



PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SERVICES FOR PEOPLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

HON. NORMAN LEVI

1974

With Fiscal Addendum
April 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974

VICTORIA, B.C., February, 1975

*To Colonel the Honourable WALTER STEWART OWEN, Q.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the Department of Human Resources for the calendar year 1974, with fiscal addendum April 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974, is herewith respectfully submitted.

NORMAN LEVI
Minister of Human Resources

*Office of the Minister of Human Resources,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.*

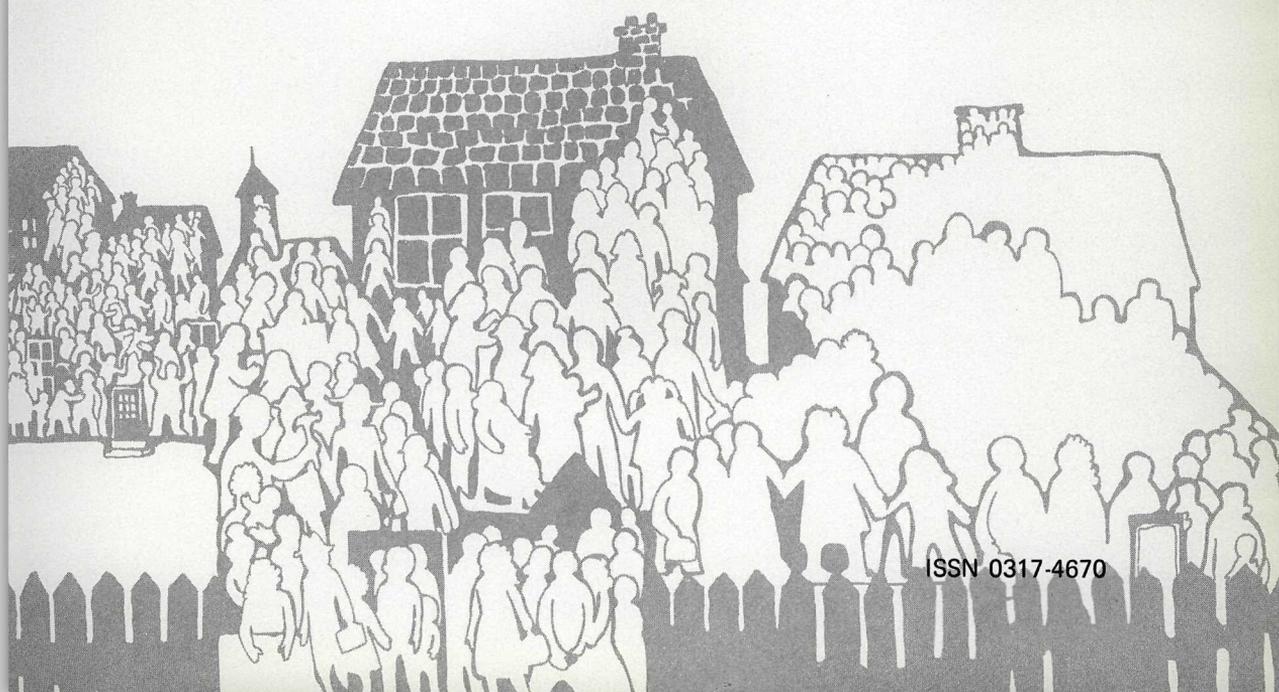
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES,
VICTORIA, B.C., February, 1975

*The Honourable Norman Levi,
Minister of Human Resources,
Victoria, B.C.*

SIR: I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Human Resources for the calendar year 1974, with fiscal addendum April 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974.

J. A. SADLER
Deputy Minister of Human Resources

SERVICES FOR PEOPLE



ISSN 0317-4670

FOREWORD

The Annual Report has been organized to provide information on the most important programs offered by the Department. An introductory section outlines administrative and organizational characteristics of the Department. Programs are discussed under the following four headings:

Services for Families and Children.

Services for Everyone.

Services for Special Needs.

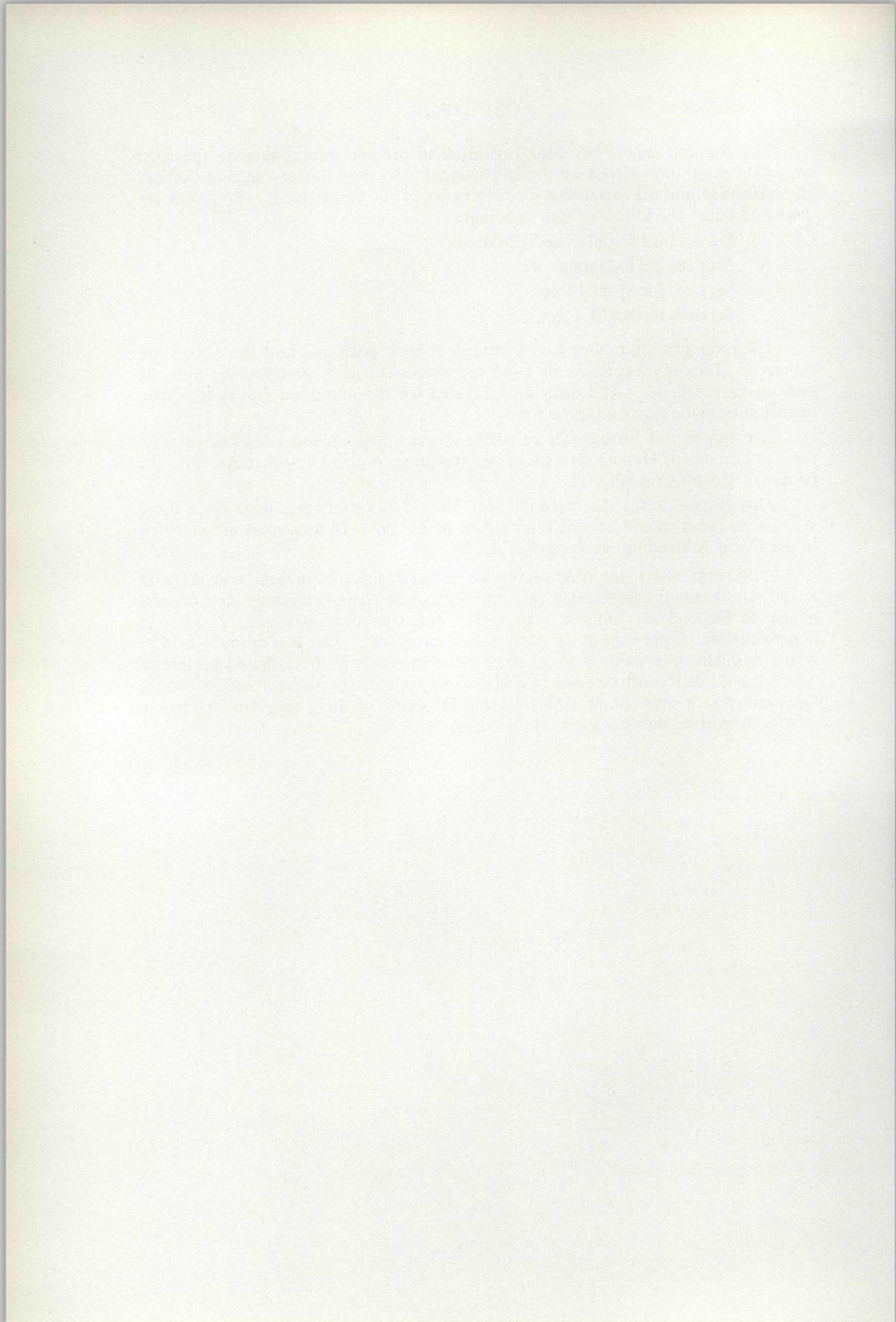
Services for Senior Citizens.

The programs are reported on according to their goals and how these goals are achieved. Important changes in 1974 are discussed, as is cost-sharing with the Federal Government. Addresses are provided for the interested reader to obtain further information on each program.

It is hoped this format will be useful in providing an understanding of what the Department of Human Resources is attempting to do in co-operation with the people of British Columbia.

This Report is for the calendar year 1974. Accounting is done on a fiscal year basis, and it should be noted that tables in the 1973/74 fiscal year are included in the Fiscal Addendum, at the end of the Report.

A SPECIAL NOTE ON COST-SHARING—Municipalities at present cost-share in Social Allowance programs, day care subsidies, health care programs, and maintenance of Dependent Children. In 1974, municipalities paid \$22,217,730, or approximately 10 per cent of the cost of these programs. This is a drop from 1973 where municipalities paid up to 15 per cent of the costs in these shared programs. Throughout this Report we refer to cost-sharing between the Federal and Provincial Governments; it must be remembered that for many of these programs municipal sharing is part of the Provincial contribution.



SERVICES FOR PEOPLE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
HIGHLIGHTS OF 1974.....	9
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, 1974.....	11
ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION, 1974	
Introduction.....	15
Organizational Chart.....	16
Regional Map.....	17
Personnel Activities.....	18
Accounting and Budget.....	19
Office Administration and Public Information.....	20
Staff Development.....	20
Research.....	21
SERVICES FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN	
Introduction.....	25
Preventive and Protective Services for Children and Their Families.....	26
Day Care.....	30
Special Services to Children.....	36
Youth Hostel Program.....	38
Detached Worker Program.....	41
Child Care Resources.....	41
Foster Homes.....	43
Therapeutic Homes.....	46
Receiving and Group Homes.....	47
Specialized Treatment Resources.....	48
Adoption.....	50
Community Grants for Families and Children.....	55
SERVICES FOR EVERYONE	
Social Allowance.....	59
Employment Services.....	63
Repatriation.....	64
Homemaker Service.....	65
Counselling.....	66
Community Resources Boards.....	66
Health Care Services.....	70
Burials.....	72
Community Grants.....	73
SERVICES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS	
Mincome (Handicapped Persons' Income Assistance).....	81
Activity Centres.....	82
Student Summer Employment, 1974.....	86
Educational Upgrading and Vocational Training.....	87
Work Activity Projects.....	88
Incentive Opportunities Program.....	90

SERVICES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS— <i>Continued</i>		PAGE
Hostels for Adults.....		91
Halfway or Transition Houses.....		92
Community Grants for Special Needs.....		93
SERVICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS		
Mincome.....		101
Senior Citizen Counsellor Service.....		105
B.C. Hydro Bus Pass for Senior Citizens.....		106
Adult Care.....		107
Courtesy Card.....		109
Pharmacare.....		110
Community Grants for Senior Citizens.....		111
LEGISLATION.....		114
FISCAL ADDENDUM, 1973/74.....		115

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1974

By J. A. SADLER, *Deputy Minister*

As mentioned in the Annual Report last year, there's always a time lag between the period services are announced and the point they are fully used by all the people who need the services. In 1974 we experienced quite an increase in the use of services started in 1973. More people took advantage of the minimum income guaranteed for those 60 to 64 years of age; greater numbers of families applied for the day care subsidy; and more children were served through the Special Services for Children Program. Human Resources services reached a large number of British Columbia residents as the Department carried out its continuing policy of making social services available throughout the Province, not just in the larger urban centres.

Some of the most significant efforts made by the Department to improve the living conditions of British Columbia residents included the following:

- Basic Social Allowance payments increased in July by \$20 a month to each individual or family unit.
- Increases were made to rates paid on behalf of social assistance recipients in private hospitals or in intermediate or personal care facilities.
- Comfort allowances to persons in need in special care and mental health facilities increased to \$25 a month.
- Foster home rates increased in all categories.
- Mincome benefits to the elderly and handicapped persons increased quarterly in 1974 from \$213.85 a month at the beginning of the year to \$234.13 at year-end.
- Day care subsidies were increased.
- The new Pharmacare Program started in January 1974 provided free prescription drugs to all British Columbia residents age 65 and over.
- 80 projects formerly funded by short-term Federal LIP grants received continued funding from the Department of Human Resources.
- Direct grants for day care, homemaker services, and other innovative social services were increased.
- A grant was provided to the Burns Lake Development Project to improve education, housing, and social service development in that community. This grant was part of a larger agreement for the economic development of that area made between the Government and the Indians of the Burns Lake area.
- Up to 50 people were involved in subcommittee work in 1974, co-ordinated by the Advisory Committee on the Needs of the Physically Handicapped, a committee appointed by Hon. Norman Levi.
- 520 students were hired in the Department through the Province-sponsored summer employment program "Careers '74."
- *The Community Resources Board Act* was introduced, providing new opportunities for community representatives to share with the Government in the planning and administration of community social services, and 51 communities throughout British Columbia started work toward developing local Community Resources Boards.

