, 41 were back in Nelson by April.

There has been increased interest in civil defence. Several staff members undertook communication, personal services, and feeding courses, some on their own time, and quite a few of the staff attended a Friday and Saturday exercise in January. A mobile feeding unit was delivered to our administration, and it has been delivered to certain towns for publicity, and people know it is available in case of emergency.

The case-load summary totals disclose last year to be the lowest in costs and numbers of the last six and of the steady decrease of the last three. This could be attributed to tighter controls and greater consciousness of staff in more accurate counting, and I think some credit should be given here. In a review of the last 12 years, however, it is plainly seen that numbers and costs have alternated in three-year phases to establish a trend line which is constantly rising. This constant rise reflects general conditions, which may be higher in other areas but no less serious.

Again it is a pleasure to credit every co-worker in each office for their particular responsiveness in the last year. Special thanks are due to the Health Unit Directors, the Government Agents, and the Highways and Probation Departments for their help to us. My thanks, too, to municipal and private organizations for their particular knowledge of local conditions and helpfulness, and I must register my sincere appreciation of the interest and concern of the Honourable Minister, senior administration, and the divisions in helping us serve the people of this region.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region IV as at March 31, 1964

Category	Cranbrook	Creston	Fernie	Grand Forks	Nelson	New Denver	Trail	Total
Family Service	46	11	10	3	23	12	28	133
Social Allowance	363	230	155	162	527	124	384	1,945
Blind Persons' Allowance	2	2	3	6	6	5	8	32
Old-age Assistance	102	73	53	66	108	38	132	572
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	341	215	151	253	379	189	328	1,856
Disabled Persons' Allowance	32	30	16	25	36	7	47	193
Child Welfare	205	71	41	42	86	49	160	654
Health and Institutional	22	4	2	5	12	4	27	76
Totals	1,113	636	431	562	1,177	428	1,114	5,461

Table II.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region IV as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

Category	1962/63		1963/64	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	122	2.0	133	2.4
Social Allowance	2,173	38.0	1,945	35.6
Blind Persons' Allowance	36	0.6	32	0.6
Old-age Assistance	595	10.4	572	10.5
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	1,967	34.5	1,856	34.0
Disabled Persons' Allowance	188	3.3	193	3.5
Child Welfare	567	9.9	654	12.0
Health and Institutional	76	1.3	76	1.4
Totals	5,724	100.0	5,461	100.0

REGION V

V. H. DALLAMORE, REGIONAL DIRECTOR

I beg to submit the following report of the activities of the Department of Social Welfare in Region V for the fiscal year 1963/64.

Boundaries of the region remained unchanged and so did the boundaries between districts.

The fiscal year began with increasing pressures, and by June of 1963 the total case load for the region had reached a record high of 7,147. This pattern continued throughout the summer months, and only by fall did some easing of pressures occur. The decrease continued erratically so that by the end of the fiscal year, March 31st, the total case load had reached a low for the fiscal year of 6,197.

This year-end case load was less than that at the beginning by 377, a decrease of 5.7 per cent. This was the first time a decrease in case load had occurred in the region.

Table I below shows the case loads by general categories for this fiscal year and for the preceding one.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories in Region V as at March 31 for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

Category	1962/63		1963/64	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	240	3.6	237	3.8
Social Allowance	3,567	54.2	3,128	50.5
Blind Persons' Allowance	51	0.8	46	0.8
Old-Age Assistance	467	7.0	474	7.6
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	886	13.6	852	13.7
Disabled Persons' Allowance	77	1.2	78	1.3
Child Welfare	1,241	18.9	1,328	21.4
Health and Institutional	45	0.7	54	0.9
Totals	6,574	100.0	6,197	100.0

From the above it may be seen that the Social Allowance case load decreased by 439.

Most significant, however, was an increase in Child Welfare case load, which amounted to 87 cases. This increase of 7.0 per cent was at least less than the

increase in the preceding fiscal year, when it reached 16.0 per cent. However, the Child Welfare case load now comprises 21.4 per cent of the total case load in Region V and is significantly different to the Provincial Child Welfare case load, which amounts to 11.4 per cent of the total case load.

Social Allowance continues as the largest proportion of case load, being 50.5 per cent of it. Last year it amounted to 54.2 per cent of the total case load.

Old-age Assistance, Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance, and Blind Persons' Allowances make up 22.1 per cent of the regional case load, compared with 46.2 per cent of the Provincial case load. They remain a relatively consistent portion of the case load in Region V in spite of the fact that a rapidly increasing population in this northern area would obviously be the result of the influx of relatively young persons.

The following Table II shows the case load by major categories in the various district offices of the region.

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region V as at March 31, 1964

Category	Dawson Creek	Fort St. John	Prince George Main	Prince George Sub	Quesnel	Vanderhoof	Williams Lake	Total
Family Service	37	73	36	.....	37	13	41	237
Social Allowance	756	345	424	893	413	111	186	3,128
Blind Persons'Allowance	2	4	7	.....	3	10	20	46
Old-age Assistance	78	56	152	.....	68	58	62	474
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	170	92	203	.....	125	125	137	852
Disabled Persons' Allowance	19	7	18	.....	11	6	17	78
Child Welfare	277	195	373	.....	157	174	152	1,328
Health and Institutional	12	18	13	.....	3	2	6	54
Totals	1,351	790	1,226	893	817	499	621	6,197

It may be seen from this table that the two Cariboo offices of Quesnel and Williams Lake had a total of 1,438 cases at the end of the fiscal year. This was an increase of 45 over the case load one year previously. This increase of 3.2 per cent was unique, as this is the only area in which the over-all increase in case load occurred in the region.

The North Central Interior offices of Prince George Main, Prince George Sub, and Vanderhoof had a total of 2,618 cases for March 31, 1964. This was a decrease of 239 cases or 8.4 per cent.

The Peace River offices of Dawson Creek and Fort St. John had a case load totalling 2,141 at the end of the year. That was a decrease of 183 cases or 7.9 per cent during the year.

On September 15, 1963, a hostel for single transient men was opened in Dawson Creek. This resource, offering bed and meals for 44 men, proved most beneficial in working with this group of clientele. It served to reduce pressure on interviewing staff in the office as the individual's applications could be handled more simply and quickly at a specified time when a social worker took applications at the hostel itself. Also it facilitated getting men out to employment, as they were much more readily accessible than when they were accommodated in various parts of town.

A hostel capable of accommodating 45 single transient men was opened in Prince George on February 17, 1964. Experience in Dawson Creek was repeated in Prince George, and more effective work with these men became possible. It also afforded opportunity for social-work staff to apply more time to work with other

cases, since the administrative problems in handling single transient men were so drastically reduced.

Planning for the establishment of receiving homes in Dawson Creek and Fort St. John and a group-living home for boys in Vanderhoof was initiated, and it is expected that these needed child welfare resources will be in operation in the early part of the next fiscal year.

A district supervisor was appointed for Fort St. John and an additional social worker there as well as one additional worker in Dawson Creek. A half-time social worker was added to the staff of the Prince George main office to work on adoption cases. Thus in September of 1963 the social-work staff was increased by 2½ and the supervisory staff by one.

In January one additional social worker was appointed to the Prince George sub-office, and in February a half-time position was changed to full time.

The social-work staff on March 31, 1964, numbered 27, an increase of four in the social-work staff during the year.

The stenographic staff was increased by 2½ during the year, one being appointed in Fort St. John to work on the Federal grants project there, a half-time stenographer being appointed to the Prince George main office to work on the adoption project in that office, and a stenographer added to the Prince George sub-office.

Further staff increases are expected early in the new fiscal year.

In closing I wish to express my thanks to the many organizations and municipal personnel in the region who have helped us with our work so generously. I also wish to thank all members of staff, who have carried on so well and at the same time laid the groundwork for the extension of resources and improved welfare services for the region.

REGION VI

A. E. Bingham, Regional Director

The annual report is a pause, or time taken at the end of a year's hard work, to asses what was accomplished, and to look at programme and methods before the next year begins. This is the annual report of a field unit or region of the Department of Social Welfare. It is one of seven regions that serve the people of the Province.

Region VI, or the Fraser Valley region, extends from Pitt Meadows, Surrey, and White Rock in the west, along each side of the Fraser River to Manning Park in the east, and near Lytton in the north. The United States Border is the southern boundary. The population in the region increased by approximately 9,000 during the year. The main increase took place in the western section of the region, where there is a growing suburban population. Most of the 192,000 people in the region live in municipalities.

The function of the region is to serve the people resident in it, to the maximum, with the services of the Department of Social Welfare. In the Fraser Valley these services are available at the local level through five Provincial offices and one municipal social welfare department.

The Provincial offices are located at Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Haney, Langley, and White Rock.

In Surrey the responsibility for the administration of social welfare services rests with the municipality. (This is provided for in the *Social Assistance Act* and regulations.) A casework supervisor and one-half of the Surrey social-work staff are provided by the Provincial Government.

The five Provincial offices and one municipal office of this region, at March 31, 1964, were staffed with 37 social workers, 4 district supervisors, 1 assistant supervisor, 1 municipal administrator, and 1 Regional Administrator.

Social welfare is, by nature, service to people. "Service" in public welfare means financial assistance, medical care, direct counselling, guidance, generally any activity of the caseworker which assists a family or individual.

During the year we provided social services to families, children, the aged, and handicapped adults. These services flowed in three main channels—Old-age Assistance Board, Social Assistance and Rehabilitation, and Family and Child Welfare.

At the field level, Old-age Assistance serves persons aged 65 and over and disabled adults who require financial assistance to meet costs of maintenance. This group requires a wide range of services. Each of the offices of the region has a specialist who works with this age-group. The emphasis is to promote self-care—the personal ability to meet the demands of everyday life. When self-care is no longer possible, housekeeper or homemaker service may be provided. Chronic illness often results in boarding-home or private-hospital placement. Someone has cleverly said that old people have little use for "tea, sympathy, and ceramics." They prefer the approach that gives them a sense of dignity of self-worth.

Under the Social Assistance and Rehabilitation Division, social assistance was provided in the region on a uniform basis, as necessary, to eligible recipients. Provincial funds were used in conjunction with municipal and Federal matching funds. Table I shows that there was no appreciable increase in the number of social assistance cases over the report of one year ago (increase of only 17 cases, with a regional population increase of approximately 9,000).

Our *Social Assistance Act* enables us to administer social assistance in a manner which encourages and aids recipients to maintain and develop their ability toward self-care and self-support.

Caseworkers are responsible for the direct contact with families and individuals receiving financial assistance. This requires social casework skill and judgment. Everyone who is eligible for assistance has at least one major problem in addition to financial need. Within policy, we gave help when and where it was needed. Our approach was to try to make each contact with a recipient or applicant as constructive an experience as possible—not harrassment or humiliation.

There is an increasing focus on rehabilitation for social assistance recipients. In Chilliwack a local rehabilitation committee is in operation.

We co-operated with the Provincial Mental Hospital in a programme of placement of improved patients in boarding-homes. As at March 31, 1964, there were 154 of these patients placed in the region plus seven adult retardates from The Woodlands School.

In the past year the focus in Family and Child Welfare services was one of helping parents provide more adequate care for their children, if that was at all possible. This focus reflects two aspects in our thinking about parents, unmarried mothers, and children. First, it represents an awareness that behaviour of parents (including unmarried mothers) is often a product of their own problems, and, second, it reflects greater recognition of the importance and meaning of the child's own home and family to him.

After doing all in our power to strengthen families so that children need not be removed from their homes, 338 children were admitted into care during the year. This is an increase of 74 over the previous year. Two hundred and forty-five of these were apprehended under the *Protection of Children Act*. The child-in-care

case load increased by 129 during the year. At March 31, 1964, there were 715 children receiving substitute care in foster homes.

The need for adoption homes has become a most pressing one, also the need for foster homes for adolescent children.

Public welfare is an ever-changing field. Staff must be informed on programme changes as well as new methods, as they are developed through research and experimentation. In the fall of the year under review, many of the staff of this region joined in an inter-regional conference held at Penticton.

As one looks through the many activities and reports of the past year, the word " project " stands out.

Projects add knowledge, improve skills, and provide an opportunity to keep abreast of new ideas.

In June an adoption project was initiated in Surrey. It is unique, for it is a co-operative venture of Federal, Provincial, and municipal governments. The purpose is to study a backlog of pending adoption homes, assess adoption procedures, and consider recruitment methods.

An interdepartmental project was started in the region in conjunction with Mental Health Services. It is an experiment in foster-home placement of some of the children in The Woodlands School or those who are certified for admission. A maximum number of 30 children will be involved.

A Child Welfare project was commenced in Chilliwack. A survey was made of all children in care in the Chilliwack area, and a case load of approximately 60 children was selected for the project worker. This case load consisted of children available for aloption and children who might be returned to natural parents if the parents are strengthened in their ability to carry the parental role.

At the end of the year under review, these projects were at various stages of development.

Through the year a competent, imaginative, and devoted staff of social workers and stenographers, Provincial employees and municipal employees, combined their ideas, skills, and time with hard work to provide public welfare services to those who needed them.

Table I.—Numerical and Percentage Comparison of Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

Category	1962/63		1963/64	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	251	2.2	216	1.9
Social Allowance	4,231	36.7	4,248	36.5
Blind Persons' Allowance	66	0.6	62	0.5
Old-age Assistance	1,221	10.6	1,176	10.1
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	3,954	34.3	3,826	32.9
Disabled Persons' Allowance	336	2.9	349	3.0
Child Welfare	1,335	11.6	1,631	14.0
Health and Institutional	120	1.0	121	1.0
Totals	11,514	100.0	11,629	100.0

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories as at March 31, 1964

Category	Abbotsford	Chilliwack	Haney	Langley	Surrey	White Rock	Total
Family Service	27	78	17	15	73	6	216
Social Allowance	863	1,005	452	430	1,297	201	4,248
Blind Persons' Allowance	16	15	4	8	15	4	62
Old-age Assistance	226	277	112	139	356	66	1,176
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	864	631	439	442	1,201	249	3,826
Disabled Persons' Allowance	73	67	35	46	103	25	349
Child Welfare	260	527	126	166	510	42	1,631
Health and Institutional	26	23	14	5	44	9	121
Totals	2,355	2,623	1,199	1,251	3,599	602	11,629

REGION VII

W. H. Crossley, Regional Director

The area covered by the region remained the same this year. The region stretches from the village of Endako on the east to the Queen Charlotte Islands on the west and from Milbanke Sound on the south to the Alaska Border on the north. There are two population facts of interest. Terrace, for the second year in a row, was the second fastest-growing municipality in the Province, reaching an estimated 8,500 in the immediate area this year. Noteworthy also is the fact that the population on the Indian reserves in the region is increasing quickly with a birth-rate index 2½ times the Provincial average. As this situation has pertained for the last few years, it now means a high percentage of children reaching their teen-age years resident on reservations. This presents a growing problem since their adjustment to mixed society and their entry into the economic stream is problematic.

The economic conditions varied from place to place this year. In the Smithers-Burns lake area, the lumbering was slow to start in the spring due to inclement weather but became highly active until snow conditions partially closed it down in the early winter. In Terrace, activity both in forestry and building remained high all year, leading to a heavy influx of transients in the spring and early summer, most of whom found work after temporary help was given. In Prince Rupert the economy was affected by the fishing strike, which also caused extra work for several months for the staff there. At the year's end, projected pulp-mill developments in the region led to an aura of prosperity and activity, resulting in the arrival of some transient unemployed.

This year was again notable for the participation of community groups and individual citizens in providing resources jointly with the Department to serve children better. In April, 1963, the Van der Sander Subsidized Receiving Home for Infants in Prince Rupert was approved. This privately sponsored home has been a valuable resource this year. In January the receiving home committee of the Friendship House Association in Prince Rupert called tenders for the construction of a $30,000 receiving home for eight children, ages 2 to 14. In Terrace, the Christian Welfare Council undertook a successful community canvass for money to start a fund for a $29,000 receiving home to be built on 10 acres of donated land. Unfortunately the Gardiner Group Home for Boys in Smithers closed temporarily in August, due to Mr. Gardiner becoming ill. This had proven to be a valuable resource for teen-age boys unable to use ordinary foster homes. This sharing of our responsibility with the community for the well-being of children has been an encouraging experience.