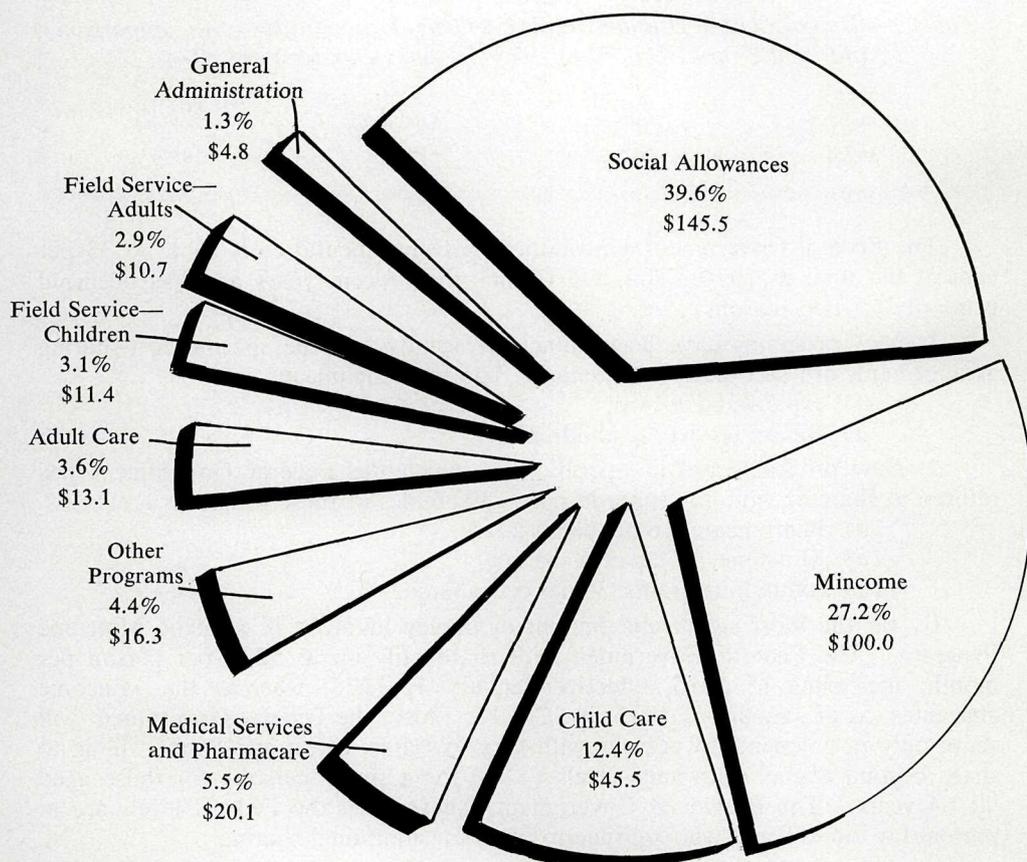
- Involvement with the Department of Health continued in the setting-up of Community Human Resources and Health Centres. Projects are now well under way in the Grand Forks-Boundary area, Houston and Granisle, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the James Bay neighbourhood in Victoria.
- An "Integrated Services Project" was implemented in Victoria to provide a full range of services to children with learning and behavioural difficulties. This project is jointly funded by the Departments of Education, Health, and Human Resources.
- Amendments to the *Protection of Children Act* provided for lay persons to sit on panels hearing protection cases and strengthened the requirements that all persons report suspected child abuse.
- Administrative responsibility for Woodlands and Tranquille and services to the mentally retarded was transferred from the Department of Health to Human Resources. This change was made because of the Government's commitment to integrated and community-based services, and allows for cost-sharing from the Federal Government under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Administrative changes undertaken to carry out these programs and activities more efficiently are described in the "Administration and Organization" section that appears in the body of the Annual Report.

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, 1974

(\$367.4 million)

FIGURE 1



SOCIAL ALLOWANCES: Basic allowances, low-income supplement.

MINCOME: Handicapped, age 60–64 years, age 65 years and over.

CHILD CARE: Group, receiving, and foster homes; treatment resources; day care; special services to children.

FIELD SERVICE—CHILDREN: Direct field staff involvement in the provision of services for children.

MEDICAL SERVICES—PHARMACARE: Drugs, dental, optical, medical, medical transportation, emergency health aid.

OTHER PROGRAMS: Burials, transportation, repatriation, special needs, housekeeper, homemaker, work activity projects, community grants.

FIELD SERVICE—ADULT: Direct field staff involvement in the provision of services for adults.

ADULT CARE: Personal, intermediate, and nursing home care.

The Department of Human Resources is providing a wide range of needed services to children and families, to senior citizens, and to the handicapped in this Province. Total expenditures for the calendar year 1974 totalled \$367.4 million. A comparison of expenditures is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1—Department of Human Resources Gross Expenditures—A Comparison of Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1973/74 and Calendar Year 1974

1974 (\$ millions)	1973/74 (\$ millions)	1972/73 (\$ millions)	1971/72 (\$ millions)
367.4	264.6	172.2	148.9

The Federal Government contribution to Departmental costs came to 33 per cent of the total in 1974. This is a decline over recent years and has occurred primarily for two reasons:

1. New programs have been launched recently and the specific cost-sharing arrangements are still under negotiation. The most significant are
 - (a) expanded day care;
 - (b) special services to children.
2. New programs are in operation in which the Federal Government has refused to share or will only share in part. Examples of these programs are:
 - (a) Pharmacare, 16 per cent shared;
 - (b) Mincome, 13 per cent shared;
 - (c) community grants, 35 per cent shared.

By far the most significant amount of money involved is with the Mincome Program. The Federal Government will share only up to \$200 per person per month, increasing to \$215, effective January 1, 1975, whereas the Mincome guarantee, as of January 1, 1975, is \$234.13. Also, the Federal Government will share only in payments to persons with very low asset levels and is not willing to share beyond Social Allowance levels (\$160 for a single person) for those aged 60–64 years. The Provincial Government believes that the Federal levels are at present far too low and will continue to press for additional sharing.

Another significant program which is not fully shared is Day Care. It is expected that agreements will soon be finalized whereby the Federal Government will contribute 38 per cent to the cost of this program. This should take place with approval of new Social Assistance Regulations. The Federal Government has indicated, also, that with agreement on guidelines for special services to children there will be cost-sharing of this program. These negotiations, at present under way, are expected to increase the Federal share in total Department expenditures for 1975 to approximately 37 per cent.

ADMINISTRATION AND
ORGANIZATION, 1974

CONFIDENTIALITY AND
ORGANIZATION FOR 1991

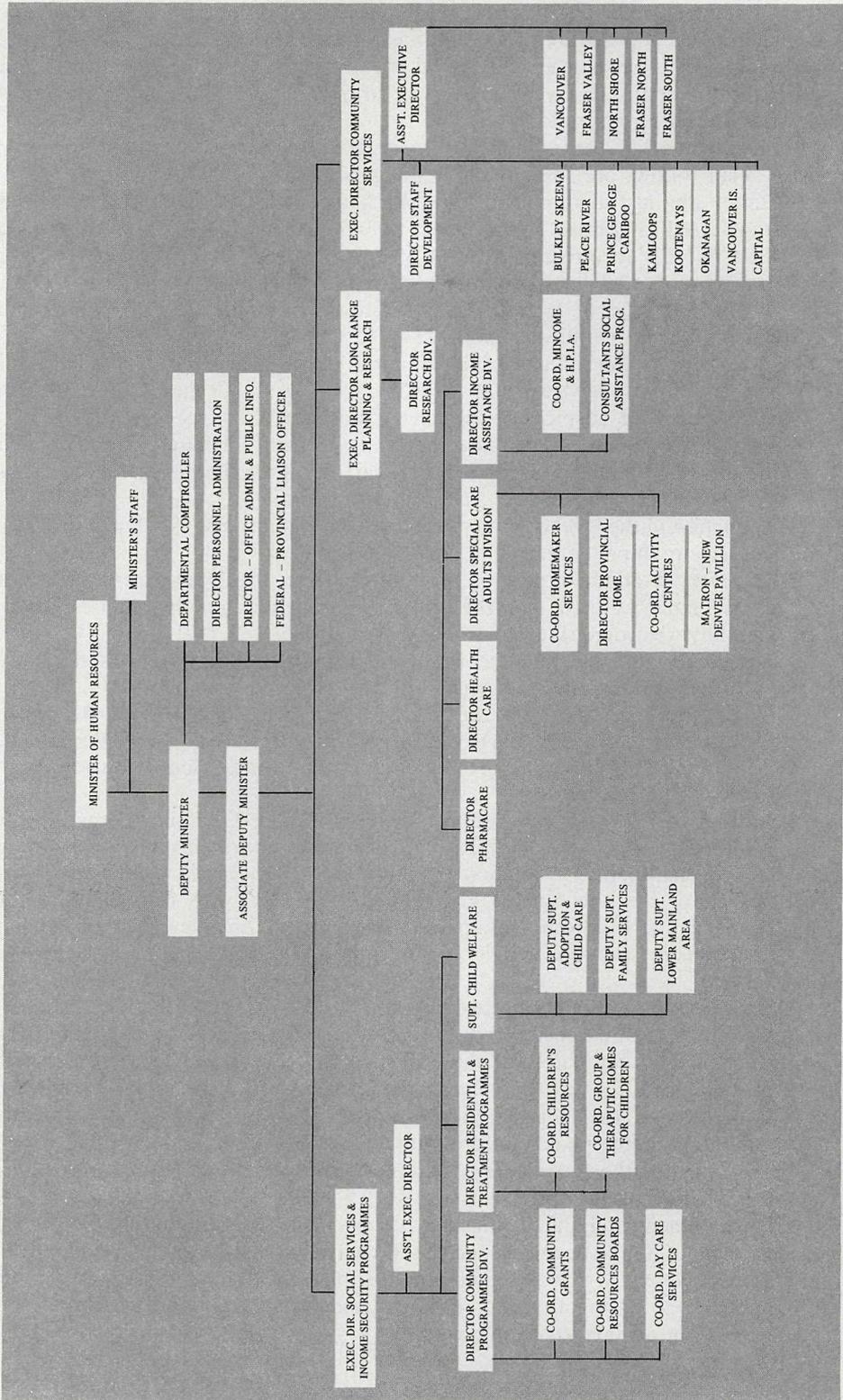
INTRODUCTION

In the field of social services, the present Government has initiated a significant number of new programs and has brought about changes in many existing programs. As it is the nature and quality of the administration of these programs which determines in large measure their efficiency and effectiveness, the Department of Human Resources has over the past year conducted an ongoing and thorough review of its administration and organization.

Many changes in the administration of the Department resulted from this review. What follows are some of the highlights of these changes in 1974:

- Direct administrative control over the Vancouver City Welfare Department transferred to Human Resources as of January 8, 1974. The cost-saving to the City of Vancouver as a result of this move was in excess of \$2 million. Similar moves to integrate municipal welfare operations with those operated by the Department took place in Victoria, Saanich, Kamloops, Kelowna, Penticton, and Chilliwack in 1973.
- Integration of the services of the Children's Aid Society, the Catholic Family and Children's Services, and the City Welfare and Rehabilitation Department under the auspices of the new Vancouver Resources Board.
- Takeover of Social Allowance cheque issue from all municipalities outside the Lower Mainland area, resulting in an approximate savings to these municipalities of \$300,000.
- Reduction in the level of municipal cost-sharing in social assistance programs from 15 to 10 per cent.
- Transfer of administrative responsibility from the Department of Health to Human Resources for the two former mental health facilities for the mentally retarded, Woodlands and Tranquille.
- The creation of four new Departmental regions in the Lower Mainland area to provide more effective access to and from the community. The new regions are Vancouver City, the North Shore (including Squamish-Pemberton and the Sechelt Peninsula), Fraser North (Burnaby, New Westminster, Coquitlam, Port Moody, Port Coquitlam), and Fraser South (Surrey, White Rock, Delta, Richmond).
- Staffing of the new Division of Residential and Treatment Programs for Children, with responsibilities for specialized treatment resources, group homes, therapeutic foster homes, and Special Services to Children.
- Staffing of the new Special Care Adults Division, with responsibilities for boarding and rest homes and private hospital care, the New Denver Pavilion, homemaker services, activity centres, and the Senior Citizen Counsellor Service.
- Staffing of the new Pharmacare Division.
- Appointment of a Special Budget Co-ordinator to oversee development of the Department's estimates for the 1975/76 fiscal year and to co-ordinate the introduction of a new financial and management information system.
- Expansion of the Department's Research Division, with greater emphasis and efforts being placed on program evaluation.
- Planning for the introduction of a new complex of programs for youth at the Island Youth Centre.
- Development of joint management teams with the Community Corrections Branch of the Attorney-General's Department at the local, regional, and Provincial levels. These teams provide opportunity for joint policy planning and help to ensure that the resources and services of the two Departments operate in an integrated manner.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

As of December 31, 1974, there were 1,628 staff members in the Department of Human Resources. This number includes Auxiliary staff who are employed in positions that are not permanent, but does not include staff employed at Woodlands and Tranquille. The formal transfer of responsibility for personnel administration in the two former mental health facilities for the mentally retarded does not occur until January 1, 1975.

In 1974 the number of permanent positions within the Department increased from 1,206 to 1,485.

Table 2—Permanent Positions Established in 1974

Established positions as of December 31, 1973	1,206
Positions added by Estimates, April 1, 1974	189
Positions added through salary contingency:	
"Integrated Services Project-Victoria"	23
Mincome administration	65
General administration	2

Established positions as of December 31, 1974	1,485

The Personnel Division carried out the necessary work connected with placing individuals in 660 vacancies in the Department during 1974. These vacancies arose from retirements or resignations, new established positions, and appointments to 150 Auxiliary (not of a continuous nature) positions.

Table 3—Promotions in 1974

Deputy Minister	1	Clerk-Stenographer and Typist	30
Senior Officer	2	Cook	1
Regional Director	3	Mechanic	1
Social Worker	25	Nurse	2
Child Care Counsellor	4		-----
Personnel Officer	1	Total	70

Table 4—Reclassifications¹ in 1974

Senior Officer	2	Clerk-Stenographer and Typist	48
Senior Social Worker	6	Child Care Counsellor	7
Social Worker	20	Administrative Officer	1
Research Officer	1	Building Service Worker	1
Personnel Officer	1	Stockman	1
Financial Assistance Worker	12	Orderly	2
Mechanic	2		
Nurse	1	Total	105

¹ Reclassification is the upward movement of staff within a classification series as a result of meeting experience or educational requirements as set out in position specifications, or as a result of position upgrading after a classification review.

Also, in 1974, there were 358 retirements and resignations from the Department. Of this number, 174 were typists and stenographers, 61 were social workers, 46 were child care counsellors, and 29 were financial assistance workers. The balance was made up of small numbers of various other job categories. Non-promotional movement of staff by transfer involved another 127 positions this past year.

The following table summarizes personnel activities in 1974, with comparative data from 1973:

Table 5—Personnel Activities in 1974 and 1973

Activities	1973	1974	Activities	1973	1974
Vacancies filled	415	660	Retirements and resignations ...	284	358
Promotions	33	70	Transfers (nonpromotional		
Reclassifications	152	105	movement of staff)	54	127

ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET

Accounting and Budget Services for the Department of Human Resources are provided by the Departmental Comptroller's office of the Department of Health. This Division is responsible for all matters pertaining to accounting for Public Health, Legislation, the Provincial Secretary's Department, the Premier's Office, and the Minister Without Portfolio, as well as for Human Resources.

In order to provide more effective services to the Department of Human Resources, this Division undertook the following changes in 1974:

- Staffing of a Canada Assistance Plan Section to oversee the processing of cost-sharing claims made to the Federal Government.
- Appointment of a Special Budget Co-ordinator to oversee development of the Department's estimates and to co-ordinate the introduction of a new financial and management information system.
- Staffing of an Audit Section to examine and evaluate accounting procedures in all community services funded by the Department.
- Appointment of a Mechanical Superintendent to oversee use and servicing of Departmental vehicles.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Division of Office Administration and Public Information provides a range of administrative support services to the Department. These include analysis and consultation on administrative requirements in a variety of program areas; co-ordinating the purchase of all required supplies and equipment; design and distribution of forms; planning and co-ordination of office space and buildings; the preparation, printing, and distribution of program policy, procedures, and administrative information; and providing general information to the public.

The Division is also responsible for headquarters mail services, and for the issuance of bus passes and courtesy cards to senior citizens.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Staff Development services within the Department of Human Resources are provided through a central division staffed by the Director of Staff Development, Assistant Director, Librarian, and three administrative support staff.

There are also seven Staff Development Co-ordinators located in regional offices. It is the job of these Regional Co-ordinators to assist local staff to identify specific training needs and locate and (or) develop training resources to meet these needs.

A major objective of the Department has been to develop individualized training programs designed to meet specific local and regional needs. Efforts have been focused on the Department's regional Staff Development Program, and in 1974 a total of 1,690 persons participated in 93 regional workshops, seminars, night courses, and special conferences at a cost of \$22,000.

Regional workshops covered a wide range of topics—family law, child abuse and neglect, day care, Mincome, income assistance, reception training, orientation of new staff, labour relations, supervision, family counselling, interviewing, communication skills, and needs of the aged. All regions have encouraged participation by staff of other Government departments and related volunteer services, and included in the workshops have been teachers, health professionals, probation officers, judges, police, lawyers, foster parents, and Indian Band welfare workers.

Other Staff Development activities in 1974 included nine in-service training programs for new financial assistance and service work staff, development of a course in office management and supervision for administrative support staff, providing assistance in staff training to the Vancouver Resources Board, and assisting in the training of four Native Indian persons who are employed in a project aimed at increasing the number of Indian homes available for adoption and foster home placements.

In December the Staff Development Division introduced the Information Exchange Program. This new program brings together District Supervisors, senior clerks, and experienced social workers and financial assistance workers from around the Province. These field staff are able to meet with Headquarters personnel for an exchange of information and ideas on the full range of Department programs, policies, and procedures.

Special attention has been given to close liaison with universities and community colleges in an effort to ensure that adequate training programs are developed to meet projected personnel needs in social services and to provide opportunities for career advancement for all levels of Social Service personnel.

With the assistance of the Provincial Library, there has been a thorough reorganization of the Department's library services. This has involved setting up a

reference section, establishing inter-library loans, and the development of bibliographies on such topics as management, day care, and child abuse.

Bursaries and training grants in the amount of \$55,000 were provided in 1974 to staff on educational leave.

RESEARCH

The Research Division is made up of nine Research Officers and Consultants drawn from various disciplinary backgrounds which include sociology, economics, political science, psychology, social work, and planning. They are supported by a small team of clerical personnel. The Division has officers in both Victoria and Vancouver.

The central activities of the Division in 1974 have been in the areas of program and service evaluation, policy analysis, and technical assistance in the design and introduction of information reporting systems.

In the area of program evaluation, staff of the Division have produced reports which include the evaluation of the Women's Centre and Transition House in Victoria, the Neighbourhood Services Association Community Development Component in Vancouver, the Provincial Burials Program, services for senior citizens, and day care services. At year-end the Division was in the process of evaluating a range of programs and services funded through the Department. These have included special services for children, services to families and children, information centres, and youth services.

Research staff have also worked on the design and costing for a large-scale survey of users' perceptions of, and attitudes to, the social assistance programs.

In the area of policy analysis, the Research Division has concentrated on Income Maintenance with special reference to Mincome programs.

The Division has been engaged in a review of existing information systems, and continues to provide technical and statistical help to divisions in the monitoring of trends in service provision. Particular attention has been given to the design of a more effective information system for the Department.

Finally, the Division is engaged in liaison for very specific purposes with the Family Law Reform Commission (study in matrimonial property), Environmental Land Use Secretariat (northwest British Columbia development), Department of Education (user of service surveys), Educational Research Institute of British Columbia and Vancouver School Board (evaluation of alternate educational programs); and Federal Law Reform Commission (delinquency study).

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SERVICES FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