The operation, after one year's experience, of the Friendship House hostel for transient single men, also run by the Friendship House Association in Prince Rupert, mentioned in last year's report, has been most successful, with a large number of men being found work and being rehabilitated. We reimburse the association a daily rate for each man lodged who is eligible for assistance from our Department. There is no doubt that this is the best way we have found to help this hard-to-reach group.

The staff-development programme was continued successfully this year, with a series of local staff meetings in Terrace and Prince Rupert under the leadership of Mr. A. J. Wright, district supervisor. We were also fortunate in having Mr. D. Fowler, training supervisor, present an institute for all regional social-work staff in May. The topic was " Philosophy and Practice in Public Assistance." Mr. T. D. Bingham, Deputy Superintendent of Child Welfare, visited each office in the region in July, leading an informative series of meetings. In October the professional staff of Region V joined us in a two-day meeting with speakers from Vancouver. Mr. Dick Nan, of the Community Chest and Council, and Mr. E. L. Coughlin, municipal administrator, and Mr. R. Burnham spoke on " Community Organization " and " Issues in Public Assistance " respectively. Whilst meetings of this nature are expensive, they are invaluable as a means of maintaining standards and improving total staff performance. This last year saw a very close working relationship established with the Department of Indian Affairs personnel in administering the joint agreement pertaining to assistance and health services to native people which was reached in the fall of 1962 and which was put into effect in January, 1963. Many joint meetings of a local nature were held in this connection.

The heightened interest this fall in public welfare brought forth many requests for speakers. Public relations, always vital to our programme, increased with a total of three television appearances and at least 12 talks to various groups made by staff members. The community image of the Social Welfare Department has a direct bearing on the success of our programme, so that this work is important.

November saw the completion of the two-year Indian project in Prince Rupert, a project under the ægis of the joint Federal-Provincial Welfare Committee on Indians. This one-worker project involved research, community development, and intensive casework with a small case load of Indians living in an urban area. The project was a success, with findings which resulted in specific recommendations to both the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and our senior administration made by the Joint Committee. In Smithers the Indian project, staffed by Mr. J. Gibson, reached the end of a highly successful first year. As the project continues, the insight gained into the social process on the three reserves in the project area will deepen our ability to be of help to Indian people living on reserves. As a result of the work done, the first receiving home on a reserve with Indian foster-parents in British Columbia was opened in January on Hagwilget Reserve near Hazelton. The project, in one year, resulted in less children being admitted to care in the project area as a result of neglect.

Table I following indicates the case-load make-up in each office. The number of pension category cases in all offices is a small part of the total compared with any similar offices in the south. This means that the major part of the case loads are in the categories requiring the most intensive casework services. When this total is compared with Table I in last year's Annual Report on page 31, significant facts emerge. The Burns Lake case load dropped 40 cases, largely the result of a transfer of 28 cases to Smithers and the closing of seven Family Service cases. This office had been under pressure, with the case load heavy in intensive services.

The Prince Rupert case load dropped, as a result of sufficient suitable staff, another 66 cases, a drop of 159 cases in two years. It is significant that a major decrease took place in Social Allowance (33), and a minor decrease in Child Welfare (14). The Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance decrease is unusually large in one year for a usually constant category. The number of children coming into care was exceeded by the number discharged for the second year.

Table I.—Case Load by Major Categories in the District Administrative Offices of Region VII for the Year 1963/64 as at March 31, 1964

Category	Burns Lake	Prince Rupert	Smithers	Terrace	Total
Family Service	3	48	37	27	115
Social Allowance	109	343	267	196	915
Blind Persons' Allowance	11	17	24	7	59
Old-age Assistance	21	100	52	36	209
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance	53	158	116	67	394
Disabled Persons' Allowance	6	25	19	11	61
Child Welfare	64	204	143	269	680
Health and Institutional	4	9	3	6	22
Totals	271	904	661	619	2,455

Terrace office was extremely busy, showing an increase of 63 cases. Child Welfare increased 65 cases. This reflects the staff difficulties in maintaining preventive services due to added cases and staff changes. Smithers office also experienced an increase of 119 cases. The major increases were Social Allowance (74), Child Welfare (23), Family Service (13), and Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance (23).

Table II.—Case Load by Major Categories in Region VII as at March 31st for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

Category	1962/63		1963/64	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Family Service	114	4.7	115	4.7
Social Allowance	857	36.0	915	37.3
Blind Persons' Allowance	57	2.3	59	2.4
Old-age Assistance	226	9.8	209	8.5
Old Age Security Supplementary Social Assistance	433	18.2	394	16.0
Disabled Persons' Allowance	61	2.6	61	2.5
Child Welfare	608	25.5	680	27.7
Health and Institutional	23	0.9	22	0.9
Totals	2,379	100.0	2,455	100.0

This table gives some information on a regional basis. The percentage make-up of the case load shows significant change in that extensive service categories are up, such as Social Allowance and Child Welfare, and light service categories are down, for example, Old Age Security Supplementary Social Allowance and Old-age Assistance. The increase of 72 Child Welfare cases is unhappy because, for the most part, it indicates a growing number of children in foster homes. The increase in Social Allowance was the result of changing economic conditions.

This year has seen increase in interest in developing much-needed resources for senior citizens. There are groups in Prince Rupert, Smithers, and Burns Lake moving toward building low-rent housing projects. In Terrace a group is amassing

funds to build a 15- or 20-bed boarding home, and in Hazelton there is an interest in exploring the development of a small private hospital or nursing home.

In closing may I thank the staff for their constancy in serving our clients. We have received grand co-operation from municipalities, school authorities, Indian Affairs, Public Health, and many community groups and organizations as well as individuals.

PART III.—DIVISIONS

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION DIVISION

R. J. BURNHAM, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL ALLOWANCES SECTION

The social assistance programme has three prime objectives. The first is to relieve want and to enable a minimum standard of living for persons who are unable to provide for themselves because of health, lack of a bread-winner, or unemployment. The second is to bring about a return to self-dependence or to a higher level of self-care. The third is to reduce or prevent the many serious social effects that accompany economic deprivation.

During the fiscal year, applications for assistance and reviews of eligibility of necessity absorbed the preponderance of staff time available for social assistance services.

There was a substantial increase in work load, with 63,747 applications and reapplications made for assistance. This was a rise of 7.3 per cent over the preceding year, although in contrast the number of recipients during March, 1964, was barely increased over the number of recipients for March, 1963 (*see* Table III).

The over-all cost of social assistance was up 6.6 per cent (*see* Table IV). This increase is partly accounted for by a rise in the cost of medical services. There was also increased emphasis on the meeting of special need, including an additional provision of up to $10 per month extra allowance for families faced with excessive rental costs.

Large numbers of transient single men continued to move about the Province, and this presented a particularly difficult administrative problem in some areas. The use of hostels was undertaken in Dawson Creek and Prince George on a trial basis, and this proved markedly successful in providing both a measure of control and a constructive help by enabling numbers of these men to become settled and employed.

Although the public conception is often one of considerable abuse of public assistance, in reality there have been few instances of fraud, and for the most part these have been to single recipients.

Table I.—Case Load and Number of Persons Assisted by Month for Fiscal Year 1963/64

	Heads of Families	Dependents	Single Recipients	Total	Case Load
April, 1963	11,812	34,820	16,368	63,000	28,180
May, 1963	11,627	33,998	16,691	62,316	28,318
June, 1963	11,542	33,639	16,603	61,784	28,145
July, 1963	11,101	32,129	16,628	59,858	27,729
August, 1963	10,572	30,952	16,222	57,746	26,794
September, 1963	10,238	29,935	15,420	55,593	25,658
October, 1963	10,718	31,154	15,887	57,759	26,605
November, 1963	11,491	33,815	16,465	61,771	27,956
December, 1963	11,964	35,235	16,983	64,182	28,947
January, 1964	12,229	36,174	17,410	65,813	29,639
February, 1964	12,126	36,004	17,522	65,652	29,648
March, 1964	11,899	35,539	17,020	64,458	28,919

Table II.—Comparative Figures of Cases Opened and Closed

	Opened	Closed
March, 1962	4,422	4,928
March, 1963	4,446	4,673
March, 1964	4,796	5,318

Table III.—Comparative Totals by Region and Unorganized and Organized Territory of Recipients and Dependents in March, 1964, 1963, and 1962

	PROVINCIAL			MUNICIPAL					
	Mar., 1964	Mar., 1963	Mar., 1962		Mar., 1964	Mar., 1963	Mar., 1962		
Region I—									
Alberni	394	315	337	Alberni	273	183	128		
Courtenay	1,065	1,165	1,188	Courtenay	141	100	125		
Duncan	242	341	329	Central Saanich	33	37	44		
Nanaimo	1,081	1,000	1,166	Duncan	144	135	114		
Victoria	546	528	636	Esquimalt	146	132	162		
				Nanaimo	651	519	581		
				North Cowichan	231	268	300		
				Oak Bay	44	48	49		
				Port Alberni	594	446	396		
				Saanich	535	480	506		
				Victoria	1,587	1,396	1,492		
	3,328	3,349	3,656		4,379	3,744	3,897	7,707	7,093	7,553
Region II—									
New Westminster	63	65	86	Burnaby	2,715	2,499	2,419		
Vancouver	384	470	466	Coquitlam	651	746	669		
Westview	74	105	78	Delta	380	342	347		
				New Westminster	1,574	1,679	1,677		
				North Vancouver City	582	617	483		
				North Vancouver District	371	374	309		
				Port Coquitlam	260	261	321		
				Port Moody	174	163	197		
				Powell River	223	277	187		
				Richmond	627	660	766		
				Vancouver	16,090	15,393	14,785		
				West Vancouver	106	98	92		
	521	640	630		23,753	23,109	22,252	24,274	23,749	22,882
Region III—									
Kamloops	1,543	1,417	1,432	Armstrong	34	38	37		
Kelowna	599	556	506	Enderby	39	33	40		
Lillooet	361	424	552	Kamloops	627	638	574		
Penticton	883	1,059	1,033	Kelowna	391	418	409		
Salmon Arm	613	546	610	North Kamloops	306	311	366		
Vernon	500	592	746	Penticton	659	883	925		
				Revelstoke	201	149	83		
				Salmon Arm District	199	209	251		
				Summerland	154	170	169		
				Vernon	434	411	395		
	4,499	4,594	4,879		3,044	3,260	3,249	7,543	7,854	8,128
Region IV—									
Cranbrook	614	832	1,021	Cranbrook	239	271	575		
Creston	701	783	735	Fernie	217	119	107		
Fernie	141	133	99	Grand Forks	90	93	95		
Grand Forks	238	255	290	Greenwood	14	11	27		
Nelson	797	809	1,085	Kimberley	154	176	172		
New Denver	269	249	229	Nelson	377	419	339		
Trail	581	524	620	Rossland	109	81	107		
				Trail	183	212	686		
	3,341	3,585	4,079		1,383	1,382	2,108	4,724	4,967	6,187

Table III.—Comparative Totals by Region and Unorganized and Organized Territory of Recipients and Dependents in March, 1964, 1963, and 1962—Continued

	PROVINCIAL				MUNICIPAL					
	Mar., 1964	Mar., 1963	Mar., 1962		Mar., 1964	Mar., 1963	Mar., 1962			
Region V—										
Fort St. John	718	606	302	Dawson Creek	999	979	1,009			
Dawson Creek	1,098	1,130	944	Fort St. John	192	198	107			
Prince George	1,854	1,579	1,338	Prince George	1,046	1,209	802			
Quesnel	493	651	655	Quesnel	237	579	333			
Vanderhoof	222	211	273							
Williams Lake	600	634	506							
	4,985	4,811	4,018		2,474	2,965	2,251	7,459	7,776	6,269
Region VI—										
Abbotsford	331	320	264	Chilliwack City	485	566	445			
Chilliwack	601	714	679	Chilliwhack Township	1,158	1,118	1,101			
Haney	106	107	131	Langley City	127	151	145			
				Langley Township	882	1,037	971			
				Maple Ridge	1,029	1,017	1,084			
				Matsqui	813	951	810			
				Mission District	439	483	455			
				Mission Town	229	156	177			
				Sumas	171	190	175			
				Surrey	4,010	3,887	4,503			
				White Rock	379	310	298			
	1,038	1,141	1,074		9,722	9,866	10,164	10,760	11,007	11,238
Region VII—										
Burns Lake	204	170	199	Kitimat	29	55	88			
Prince Rupert	284	220	304	Prince Rupert	453	580	596			
Smithers	632	556	487	Terrace	269	280	370			
Terrace	120	104	125							
	1,240	1,050	1,115		751	915	1,054	1,991	1,965	2,169
								64,458	64,411	64,426

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

	Fiscal Year 1961/62	Fiscal Year 1962/63	Fiscal Year 1963/64
Basic Social Allowances	$25,365,840.91	$24,782,325.09	$25,756,670.00
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing- and boarding-home care (other than tuberculosis), special allowances and grants	3,240,890.05	3,119,601.81	3,521,101.59
Emergency payments, such as where a family may lose its home by fire or similar circumstances	16,860.76	11,352.44	16,137.25
Municipal and Provincial cases—			
(*a*) Tuberculosis, boarding-, nursing-, and private-home cases	262,494.56	206,513.48	174,687.09
(*b*) Transportation of tuberculosis cases	1,553.86	1,394.75	567.95
(*c*) Comforts allowance for tuberculosis cases	5,002.00	4,335.65	3,626.95
Hospitalization of social assistance cases	13,796.90	11,629.30	6,727.54
Gross Social Allowance costs as per Public Accounts	$28,906,439.04	$28,137,152.52	$29,479,518.37
Less municipal share of costs and sundry credits	3,437,805.71	3,081,287.10	2,904,271.99
Net Social Allowances	$25,468,633.33	$25,055,865.42	$26,575,246.38
Administration and operation of New Denver Pavilion	19,708.73	20,766.83	22,318.00
Medical services and drugs	4,123,807.86	4,109,238.36	4,503,832.30
Totals	$29,612,149.92	$29,185,870.61	$31,101,396.68

For the fiscal year 1963/64 the Province received from the Federal Government *re*:—

Unemployment Assistance Agreement	$13,935,954.75
Sundry	35.16
Total	$13,935,989.91

REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation has two major aspects as it relates to social assistance services.

Counselling, referrals for training, and general encouragment toward self-help are provided where appropriate to assist employable persons back to employment. The need for this kind of service has greatly expanded because of rapidly changing employment needs that have displaced large numbers of unskilled persons and forced emphasis on academic upgrading and vocational training. Thousands of social assistance recipients received counselling services, and approximately 345 able-bodied recipients and 20 disabled recipients undertook training during the fiscal year.

More intensive professional services, including diagnosis of social problems and skilled help in their resolution, are provided in selected instances. Because this is a more time-consuming service, it is considered that priority for this service should go to young families and to persons who can be more readily helped. In order to facilitate this kind of service and to make more effective use of professional personnel, it is proposed to divide staff services into two streams for the social assistance programme: one would concentrate on efficient administration of assistance and on counselling, referrals for retraining, and academic upgrading, together with related helping services; the other would concentrate on assessment and treatment services to the extent that availability of qualified staff time permitted. This programme intially will involve limited application in one or two offices to test out its effectiveness prior to putting it into more general use.

The number of potentially employable persons who receive assistance primarily for reasons of physical disablement is limited. More commonly such public dependency is related to social factors, the ultimate resolution of which is likely to be dependent on provision of highly skilled casework services.

In some instances the problem is simply one of adequate opportunities or facilities being available for medical treatment, training, or employment. In this event, counselling and referral to the appropriate resource may be all that is required.

For a number of others, however, social, health, educational, and employment factors may all be involved, and joint case consultation by representatives of these disciplines facilitates provision of the kind of opportunity and help that is needed if the person is to attain self-dependence.

For this purpose special rehabilitation committees for disabled persons have been established in Nanaimo, Chilliwack, and Prince George, bringing together representatives of the National Employment Service, the Provincial Health Branch, and the Department of Social Welfare in joint planning on behalf of a selected number of disabled persons. By these means, it has been possible to assist disabled persons back to employment, who would otherwise have required continued assistance. These projects have clearly demonstrated the key importance of skilled social-work services in enabling the disabled recipient to take advantage of the opportunities that can be made available by this medium. The projects have also

been of considerable value in improving the general working relations among the local health, welfare, and employment agencies.

FAMILY SERVICE

These are services intended to reduce or prevent the damaging effects that dependence on public assistance has for families and family members. When assistance is of a very temporary nature, they are less needed. They become critical considerations when continued assistance is necessary. The loss of status and the economic deprivation that result from full dependence on public assistance tend to produce breakdown in family functioning and to lead to the development of serious character problems. These may have ultimate results in continued family patterns of public dependence, in family desertion, child neglect, mental breakdown, alcoholism, delinquency, and crime, all problems that are exceedingly costly and difficult to resolve. While experience has repeatedly shown the importance of greatly increased efforts to prevent these effects, public assistance programmes have found it increasingly difficult to provide such services in the face of rising case loads. It is hoped that by separating staff functions better use can be made of available professional personnel, and the effectiveness of staff services can be greatly increased.

BOARDS OF REVIEW

A total of 35 Boards of Review was held. Of these, 21 were in favour of the applicant.

GENERAL

In the end, to the extent this is possible, the best prevention is to obviate the need for assistance by expansion of opportunities for education, training, and employment. It must be recognized that the social assistance recipient has often known little but failure in meeting the competitive standards of society. The evidence is that he often continues to be passed over for employment and training that is within his capacities, in favour of others with higher academic qualifications. It would appear desirable to gear programmes and provisions more specifically to his need as one of the most vulnerable members of society.

Experience has shown the success of the programme in the end is very dependent on the special skills and knowledge of the social worker. To the extent that these services can be maintained, extended, and improved, many people now disabled by social problems can be returned to satisfying self-dependence with a resultant saving both in the cost of public assistance and in the potential cost of future social problems that are thereby prevented.

Sincere thanks go to all the staff of the Provincial and municipal offices and to the staff of other agencies, private and public, for their efforts in furthering the objectives of this programme.

CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

MISS MARY K. KING, SUPERINTENDENT

The family and child welfare programme of the Department of Social Welfare is administered by the Child Welfare Division of the Department. It is staffed by 13 social workers, including the Superintendent of Child Welfare and Deputy Superintendent of Child Welfare, and 26½ stenographic and clerical staff. A consultative service to field staff and other child welfare agencies is slowly being developed. In order to give the most efficient service, the field staff need strong support and guidance from consultant staff in the Division. It is expected that further progress in this will be made during the next fiscal year.

The Division functions through four sections—the Family Service and Protection Section (this includes services to unmarried mothers), the Child-in-care Placement Section, the Adoption Placement Section (located in Vancouver), and the Adoption Completion Section. Through Federal Welfare Grants, a special placement project for children in care, staffed by a Special Placement Consultant, has been developed and will be referred to later in this report.

The philosophy underlying family and child welfare services is based on a firm conviction of the necessity of preserving and strengthening family life. Strong, healthly adults grow out of strong, healthy families. It is also based on the conviction that children's needs must be met at the time they arise, otherwise the child grows quickly beyond the point of help. The strenth of family life depends largely upon what the parents were exposed to in their childhood. Prevention begins, then, at the birth of the child and depends upon our ability to ensure, in so far as possible, that the child's need for loving physical and emotional care, education, and moral training is met, either by their own parents or, if this is not possible, by some other resource. The best alternative resource to a child's own home is a family home which as nearly as possible substitutes the good own home he might have had.

There is a contradiction in our society which is hard to define. On the one hand we have relative material affluence and on the other an increase in serious social ills, such as divorce, desertion, temporary marital relationships, child abuse, delinquent behaviour, a lowering of age and increase in the illegitimacy rate, threatening family life and healthy childhood growth. Never have we had so much knowledge in the social sciences, so many resources available to us in the areas of health, education, social services, and culture, and yet never before has society felt so anxious, insecure, and threatened. Perhaps the threat of extinction by man's own hand and the tensions created by the sudden economic and social changes which have occurred is too much to expect the frail personality and character structure of many men and women, parents, to cope with, and many parents are failing today who could have cared satisfactorily for their children in less turbulent and stressful times. It is the responsibility of the whole community to find ways of educating and strengthening these parents and potential parents, so that they can achieve the maturity required for parenthood in this period of time.

SERVICE NEEDED BY FAMILIES

Until preventive measures have been established on a broad community base, as, for example, through parent education clincs, one of the methods of preserving and strengthening family life for children is the casework service given by social agencies through individual or group counselling. For this service to be effective,

the social worker can work with only a few parents. The cost of social-work time will therefore be high, but not nearly as high as the cost of dealing with the results of broken homes, child neglect and abuse, placement of children born out of wedlock, or helping children who have become delinquent in their behaviour or are emotionally disturbed (*see* Table IX).

Other methods of preserving family life are the provision of adequate financial assistance and medical care, both physical and mental, to the family and the use of housekeeper and day-care services. These latter services are under study, with the hope of greatly extending their use throughout the Province. The cost of these services will also be high, but it is a constructive use of money which in the long run will help parents to cope more effectively with their responsibilities toward their children.

In reviewing services to family and children in this fiscal year, it is found that approximately the same number of families received casework service this year as last year. However, there has been an increase of 346 cases, or 24.9 per cent, in the past two years (*see* Table I), and this perhaps is a hopeful indication of a changing trend.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO CARE

Again, this fiscal year, there was an increase in the number of new admissions of children to care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies. Five hundred and eleven more children were admitted than in the previous year, making a total of 3,073 new admissions. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-one of these children were admitted by the Department of Social Welfare and 1,102 by the three Children's Aid Societies (*see* Table VIII). In looking at the reasons for admission of children to care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare (*see* Table IX), is was found that of the increase of 376 children over last year, 245 more children were admitted for reasons of child neglect, desertion of parent, marital problems, or child behaviour, and 110 more children due to our inability to place the child in an adoption home.

For the past several years there has been a consistent increase in the number of children being admitted to care. For example, in the fiscal year 1959/60, 2,025 were admitted, while in the year 1963/64 this number increased to 3,073. This increase is partly due to the increase in general population, but is also due to the factors referred to earlier in this report.

The Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies were caring for 6,542 children as at March 31, 1964, an increase of 554 over the last fiscal year. For the first time in compiling this annual report, the duplication created by transfer of supervision of children from one agency to another has been eliminated from Table IV (for explanation *see* footnote to Table IV). During this fiscal year 1,168 more children were cared for by the Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies than during the previous year (*see* Table IV).

PLACEMENT RESOURCES FOR CHILDREN

This very large family of 6,542 children for whom the Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies share responsibility require a diversity of placement resources because of their varying needs. As can be seen from Table XII, the vast majority of children were cared for in foster homes. The remaining children were cared for in institutions and adoption homes or were maintaining themselves from their own income. Four hundred and fourteen wards of the

Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies were living in adoption homes on adoption probation and 542 in varying kinds of institutional care.

Table XIII gives a breakdown of institutional care and shows an increasing number of children cared for in small group-living homes operated by child-caring agencies. As at March 31, 1964, the Department of Social Welfare had three group-living homes for teen-age children—two for boys and one for girls, and each to accommodate six to eight children. There were also eight receiving homes for infants and four receiving homes for other children. Plans were under way to open, in the coming year, three receiving and observation homes for eight children each. One home is to be opened in Prince Rupert with the help of the Friendship House Association, another in Fort St. John with the help of the Rotary Club, and the third in Terrace with the assistance of the Terrace and District Christian Welfare Council for Social Resources. A fourth group-living home, for 16 teen-age boys, was in the planning state and will likely be opened in the next fiscal year.

The very active participation of community groups in the development of placement resources is an important new development in our placement programme, and one that it is hoped will extend throughout the whole of the Province. There is also a beginning of community participation in our educational programme for foster parents. At the end of this fiscal year, with the help of a community committee, the Dawson Creek district office had plans well under way for a six-week educational programme for foster parents. In Trail a volunteer group of women is assisting in the recruiting and preliminary visiting of foster-home applicants. This kind of joint effort between voluntary community service and professional staff is one of the best ways of strengthening our service to children.

Because of the large number of children requiring special placement due to the seriousness of their problems, and for the need to make the best use possible of available resources and to encourage the development of others, a Special Placement Consultant was added to the staff of the Child Welfare Division in November, 1963. This was a Federal Welfare Grant project (shared in by the Province), which has already proven its worth and will be a continuing one.

A new venture was entered into this year in collaboration with the Mental Health Services. This was a carefully planned foster-home placement programme for children either in The Woodlands School or on the waiting list for The Woodlands School. It is hoped that within this project 30 children can be placed in either foster or group-living homes. The experience gained from this project will be a guide to the extension of the programme throughout the Province.

MAINTENANCE COSTS

The gross maintenance costs for children increased this year to $4,907,387 (*see* Table XIV). This is an increase of $620,514.14 over last year. A considerable portion of htis increase can be related to the increased number of babies admitted to care awaiting adoption placement. It is expected that in the next fiscal year research can be undertaken by the Department into the factors relating to admissions to care.

NEW LEGISLATION

Amendments were made to the *Children of Unmarried Parents Act* and the *Adoption Act* during this fiscal year. The amendments to the *Children of Unmarried Parents* Act were of an administrative nature, while the major amendment to the *Adoption Act* was the shortening of the year's probationary period to six months. It is believed that six months is a long enough period of time to observe the child in

the adoptive home and to give whatever help is required to the adopting parents. At the same time the lessening of the period achieves security for the child more quickly through finalization of the adoption.

CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

As can be seen from Table XVI, there was an increase of 482 children born out of wedlock during the fiscal year 1963/64. The highest percentage of increase occurred in the 20–24-year-old age-group of unmarried mothers.

During the past year community concern has been expressed about the increasing number of unmarried mothers and especially in the younger age-group. It is believed that sex education, properly given, and education for parenthood, as well as family counselling, can have positive influence upon the prevention of unmarried parenthood and the problems created by this.

FURTHER INCREASE IN SERVICES TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS REQUIRED

As would be expected from the general increase in numbers of unmarried mothers, more unmarried mothers were served by the Department of Social Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies during this fiscal year than during the last year. The increase was 589. A total of 3,307 unmarried mothers received service (1,556 by the Department of Social Welfare and 1,751 by the three Children's Aid Societies) (*see* Table XV). This increase in unmarried mothers affects our adoption programme as more adoption homes are required to plan for the children born out of wedlock.

Sixty-two maintenance orders, 60 agreements, and seven settlements were made during this fiscal year. The total amount of money collected was $117,034.67.

ADOPTION PLACEMENT PROGRAMME

Because of the critical situation created by the serious shortage of adoption homes, special emphasis was placed on adoption placement services this fiscal year. In June, 1963, seven additional social workers were added to the Department of Social Welfare staff and placed in those offices throughout the Province where there were the greatest number of adoption applications awaiting study, and a Federal Welfare Grant project was undertaken in one of the larger offices. A workshop on adoptions was held with the three Children's Aid Societies and Department of Social Welfare in January, 1964, and plans were laid for a Province-wide recruitment programme. Adoption standards were reviewed in the light of present supply of children for adoption placement and demand for children by adopting applicants. An adoption recruitment pamphlet was published and given wide distribution.

As a result of this planning, the backlog of adoption applications awaiting study was eliminated by the end of this fiscal year, and a committee chaired by the supervisor of the Adoption Placement section of the Department of Social Welfare and comprised of representatives from the staff and boards of directors of the three Children's Aid Societies and from the Department of Social Welfare had plans well under way for an active Province-wide recruitment programme. The Catholic Women's League, which plans a Province-wide recruitment programme next year, offered to co-ordinate its efforts with those of this committee. It is believed that the full extent of the recruitment programme will not be felt for two or three years, and that it will have to be maintained at high gear during that time. However, at the time of writing this report the results are most positive and give rise to optimism.

During the fiscal year, 964 children were placed for adoption by the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies, an increase of 23 over the previous year. Six hundred and thirteen of these children were placed by the Department of Social Welfare and 351 by the three Children's Aid Societies (*see* Table XIX). While the increase in the number of placements was only slight, it was achieved by the great efforts made by the Adoption Placement Section and field staff of the Department of Social Welfare and the three Children's Aid Societies. It is also worthy of note that the number of Roman Catholic children placed for adoption increased by 12, and it is believed that this trend will be accelerated in the coming year.

ADOPTION HOMES AVAILABLE

There was a slight increase of 18 adoption homes available for placement at the end of this fiscal year (Department of Social Welfare, 49 (*see* Table XVII), and three Children's Aid Societies, 70).

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

One hundred and fifty-five children with special needs were placed for adoption during this fiscal year. Sixty-seven of these children were of interracial origin or origin other than white, 36 had health problems, and 52 were over 1 year of age (*see* Table XXIII). The general pressure created by the lack of available adoption homes affected the placement of children with special needs, so that less children were placed this year than last year.

The effect of the crisis in shortage of adoption homes has created a very serious situation in our total placement programme due to the increasing number of children being placed in temporary foster-home care awaiting adoption placement. As these children become older, their adoption placement becomes more difficult and their stay in a foster home is unduly prolonged. For many years the goal in this Province has been to place as many infants from hospital as possible, as it is believed that early placement with permanent parents is of the greatest importance for the well-being of the tiny infant and his future development and security. This year only one-third of the adoption placements made were from a hospital. The Department of Social Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies should be able to demonstrate during the next fiscal year whether the shortage of adoption homes is a chronic situation or whether it is one which can be solved by the searching-out of adoption homes through recruitment and adequate service to adoption applicants and unmarried mothers.

COMPLETED ADOPTIONS

There was a slight increase of 49 in the adoptions completed in this fiscal year. Nine hundred and fifty-two adoptions were completed by the Department of Social Welfare and 506 by the three Children's Aid Societies. Of these adoptions, 70 were made privately and 463 were relative adoptions (*see* Table XXIV). While the decrease in private placements was not significant, being only five, the trend continues downward, and this is encouraging. The next fiscal year will be a difficult one due to the shortening of the probationary period from one year to six months. There will be a peak period during which the completion of the one-year probation and six-month probation will overlap. Field staff of the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies and the Adoption Completion Section of the Division will be hard pressed to cope with this situation, and the understanding and patience of the legal profession will be sought and, I feel sure, obtained.

CONCLUSION

During this year there have been increasing indications of community concern and interest, and it is hoped that this interest will be intensified and made use of during the next year. The causes of our social ills are so general that they must be attacked and treated on a total community level through voluntary community effort, governments, and professional disciplines. Co-ordination of research into needs, planning for services to meet these needs, and the giving of the services is most necessary. This calls for interpretation to the public of services which are presently being given. It also calls for interpretation of the philosophy underlying services to those in need of financial and personal services. Perhaps this can be accomplished not only through broad publicity media, such as the press, but also and perhaps most effectively through committee structure bringing together the laymen, professionals, and Government representatives. It is hoped that by some such means the emphasis in service will be shifted from palliative to preventive measures, and, as a result, we will be able to report an annual decrease in the number of children removed from their own families rather than an increase. It is true that children are a country's greatest responsibility and asset. It is evident by their actions that many people in this Province not only believe this but are giving of themselves through dedication to the goal of helping each child achieve his full potential. To all of these I wish to express my deep appreciation and thanks. A special thank you is given to the staff of the Department of Social Welfare, municipal offices, and Children's Aid Societies, including the foster parents and group-home parents, who are so vital a part of our services to children.