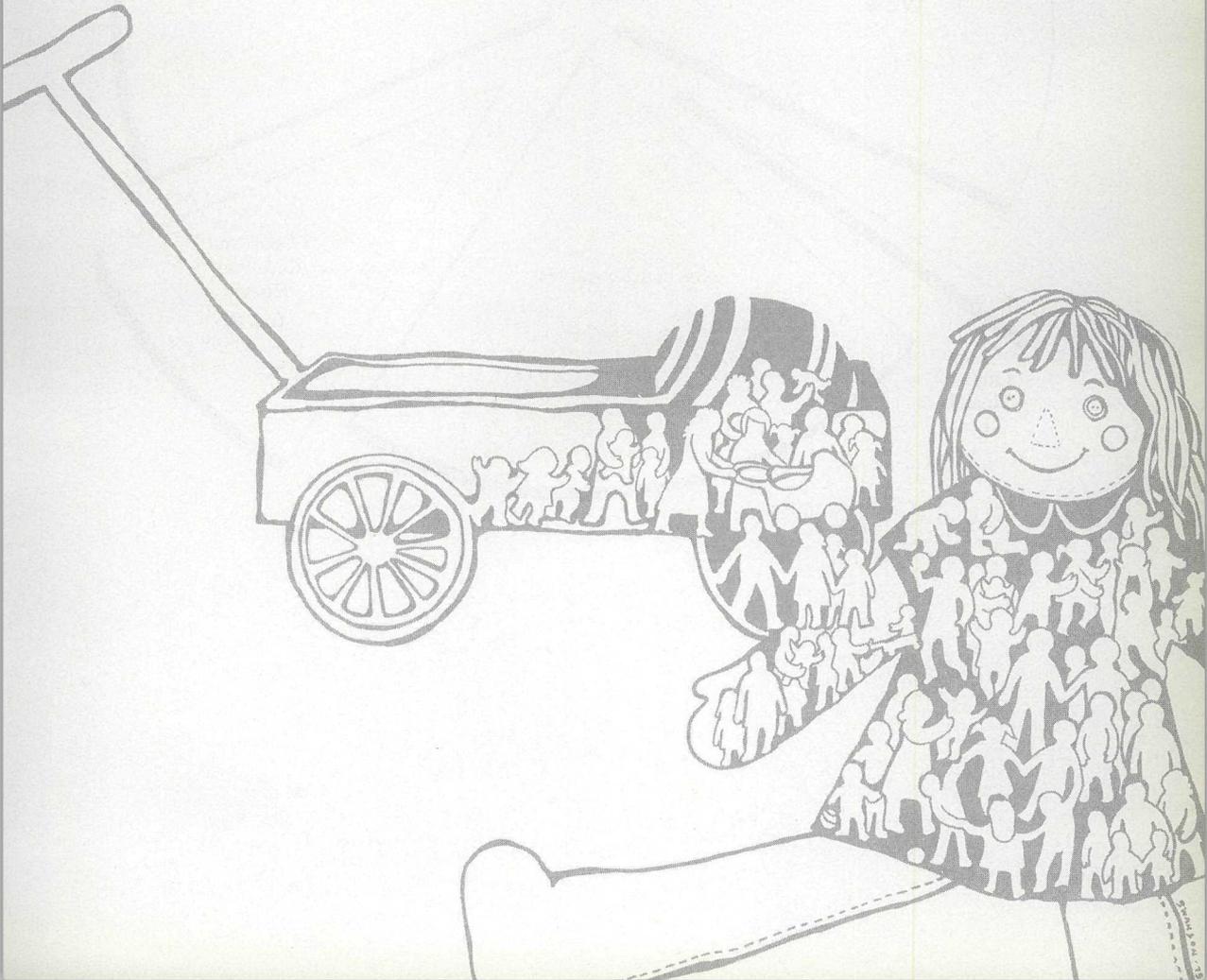
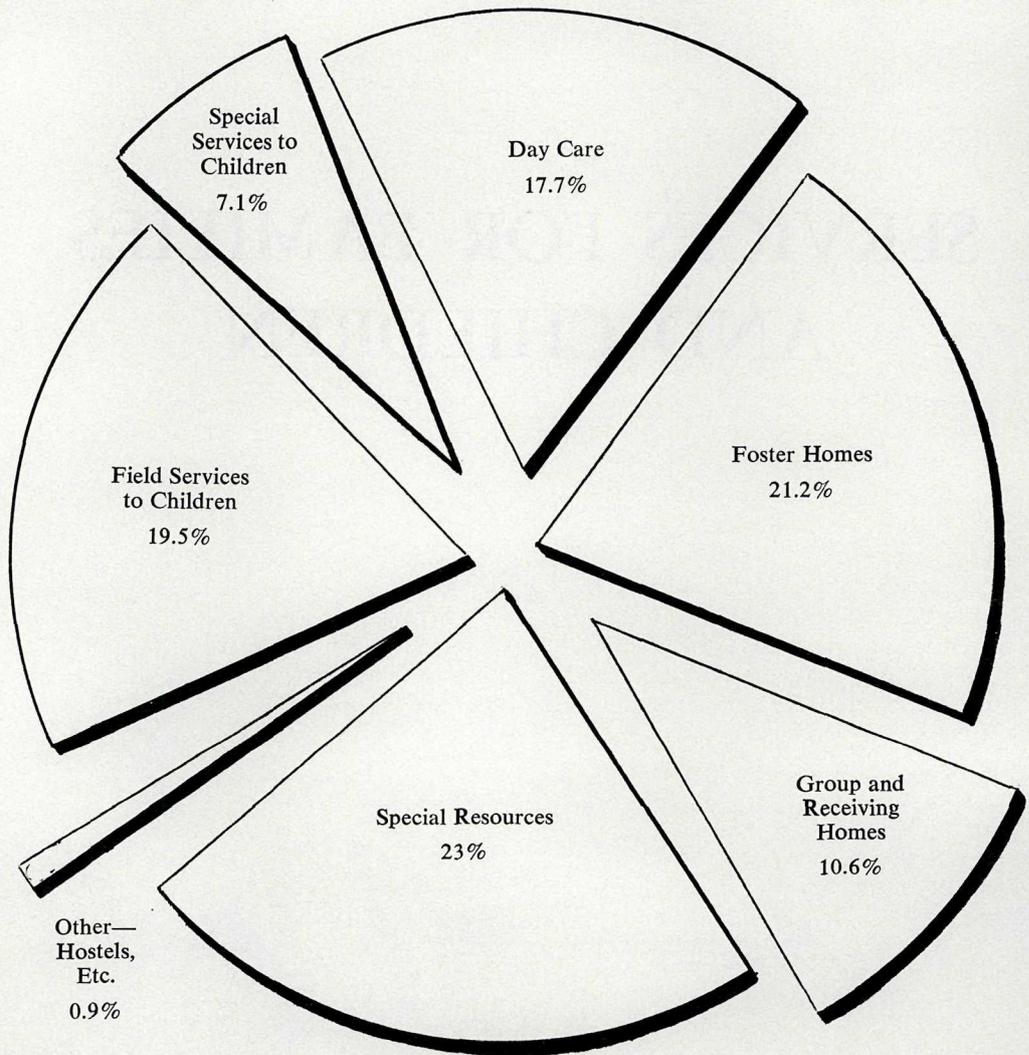


FIGURE 2
Services for Families and Children
(\$56.9 million)



INTRODUCTION

by J. V. BELKNAP, *Superintendent of Child Welfare*

The effectiveness of the child welfare program and the means by which children and families are supported are indicators of the social well-being of our Provincial family. A child who is suffering from want or neglect anywhere in the Province is also a tangible measure of suffering in a family and in a community which seriously affects us all.

In the last year, at any one time, there were over 9,000 children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. These children required necessities of food, shelter, and clothing. Even more basically, they needed the loving and caring and nurturing that is essential to life. This was provided by people—mostly ordinary, loving people. They extend from the natural parents and the foster parents to the legislators; from the doctors and the social workers; the policemen and the Judges; and most of all, by all of the child's neighbours, both you and I.

Children grow and flourish amidst people. That is, people who have love, respect, and concern for their right to be and to become unique and individual. Children languish and die when they are seen and dealt with as problems; when they are seen to require solutions or processes or institutions that can shape and make them into beings that will not challenge us or threaten us or infringe upon us beyond our comfortable means.

The past year measures up to be a milestone of hope for children. Significantly it opened with the beginning work of the Family and Children's Law Commission, whose major task was to study and make recommendations to improve the statute law and the systems that exist for the benefit of children and their families. The Commission listened and heard, in the main, from those most affected by the laws and the system throughout the Province. They have built a climate of questioning around the very values and the philosophical bases upon which many of our approaches to children and parents are founded.

The approach of bringing the courts closer to people through the unified court experiment in Surrey and Delta has ramifications that have captured the interest of the whole country. To anticipate the full effect of the Commission's findings would be presumptive. The very open methods of search that occurred can only be viewed as encouraging for the future.

Another inquiry respecting the rights of children with equally serious implications is at present being dealt with in the highest court. This is a matter affecting the adoption of a Native Indian child and points to the serious suffering that exists among the Indian people of our Province and their courageous struggle to re-establish themselves as a noble and independent people.

The number of children of Indian status and heritage who are cared for by the Superintendent of Child Welfare is still proportionately the largest group within our guardianship. These children stand in jeopardy of losing their tribal roots and their cultural rights. The children stand to lose their Indianhood, that factor which is inextricably bound to their need to develop a unique personhood.

The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs and the British Columbia Association of Non-Status Indians have now joined in a venture with the Department of Human Resources to find and develop homes and capacities whereby the Indian families and communities can more readily maintain and care for their own children. There are presently four staff under the direction of these organizations co-joined with the administration of our own Departmental staff who are involved in this project.

Children and youth who behave in ways that cause them to be called delinquent continue to pose a dilemma. The attitudes of the community are becoming polarized into extreme positions that seem at times to defy reason and careful judgment. Our youth are posed as a menace to the well-being of the community and a cry is heard to cast them out lest they menace or destroy our neighbourhoods. Fact and reason indicate that only a very small number of children constitute this apparent group of individuals who appear to defy measures to help them. This group of children have existed throughout the history of man.

We remain certain that creating programs or building institutions that are designed to isolate the child from his community, or deprive him of an environment which provides for growth and personal development, or removes him from his right to become responsible, will not work to either his or society's benefit. This approach has not worked in the past; it will not work in the future.

Programs or facilities that are built out of fear become fearsome; those built out of a sense of vengeance become vengeful. It becomes dangerously simple to view children who act out violently as most needing violent and vengeful means of dealing with them. The laws of British Columbia and Canada as they affect children do not anywhere provide for punishment or deprivation. This is a clear measure of our society's respect for the fact that children are in a state of development and that the means by which we care for them in their childhood will be reflected in how they ultimately behave toward all of us.

PREVENTIVE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

GOAL—To provide services for families with children which will help keep the family unit together and improve the relationships in the home.

DESCRIPTION—In all programs for children, services are designed first to keep the child in his or her own home if at all possible. Services are sometimes described as being "preventive" or "protective" in nature. By "prevention" it is implied that services are made available which will help prevent social breakdown in the individual or family unit. It is the attempt to create conditions under which problems will not arise. After-school day care is a good example of a preventive program; it ensures that children of school age are not left without supervision during those hours between the time school closes and the parent returns from his or her job. Wherever prevention is possible the whole community benefits because there is less social disruption and personal suffering. As well, preventive services reduce the potential cost of services that would be needed should a chronic problem develop. Approximately one-third of the Department's expenditure on children goes to preventive services.

One of the difficulties faced by Government in funding preventive services is the difficulty in actually "proving" the effectiveness of these services. For example, it is difficult to "count" the number of children that were not "abused," did not end up in the courts, or commit suicide because preventive services are available.

Protective services are those services provided when a problem has already been identified. This includes supportive services in the child's own home, counselling of families, and, where necessary, protection by the removal of the child from his or her home either permanently or temporarily. Legislation authorizing preventive and protective services through the Department of Human Resources is found in the *Protection of Children Act*, *Equal Guardianship of Infants Act*, the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* (Canada), and the *Children of Unmarried Parents Act*.

Under the *Protection of Children Act*, a Department staff member first investigates complaints that a child is in need of protection. The staff member attempts to determine what family problems have led to the child's neglect or abuse. The social worker's first goal is to provide services which will help in the resolution of these problems within the family. All needed support services are mobilized to this end. Only if the problem cannot be resolved in the home is the child separated temporarily from his/her family. Separation of the child takes place through application to the Family Court or through agreement between the parent and the Department of Human Resources. Services continue which will support the family and prepare them for being reunited with the child. If the child's return to his or her home appears inadvisable, plans for an alternative home are made. Such plans are made on a short-term basis as long as there exists some possibility of the child returning to his/her natural parents. The number of children presently in care under the *Protection of Children Act* is found in the following table:

Table 6—*Protection of Children Act Wards as at December 31, 1974*¹

	Wards	Children Awaiting Hearing Before the Courts
Under Provincial supervision	4,721	290
Under Vancouver Resources Board supervision	1,412	99
Totals	6,133	389

¹ These figures are actual as of December 1974 and do not take into account movement, that is, children that come into care and then leave. In 1974, about 900 children appeared before the court and approximately 9,000 were in care under the *Protection of Children Act* at some time.

Children also come into the care of the Department of Human Resources under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*. These children are placed under the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and services available from the Department of Human Resources are used to help the child. The wide range of services available to all children discussed in this Report between pages 27 and 55 help the child overcome his/her social problem. The number of children who are charged to the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare is illustrated in the following table:

Table 7—*Children Made the Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare as a Result of a Finding Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act as at December 1, 1974*¹

Under Provincial supervision	615
Under Vancouver Resources Board supervision	212
Total	827

¹ These figures are actual as of December 1974 and do not take into account movement, that is, children that come into care and then leave. Approximately 1,550 children were in care under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* at some time in 1974.

The *Equal Guardianship of Infants Act* provides guardianship and assistance to children who are orphans. The Public Trustee's office retains responsibility for the child's financial affairs and the Superintendent of Child Welfare is responsible for the child's "well-being." Most children in care under this piece of legislation

do not require extensive services from the Department of Human Resources. They usually live with concerned relatives who fill the role of parent. However, should help be required, these "second" parents have ready access to the services of the Department. Numbers are illustrated in the following table:

Table 8—Equal Guardianship of Infants Act

	Wards
Under Provincial supervision	360
Under Vancouver Resources Board supervision	28
Total	388

A further piece of legislation which involves the Superintendent of Child Welfare in the well-being of children in British Columbia is contained in the *Children of Unmarried Parents Act*. Service to the unmarried mother, such as financial assistance, advice, and counselling is available through local Human Resources offices. The Department will assist the mother in planning for the child by bringing to her attention the alternatives of adoption placement or raising the child herself. If she chooses to raise the child herself, she is told what assistance is available to help her. The Superintendent of Child Welfare becomes involved in the situation if action is taken to provide financial assistance to the mother by the putative father prior to the birth of her child, or to provide maintenance for the child either through a personal agreement or court order. The Superintendent is notified of, and acknowledges all, initial court hearings under the *Children of Unmarried Parents Act*, and is advised of payments ordered by the court, or arranged by agreement as payable to the Superintendent of Child Welfare. The program, therefore, functions in close liaison with Child Welfare Accounts Division, one person there being responsible for all *Children of Unmarried Parents Act* accounts. Approximately 3,000 unmarried mothers and fathers used the services of the Department of Human Resources in 1974.

The Superintendent of Child Welfare has further responsibility for the provision of reports to the Supreme Court, at the direction of a Judge of the Supreme Court, on any matter concerning custody of children under the *Divorce Act* or *Equal Guardianship of Infants Act*.

The order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, directing the Superintendent of Child Welfare to provide a report to the court, is forwarded to the Child Welfare Division. Child Welfare Division requests an inquiry by the appropriate district offices and provides pertinent information and forms. The district office returns completed forms.

The court report completed by the Child Welfare Division provides information on the parents' circumstances and makes recommendations on custody of the children.

In a few cases the Superintendent may appoint separate counsel to represent the interests of the children, particularly when the custody dispute is between other than natural parents.

Similar service is provided for the Supreme Courts and Family Courts in other provinces and countries.

ABUSED CHILDREN REGISTRY—Another program under the direction of the Superintendent of Child Welfare is the Registry of Abused Children. Those involved in this program attempt to make professionals and the general public

aware of their statutory obligation to report child abuse and neglect. Reports of abuse are correlated in the registry and information is used to provide needed services to children and their parents. The age, sex, and numbers of children who were reported abused are given in the following table:

Table 9—Cases of Reported Child Abuse—A Comparison

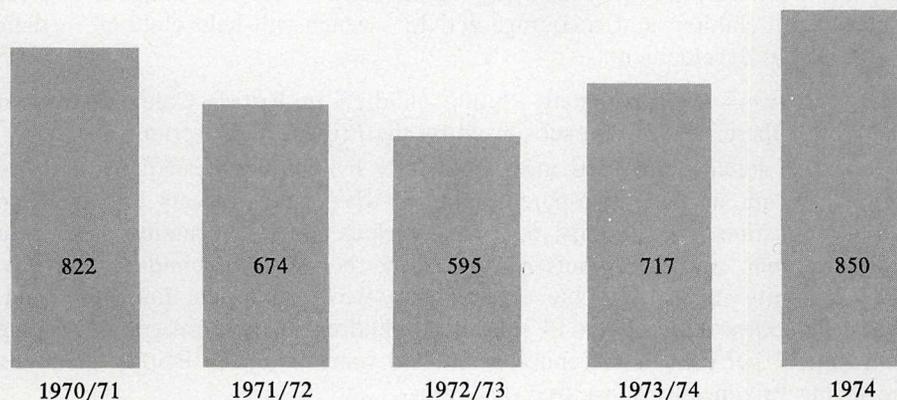
	Age and Sex of Children Involved			
	1974	1973	1972	1971
Male—Under 3 years	34	34	34	27
3–10 years	44	52	31	8
11 years and older	15	21	9	6
No age reported	2	---	---	---
Female—Under 3 years	27	29	17	22
3–10 years	29	15	28	16
11 years and older	20	20	17	11
Total cases reported	171	171	136	90

Switchboard operators in local offices who receive battered-children calls are alerted to transfer the calls to a social worker in their office without fail, after taking the name, number, and address of the caller. Social workers are instructed to follow up immediately any call by getting in contact with the family through a home visit.

REPATRIATION OF CHILDREN—Another service that the Child Welfare Division is involved in is the repatriation of children, that is, arranging for the return of children to their province or state of residence. Children under 17 years of age who are temporarily stranded in British Columbia and children from British Columbia stranded in other provinces or states are looked after by this program. Arrangements for transportation, contact with parents, stop-over supervision, escort where required, and liaison with other child welfare authorities is undertaken. In difficult cases where the child refuses to return home, workers attempt to help the child work out his or her anxieties. The number of children repatriated over the last several years is illustrated in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2

Repatriation of Children, Fiscal Years 1970/71, 1971/72, 1972/73, 1973/74, and Calendar Year 1974



This figure includes movement in and out of the Province only. Within the Province there is, also, substantial movement in returning children to their own homes.

The number of children repatriated in 1974 is up substantially over previous years. Recent studies have shown that young people away from home who are unskilled and unemployed are a high-risk group in the society and likely to get into trouble. As a result of this knowledge, the Department of Human Resources actively undertook a program of returning children to their homes outside British Columbia and in bringing British Columbia children home. This policy was preventive in that large numbers of young people were removed from "high risk" involvement with drugs, prostitution, theft, and other criminal activities.

CHANGING PATTERNS—The general over-riding policy in 1974 has been to work as much as possible within the community to improve services to children. Bill 154, the *Protection of Children Amendment Act*, was passed unanimously by all members of the Legislature in 1974. The purpose of this Bill was to strengthen the *Protection of Children Act* and encourage community involvement in *Protection of Children Act* cases. Specifically, the Bill gives protection from liability to persons reporting battered-children cases, and makes parents responsible witnesses in any proceedings under the Act.

Another provision of the Act brought into effect in November 1974 in the South Fraser Judicial District provides that a Judge of the Provincial Court (Family Division) can sit with a panel of two lay persons in cases arising under the *Protection of Children Act*. We think this is entirely appropriate as the issue before the court necessitates a judgment regarding the standard of care the child is receiving from his or her parents or guardians. The main issue is whether the child is in need of protection.

With a mixed panel consisting of judge and lay persons there is a greater possibility of full understanding of diverse cultures and standards of child-rearing. In cases where there is disagreement among members of the panel the majority rules.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—Costs of child welfare programs are shared between the Federal and Provincial Government 50:50.

DAY CARE—A PREVENTIVE SERVICE

GOAL—To provide a support service looking after children during those hours when parents are unable to care for them. Child care services are designed to meet the needs of all children and encourage activities which will help children in their every-day social development.

DESCRIPTION—Approximately 25,000 children in British Columbia are in day care. Of these, 12,950 are subsidized by the Provincial Government.

Day care services are used most frequently by families headed by a single parent. They are used by two-parent families when both parents are working, attending educational institutions, or during serious illness or family crises. In British Columbia, seven programs exist to meet the needs of children and give parents flexibility in choosing the type of care they would like for their child. Table 10 illustrates the numbers of subsidized children in these programs. At the present time, 5 per cent of the children under 6 years of age in British Columbia are receiving Provincially subsidized day care.

Table 10—Children Receiving Subsidized Day Care as of December 31, 1974

Program	Half-Day	Full Day	Total
Group day care	173	4,017	4,190
Family day care	128	2,943	3,071
Nursery school	633	31	664
Kindergarten	34	6	40
Out of school	2,047	159	2,206
Special needs centre	368	383	757
In-home day care	190	1,832	2,022
	3,573	9,377	12,950

1. *Family day care*—An intimate small-home atmosphere is the choice of many parents for their child's care. In 1974, up to 2,800 children were subsidized in unlicensed family day care homes. These homes are visited by the Department of Human Resources to ensure that the family day care parent is providing good service and is aware of any help that may be available from the Department of Human Resources or from the community. If three or more children are being cared for by a family day care parent, then he or she is obliged to obtain a community care facilities licence. In many communities obtaining a licence may be a problem due to diverse zoning, health, fire, and building regulations. These regulations have frequently been developed with large institutions in mind and are quite inappropriate for some family homes. At present there are 190 licensed family homes capable of serving up to 900 children. An advantage of family day care is that the family day care parent can often accommodate children of a wide age range and in slightly less orthodox hours than group day care centres, for example, parents working week-end shifts. Similarly, the family day care home may be situated in a desirable location, close to the child's school or home or parent's place of employment.

2. *Group day care*—There are 256 centres which care for 6,000 children between the ages of 3 and 5 years for up to 10 hours a day. 28 pilot projects throughout the Province are providing services for children under 3 years of age. Another 24 centres are being developed for children over 3 years of age, making a prospective total of 280 centres in the Province. Centres are licensed and staff must have specialized pre-school training. Parents may use any centre of their choice, providing space is available. Fee subsidization is available for lower income groups. Community-based group centres encourage parent involvement and make it possible for children to remain in their own neighbourhood to make friends with children with whom they will later be going to school. Group day care has the advantages of allowing children to mix with other children of diverse backgrounds and providing the opportunity to learn under the guidance of qualified Child Care Workers.

3. *In-home care*—This program allows parents to hire someone to come into their homes to care for their children. It is most frequently used by families unable to take advantage of other day care services. Over 2,000 children presently receive subsidization for this type of service.

4. *Out-of-school care*—Family and group day care centres accommodate children of school age during those hours when parents are away. As well, 60 separate "latch key" programs are available for "after school" hours. Subsidies to

Table 11—Family Contributions to Costs of Day Care According to Number in Family and Family Take-home Pay, Including Family Allowance

Family Size	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	620	640	660	680	700	720	740	760	780	800	820	840	860	880	900	920
1 parent, 1 child, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
2 parents, 1 child, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
1 parent, 2 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
2 parents, 2 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
1 parent, 3 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
2 parents, 3 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
1 parent, 4 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
2 parents, 4 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
1 parent, 5 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
2 parents, 5 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
1 parent, 6 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
2 parents, 6 children, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255
1 parent, 7 children or more, family pays	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255

FULL GOVERNMENT
SUBSIDY OF FEES

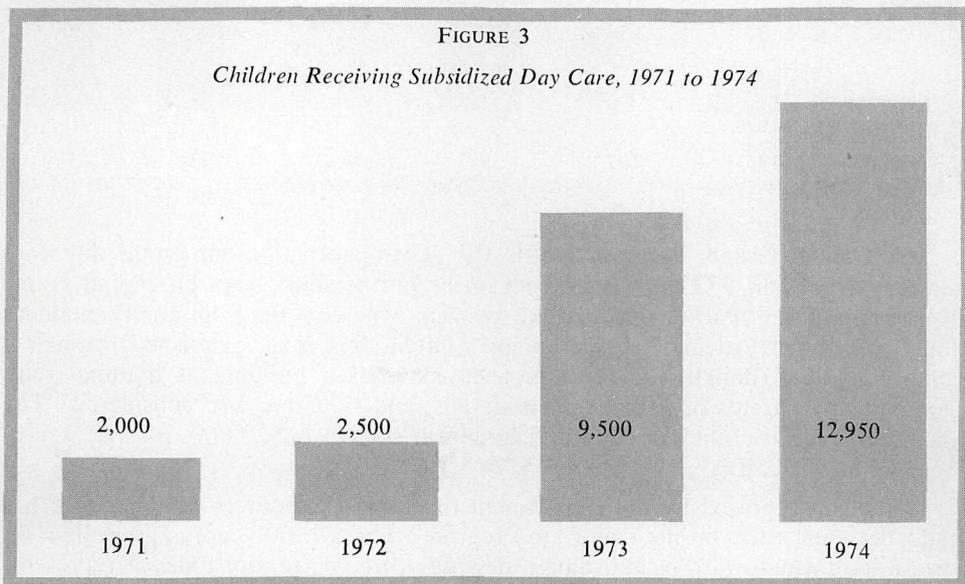
EXAMPLES:
 1. Two parents and three children in family, net income is \$640/month, day care centre charges \$120/month/child. If two children in day care, family pays \$5/month for one child, nothing for the second child.
 2. Two parents and three children in family, net income \$880/month, day care centre charges \$120/month. If two children in day care, family pays \$120 for the first child and \$5/month for second child.

If there are more than two persons in your family and your net income is more than \$920/month, eligibility for Government contributions may be determined by completing "Application for Assistance With Day Care Fees."