In concluding this report I must give very special thanks to the staff of the Child Welfare Division, with whom I work so closely. Both clerical and social-work staff have worked beyond the call of duty and have been motivated by their own desire to ensure, in so far as they can make it possible, that the best is done for each child for whom we are privileged to give a service.

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Table I.—Number of Family Service Cases (Not in Receipt of Financial Assistance from Department of Social Welfare) Served by Department of Social Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1963/64 and as at March 31, 1964.

	Total at Beginning of Month	Opened	Closed	Total at End of Month	Total at End of Same Month Previous Year
April, 1963	1,601	171	167	1,605	1,352
May, 1963	1,605	176	170	1,611	1,375
June, 1963	1,611	168	195	1,584	1,408
July, 1963	1,584	199	176	1,607	1,432
August, 1963	1,607	265	207	1,665	1,455
September, 1963	1,665	187	211	1,641	1,450
October, 1963	1,641	203	159	1,685	1,495
November, 1963	1,685	167	163	1,689	1,512
December, 1963	1,689	130	141	1,678	1,491
January, 1964	1,678	185	169	1,694	1,502
February, 1964	1,694	170	176	1,688	1,538
March, 1964	1,688	181	198	1,671	1,601

Table II.—Cases[1] Receiving Services from Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies[2] Related to Protection of Children, by Type of Service, for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64.

Type of Service	Opened during Year		Carried during Year		Incomplete at End of Year	
	1962/63	1963/64	1962/63	1963/64	1962/63	1963/64
Custody	75	89	111	128	39	50
Repatriation	150	208	159	222	14	23
Immigration	53	72	71	90	18	23
Legitimation	11	18	11	21	3	6
Totals	289	387	352	461	74	102

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

Table III.—Requests Received from Family Allowance Division, April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964

Received during fiscal year	27
Referrals pending April 1, 1963	4
Total number of requests referred	31
Referrals completed	24
Referrals pending March 31, 1964	7

Table IV.—Number of Children in Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the Children's Aid Societies during and at the End of the Fiscal Year 1963/64

		During 1963/64		At Mar. 31, 1964
Superintendent of Child Welfare		5,829		4,024
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	2,124		1,371	
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	1,078		730	
Victoria Children's Aid Society	659		417	
		3,861		2,518
Totals		9,690[2]		6,542[1]

[1] This total is not comparable with totals of previous years, in that duplication created by transfer of supervision between agencies and Superintendent of Child Welfare has been eliminated; that is, if the duplication had been eliminated from last year's table, the number of children in care at March 31, 1963, would have been 5,988 rather than 6,336.

[2] The above also applies to the number of children cared for during the fiscal year. Instead of using the figure 6,336 and adding all admissions and transfer of supervision, we have taken the figure 5,988 and added admissions of 3,073 and transfer of supervision 629, making a total of 9,690.

Table V.—Number of Children in Care[1] of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and of the Children's Aid Societies by Legal Status, Regions, and Societies as at March 31, 1964.

	P.C.A. Wards	Before Court	J.D.A. Wards	Other Provincial Wards	Non-wards	Other Agency Non-wards, Wards, and Before Court	Total
Superintendent of Child Welfare							
Region I	366	59	56	2	57	18	558
Region II	506	49	20	8	70	12	665
Region III	548	57	22	9	42	17	695
Region IV	178	28	21	5	16	14	262
Region V	500	48	25	6	46	12	637
Region VI	540	44	19	10	57	19	689
Region VII	317	25	10	1	12	2	367
S.C.W. and agency wards supervised by another Province	101	.....	8	.....	1	41	151
Total children in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3,056	310	181	41	301	135	4,024
Vancouver Children's Aid Society							
Children in care	1,102	18	9	.....	151	91	1,371
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver							
Children in care	611	61	5	4	20	29	730
Victoria Children's Aid Society							
Children in care	229	13	36	3	48	88	417
Total children in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies[2]	4,998	402	231	48	520	343	6,542

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

[2] This total is not comparable with totals of previous years, in that duplication created by transfer of supervision between agencies and Superintendent of Child Welfare has been eliminated; that is, if the duplication had been eliminated from last year's table, the number of children in care at March 31, 1963, would have been 5,988 rather than 6,336.

Table VI.[1]*—Number of Children Who Are the Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and of the Children's Aid Societies by Legal Status, Regions, and Societies as at March 31, 1964.*

	P.C.A. Wards	Before the Court	J.D.A. Wards	Other Provincial Wards	Non-wards	Total
Superintendent of Child Welfare						
Region I	366	59	56	2	57	540
Region II	506	49	20	8	70	653
Region III	548	57	22	9	42	678
Region IV	178	28	21	5	16	248
Region V	500	48	25	6	46	625
Region VI	540	44	19	10	57	670
Region VII	317	25	10	1	12	365
S.C.W. children under other agency supervision	147	1	10	13	29	200
S.C.W wards supervised by another Province	101	.....	8	.....	1	110
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3,203	311	191	54	330	4,089
Vancouver Children's Aid Society						
Vancouver C.A.S. children in own care	1,102	18	9	.....	151	1,280
Vancouver C.A.S. children in S.C.W. or other agency care[2]	55	1	.....	.....	.....	56
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Vancouver Children's Aid Society	1,157	19	9	.....	151	1,336
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver						
C.C.A.S. Vancouver children in own care	611	61	5	.....	20	697
C.C.A.S. Vancouver children in S.C.W. or other agency care[2]	57	2	.....	.....	.....	59
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	668	63	5	.....	20	756
Victoria Children's Aid Society						
Victoria C.A.S. children in own care	229	13	36	.....	48	326
Victoria C.A.S. children in S.C.W. or other agency care[2]	20	1	2	.....	2	25
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Victoria Children's Aid Society.	249	14	38	.....	50	351
Total number of children who are the legal responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare and three Children's Aid Societies	5,277	407	243	54	551	6,532[3]

[1] This is a new table, designed to show the number of children for whom the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies have legal responsibility without regard to which agency is giving care to the child.

[2] The Children's Aid Societies children in another Province are included in section " (Vancouver, Catholic, and Victoria) Children's Aid Societies children in Superintendent of Child Welfare or other agency care." There are a total of 41 of these children (*see* Table V).

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

Table VII.—Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies by Age-group at March 31, 1964

Age-group	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Under 3 years	753	358	161	59	1,331
3–5 years	496	142	123	43	804
6–11 ,,	1,075	272	180	103	1,630
12–15 ,,	825	253	116	93	1,287
16–17 ,,	465	169	79	69	782
18–20 ,,	410	177	71	50	708
Totals	4,024	1,371	730	417	6,542[1]

[1] This total is not comparable with totals of previous years, in that duplication created by transfer of supervision between agencies and Superintendent of Child Welfare has been eliminated; that is, if the duplication had been eliminated from last year's table, the number of children in care at March 31, 1963, would have been 5,988 rather than 6,336.

Table VIII.—Number of Children Admitted to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and of Children's Aid Societies by Legal Status during the Fiscal Year 1963/64.

Legal Status	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Apprehended under *Protection of Children Act*	1,259	226	144	90	1,719
Committed under *Juvenile Delinquents Act*	79	5	3	14	101
Non-wards	603	408	95	117	1,223
Other Provinces' wards	30	—	—	—	30
Total of new admissions	1,971	639	242	221	3,073
Transfer of supervision[1]	323	167	73	66	629
Total of new admissions and transfers	2,294	806	315	287	3,702

[1] This includes transfers of supervision of Superintendent of Child Welfare and other agency wards, non-wards, and before the Court and returns of supervision of Superintendent of Child Welfare and own agency wards, non-wards, and before the Court. Returns of supervision was not included in 1962/63 report.

Table IX.—Reasons for New Admissions of Children to the Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1963/64

Reason	Number of children
Neglect	546
Desertion of one or both parents	99
Illness of parent	224
Death of mother	53
Rehabilitation of parents	65
Transient child	73
Minor unmarried mother	32
Behaviour of child	188
Medical care	12
Physical handicap or mental retardation	25
Education and training	27
Removed from adoption placement	4
Awaiting adoption placement	364
Marital problem	172
At request of other Provinces	30
On transfer of guardianship	56
On change of legal status	1
Total new admissions	1,971
Transfer of supervision from other agencies	323
Total new admissions and transfers	2,294

Table X.—Number of Children Discharged from the Care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and of Children's Aid Societies by Legal Status during the Fiscal Year 1963/64.

Legal Status	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Protection of Children Act wards	451	194	106	28	779
Juvenile Delinquents Act wards	36	1	1	5	43
Before the Court	326	49	58	42	475
Apprehended but not presented	150	6	5	1	162
Non-wards	528	313	78	126	1,045
Other Provinces' wards	33	——	——	——	33
Total direct discharges from care	1,524	563	248	202	2,537
Transfer of supervision[1]	282	186	94	66	628
Total direct discharges and transfers	1,806	749	342	268	3,165

[1] This includes transfers of supervision of Superintendent of Child Welfare and own agency wards, non-wards, and before the Court and returns of supervision of Superintendent of Child Welfare and other agency wards, non-wards, and before the Court. Returns of supervision was not included in the 1962/63 report.

Table XI.—Reasons for Discharge of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for the Fiscal Year 1963/64

Reasons for Discharge	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Wards					
Twenty-one years of age	95	39	16	9	159
Married (female)	41	11	7	4	63
Deceased	5	1	2	1	9
Committal order rescinded	135	24	20	5	184
Guardianship transferred	5	46	2	1	54
Returned to other Province	33	.....	.....	.....	33
Adoption order granted	206	74	60	13	353
Sub-totals	520	195	107	33	855
Before the Court (Protection of Children Act)					
Withdrawn from Court	193	47	56	7	303
Order under section 8 (6) (*a*), (*b*)	129	.....	1	35	165
Deceased	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Adoption order granted	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Married (female)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apprehended but not presented	150	8	6	1	165
Sub-totals	476	55	63	43	637
Non-wards					
Twenty-one years of age	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Married (female)	1	1	.....	3	5
Deceased	1	.....	.....	.....	1
To parents or relations	440	215	63	95	813
Placed for adoption	86	97	14	24	221
Change in legal status	.....	.....	1	3	4
Sub-totals	528	313	78	126	1,045
Total direct discharges	1,524	563	248	202	2,537
Transfer of supervision[1]	282	186	94	66	628
Total of direct discharges and transfers	1,806	749	342	268	3,165

[1] This includes transfers of supervision of Superintendent of Child Welfare and own agency wards, non-wards, and before the Court and returns of supervision of Superintendent of Child Welfare and other agency wards, non-wards, and before the Court. Returns of supervision was not included in the 1962/63 report.

Table XII.—Number of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies by Type of Care as at March 31, 1964

Type of Care	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Paid foster-home care	2,999	1,033	570	226	4,828
Boarding home, child maintaining self	177	85	24	28	314
Free home and free relatives' (or parents') home	266	42	25	44	377
Adoption home	274	63	40	37	414
Institutional	268	136	63	75	542
A.W.O.L.	40	12	8	7	67
Totals	4,024	1,371	730	417	6,542

Table XIII.—Children Who Are the Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies Receiving Institutional Care as at March 31, 1964.

Institution	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	Victoria Children's Aid Society	Total
Health Institutions					
General hospitals	10	7	3	—	20
Private hospitals	1	—	—	—	1
Sunny Hill Hospital	1	1	—	—	2
Queen Alexandra Solarium	—	—	—	1	1
Woodlands and Tranquille Schools and other mental health institutions	37	21	13	5	76
Indian hospitals	—	—	1	—	1
Sunshine Hostel	2	—	—	—	2
Totals	51	29	17	6	103
Educational Institutions					
Jericho Hill School	4	1	1	1	7
Private boarding schools	10	1	2	3	16
Indian residential schools	52	—	1	3	56
Totals	66	2	4	7	79
Residential Institutions					
St. Christopher's School	12	4	1	—	17
Rainbow Christian Fellowship	2	—	—	6	8
Central City Mission Group Home	6	8	1	1	16
Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.	4	1	—	—	5
Working Boys' Home	2	3	2	—	7
Sisters of Service	—	1	3	—	4
Own agency group homes	24	29	11	10	74
Maternity homes	9	—	2	—	11
Protestant Orphanage	—	—	—	2	2
Victoria Children's Aid Society group home	2	—	—	—	2
Totals	61	46	20	19	146
Treatment Centres					
Children's Foundation	4	4	1	—	9
St. Euphrasia's School	16	8	—	3	27
Sevenoaks	8	1	—	6	15
Secret Harbour Farms, Washington	5	—	—	—	5
Totals	33	13	1	9	56
Correctional Institutions					
Brannan Lake School	34	5	2	8	49
Willingdon School for Girls	25	8	1	2	36
City and Provincial gaols and related correctional institutions	33	10	10	6	59
Detention and remand homes	—	3	—	—	3
Federal penitentiaries	3	1	2	—	6
Totals	95	27	15	16	153
Grand totals	306	117	57	57	537[1]

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

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

Gross cost of maintenance of children in Child Welfare Division foster homes	$2,244,665.00
Gross cost to Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Children's Aid Societies	2,519,434.00
Gross cost of transportation of children in care of Superintendent	26,877.00
Gross cost of hospitalization of newborn infants being permanently planned for by Superintendent	45,311.00
Grants to sundry homes	71,100.00
Gross expenditure	$4,907,387.00
Less collections	1,020,707.00
Net cost to Provincial Government as per Public Accounts	$3,886,680.00

Table XV.—Number of Unmarried Mothers Served by the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for the Fiscal Year 1963/64

	Number at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Number Opened during Fiscal Year	Number Served during Fiscal Year	Number Closed during Fiscal Year	Number at End of Fiscal Year
Superintendent of Child Welfare	509	1,047	1,556	1,022	534
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	437	726	1,163	631	532
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	74	214	288	164	124
Victoria Children's Aid Society	111	189	300	206	94
Totals	1,131	2,176	3,307	2,023	1,284

Table XVI.—Number of Children Born Out of Wedlock in British Columbia by Age-group of Mother during the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

Fiscal Year	Age-group of Mother						
	Under 15 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	25–29 Years	30–39 Years	40 Years and Over	Total
1962/63	19	781	800	454	488	59	2,601
1963/64	24	990	1,056	461	483	69	3,083
Percentage increase or decrease (—) over previous year	26.3	26.8	32.0	1.5	—1.0	16.9	18.5

Table XVII.—Number of Adoption Homes Awaiting Placement, Homes in Which Placement Made, and Homes Closed for the Fiscal Year 1963/64

Region	Homes Awaiting Placement during Year					Homes in Which Placement Made				Homes Closed during Year		Homes Awaiting Placement at Mar. 31, 1964		
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Unitarian	Buddhist	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Unitarian	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Buddhist
I	104	26	—	—	—	99	21	—	—	3	3	2	2	—
II	138	29	—	—	—	134	23	—	—	1	5	3	1	—
III	65	18	—	—	1	55	15	—	—	7	3	3	—	1
IV	49	16	—	—	—	35	12	—	—	3	3	11	1	—
V	63	9	—	—	—	41	7	—	—	9	2	13	—	—
VI	118	9	—	—	—	103	9	—	—	6	—	9	—	—
VII	34	7	—	1	—	28	5	—	1	3	2	3	—	—
Outside Province	7	1	1	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	578	115	1	1	1	502	93	1	1	32	18	44	4	1
			(696)				(597)				(50)		(49)	

Table XVIII.—Number of Adoption Placements Made by the Department of Social Welfare by Type of Placement and by Regions for the Fiscal Year 1963/64

Region	Type of Placement					Total
	Direct Placement		Foster Home to Adoption			
				In Another Home		
	One-year Probation	Long-term Probation[1]	Within Same Home	One-year Probation	Long-term Probation	
I	33	—	7	83	1	124
II	53	—	1	103	1	158
III	26	—	4	40	1	71
IV	17	—	3	27	3	50
V	15	—	2	31	—	48
VI	41	—	7	67	1	116
VII	9	1	8	14	4	36
Outside Province	1	—	—	9	—	10
Totals	195	1	32	374	11	613

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

Table XIX.—Number of Children Placed for Adoption by the Department of Social Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for the Fiscal Years 1962/63 and 1963/64

	1962/63		1963/64	
Regions		584		613
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	191		194	
Catholic Children's Aid Society	63		54	
Victoria Children's Aid Society	103		103	
	—	357	—	351
Totals		941		964

Table XX.—Number of Adoption Placements Made by the Department of Social Welfare by Religion of Adopting Parents and by Region for the Fiscal Year 1963/64.

Region	Religion				Total
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Hebrew	Unitarian	
I	103	21	—	—	124
II	135	23	—	—	158
III	56	15	—	—	71
IV	38	12	—	—	50
V	41	7	—	—	48
VI	107	9	—	—	116
VII	30	5	—	1	36
Outside Province	8	1	1	—	10
Totals	518	93	1	1	613

Table XXI.—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1963/64

Age	Number of Children	
	Regions 1 to 7	Outside Province
Under 15 days	184	1
15 days but under 1 month	71	2
1 month but under 3 months	122	—
3 months but under 6 months	85	2
6 months but under 12 months	56	4
1 year	36	1
2 years	16	—
3 ,,	3	—
4 ,,	9	—
5 ,,	5	—
6 ,,	2	—
7 ,,	4	—
8 ,,	2	—
9 ,,	1	—
10 ,,	1	—
11 ,,	1	—
12 ,,	1	—
14 ,,	1	—
15 ,,	1	—
18 ,,	2	—
Totals	603	10

Table XXII.—Children of Interracial Origin and Racial Origin Other than White Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare According to Sex of the Child and Religion of the Adopting Parent during the Fiscal Year 1963/64.

	Sex of Child			Religion of Adopting Parent		
	Male	Female	Totals	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Total
Native Indian and white	18	20	38	31	7	38
Negro and white	2	5	7	7	—	7
Chinese and white	4	1	5	5	—	5
Japanese and white	1	4	5	5	—	5
Eskimo and white	—	1	1	1	—	1
Maori and white	1	—	1	1	—	1
Syrian and white	1	—	1	1	—	1
Native Indian	1	—	1	—	1	1
Arabian and white	1	—	1	1	—	1
Chinese	2	—	2	2	—	2
Negro and Chinese	—	1	1	1	—	1
East Indian	1	—	1	1	—	1
Japanese	3	—	3	3	—	3
Totals	35	32	67	59	8	67

Table XXIII.—Number of Children with Special Needs Placed for Adoption by Department of Social Welfare during the Fiscal Year 1963/64

Interracial origin and origin other than white	67
Health problems	36
Over 1 year of age[1]	52
Total	155

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

Table XXIV.—Number of Legally Completed Adoptions by Type of Placement, by Regions and Children's Aid Societies, during the Fiscal Year 1963/64

Region and Society	Type of Placement				Total
	Agency	Relative		Private	
		Step-parent	Other		
I	103	44	7	3	157
II	169	97	12	15	293
III	103	28	5	3	139
IV	47	28	—	3	78
V	38	45	3	10	96
VI	78	40	7	12	137
VII	28	17	3	4	52
Sub-totals	566	299	37	50	952
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	192	58	10	14	274
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Vancouver	63	12	2	2	79
Victoria Children's Aid Society	104	41	4	4	153
Sub-totals	359	111	16	20	506
Grand totals	925	410 (463)	53	70	1,458

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

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

During the past year, Medical Services Division has experienced a further increase in the use of the services administered under its programme. While endeavouring to cope with the increased demands, efforts have been made to improve the quality of the programme.

To further improve the coverage of the dental programme, it was extended during this past year to include the children in care of the three Children's Aid Societies of the Province. Prior to this, each society had been responsible for administering its own dental programme. By this extension, the aim is to provide an equally high standard of dental treatment to all children in care.

By the volume of dental services provided to all categories, it would appear that the programme is well accepted by the dental profession, and that, as a consequence, many individuals and families are receiving an improved standard of dental care.

The need for transportation by welfare recipients requiring medical care continues to increase as the population in northern centres continues to grow. Until these areas secure more medical specialists and centres, this need to bring our clients to Lower Mainland centres for medical treatment will continue. There is every reason to believe that this situation will change in the near future as medical resources improve, especially in the Prince George area.

Resources provided by voluntary organizations have been always of great assistance to the social welfare recipient. It is hoped that such resources will continue to be used and will be further developed, especially in the rapidly growing areas of the Province.

As noted in last year's report, the cost of the drug programme continues to increase. This year a jump in the cost of drugs is evident despite an actual decrease in the number of prescriptions. The generous drug provision is currently receiving closer examination by the members of the Drug Advisory Committee.

Reference to Table VI shows a fairly marked increase in optometric services. The medical care and optical services provided by the eye specialists is not included in this table.

Unfortunately there is little indication in this report of the rehabilitative impact of our services. Provision of medical treatment to the client on social assistance can often result in his becoming once again a contributing member of society. For the old-age pension recipient, the provision of a prosthetic device can mean many more years of active and useful living that would otherwise have to be lived in a nursing home.

For the enormous amount of medical treatment made available through the assistance of the family physicians and various specialists, we are constantly grateful. As this part of the programme is administered by the medical profession on a *per capita* basis, it is not outlined in tabular form in this report.

In January of this year the Division was fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. Clifford S. Jones as Social Work Consultant. Mr. Jones fills the vacancy created by the early retirement of Miss Aileen Mann in April of last year, after a long and happy association with the Department.

In conclusion we must include a note of thanks to all organizations who have co-operated with us in the past year to provide our clients with health service bene-

fits. These include the professional associations, hospitals, and medical centres, as well as the organizations who provide facilities for care and rehabilitation.

Appreciation is also expressed to the members of our Division as well as to other members of the departments of our Government who have assisted us so readily. Without their ready co-operation, very little of our programme could have been implemented.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I.—Gross Costs for Fiscal Years 1959/60 to 1963/64

Fiscal Year	Medical	Drugs[1]	Dental	Optical	Transportation	Other	Total[1]
1959/60	$1,766,536.60	$1,492,138.17	$279,550.08	$79,632.04	$57,297.87	$22,451.43	$3,697,606.19
1960/61	2,120,498.73	1,704,222.44	508,392.25	93,874.45	97,832.33	30,329.72	4,555,149.92
1961/62	2,085,017.09	1,758,767.53	548,973.74	95,768.46	99,311.32	33,175.48	4,621,013.62
1962/63	1,919,184.65	1,937,506.37	513,761.57	92,191.93	108,481.58	39,165.44	4,610,291.54
1963/64	2,015,597.82	2,157,448.05	534,820.47	104,670.48	116,709.35	35,697.79	4,964,943.96

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

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

Fiscal Year	Medical Agreement	Immigrant	Other	Total
1959/60	$1,759,646.67	$565.00	$6,324.93	$1,766,536.60
1960/61	2,114,033.44	226.00	6,239.29	2,120,498.73
1961/62	2,072,720.58	.....	12,296.51	2,085,017.09
1962/63	1,912,970.00	.....	6,214.65	1,919,184.65
1963/64	2,009,853.96	.....	5,743.86	2,015,597.82

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

Fiscal Year	Social Allowance	Child Welfare Division	O.A.S. Supplementary Social Allowance and Blind	Old-age Assistance	Disabled Persons' Allowance	Total Average Monthly Coverage
1959/60	25,362	3,998	35,860	7,410	1,785	74,415
1960/61	33,751	4,194	35,772	7,216	1,999	82,932
1961/62	36,097	4,462	34,282	6,899	2,123	83,863
1962/63	32,527	4,813	30,152	6,746	2,155	76,393
1963/64	34,388	5,359	28,522	6,259	2,214	76,742

Table IV.—Drug Costs

Fiscal Year	Number of Prescriptions			Costs of Medicines		
	Provincial Pharmacy	Drug-stores	Total	Provincial Pharmacy[1]	Drug-stores	Total
1959/60	41,585	567,222	608,807	$184,437.87	$1,307,700.30	$1,492,138.17
1960/61	43,437	621,973	665,410	189,620.86	1,514,601.58	1,704,222.44
1961/62	31,969	649,746	681,715	153,450.36	1,605,317.17	1,758,767.53
1962/63	25,436	696,364	721,800	171,143.02	1,766,363.35	1,937,506.37
1963/64	21,055	689,038	710,093	190,911.49	1,966,536.56	2,157,448.05

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

Table V.—Dental Expenses

Fiscal Year	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Dentures	Total
1959/60	$76,740.07	$26,115.00	$176,695.01	$279,550.08
1960/61	199,686.63	65,078.39	243,627.23	508,392.25
1961/62	227,033.02	74,339.50	247,601.22	548,973.74
1962/63	229,099.47	64,316.50	220,345.60	513,761.57
1963/64	264,976.86	64,120.08	205,723.53	534,820.47

Table VI.—Optical Costs

Fiscal Year	Optometric Examinations	Glasses	Total
1959/60	$15,589.00	$64,043.04	$79,632.04
1960/61	19,252.95	74,621.50	93,874.45
1961/62	19,496.00	76,272.46	95,768.46
1962/63	19,362.37	72,829.56	92,191.93
1963/64	20,802.60	83,867.88	104,670.48

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

E. W. BERRY, CHAIRMAN

GENERAL

The Provincial authority for the administration of the *Old-age Assistance Act*, the *Blind Persons Act*, and the *Disabled Persons Act* is a Board within the Department of Social Welfare consisting of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

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

Social workers attached to the Board complete applications both in the home and at the Board office for the categorial allowances and for Supplementary Social Allowance from clients living in the City of Vancouver. Welfare workers from the Board also complete annual visits within the city and throughout the Province, where feasible, mainly in connection with the Supplementary Social Allowance programme.

Effective December 1, 1963, the monthly payment in respect of the categorical allowances increased from $65 to $75, and the maximum allowable annual income limits were raised accordingly, although no change was made in the maximum Supplementary Social Allowance payment of $24 a month. Every effort was made by the staff to adjust the rates in pay as quickly as possible, hence no delay in receiving the increases was experienced by the clients.

The change in rate mentioned in the fiscal year under review was only one of the many which have occurred in the past few years, and to summarize these various changes a table has been prepared on the following page showing the changes in the monthly rates and when they occurred and other pertinent information.

The basis on which the client's " need " for Supplementary Social Allowance is determined was simplified, effective October 1, 1963, to coincide with the increase in Old Age Security pension from $65 to $75 per month. From that date a fixed amount was allowed to cover the clients' need for food, clothing, household operation, and miscellaneous expenses. Although this resulted in a complete review of the total case load by the Board to determine what portion of the amount in pay to the client was shareable with the Federal Government under the Unemployment Assistance Agreement, it was anticipated that the time involved in completing future annual reports in the field and in processing these field service reports at the Board office would be decreased appreciably by utilizing the simplified approach.

In spite of the extraordinary volume of work entailing the use of overtime (as experienced clerks are required to make adjustments), the percentage of staff turnover continued to remain at a minimum.

MONTHLY RATES AND EFFECTIVE DATES (BRITISH COLUMBIA)

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

[1] Act repealed.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1964

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	2,168
Applications granted	1,905[1]
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, etc.)	333

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—	
Returned to British Columbia	31
Reinstated	508
Suspended	623
Deaths	235
Transferred to other Provinces	69
Transferred to Old Age Security	1,752
Total number on payroll at end of fiscal year	6,625
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—	
New transfers to British Columbia	98
Transferred to British Columbia	----
Reinstated	----
Suspended	----
Deaths	----
Tansferred out of British Columbia	22
Transferred to Old Age Security	16
(*c*) Total number of British Columbia and other-Province recipients on payroll at end of fiscal year	6,859

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not of age	57	17.1
Unable to prove age	1	0.3
Not sufficient residence	4	1.2
Income in excess	75	22.5
Unable to prove residence	----	----
Transfer of property	3	0.9
Receiving War Veterans' Allowance	15	4.5
Information refused	32	9.6
Application withdrawn	82	24.6
Applicants died before grant	26	7.8
Whereabouts unknown	16	4.8
Over 70 years of age	15	4.5
Assistance from private sources	4	1.2
Receiving Old Age Security	----	----
Miscellaneous	3	0.9
Totals	333	100.0

Table IV.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	897	47.1
Female	1,008	52.9
Totals	1,905	100.0

Table V.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	761	39.9
Single	288	15.1
Widows	399	20.9
Widowers	108	5.7
Separated	281	14.8
Divorced	68	3.6
Totals	1,905	100.0

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	236	12.4
Other parts of Canada	421	22.1
British Isles	375	19.7
Other parts of British Commonwealth	7	0.4
United States of America	183	9.6
Other foreign countries	683	35.9
Totals	1,905	100.0

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of Assistance

	Men	Women	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	559	636	1,195	62.7
Age 66	126	120	246	12.9
Age 67	90	130	220	11.5
Age 68	54	70	124	6.5
Age 69	68	52	120	6.3
Totals			1,905	100.0

Table VIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Age 65	30	12.8
Age 66	48	20.4
Age 67	44	18.7
Age 68	56	23.8
Age 69	57	24.3
Totals	235	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living alone	686	36.0
Living with spouse	675	35.4
Living with spouse and children	86	4.5
Living with children	220	11.5
Living with other relatives	70	3.7
Living with others	168	8.9
Totals	1,905	100.0

Table X.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In own home	792	41.6
In rented house	213	11.2
In children's home	207	10.9
In home of other relatives	56	2.9
Boarding	39	2.0
In housekeeping room	279	14.6
In single room (eating out)	49	2.6
In rented suite	172	9.0
In public institutions	75	3.9
In private institutions	23	1.2
Totals	1,905	100.0

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
(*a*) Holding real property of value—		
$0	1,056	55.4
$1 to $250	71	3.7
$251 to $500	41	2.2
$501 to $750	25	1.3
$751 to $1,000	46	2.4
$1,001 to $1,500	138	7.2
$1,501 to $2,000	166	8.7
$2,001 and up	362	19.0
Totals	1,905	100.0
(*b*) Holding personal property of value—		
$0	879	46.1
$1 to $250	490	25.7
$251 to $500	188	9.9
$501 to $750	89	4.7
$751 to $1,000	65	3.4
$1,001 to $1,500	81	4.3
$1,501 to $2,000	35	1.8
$2,001 and up	78	4.1
Totals	1,905	100.0

Table XII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1964, Whose Assistance Is Paid by British Columbia

Alberta	34
Saskatchewan	14
Manitoba	13
Ontario	23
Quebec	6
New Brunswick	1
Nova Scotia	2
Yukon Territory	—
Prince Edward Island	—
Newfoundland	1
Total	94

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

Amount of Assistance	Per Cent
$75	84.4
$70 to $74.99	3.2
$65 to $69.99	2.7
$60 to $64.99	1.9
$55 to $59.99	1.6
$50 to $54.99	1.6
$45 to $49.99	1.1
$40 to $44.99	1.0
$35 to $39.99	0.6
$30 to $34.99	0.6
$25 to $29.99	0.5
$20 to $24.99	0.3
Less than $19.99	0.5
Total	100.0

Blind Persons' Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	58
Applications granted	42
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	14
Applications undecided	2

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—	
Suspended	34
Reinstated	25
Transferred to other Provinces	3
Returned to British Columbia	3
Transferred to Old Age Security	23
Deaths	11
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—	
New transfers to British Columbia	4
Retransferred to British Columbia	—
Reinstated	—
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended	—
Deaths	—
Transfers to Old Age Security	—
Suspended	1
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—	
British Columbia	517
Other Province	32

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not blind within the meaning of the Act	4	28.6
Income in excess	6	42.9
Applications withdrawn	------	------
Died before grant	------	------
War Veterans' Allowance	1	7.1
Information refused	1	7.1
Whereabouts unknown	1	7.1
Other	1	7.1
Total	14	100.0

Table IV.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	24	57.1
Female	18	42.9
Totals	42	100.0