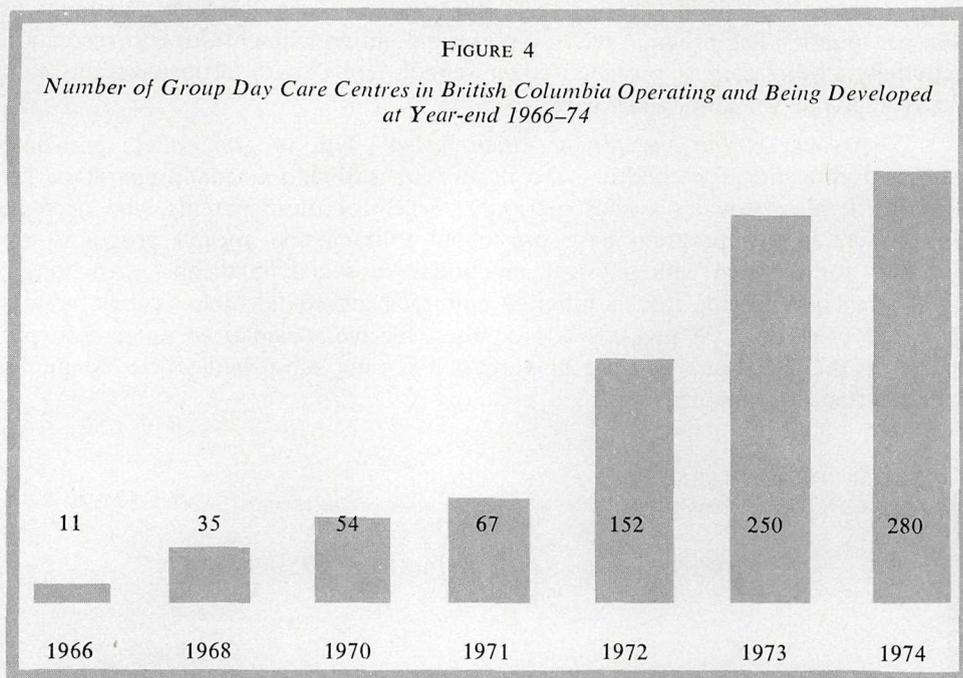
parents are offered on the sliding scale illustrated in Table 11 to a maximum of \$45 per month. The program offers supervision and enrichment through recreation activities; all-day care is provided when schools are closed. Subsidization is to the regular rate for all-day day care.

5. *Nursery school and private kindergarten*—This program offers part-time care and education for children who need extra stimulation and preparation for school. It also provides a short period of relief for those parents who need it. Supervisors in this program have pre-school training and special programs are available for children with physical, emotional, or social handicaps. An "only" child or a child moving from a different cultural background often benefits greatly from the program. At present, 704 children receive subsidies of up to \$40 per month in this program. Private kindergarten is only subsidized where no public kindergarten is available.

CHANGING PATTERNS



In 1974, day care services continued to expand. Figure 3 shows the increase in numbers of children using day care. Government found, however, that in some programs such as family day care and in-home day care we have reached a temporary levelling point where we are no longer experiencing the dramatic increases of 1973. This might be explained by rising wages whereby fewer parents require subsidization for day care services and, therefore, we are not made aware of numbers using family day care or in-home day care services. Group day care usage continued to expand, but this also is slowing down with some centres reporting vacancies for the first time. In 1974, 52 new group day care centres opened throughout the Province. In addition to this, 24 new centres are presently in various stages of development. This makes a total of 256 centres presently operating in British Columbia, with 280 centres expected to be operating by 1975. This is an interesting contrast to 1971 when only 67 group centres existed throughout the Province.



A Capital Grants Program assists the start-up of nonprofit group day care centres. This year, \$732,256 was spent on a "partnership" basis on capital grants in communities. "Partnership" is the concept whereby the community matches donations of the Provincial Government. Often, this is accomplished through a community land donation, or a long-term lease of a building at nominal rent. Donations by parents of hard work, materials, and skills are also considered. The maximum capital grant available to a nonprofit society is \$20,000, plus an equipment grant of \$2,500.

It was recognized by the Department of Human Resources that inflation has had a dramatic effect on the Day Care Program. The \$20,000 capital grant in 1973 went a long way toward establishing a new day care centre, but today it represents less than half the amount required. For this reason a special allocation of \$527,000 was made to purchase 12 prefabricated units. These units will be owned by Government and leased to groups in the communities where "partnership" has been established with municipalities. It should be noted that co-operation with municipalities has been excellent. The Vancouver area will receive ten units, Sparwood will receive one, and Kelowna the other. The municipalities are making land available, offering utility hook-ups, landscaping, and contributing to outdoor equipment. We see this approach as a possible alternative to the problems now facing communities in establishing a new centre.

A recent booklet available from the Department of Human Resources entitled *Creative Guide to Developing a Day Care Centre* is available to offer assistance to groups who want to start a day care centre. This booklet may be borrowed from your local Department of Human Resources office.

British Columbia has also increased the subsidy of day care fees to parents in the past year so that a parent might maintain some of the benefits derived from increased Family Allowances. Family Allowance must be included for Federal

cost-sharing purposes in calculating a family's net income. Table 11 indicates a family's contribution toward the costs of day care based on take-home pay. Government presently subsidizes day care fees up to \$120 per month per child for qualifying parents using group day care.

The British Columbia Government is taking advantage of the temporary levelling in the demand for increased day care by devoting time to improving the quality of services.

In 1974 an effort was made to offer more concrete support to the Family Day Care Program. Home visits were made to family day care givers to make them aware of services available. In some communities toy libraries and substitute help for day care givers is available. More attention was placed on services to parents and children with special needs. It is our hope that in 1975 pre-school consultants will be available to group day care centres to improve the content of programs and to advise on new developments and staff training. It is expected 1975 will also be a "catch-up and evaluation period" to improve supporting services, including training for Day Care Workers. In 1974 the salaries of day care staff substantially improved. Further increases are expected in 1975.

We are also facing a great deal of pressure to provide day care services for children under 3 years of age. At present, pilot projects operating with the approval of the Community Care Facilities Licensing Board are providing services to approximately 255 children under three years. Fees for this type of service are running close to \$200 per month per child, which is very costly. To date, insufficient pre-school training has been available to prepare staff to work with this very young age-group. For these reasons, further expansion of under-3 day care has not been encouraged until we can resolve these issues.

Another problem faced in 1974 was one of standards to meet licensing requirements. The Ministers of Human Resources and Health recently announced that the Community Care Facilities Licensing Board will be split into two boards—one dealing with adult services, the other dealing with children's services. New draft regulations relating to child care will be open for public debate at a series of public hearings by the new Children's Board once it is constituted in the near future. It should be remembered that many regulations such as zoning, fire, and safety are the responsibility of the municipal or Federal Governments and are not superseded by British Columbia Government legislation. It is important to note that a new amendment to the *Community Care Facilities Licensing Act* allows for community representation on the Community Care Licensing Board for the first time. Board membership was previously limited to senior public servants.

In summary, then, 1974 has been a year of continued expansion of services. As the year drew to a close there was awareness of the need to evaluate services given the rapid expansion in facilities and costs. A report produced by the Research Division in the fall of 1974 indicated the diversity of needs of day care users. It was found that 70 per cent of subsidized users were single-parent families, and that the average income of all subsidized day care families was only \$446. Users interviewed identified a need for more day care, including services for children under 3 years. They also expressed a need for extended hours of service, and more support services such as recreation facilities, baby-sitters for sick children, and more staff with specialized training. Parents wanted to have more public information on day care, more male influence in day care, and a better cross-reference system to indicate vacancies in centres.

We realize that these demands are legitimate and must be met. Greater emphasis will be placed on planning and ongoing evaluation during 1975 so as to increase satisfaction with the existing system.

COST-SHARING—After considerable negotiation and lengthy delay, the Federal Government has agreed to share in day care costs. The delay in reaching agreement has been an obstacle to planning. Further, we are particularly concerned with the status of cost-sharing on capital grants.

The Federal Government has indicated it will share only to the percentage point of capital costs that equals the percentage of children on subsidies. That is, if 40 per cent of the children in a centre are receiving day care subsidies, only 40 per cent of the capital costs will be shared 50:50. We are disappointed with this approach. We believe group day care should not develop as a program only for the poor. We would like to see a variety of day care facilities which can be used by all children in the community and which would encourage the participation and enrichment of children of mixed economic backgrounds.

Contrary to day care programs in other jurisdictions, there have been no discriminatory restrictions in the Day Care Subsidy Program in British Columbia such as enrolment being limited to families who are in receipt of Social Allowance, working parents, single parents, etc. Our only criteria for eligibility is the need of the child. British Columbia will continue to negotiate for improved sharing on capital costs. Table 12 shows total day care expenditures and Federal sharing for the year 1971 to 1974.

*Table 12—Total Day Care Expenditures and Federal Sharing,
Calendar Years 1971-74*

Calendar Year	Provincial Expenditure \$	Federal Portion Claimed ¹ \$	Percentage That Federal Sharing Is of Provincial Expenditure
1974	10,198,000	3,845,000	37.7
1973	4,267,000	1,609,000	37.7
1972	1,534,000	660,000	43.0
1971	1,194,000	518,000	43.4

¹ Totals for 1973 and 1974 are estimates as sharing arrangements have not been finalized.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO CHILDREN—A PREVENTIVE SERVICE

GOAL—To assist the child and family within their home and community in order to overcome the need to take the child into care because of unusual social or behavioural difficulties.

DESCRIPTION—This is an innovative program first initiated in November of 1973 with a minimum of restrictions to provide flexibility. A three-stage evaluation of this program is at present being undertaken. As a result of this research, guidelines are being drafted which will focus on the goals and limits of the program.

The Special Services to Children Program is presently available to all children in need. Family earnings may be considered in contributing to costs. The program functions by contracting with individuals on a fee-for-service basis to work with children and their families under the supervision of our social work staff. The amount of time spent with the child is determined by the needs of the child.

The program responds to the needs of children in a variety of situations, whether that need be at home, in school, in day care centres, in probation services, or in any other situation. The workers in more than 70 offices of our Department throughout the Province can be approached by any professional from any discipline who is working with families and children to arrange assistance for a particular child. These are a few examples of the services provided:

A mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed child, age 16, is helped to cope with society by having at first a male and later a female project worker as a companion, mainly using recreational activities as the approach. The use of the second project worker was to allay the child's fear of females. The Department administers and pays for this program (\$330 monthly plus transportation and materials).

Another example: A project worker was hired to give academic education and behaviour-modification education to an autistic boy, age 6, in the school as well as in his home. The Department administers and pays for this program (\$264.89 monthly).

We made the program open-ended and requested the field to be aware of cost, but to have as their main concern the needs of the child. Staff were authorized to engage appropriate personnel on short-term renewable contracts (up to three months).

Staff hired were found in the communities, and every community has a "pool" of people with special skills who are consulted. For instance, there are many men and women who were teachers, social workers, nurses, psychologists, or volunteer workers with agencies, who were available for a few hours a day to do a range of jobs as described in the examples given. These people were paid at the same rate as Departmental staff, based on the hours worked. One basic rule applies—no special services program worker shall receive more money than Departmental staff members.

The project worker co-operates with a teacher, social worker, or probation officer, but no proprietary control is exercised by the Department unless the work involves a Departmental case. The concept of teamwork is operative, and at all times the needs of the family and the child are the prime consideration.

Total costs of the program in 1974 were \$4.3 million.

It has been noted that admissions to care in British Columbia have not increased in proportion to other provinces within Canada. In areas where special services have been utilized extensively there has been a corresponding decrease in the rate of juvenile delinquency and other problems associated with troubled youth.

EDUCATION SUPPORT SERVICES—One portion of this program which has been very effective is the education support services. Reaching approximately 1,400 children, it enables school districts to serve a wider range of children with special needs through the provision of supplementary staff and services. Under this program we are tackling the problem of the school "drop-out" or school "stop-out." This, of course, deals not only with those children in high schools but also those in elementary grades who have social or learning problems or for various reasons are not attending school. Children referred for educational support services are identified by schools, the Corrections Branch, Mental Health, and other agencies as well as by the Department of Human Resources. Education support services account for approximately one-quarter of the expenditure on special services to children. In 1974 this totalled \$1.1 million, with the majority of funds going to alternative school programs. The School Board matches this sum of money, and supplies the teachers, while Human Resources provides the Child Care Workers.

There is already strong indication of the success of this program. Children being served are involved in fewer delinquent acts. A recent sample showed that, at the time of referral, 27 per cent had committed juvenile delinquent acts or were in trouble with the law. At the completion of service, 14 per cent of those 294 children were no longer in that behavioural category. Tabular analysis of the survey data also indicated academic improvement among children participating in the Special Services program.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—This program has not received approval for cost-sharing from the Federal Government. We are at present looking at the program to determine whether modifications can be made to increase the likelihood of cost-sharing.