Table V.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	11	26.2
Single	18	42.9
Widowed	5	11.9
Separated	7	16.7
Divorced	1	2.4
Totals	42	100.0

Table VI.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	22	52.4
Other parts of Canada	8	19.0
British Isles	8	19.0
United States of America	------	------
Other foreign countries	4	9.5
Other parts of British Commonwealth	------	------
Totals	42	100.0

Table VII.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Number	Per Cent
Age 18	7	16.7
Ages 19 to 21	4	9.5
Ages 22 to 30	3	7.1
Ages 31 to 40	1	2.4
Ages 41 to 50	4	9.5
Ages 51 to 60	9	21.4
Ages 61 to 69	14	33.3
Totals	42	100.0

Table VIII.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 29	----	----
Ages 30 to 39	3	27.3
Ages 40 to 49	1	9.1
Ages 50 to 59	4	36.4
Ages 60 to 69	3	27.3
Totals	11	100.0

Table IX.—With Whom New Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living with parents	9	21.4
Living alone	8	19.0
Living with spouse	8	19.0
Living with spouse and children	3	7.1
Living with children	5	11.9
Living with other relatives	2	4.8
Living with others	7	16.7
Totals	42	100.0

Table X.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In parents' home	9	21.4
In own home	12	28.6
In rented house	4	9.5
In rented suite	2	4.8
In children's home	3	7.1
In home of other relatives	2	4.8
In housekeeping room	3	7.1
In public institutions	5	11.9
In private institutions	---	---
In single room (eating out)	---	---
Boarding	2	4.8
Totals	42	100.0

Table XI.—Economic Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
(*a*) Holding real property of value—		
$0	30	71.4
$1 to $250	2	4.8
$251 to $500	1	2.4
$501 to $750	---	---
$751 to $1,000	1	2.4
$1,001 to $1,500	2	4.8
$1,501 to $2,000	2	4.8
$2,001 and up	4	9.5
Totals	42	100.0
(*b*) Holding personal property of value—		
$0	29	69.0
$1 to $250	6	14.3
$251 to $500	---	---
$501 to $750	2	4.8
$751 to $1,000	---	---
$1,001 to $1,500	---	---
$1,501 to $2,000	1	2.4
$2,001 and up	4	9.5
Totals	42	100.0

Table XII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1964, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

Alberta	3
Saskatchewan	2
Manitoba	—
Ontario	1
New Brunswick	1
Total	7

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

Amount of Allowance	Per Cent
$75	93.8
$70 to $74	1.4
$65 to $69.99	0.7
$60 to $64.99	1.3
$55 to $59.99	0.4
$50 to $54.99	0.5
$45 to $49.99	0.4
$40 to $44.99	0.7
$35 to $39.99	0.2
$30 to $34.99	0.4
$25 to $29.99	0.2
$20 to $24.99	—
$19.99 and less	—
Total	100.0

Disabled Person's Allowances

Table I.—Disposition of Applications

New applications received	402
Applications granted	190[1]
Applications refused, withdrawn, etc.	235

[1] Includes some left over from previous year.

Table II.—Miscellaneous

(*a*) British Columbia recipients—		
Suspended		161
Reinstated		106
Transferred to other Provinces		26
Returned to British Columbia		11
Transferred to Old Age Security		18
Deaths		57
(*b*) Other-Province recipients—		
Suspended		1
New transfers to British Columbia		30
Transferred out of British Columbia or suspended		3
Reinstated		.....
Deaths		.....
Transferred to Old Age Security		.....
(*c*) Total on payroll at end of fiscal year—		
British Columbia	2,229	
Other Province	91	
		2,320

Table III.—Reasons Why Applications Not Granted

	Number	Per Cent
Not 18 years of age	.....	.....
Too much income	8	3.4
Refused information	5	2.1
Whereabouts unknown	1	0.4
Unable to meet medical test	202	86.0
Mental hospital	.....	.....
Hospital	4	1.7
Nursing home	2	0.9
Application withdrawn	3	1.3
Died before grant	6	2.6
Not sufficient residence	.....	.....
War Veterans' Allowance	3	1.3
Allowance under *Blind Persons Act*	.....	.....
Receiving Old Age Security	1	0.4
Totals	235	100.0

Table IV.—Primary Causes of Disability on Accepted Cases

	Number	Per Cent
Infective and parasitic diseases	9	4.7
Neoplasms	3	1.6
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	3	1.6
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	1	0.5
Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	89	46.8
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	40	21.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	13	6.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	6	3.2
Diseases of the digestive system	------	------
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	------	------
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues	------	------
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	17	8.9
Congenital malformations	2	1.1
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	1	0.5
Accidents, poisoning, and violence (nature of injury)	6	3.2
Totals	190	100.0

Table V.—Sex of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Male	111	58.4
Female	79	41.6
Totals	190	100.0

Table VI.—Marital Status of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
Married	42	22.1
Single	120	63.2
Widow	5	2.6
Widower	1	0.5
Separated	16	8.4
Divorced	6	3.2
Totals	190	100.0

Table VII.—Birthplace of New Recipients

	Number	Per Cent
British Columbia	85	44.7
Other parts of Canada	68	35.8
British Isles	13	6.8
Other parts of British Empire	1	0.5
United States of America	6	3.2
Other foreign countries	17	8.9
Totals	190	100.0

Table VIII.—Ages at Granting of Allowance

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	54	28.4
Ages 20 to 24	15	7.9
Ages 25 to 29	9	4.7
Ages 30 to 34	9	4.7
Ages 35 to 39	15	7.9
Ages 40 to 44	15	7.9
Ages 45 to 49	13	6.8
Ages 50 to 54	15	7.9
Ages 55 to 59	20	10.5
Ages 60 to 64	24	12.6
Ages 65 to 69	1	0.5
Ages over 70	.....	.....
Totals	190	100.0

Table IX.—Ages of Recipients at Death

	Number	Per Cent
Ages 18 to 19	.....	.....
Ages 20 to 24	4	7.0
Ages 25 to 29	3	5.3
Ages 30 to 34	1	1.8
Ages 35 to 39	1	1.8
Ages 40 to 44	3	5.3
Ages 45 to 49	5	8.8
Ages 50 to 54	4	7.0
Ages 55 to 59	7	12.3
Ages 60 to 64	16	28.1
Ages 65 to 69	13	22.8
Ages over 70	.....	.....
Totals	57	100.0

Table X.—With Whom Recipients Live

	Number	Per Cent
Living with parents	99	52.1
Living alone	15	7.9
Living with spouse	34	17.9
Living with spouse and children	8	4.2
Living with children	3	1.6
Living with other relatives	19	10.0
Living with others	12	6.3
Totals	190	100.0

Table XI.—Where New Recipients Are Living

	Number	Per Cent
In parents' home	99	52.1
In own house	23	12.1
In rented house	12	6.3
In rented suite	15	7.9
In children's home	4	2.1
In home of other relatives	17	8.9
In housekeeping room	7	3.7
In boarding home	5	2.6
In private institutions	5	2.6
In single room (eating out)	3	1.6
Totals	190	100.0

Table XII.—Economic Status of New Recipients

(*a*) Holding real property of value—	Number	Per Cent
$0	162	85.3
$1 to $250	1	0.5
$251 to $500	1	0.5
$501 to $750	1	0.5
$751 to $1,000		
$1,001 to $1,500	7	3.7
$1,501 to $2,000	4	2.1
$2,001 and up	14	7.4
Totals	190	100.0

Table XII.—Economic Status of New Recipients—Continued

(*b*) Holding personal property of value—	Number	Per Cent
$0	126	66.3
$1 to $250	34	17.9
$251 to $500	6	3.2
$501 to $750	9	4.7
$751 to $1,000	1	0.5
$1,001 to $1,500	6	3.2
$1,501 to $2,000	1	0.5
$2,001 and up	7	3.7
Totals	190	100.0

Table XIII.—Number of Recipients Living in Other Provinces as at March 31, 1964, Whose Allowances Are Paid by This Province

Alberta	8
Saskatchewan	6
Manitoba	7
Ontario	8
Quebec	2
New Brunswick	—
Nova Scotia	1
Yukon	1
Total	33

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

	Per Cent
$75	93.9
$70 to $74.99	1.6
$65 to $69.99	1.3
$60 to $64.99	0.8
$55 to $59.99	0.7
$50 to $54.99	0.6
$45 to $49.99	0.5
$40 to $44.99	0.5
$35 to $39.99	—
$30 to $34.99	0.0
$25 to $29.99	0.0
$20 to $24.99	0.1
$19.99 and less	0.1
Total	100.0

General Information re Old Age Security Category

Disposition of Applications

New applications received	776
Reapplications received	208
Applications granted	559
Applications not granted (refused, withdrawn, dead, etc.)	400[1]

[1] Does not include pending cases.

Total Number in Receipt of Supplementary Social Allowance as at March 31, 1964

British Columbia cases	23,639
Other-Province cases	756
Total	24,395

Distribution According to Five-year Intervals of Birth Year of Married and Single Supplementary Social Allowance Recipients (70 Years of Age and over) on Pay-list as at March 31, 1964 (Includes Other-Province Recipients of Supplementary Assistance Living in British Columbia).

Year of Birth	Married			Single			Group Total	Per Cent[1]
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1858	1	.....	1	1	2	3	4	0.02
1859–1863	1	.....	1	6	10	16	17	0.07
1864–1868	8	1	9	35	94	129	138	0.60
1869–1873	76	22	98	215	428	643	741	3.20
1874–1878	341	166	507	782	1,392	2,174	2,681	11.56
1879–1883	899	460	1,359	1,498	2,508	4,006	5,365	23.14
1884–1888	1,373	822	2,195	1,855	3,005	4,860	7,055	30.43
1889–1893	1,295	1,111	2,406	1,869	2,640	4,509	6,915	29.82
1894	55	30	85	86	101	187	272	1.17
Totals	4,049	2,612	6,661	6,347	10,180	16,527	23,188[2]	100.00

[1] Per cent of total of men and women in each age-group to the total 70 years of age and over Supplementary Social Allowance case load.

[2] There were 1,207 cases not included where statistics were incomplete as at the end of the fiscal year.

CONCLUSION

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

PART IV.—INSTITUTIONS

BRANNAN LAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

F. G. HASSARD, SUPERINTENDENT

I beg to submit the annual report for the Brannan Lake School for Boys for the period ended March 31, 1964.

The following table shows the statistics for the fiscal years 1954/55 to 1963/64:—

	Fiscal Year									
	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
Number in School, April 1st	96	131	129	152	164	162	175	188	173	190
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	15	9	1	2	1			3	4	1
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	2	19		3		5		1	3	
Number in Crease Clinic, April 1st									1	1
Number in Provincial Mental Hospital, April 1st							1			
Number on extended leave, April 1st	2	33	17	1						
Number on special leave, April 1st				14	27	34	49	43	33	60
Number on parole, April 1st								1		
Number of new admissions	171	143	222	210	240	284	313	250	307	357
Number of recidivists	32	24	40	75	52	82	85	94	103	103
Total number of admissions	203	167	262	285	292	366	398	344	410	460
Percentage of recidivism	15.8	14.4	15.3	26.3	17.8	22.4	21.4	27.3	25.1	22.4
Number of releases	126	212	237	265	283	342	387	366	372	410
Number A.W.O.L., March 31st	9	1	2	1			3	4	1	1
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	19		3		5		1	3		1
Number on extended leave, March 31st	33	17	1							
Number on special leave, March 31st			14	27	34	49	43	33	60	
Number on provisional release, March 31st										107
Number on parole, March 31st							1			
Number in Crease Clinic, March 31st								1	1	
Number in Provincial Mental Hospital, March 31st						1				
Number in School, March 31st	131	129	152	164	162	175	188	173	190	193
Average daily population	101.9	137.6	144	152	159	173	181	185	185	181
Total inmate-days	37,198	50,371	52,576	55,516	58,079	63,233	65,927	67,473	67,392	66,006
Average length of stay in months	(1)	8.3	7.7	6	6	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.3
Total A.W.O.L. during the fiscal year	239	124	156	122	105	61	77	62	80	117[2]

[1] Not recorded.
[2] Involving 76 boys.

During the fiscal year there were 357 admissions and 103 recidivists, making a total of 460 admitted to the School. There was a 22.4 percentage rate of recidivism. Seventeen of the recidivists were committed for the third time and eight for the fourth time. Three hundred and fourteen of the boys admitted were Protestant, 142 Roman Catholic, and 4 of other religion. Seventy of the total number of boys admitted during the year were of native Indian status.

Range of Age upon Admission

Age in Years	Number of Boys	Age in Years	Number of Boys
10 years	3	14 years	89
11 ,,	4	15 ,,	142
12 ,,	17	16 ,,	109
13 ,,	35	17 ,,	61

The average age upon admission was 15 years.

Supervising Agencies of Boys Admitted

	Number of Boys
Provincial Probation Branch	220
Department of Social Welfare	64
Indian Department	41
Vancouver Probation Service	62
Victoria Family and Chidren's Court	45
Children's Aid Society	8
Catholic Children's Aid Society	5
Family and Children's Service	8
New Westminster Police	1
Province of Alberta	1
Provincial Probation Branch and Indian Department	2
Provincial Probation Branch and Department of Social Welfare	3

Of this number, 35 were wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, 10 of the Family and Children's Service, 6 of the Children's Aid Society, 3 of the Catholic Children's Aid Society, and 1 of the Province of Alberta.

Four hundred and sixty boys were committed from the following Juvenile Courts and 12 boys were held on remand:—

	Number of Boys		Number of Boys
Agassiz	6	Greenwood	1
Alert Bay	8	Haney	1
Armstrong	1	Hazelton	2
Alberni	1	Hope	3
Ashcroft	2	Kamloops	5
Bella Coola	3	Kaslo	1
Burnaby	30	Kelowna	11
Campbell River	5	Kimberley	4
Cassiar	1	Kitimat	3
Castlegar	1	Ladner	3
Chase	3	Langley	3
Chemainus	1	Lytton	1
Chilliwack	3	Masset	6
Cloverdale	26	Matsqui	1
Colwood	1	Merritt	13
Coquitlam	7	Mission City	2
Courtenay	3	Nanaimo	16[1]
Cranbrook	4	Nelson	1
Creston	2	New Westminster	8
Cumberland	1	North Vancouver	19
Dawson Creek	5	Pemberton	2
Duncan	4	Penticton	2
Esquimalt	6	Port Alberni	4
Fort Nelson	1	Port Coquitlam	8
Fort St. James	9	Port Moody	1
Fort St. John	6	Prince George	14[2]
Fruitvale	2	Prince Rupert	13
Grand Forks	1	Qualicum Beach	2

[1] Plus 11 on remand.
[2] Plus 1 on remand.

	Number of Boys		Number of Boys
Queen Charlotte City	1	Squamish	4
Quesnel	3	Summerland	1
Revelstoke	6	Terrace	3
Richmond	10	Trail	2
Salmon Arm	1	Vancouver	69
Sechelt	3	Vanderhoof	4
Smithers	3	Vernon	1
Sooke	2	Victoria	51
Spences Bridge	1	West Vancouver	2

Of the 460 boys committed to the School during the year, 353 were committed for offence against property, 22 against persons, and 85 for other offences which included incorrigibility.

Of the 357 new admissions during the year, 51 of the boys were never tried on probation but were committed to the School on their first appearance before the Court.

There were 410 boys released from the School during the year. The average length of stay of boys in the School was 5.3 months.

Seventy-six boys accounted for the 117 A.W.O.L.s. The difference between the figures is due to the fact that some of the same boys went A.W.O.L. two or more times during the year.

Seven hundred and twelve individual boys were worked with in the School during the fiscal year.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT

Fillings	947
X-rays	20
Extractions	297
Partial dentures	11
Complete upper dentures	2
Complete lower dentures	2
Denture reline	1
Dentures repaired	10
Prophylaxis	5
Root canal fillings	6
Trimming	1
Scaling	5

One hundred and ninety-two boys received the above dental care.

This spring we had an influenza epidemic, and 109 boys were hospitalized at our School; some were really quite ill. I am glad to say there were no complications.

Four hundred and sixty-six boys had admittance physical examinations, as against 411 last year.

Four hundred and forty-one boys were tuberculin-tested; of these, 46 were positive. However, X-rays revealed no active tuberculosis.

One hundred and twenty-two boys had oral polio vaccine in November. The usual large number of boys was treated for minor ailments and accidents; these were kept on record.

There were two cases of staphylococcal pneumonia, one chronic nephritis, one rheumatic fever, two operations for archedopeny and inguinal hernia, three tonsillectomies, and one appendectomy.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1963/64

Salaries		$300,036
Office expense		2,718
Travelling expense		144
Office furniture and equipment		85
Heat, light, power, and water		27,532
Medical and dental services		12,074
Clothing and uniforms		15,034
Provisions and catering		62,945
Laundry and dry-goods		13,784
Equipment and machinery		822
Medical supplies		1,942
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		6,257
Maintenance and operation of equipment		2,874
Transportation		5,833
Motor-vehicles and accessories		2,173
Incidentals and contingencies		3,901
Repairs to furnishings and equipment		424
Training programme expense		4,817
		$463,395
Less—		
Board	$2,226	
Rentals	3,245	
Sundry	219	
		5,690
Less increase in inventory—		
Inventory at March 31, 1964	$16,607	
Inventory at March 31, 1963	13,049	
		3,558
		$454,147
Add Public Works expenditure	$56,939	
Less rental	912	
		56,027
		$510,174

Per capita cost *per diem:* $510,174÷66,006=$7.73.

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts			$443,348
Add—			
Maintenance receipts		$3,473	
Salary adjustments		10,884	
Public Works expenditure	$56,939		
Less rentals	912		
		56,027	
			70,384
			$513,732
Less increase in inventory			3,558
			$510,174

As in the past few years, large numbers of boys assisted service clubs with community projects, including cleaning up of old cemeteries and church grounds, beaches, and parks.

As in previous years, a large number of toys were renovated and repaired by boys of the School and taken to the Salvation Army for distribution with their Christmas hampers.

Various service clubs in turn made arrangements for large groups of boys from the School to take part in local entertainment.

The forest nursery has been expanded, and clearing has been commenced on an additional 3 acres of land which will be used to expand both the nursery project and our vegetable garden.

We have had a large number of visitors during the year—representatives of teacher counsellor groups, members of the ministerial association, and persons from other Provinces who are working in the correctional field.

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

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

WILLINGDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

MISS WINNIFRED M. URQUHART, SUPERINTENDENT

I am pleased to submit the annual report for the Willingdon School for Girls for the fiscal year ended March 1, 1964. March 1, 1964, marked the 50th anniversary of the opening of British Columbia's first Provincial training-school for delinquent girls. During this half-century since the first girl was committed at the age of 14 for a term of seven years, more for protection than correction, many changes have taken place in the Province's programme for the care of children who come before the Court.

The following tables show the movement of population, age range, charges, and Courts from which the girls were sentenced during the year:—

	Fiscal Year									
	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
Number in School, April 1st	32	43	47	62	58	66	91	77	82	87
Number A.W.O.L., April 1st	5	7	12	13	7	9	5	11	11	17
Number in Oakalla, April 1st	(1)	12	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Number in Crease Clinic, April 1st	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Number on extended leave, April 1st	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Number on probationary release, April 1st	———	———	———	———	4	3	9	11	22	12
Number of new admissions	54	66	60	59	66	96	81	84	94	102
Number of recidivists	15	14	11	7	15	10	13	19	7	15
Total number of admissions	69	80	71	66	81	106	94	103	101	117
Percentage of recidivists	21.7	17.5	15.5	10.6	18.5	9.4	13.8	18.4	6.9	12.8
Number of releases	56	70	55	75	72	79	100	87	99	113
Number A.W.O.I., March 31st	7	12	13	7	9	5	11	11	17	19
Number in Oakalla, March 31st	12	1	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Number in Crease Clinic, March 31st	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Number on extended leave, March 31st	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———	———
Number on probationary release, March 31st	———	———	———	4	3	9	11	22	12	12
Number in Provincial Mental Hospital, March 31st	———	2	———	———	———	———	———	———	1	———
Number in School, March 31st	43	47	62	58	66	91	77	82	87	88
Average daily population	30.5	41.1	46.2	51.6	51.4	76.5	74.0	73.4	80.0	86.7
Total inmate-days	11,136	15,036	16,871	18,851	18,765	28,010	26,994	26,783	29,216	31,735
Average length of stay (in months)	(1)	8.5	11.6	12.4	10.6	10.4	10.3	11.4	12.5	10.8
Total A.W.O.L. during fiscal year	(1)	232	187	187	124	147	210	213	195	186

1 Not known.

Range of Age upon Admission

Age	Number of Girls	Age	Number of Girls
12 years	3	16 years	23
13 ,,	7	17 ,,	17
14 ,,	30	18 ,,	1
15 ,,	36		
		Total	117

Charges were as follows:—

Unmanageability	57
Breach of probation	16
Theft	14
Infraction of liquor laws	17
Unlawful possession of liquor	1
Sexual immorality	6

Vagrancy	1
Breaking and entering	5
Possession of stolen goods	1
Creating disturbance in a public place	3
Wilful damage	1
Total	122[1]

[1] Five girls received two separate charges.

The 117 girls were committed from the following Juvenile Courts:—

	Number of Girls		Number of Girls
Alberni	1	Merritt	2
Alert Bay	12	Nanaimo	1
Burnaby	8	New Westminster	1
Chemainus	1	North Vancouver	5
Chilliwack	1	Port Coquitlam	1
Cloverdale	1	Port Moody	1
Cranbrook	2	Port Alberni	1
Dawson Creek	5	Powell River	2
Duncan	4	Prince George	2
Fort St. James	2	Prince Rupert	7
Fort St. John	3	Sechelt	2
Hazelton	2	Smithers	1
Invermere	2	Squamish	1
Kimberley	1	Terrace	2
Kitimat	1	Trail	2
Ladner	1	Vancouver	22
Lytton	3	Vernon	1
Masset	1	Victoria	7
Matsqui	3	Williams Lake	2

A slight increase is noted in most areas. Although the average daily population has only risen 6.7 per cent, there were periods during the year when all cottages were filled to capacity. The average length of stay has shortened by almost two months, which may or may not be particularly significant as it can be affected by either a very short or long stay of one or two girls, but the drop is in keeping with the general trend in training-schools and perhaps bespeaks an increase in the case-work services to families and the teen-agers by the community agencies.

The percentage of recidivism about doubled over the all-time low of last year, but at 12.8 per cent is still low for a training-school. The new training-school legislation making a provisional release legal is gradually proving valuable as it makes possible the use of the school by the agencies as a deterrent by providing short return periods for the girls who require one or two sharp reminders of controls to help them in their full rehabilitation.

The school programme has continued with only minor changes during this year. Every effort is made to provide activities to broaden the girls' outlook and stimulate their desire for further training. The regular academic, hairdressing, and sewing classes have continued to provide excellent training. The extra courses, which the girls attend in their free time on a voluntary basis, have continued to be very popular. This year we added a course in baby-sitting and started issuing wallet-size certificates to all who completed both the waitress course and baby-sitting course. St. John

Ambulance first-aid and home-nursing courses give valuable training. We are fortunate to have capable instructors among our cottage supervisors who are able and willing to provide these courses as part of their daily work. The physical education programme is always popular, and is also used as a medium to help the self-conscious girl find her skills and finally be able to participate with the crowd. The annual gymnasium and swimming display was held in May, with a capacity audience. Red Cross swimming awards and Royal life-saving bronze medallions and awards are still keenly strived for and earned through a stiff examination after much hard work. A total of 104 swimming awards was received during the year. It is most heartening to see girls who, when they arrived at the school, could not care less about achievement and leave having earned by their own efforts credits in a variety of courses.

The staff has remained as stable as in former years. There was a change in the elementary-school teacher, and one social worker was transferred in November to another division and not replaced during this year.

The health of the girls has continued to be good, with only minor illnesses. A survey examination of all the girls to determine necessary dental work was carried out by Dr. Conchie, Public Health Director of Dental Services, through Dr. P. W. Laundy, Department Medical Director. It was agreed that, for the most part, we should only be providing an emergency service plus dental work and dentures which, for health and cosmetic reasons, would help in the rehabilitation of the girl. The Cambie Clinic and Dr. T. C. MacKenzie still provide excellent service. We have continued to receive psychiatric services from the mental health clinic. We were sorry a change in psychiatrist was necessary when Dr. Menzies went into private practice, because over the years he had become familiar with all the staff and the programme and was providing a valuable service to the School. This service was somewhat curtailed for several months until another psychiatrist, Dr. Davis, could be appointed, and it took him a little while to learn and appreciate the type of programme required.

Our volunteer friends still continue to work with us, providing a valuable service and adding much to our programme, both in entertainment and religious guidance. It would be impossible to provide as varied and well balanced a programme without their co-operation. I take this opportunity, without naming them individually, to express our sincere gratitude to all our volunteers for the many favours and hours given for our girls.

Community groups have continued to visit the School, and approximately 50 hours of senior-staff time was spent during the year speaking to and showing these visitors around. In October the Elizabeth Fry Society held one of its larger meetings at the School, and a light luncheon was served, consisting of fancy sandwiches made by a group of the girls who had received instruction over a period of weeks from one of the staff in the art of sandwich-making.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all senior administration and all members of our staff and others who have assisted and co-operated in the operation of the School during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1963/64

Salaries			$206,050
Office expense			1,983
Travelling expense			1,317
Office furniture and equipment			644
Heat, light, power, and water			25,260
Medical and dental services			3,915
Clothing and uniforms			6,087
Provisions and catering			39,925
Laundry and dry-goods			409
Good Conduct Fund			1,717
Equipment and machinery			865
Medical supplies			1,989
Maintenance of buildings and grounds			2,470
Maintenance and operation of equipment			1,491
Transportation			2,822
Vocational and recreational supplies			2,619
			$299,563
Less—			
Board		$1,536	
Rentals		2,160	
			3,696
			$295,867
Add decrease in inventory—			
Inventory at March 31, 1963	$10,030		
Inventory at March 31, 1964	9,672		
		$358	
Public Works expenditure		33,916	
			34,274
			$330,141

Per capita cost *per diem:* $330,141÷31,735=$10.40.

RECONCILIATION

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts			$288,058
Add—			
Maintenance receipts		$1,293	
Salary adjustments		6,516	
Decrease in inventory		358	
Public Works expenditure		33,916	
			42,083
			$330,141

PROVINCIAL HOME, KAMLOOPS

G. P. WILLIE, SUPERINTENDENT

The following is the annual report for the Provincial Home for the Aged and Infirm, Kamloops, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964.

From this report it is noted a rise in the *per capita* cost of 53 cents, due to lesser inmate-days by 3,272, and a rise in expenditures of $8,072. During the year 76 applicants were admitted, 37 took leave of absence or a discharge, and 42 residents expired, showing a loss of 3.

Improvements for the comfort of our residents consist of both maintenance and equipment. The painters redecorated the poolroom, music-room, main entrance and lower corridors, and the hallways of Wards 1, 10, and 11. Our drug-supply room was completely remodelled. A new freezing unit was installed for the walk-in cooler. Water and waste lines were replaced in Wards 1, 10, and 11. Hostess chairs and high-back rockers are being tried and are very popular. Individual lawn chairs for outdoor comfort are available.

Physiotherapy at the Home has been introduced, with the physiotherapist from CARS administering regularly. The location is in the basement, and this is practical, comfortable, and convenient. Presently there are seven therapy tables. Equipment consists of two walkers, one with crutch attachments, a quadriceps boot with bar and collars, with weights from one-quarter to 10 pounds, head halter with spreader bar and Zimmer aqua-trac bag, and two infra-red lamps. This therapy is controlled by doctors' orders.

Medical services continue to be supplied by the Irving Clinic, along with specialists outside its clinic. City hospital services are used when necessary. In our hospital ward, stainless-steel equipment has been added, plus two triple-top bedside cabinets. An exhaust fan has been installed, which helps control temperature.

Protection against fire-hazards is constantly studied. The City of Kamloops Fire Chief and the fire prevention officer make regular inspections, and also hold fire drills.

Entertainment for the residents has been varied, with television most popular. The religious denominations also fulfil a great need for the men. Outside organizations continue to supply many happy hours.

Four aged men were transferred from Essondale and have taken to the Home quite nicely, applying themselves to available services.

We continuallly strive to help patients to help themselves—to get them up and out of bed daily, dressed, and fully groomed whenever physically possible, also to take them out of their rooms to the sitting-rooms or, when warm enough, outside on the verandahs and lawns.

Some experts indicate that the elderly are robbed of their dignity and identity in institutions, but we strive to restore this by helpful care and understanding, having them work and help in certain areas, encouraging variety in clothing, creating outlets of recreation, proving old people are real people, thus indicating a continued usefulness in society for institutions.

We will continue to have the problem of an ageing population and of finding the best way to care for our ageing citizens, so we must find the best kind of facilities and the proper level to meet their needs.

I wish to thank all who have assisted in the operation of the Home and the care of our residents during the past year.

INMATE-DAYS

Inmates in the Home, April 1, 1963		117
Inmates admitted during the year		76
		193
Inmates discharged	37	
Inmates deceased	42	
		79
Total number of inmates, March 31, 1964		114
Total number of inmate-days		40,375

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1963/64

Salaries		$113,683
Office expense		576
Medical services		9,966
Clothing and uniforms		4,040
Provisions and catering		29,415
Laundry and dry-goods		6,821
Equipment and machinery		1,527
Medical supplies		3,676
Maintenance of buildings and grounds		965
Maintenance and operation of equipment		455
Transportation		1,199
Burials		4,200
Incidentals and contingencies		2,024
		$178,547
Less—		
Board	$465	
Rentals	300	
		765
		$177,782
Add Public Works expenditure		8,300
		$186,082

Per capita cost *per diem:* $186,082÷40,375=$4.61.

Pensions paid to Government Agent, Kamloops, $90,832.

Reconciliation

Net expenditure as per Public Accounts		$28,897
Add—		
Maintenance receipts—		
Pensions	$90,832	
Municipalities	2,495	
Transfers from Provincial Home Trust Account	14,438	
Receipts from Government of Canada under the Unemployment Assistance Agreement	43,773	
Salary adjustments	5,268	
		156,806
Add Public Works expenditure		8,300
Add proportion of excess of receipts over disbursements for Tranquille Farm		896
		$194,899
Less pensioners' comforts		8,817
		$186,082

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BOARD

A. A. Shipp, Chief Inspector of Welfare Institutions

I submit herewith the annual report of the *Welfare Institutions Licensing Act* for the year 1963. As licences are issued on the basis of the calendar year, this report covers the period from January 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963.

LICENCES

A total of 892 licences was issued during the year, of which 746 were renewals and 146 were new licences. Eighty licensed homes either closed or changed ownership, requiring new licensing. There were 244 new applications, and 236 pending applications were closed, these consisting of approved licences and licences refused or applications withdrawn. Case load at December 31, 1963, totalled 1,022, of which 812 were licensed institutions and 210 files pending.

BOARD MEETINGS

Eleven regular meetings and three special meetings of the Welfare Institutions Board were held during the year.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

A. Full-time Care of Children

Institutions for Child-care

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

Number of institutions licensed in 1963	9
Number of children cared for	306
Total days' care	65,657

Private Boarding Homes

Licensing of private boarding homes for children continues to be carried on with the co-operation of the two Children's Aid Societies in Vancouver and the Family and Children's Service in Victoria. There are very few commercially operated boarding homes throughout the rest of the Province, and these are supervised by the Department of Social Welfare.