YOUTH HOSTEL PROGRAM

GOAL—Youth hostels are provided to make low-cost accommodation available for Canadian youth travelling in British Columbia.

DESCRIPTION—Youth are referred to hostels for a maximum stay of three days and are asked to pay \$1 per day in Vancouver and 50 cents per day outside Vancouver. This entitles them to a bed and two meals for a maximum stay of three days. The average age of travellers was around 20 years, but ages ranged from 16 to over 25 years.

This year, the Summer Youth Hostel Program involved 23 hostels, most of them temporary, in 16 communities across British Columbia. These hostels provided 69,293 bed-nights to 20,475 individuals between June 1 and the end of September.

As in past years, financial responsibility for the program was shared between the British Columbia Department of Human Resources and the Office of the Federal Secretary of State. Secretary of State, through grants to community groups, funded most of the salary and operational costs of the hostels. Human Resources, through a grant to the Association of British Columbia Hostels, funded the food costs not met by user fees for the hostels outside Vancouver. This year's experience re-emphasized the fact that the costs of the hostel program need not be exorbitant. Hostel users contributed \$30,000 toward the costs of the program. The hostel program also provided shelter and food for several thousand destitute travellers. Total expenditures for the program are broken down in the following table:

Table 13—Breakdown of Provincial Expenditures for Youth Hostels

Association of British Columbia Hostels (includes food moneys to hostels outside Vancouver)	\$ 35,000.00
Vancouver Hostels and Youth Referral Centre	85,502.55
Total ¹	<u>120,502.55</u>

¹ Of this, \$62,816.28 is C.A.P. cost shareable.

The Association of British Columbia Hostels, funded through the Department of Human Resources, administered the moneys for food which were not met by the user fees to the hostels outside Vancouver. That Association also provided \$4,000 operating costs for the Kamloops hostel. Two training sessions in the spring

were sponsored by ABCH under their Provincial grant, as well as one general meeting. The ABCH played a significant role in bringing hostel operators from across the Province together to share ideas and experiences as well as developing new hostels. In the current negotiations between the Provincial hostel associations and the Canadian Youth Hostel Association sponsored by the Secretary of State, the ABCH has shown real leadership.

Vancouver continues to play an important role in the program. This year, 14,255 of the 20,475 persons using the hostels in the program passed through Vancouver. The number of bed-nights was down in Vancouver by about 10,000. This is primarily due to the fact that the length of stay was reduced from the four-day limit of former years to a three-day one as it is elsewhere in the Province.

Vancouver provided six temporary hostels and a home placement program for travellers this year. Five of these hostels were in public school gyms. Vancouver hostels were sponsored by the YMCA, the YWCA, Canadian Youth Hostel Association, and the Lower Mainland Youth Succor Society. Overflow from these hostels were referred to available beds at the Bridge YWCA, Tribal Village, and Catholic Charities, all year-round hostels.

The Youth Referral Centre, sponsored by the Crisis Centre, served as the central clearinghouse for hostel referrals and information.

CHANGING PATTERNS—Some programs attempted in 1974 were the following:

Employment Services—This summer, Canada Manpower came up with a program to provide detached Manpower workers for the hostels throughout the Province. With few exceptions this program was ineffective. In Vancouver, in 1973, the Youth Employment Committee, with the same number of staff as provided by Manpower this year, placed 609 young persons in temporary and permanent jobs. This year, the student Manpower workers placed 185. It is hoped that in 1975 the Province will re-establish the Youth Employment Committee, possibly as a contract grant with Canada Manpower or expansion of the Youth Employment Service.

French Information Project—This was funded by the Secretary of State. The goals of the project were never very clearly defined and the project itself suffered from lack of direction because of this. Staff were helpful in the referral centre for translation and contact with francophones who came through, but the French Information Project was not of much assistance to the other hostels in British Columbia.

Wayfarers Guide—This year there were two information publications called *Wayfarers Guides*, one for Vancouver and another for the rest of British Columbia. The *British Columbia Wayfarers Guide* was distributed to all the hostels in the Province. Those remaining copies of the *Vancouver Wayfarers Guide* are still being used by the Single Men's Unit of the Department of Human Resources, in Vancouver, as resource guides for new arrivals to Vancouver.

Total numbers of people who used the Summer Hostel Program are illustrated in Table 14. As a result of the Hostel Program, some young people, who in the past may have ended up on social assistance, have been encouraged to remain off assistance and to return home, using the temporary help of hostels where necessary.

Table 14—Summer Hostel Program Statistics

	Number of Indi- viduals	Male	Female	Canadian	United States	Other	First Stay in B.C. Hostel
Fort St. John.....	458	360	98	208	168	82	230
Hope.....	3,299	2,508	791	2,149	862	287	2,446
100 Mile House.....	471	359	112	311	96	64	226
Kamloops.....	1,619	1,241	378	1,132	362	125	1,575
Kelowna.....	2,551	1,768	753	2,033	293	225	1,065
Nanaimo.....	4,107	2,928	1,179	2,712	968	429	1,277
Nelson.....	357	256	101	271	70	16	222
Port Alberni.....	2,259	1,658	601	1,647	429	183	764
Prince George.....	1,506	1,197	309	999	336	171	570
Prince Rupert.....	666	463	203	273	279	114	353
Revelstoke.....	1,361	1,026	337	853	387	121	737
Salmon Arm.....	1,165	916	249	737	286	142	523
Trail.....	449	342	107	348	85	16	214
Williams Lake.....	415	333	82	289	81	45	161
Subtotals.....	<u>20,683</u>	<u>15,355</u>	<u>5,300</u>	<u>13,962</u>	<u>4,702</u>	<u>2,020</u>	<u>10,363</u>
Vancouver:							
Home placement....	3,215	1,845	1,370	1,171	1,002	502	2,498
Nightingale.....	923	923	-----	600	260	63	512
Queen Mary.....	1,434	1,434	-----	721	545	168	804
Fraser.....	1,178	1,178	-----	869	228	81	690
Lord Roberts.....	1,659	1,659	-----	1,173	324	162	389
Dawson.....	3,361	3,361	-----	2,370	619	372	1,069
YWCA.....	2,485	-----	2,485	1,301	904	280	1,754
Subtotals.....	<u>14,255</u>	<u>10,400</u>	<u>3,855</u>	<u>8,205</u>	<u>3,882</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>7,715</u>
Totals.....	<u>34,938</u>	<u>25,755</u>	<u>9,155</u>	<u>22,167</u>	<u>8,584</u>	<u>3,648</u>	<u>18,078</u>
Victoria.....	5,466	6,221	3,115	3,087	1,850	530	2,397
Provincial totals.....	<u>40,404</u>	<u>31,976</u>	<u>12,270</u>	<u>25,254</u>	<u>10,434</u>	<u>4,178</u>	<u>20,476</u>

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—The following amounts are contributed to the Youth Hostel Program:

Table 15—Expenditure of the Federal Government on Youth Hostels

	\$
Federal contribution	155,302.00
Provincial contribution	120,502.55
Total expenditure	<u>275,804.55</u>
Provincial recovery because of cost-sharing	62,816.28
Total Federal contribution	<u><u>212,988.27</u></u>

DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM

GOAL—To provide extra staff, with genuine interests in the problems of adolescents, to work with troubled youth outside the setting of local officers of the Department of Human Resources.

DESCRIPTION—In Victoria and New Westminster the Department helped in 1974 to fund special programs and resource people for youth with difficulties.

In the Capital Region the program was administered by the YM-YWCA. Six full-time and one part-time worker were available through the Y. These workers were experienced in relating easily with "acting-out" youth and knowledgeable of community resources which could be used by the youth with whom they became involved. The municipalities of Victoria and Esquimalt shared in the costs in 1974.

Departmental expenditures for the Capital Region Project came to \$11,813 in 1974. The expenditure was cost-shared with the Federal Government.

Grants to the New Westminster Detached Worker Program totalled \$9,468 in 1974. The municipality of New Westminster also shared in the cost of the program (75 per cent Federal and municipal, 25 per cent Provincial).

In addition, the Department of Human Resources has a Youth Services Section in the Capital Region, which has one detached youth worker as part of its staff.

In New Westminster two full-time and four part-time youth workers were funded by the Department in 1974, to work out of space donated by the YMCA. The Y also assumed the cost of paying a co-ordinator for the program. The detached workers were involved in community development work—working in the schools in co-operation with school counsellors, with youth referred from the police and probation, and through a Family Services Committee (made up of personnel from the various social service agencies).

In both the Capital Region and New Westminster, activities with youth were group-oriented, often working with natural groupings of teenage friends. At least 200 youths in New Westminster participated in activities supervised by detached workers; 250 youths were worked with in the Capital Region on a day-to-day basis, another 150 to 200 youths were involved on a less regular basis.

Detached workers in New Westminster and the Capital Region saw themselves as functioning as a liaison between youth and the social service agencies.

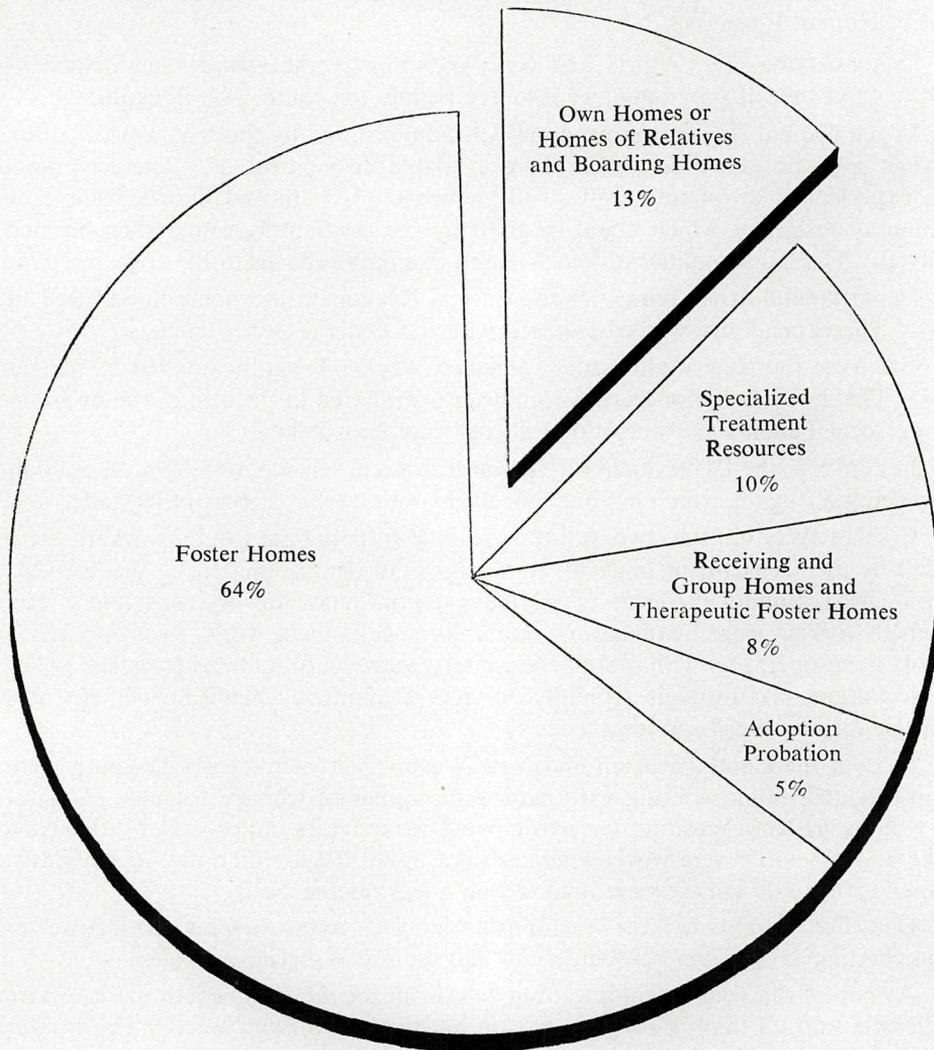
As one of the young people getting help from the detached youth work service in Victoria said, "I think it's a good idea to have youth workers here." The worker asked why and the boy replied, "You're the only people us kids can talk to, most people don't understand us, I can't talk about these things with my parents. I can't stand being around someone who doesn't listen 'cause I feel like I'm exploding inside."