Number of children's boarding homes licensed in 1963	19
Number of children cared for	55
Total days' care	10,664

B. Day Care of Children

Foster Day Care

The majority of foster day-care homes in the City of Vancouver are supervised by the Child Care Centre, but a few are still visited and inspected by this Department. In an effort to establish one standard of inspection, we are working closely with both the agency and the foster day-care mothers to have them all accept the Child Care Centre as the supervising agency.

Number of foster day-care homes licensed in 1963	33
Number of children cared for	192
Total days' care	15,529

Kindergartens, Play-schools, etc.

There is a continuing increase in the number of both privately operated and co-operative kindergartens throughout the Province, despite the fact that many kindergartens are now operating in the public schools.

The majority of kindergarten supervisors are now fully qualified, or in process of taking the required courses for qualification.

Number of pre-school centres licensed in 1963	311
Number of children registered	15,720
Total days' care	1,349,595

Schools for Retarded Children

Three new licences were issued during the year, and one licence was cancelled when there were no longer enough children to operate the school.

Number of schools licensed in 1963	30
Number of children registered	610
Total days' care	81,576

MATERNITY HOMES

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

Number of homes licensed in 1963	3
Number of mothers cared for	433
Total days' care	26,049

AGED-CARE

The number of boarding homes for elderly persons continues to increase rapidly, but we are now noticing a trend toward new construction for these homes rather than the conversion of older-type dwellings.

There was an increase of 37 licences issued over the previous year, and we believe we have now taken care of practically all those homes which were brought within the scope of the legislation in 1961.

Number of homes licensed during 1963	325
Number of persons cared for	6,776
Total days' care	1,481,205

UNEMPLOYED ADULTS

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

Number of homes licensed during 1963	6
Number of persons cared for	16,349
Total days' care	46,201

PROVINCIAL MENTAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGEES

This programme continues to develop, with the majority of the former patients living in boarding homes with other types of guests. A member of the Mental Health Services staff is attached to this office to co-ordinate the work of the two departments.

The figures shown are those for the homes which are licensed specifically for this purpose.

Number of homes licensed during 1963	5
Number of persons cared for	37
Total days' care	11,410

SUMMER CAMPS

Owing to poor weather conditions, many camps did not have as many enrolled as in previous years. In spite of this, however, there was an over-all increase in the number of summer camps licensed and the number attending. Total camping-days, however, showed a considerable decrease, due largely to the fact that children who might normally stay for two or more sessions remained for only a single camping period.

Number of summer camps licensed in 1963	93
Number of persons attending	29,106
Number of attendance days	236,768

CONCLUSION

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

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Children—Total Care (Excluding Summer Camps)				
Number licensed—				
Institutions	7	9	9	9
Boarding homes	30	30	20	19
Capacity—				
Institutions	217	243	239	250
Boarding homes	78	76	60	60
Number of children under care—				
Institutions	223	287	265	306
Boarding homes	86	75	63	55
Number of days' care—				
Institutions	47,544	67,343	60,178	65,657
Boarding homes	20,265	18,308	13,764	10,664
Summer Camps				
Number licensed	76	77	83	93
Capacity	5,308	5,750	6,324	6,856
Number of persons attending	23,753	26,023	26,897	29,106
Number of attendance days	205,556	248,295	351,298	236,768
Children—Day Care				
Number licensed—				
Kindergartens	249	265	291	311
Schools for retarded children	27	31	28	30
Foster day care	34	28	32	33
Capacity—				
Kindergartens	7,221	7,764	8,383	8,919
Schools for retarded children	518	695	618	661
Foster day care	84	135	98	103
Number of children enrolled—				
Kindergartens	12,942	13,614	14,226	15,720
Schools for retarded children	469	630	516	610
Foster day care	291	302	157	192
Number of attendance days—				
Kindergartens	1,135,696	1,121,022	1,215,154	1,349,595
Schools for retarded children	57,149	76,034	65,216	81,576
Foster day care	20,182	21,237	14,898	15,529
Adults—Infirm and Unemployable				
Number licensed	196	215	288	325
Capacity	3,058	3,368	4,294	4,843
Number of persons cared for	4,385	4,710	5,860	6,776
Number of days' care	1,026,783	992,824	1,246,891	1,481,205
Adults—Employable				
Number licensed	6	6	6	6
Capacity	164	171	171	169
Number of persons under care	8,680	5,502	5,958	16,349
Number of days' care	49,268	40,368	32,867	46,201
Women—Maternity				
Number licensed	3	3	3	3
Capacity	115	125	125	81
Number of persons under care—				
Mothers	390	394	489	433
Infants	259	191	13	.....
Number of days' care	30,903	31,263	29,013	26,049
Provincial Mental Hospital Dischargees				
Number licensed	.....	.....	4	5
Capacity	.....	.....	31	36
Number of persons under care	.....	.....	34	37
Number of days' care	.....	.....	10,093	11,410

Table II.—Case Load Showing the Total Number of Licensed Institutions and Pending Applications, 1963

LICENSED

	Jan. 1, 1963	New Licences	Closed	Carried Forward Dec. 31, 1963
Children—total care—				
Boarding homes	17	2	3	16
Institutions	10	1	1	10
Camps	83	10	—	93
Children—day care—				
Kindergartens	288	41	26	303
Schools for retarded children	27	3	1	29
Foster day care	32	8	8	32
Aged—				
Boarding homes	240	77	39	278
Institutions	37	2	2	37
Adults—employable	5	1	—	6
Maternity homes	3	—	—	3
Provincial Mental Hospital dischargees	4	1	—	5
Totals	746	146	80	812

PENDING

	Jan. 1, 1963	New Cases	Closed	Carried Forward Dec. 31, 1963
Children—total care—				
Boarding homes	4	6	6	4
Institutions	1	1	2	—
Camps	28	8	11	25
Children—day care—				
Kindergartens	60	70	65	65
Schools for retarded children	2	1	3	—
Foster day care	19	28	31	16
Aged—				
Boarding homes	83	119	110	92
Institutions	1	3	2	2
Adults—employable	1	1	1	1
Maternity homes	—	—	—	—
Provincial Mental Hospital dischargees	3	7	5	5
Totals	202	244	236	210

PART V.—SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL AND PEARSON POLIOMYELITIS PAVILION

MRS. M. TITTERINGTON, SUPERVISOR

In last year's annual report it was mentioned that the decline in tuberculosis mortality and morbidity rates had levelled off, and it is significant that WHO has named as slogan for next World Health Day, April 7, 1964, "No truce for TB." While it is 20 years since the discovery or the first of the effective anti-tuberculosis drugs, there are still more than 2 million new cases of tuberculosis a year and deaths still number between 1 and 2 million annually. Naturally the greatest number is in the densely populated areas of the world where there is poor nutrition, poor sanitation, and overcrowding, but it is stated by the experts that the highly developed, less densely populated countries are farther from conquest than some think. No country has reached the recognized standard of control established by WHO; that is, when a country can report that not more than 1 per cent of the children reaching 14 years of age have been infected by tubercle bacilli, the country will have control of tuberculosis but still be a long way from eradicating it. In British Columbia 4.7 per cent of 14-year-olds tested have a positive skin test.

Highlights from the report of the Director of the Division of Tuberculosis Control for the calendar year 1963 are as follows:—

(1) Known cases of tuberculosis excluding Indians, about 16,000, of which about 15,000 are inactive, but among which there is a high rate of breakdown (one-half to 1 per cent break down annually and require further treatment).

(2) Known cases of Indians, about 4,800, of which slightly over 4,000 are inactive (treatment and supervision are under the Medical Services Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare).

(3) Number of new cases of tuberculosis: (*a*) Pulmonary, 476; (*b*) non-pulmonary, 105; total, 581.

(4) Number of admissions to Willow Chest Centre and Pearson Hospital, excluding polio and excluding review cases and transfers, 384, of which 275 were first admissions and 109 readmissions. Of the admissions, nearly 51 per cent were over 50 years of age, and of the patients in hospital, 59 per cent were over 50 years of age. Of this group, 87 per cent were male and only 13 per cent female. Of the total sanatoria population, 79 per cent were males and only 21 per cent females.

(5) Number of discharges, 391 (plus 41 deaths). Forty-four discharges were against medical advice and two were disciplinary discharges.

(6) The active-case register, which includes all cases classified as active and quiescent, all those inactive less than two years, as well as all cases on anti-microbial therapy and all cases that are suspect, had about 2,000 cases. Over 1,000 of these were patients on anti-microbial therapy outside of hospital. All these cases are closely supervised, which makes it possible for treatment to be continued outside of an institution.

(7) About 20 per cent of the people in British Columbia have been infected with tubercle bacillus, and it is established that 5 per cent of these (or about 20,000 people) will develop active tuberculosis sometime during their lifetime if present trends continue.

(8) Prince Rupert and Terrace are areas of high incidence in British Columbia and have been given special attention by the Mobile Surveys and Travelling Clinic.

Because of the higher percentage of susceptible people, there appears to be an increased danger from the undiagnosed case of tuberculosis. As B.C.G. vaccination only gives protection for a limited period—about two years; it is not practical to vaccinate all people who have negative tuberculin tests unless it is known that they are going to be exposed to active tuberculosis. However, some individuals who have had negative skin tests and then convert to positive, due to exposure to an active case, may be treated with anti-microbial drugs as a prophylactic measure. There are many problems to be worked out regarding preventive measures, including the use of B.C.G. and prophylactic chemotherapy. Drug-resistant infections, as well as resistant people, add to the problems. Good nutrition and adequate housing are still important in the control of tuberculosis.

In a drive for detection of active cases and for prevention, the British Columbia Tuberculosis Society, in co-operation with the Division of Tuberculosis Control, has been conducting a massive " Operation Doorstep " survey in Vancouver, and indications are that over 200,000 people will be tested. While the survey has not been completed as of March 31st, over 100 cases of tuberculosis had been found, the majority of which required treatment. In addition, there were a number of suspects. Many other chest conditions are being discovered, such as lung cancer, significant heart conditions, Hodgkin's disease, bronchiectasis, and emphysema.

There were no new poliomyelitis cases admitted in the past fiscal year. Three patients were discharged to home care, with the co-operation of many agencies, including the British Columbia Poliomyelitis and Rehabilitation Foundation, and with the provision of adequate equipment. Other patients have periods at home when their families are able to care for them for short intervals. A few could probably be discharged to home care if their families had not lost interest. However, care of a paraplegic patient is a heavy burden and must be shared with hospital authorities, even in cases where the families enjoy having the patient home. There are, of course, many patients who could not be discharged.

As fewer beds are required for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis, the decision was made this year that Provincial Infirmaries patients would be transferred to Pearson Hospital when the necessary structural changes could be made. Since the public announcement there have been constant inquiries, and an Admissions Committee has been set up to screen and evaluate applications. The Social Service Department is represented on this Committee.

The Social Service Department had 1,838 interviews with over 500 patients and their families, as well as 3,874 interviews with other professional staff and community agencies on their behalf. The problems presented involved family counselling, foster-home care of children, housekeeper or homemaker service, personality problems, psychiatric consultation, discharge planning, particularly with geriatric and paraplegic patients, legal aid, and the administration of funds for elderly and other patients incapable of handling their own funds. The Social Service Department also endeavours to interest patients in the use of educational facilities and rehabilitation resources when these are essential to their future adjustment. Sometimes the role is that of emotional support to help the patient remain in hospital until medically discharged or to face surgery. At other times it is emotional support over a critical period when husband or wife deserts and the patient finds it hard to face life alone.

Seventy-one tuberculosis patients and 12 poliomyelitis patients received comforts allowances for varying periods of time. These allowances totalled $4,455.25, less a few refunds. In addition, the British Columbia Tuberculosis Society, the British Columbia Poliomyelitis and Rehabilitation Foundation, and the Municipal Chapter of the I.O.D.E. granted funds for special needs throughout the year, and other groups granted assistance at Christmas.

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

I wish to thank the agencies and groups who have helped financially throughout the fiscal year, as well as express my appreciation for the co-operation extended by the private and Governmental agencies in helping our patients.

PART VI.—ACCOUNTING DIVISION

J. McDIARMID, DEPARTMENTAL COMPTROLLER

The gross expenditure by the Department of Social Welfare in each of the fiscal years 1961/62 and 1962/63 was approximately $56,000,000. However, in the fiscal year 1963/64 the gross expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare increased by $3,245,900 over that in 1962/63 to $59,216,400. The services and allowances provided by the Department's expenditure of $59,216,400 during the fiscal year 1963/64 are detailed by the various divisions of the Department of Social Welfare within the Annual Report; however, this report of the Accounting Division will include a table of expenditures and related services for the whole Department.

The first three sections of the expenditure table covered by the service headings "Administration," " Institutions," and " Field service " have varied very little in relation to percentage of gross welfare expenditure as shown in the previous fiscal year; however, dollarwise these sections show a rise in spending of $254,000. The main reasons for this rise were an upward revision of salaries, amounting to $107,756, and the provision of additional staff and resulting expenses.

The largest increase in expenditure for a main service was for maintenance of dependent children. The increase was $620,500 or 14.5 per cent, and was due to the greater number of children placed in foster homes, despite the fact that the number of children placed for adoption was up also. The total number of paid days' care in foster homes amounted to 1,724,773, or an increase of 15 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

The section " Medical services, drugs, optical, etc.", has increased $354,200 over the fiscal year 1962/63. From a review of this section of expenditures it is found that purchase of drugs accounts for approximately two-thirds of the increase.

The service " Social Allowances, etc.," has increased $1,370,000 over the fiscal year 1962/63, giving a total gross expenditure of $29,614,100. This section of welfare expenditure provides for assistance to needy persons not covered by Old-age Assistance, Blind or Disabled Allowances, or Child welfare programmes. Social Allowance is largely administered by the Provincial and municipal offices provided throughout the Province.

Old-age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, and Supplementary Social Allowances for the aged and handicapped have increased in expenditure over the fiscal year 1962/63 by $644,200. The increase is largely due to increased rates paid to pensioners under legislation and regulations governing Old-age Assistance, Blind and Disabled Allowances.

Main Service	Proportion of Total Gross Welfare Expenditure			
	1962/63		1963/64	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent[1]
Administration	$579,000	1.0	$689,200	1.2
Institutions	944,800	1.7	997,000	1.7
Field service	1,859,600	3.3	1,951,200	3.3
Maintenance of dependent children	4,286,900	7.7	4,907,400	8.3
Medical services, drugs, optical, etc.	4,608,600	8.2	4,962,800	8.4
Social Allowances, etc.	28,241,100	50.5	29,614,100	50.0
Old-age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowance, Disabled Persons' Allowance, and Supplementary Social Allowance for the Aged and handicapped	15,450,500	27.6	16,094,700	27.2
Totals	$55,970,500	100.0	$59,216,400	100.0

[1] Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Under the Unemployment Assistance Agreement with the Federal Government, the Provincial Welfare Accounting Division during the fiscal year 1963/64 has prepared claims and received reimbursement of sums in excess of $16,000,000. We have found the Federal Government auditors to be both helpful and co-operative in assisting the Division.

As of January 1, 1963, an arrangement was made with the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration whereby assistance was granted to Indians living off the reserve but who had not established residence outside the reserve. This arrangement involved a number of meetings and discussions with the committee representing the Federal and Provincial Governments. Payments to Indians are now made by the field offices and reimbursement is obtained from the Federal Government by the Accounting Division.

The Comptroller, with the Superintendent of Child Welfare, met with the directors of the Vancouver Children's Aid Society, the Vancouver Catholic Children's Aid Society, and the Victoria Family and Children's Service, and the Vancouver Community Chest and Victoria Community Chest, to discuss budgets for the following fiscal year. The societies presented excellent and detailed budgets which formed the basis of the societies' current-year operations.

The Payroll Section of the Accounting Division has met the change of pay from once a month to twice a month without any increase in staff and is setlled in a well-regulated schedule due to the competence of the staff within the Payroll Section.

The Accounting Division has experienced an increase in accounts presented for payment, and much has been done to increase efficiency and speed the processing of accounts payable.

Printed by A. SUTTON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
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1965

1,560-1164-899