For further information on programs for youth in British Columbia communities, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources.

CHILD CARE RESOURCES

The Department of Human Resources attempts to provide the best individual care for children who, for whatever reason, cannot remain in their own homes. In placing children in outside resources, all efforts are made to help the children lead as natural and normal a life-style as possible.

FIGURE 5

Children in Care by Type of Care as at December 31, 1974

Under the discussion of protective and preventive services for children we underlined the Government's intent of keeping children in their own homes and communities. In keeping with this philosophy, social workers attempt to place children as close as possible to their families for visiting and to make easier their transition back home. This has meant that many communities have had to develop, for the first time, a variety of suitable child care resources within their own communities. This is a great improvement over the previous situation where children were often sent some distance to a large institution or other resource.

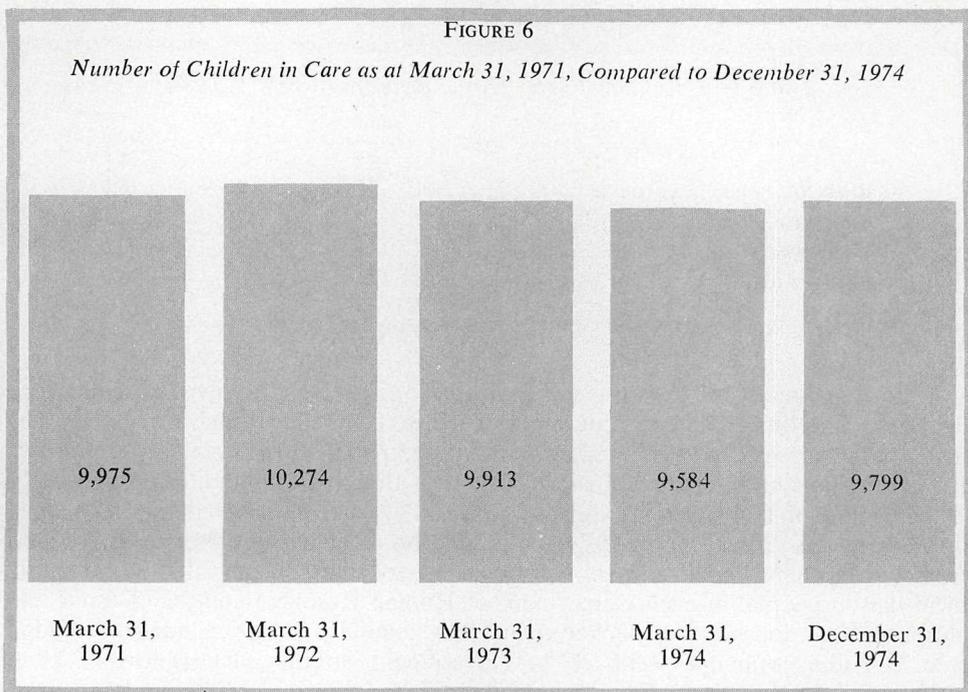
The resources most frequently used by the Department of Human Resources are illustrated in Figure 5. Figure 6 gives a comparison of total numbers of children in care over the last several years. This is followed by a brief description of each of the resources.

FOSTER HOMES

Foster homes first emerged in British Columbia in the 1930's as an alternative to institutional care. In 1974, as the above figure illustrates, foster homes were the most frequently used resource for children not in their own homes. Of the approximately 9,800 children in care at December 31, 1974, 6,130 were in foster homes.

Children placed in foster homes come into care with the voluntary consent of parents, as temporary or permanent wards under the *Protection of Children Act*, as *Equal Guardianship of Infants Act* wards, or because of a conviction under the *Federal Juvenile Delinquents Act*.

The goals of those working with foster children are many. Most important is the good substitute care which foster parents offer to the child to meet his or her physical, emotional, and social needs. Foster parents provide a home and family relationship which is supportive and serves as a model for the child's future.



Social workers involved in foster placements attempt to find a family for each child that is most suitable to the child's individual requirements. The over-riding goal is, if at all possible, to reunite the child with his or her natural family at some future date. Human Resources staff work, therefore, with the child's natural family as well as the child. If it is demonstrated that it is not possible to reunite the child with his/her family, then the social worker attempts to provide an alternative permanent plan at the earliest possible date. Usually this alternative plan is adoption, particularly in the case of younger children. In some circumstances, however, especially with an older child, adoption may not be possible. Many older children are ready for independence and sometimes have strong ties with the

original parents or present foster parents. Usually in these cases the child is placed in a resource that best meets his/her needs, such as a group home, an independent boarding-home, or a foster home which has been approved for permanent placement.

In certain situations, particularly when a child is orphaned, a relative or close friend of the parents assumes the foster parent role. This is often a voluntary arrangement, with the Department providing advice or assistance if called upon. An additional 978 British Columbia children are looked after in this way.

Foster parents are paid different rates according to the age of the child. These rates cover basic maintenance and clothing but include no fee for service. In special instances where the child requires extra care or special management, a reasonable fee for service is paid to foster parents based on the extra amount of their time that is required. Service fees take into consideration tasks of preparing special diets, special routines, discipline, tutoring, and arranging the child's visits with family and social workers. Standard fees for foster care are outlined in Table 16.

Table 16—Regular Foster Home Rates as of July 1, 1974

Age-group	Basic Maintenance \$	Clothing Allowance \$	Total \$
Birth to 5 years	80	9	89
6-11 years	95	17	112
12-13 years	116	21	137
14 years and over	128	24	152

Foster parents are usually very dedicated and actively involved in child care interests. The Foster Parent Federation, a registered society which brings together foster parents, social workers, and other interested people, works actively at improving and enhancing the care of foster children in British Columbia. Approximately 20 per cent of all foster parents are active in the 43 Foster Parent Federation councils throughout the Province. In 1974 the federation received funds totalling \$43,000 from Government and it utilized a total of 34 social work consultants, including local liaison people, in each Department of Human Resources office. Despite the close inter-relationship with Government, they maintain an independent watchdog role, providing valuable feedback to Government on the effectiveness of child welfare policies.

A regular newsletter is sent to all foster parents, and the Government uses the federation as a way to notify foster parents of policy changes as well. For those wishing to find out more about the Foster Parent Federation, please write to B.C. Federation of Foster Parent Associations, Room 207, 800 Cassiar Street, Vancouver, B.C. (telephone 299-9131).

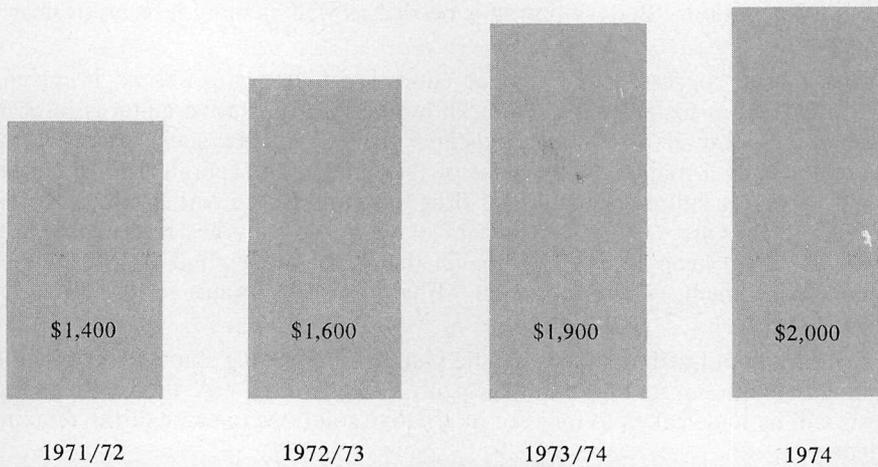
CHANGING PATTERNS IN FOSTERING—During the last several years, expenditure on foster care has increased while the actual number of children in foster homes has remained about the same. A comparison of the number of children in foster care and the average cost per child over the last several years is shown in Table 17 and Figure 7. Total expenditure on foster care in 1974 was slightly over \$12 million.

Table 17—Number of Children in Foster Home Care and Total Costs of Foster Home Care for Years 1971/72 to 1973/74, and Calendar Year 1974

	As at Dec. 31, 1974	As at Mar. 31, 1974	As at Mar. 31, 1973	As at Mar. 31, 1972
Number of children	6,129	6,140	6,471	6,762
Total costs in million of dollars	12.3	11.6	10.3	9.5

FIGURE 7

Average Cost per Child in Foster Home Care, Years 1971/72 to 1973/74 and 1974



Increased expenditure has resulted from higher basic rates being paid to foster parents, particularly for older children. As we can see from Table 17, though, these rates are certainly not excessive.

In 1974, approximately 4,500 foster homes were available in British Columbia and emphasis was on placing children within their own communities. Social workers at the regional level were given more discretion over some decisions. Decisions involving special purchases, homemaker, or baby-sitting services to foster parents in cases of illness or training are now being made with the approval of the District Supervisor of the Department. This has speeded up what was formerly an excessively lengthy process resulting in the loss of some excellent foster homes.

Despite many improvements in the Foster Home Program, it should be pointed out that this program is not yet working at an optimal level. There continues to be differences between regions in the numbers of resources and, therefore, continued pressures in some regions to find foster homes. As well, staff in local offices have been faced with increased work pressures because of the many other new programs being made available to children.

One area where more effort is being directed is in services for Indian people. For the past few months, two teams of Native Indians have been trying to recruit foster and adoption homes of Indian origin. Operating on a mandate from the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the British Columbia Association of Non-

Status Indians, two Indians are working in the Courtenay region. Two more are working in the Kamloops area, supported by the Superintendent of Child Welfare and the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs.

It is hoped that, through their efforts, more homes of Native origin will be found for Indian children in those areas.

One of the problems experienced in finding Indian foster homes is the shortage of adequate housing on the Reserves. In Lytton, B.C., for example, a survey indicates there is an average of 12.5 people per home. At present, an extended family is overwhelmed when a relative's child is placed with them for a few days. Until there is a solution to the housing shortage it is unlikely more people will wish to foster on the Reserves. On the basis of the Lytton experience, there is definite need to communicate to and co-ordinate our child welfare programs with the programs of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and the Federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion. Better housing is needed as well as more jobs on or near the Reserves.

It has been suggested that regular educational programs should be given to provide non-Indian foster parents with knowledge of the Native cultures in British Columbia. An initial assessment indicates that to initiate such an educational program could be a major task because of the number of separate Native cultures. This means that a cultural educational program would have to be tailored to each region in the Province. The Department of Human Resources feels that the best solution is still to keep Indian children in their own homes and within their own cultural environment, where possible. Energy will continue to be directed in this way.

In 1975, continued emphasis will be placed on resolving some of the inequities in standards and improving availability of foster homes. A thorough program analysis will be undertaken to look for alternative solutions to some of the remaining problems.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—Foster care is cost-shared 50:50 by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The Federal Government is not sharing in Foster Parents Federation costs.

Another recent change in Federal-Provincial relations deals with administration policy which has resulted in less emphasis being placed on charging back foster care costs to the province of the child's origin.

Federal policy under the Canada Assistance Plan has discouraged charge-backs to the point where British Columbia is no longer doing this. We feel this a reasonable policy, as changes in residency between provinces tend to be fairly even.

THERAPEUTIC HOMES

A therapeutic home is a residential resource, usually for one child, operated by a person with child care worker skills in his or her own home. The resource is selected when a child requires intensive treatment and would benefit from receiving it in a family setting in his/her own community rather than a treatment institution. It is frequently used in communities where no treatment institutions exist.

A contract is drawn up between the therapeutic parent and the Department of Human Resources for three months, and, where necessary, for further three-month periods up to a maximum of one year. The contract outlines treatment goals, methods to be used, and a date when progress will first be reviewed.

The therapeutic home is a short-term placement with the goal of resolving specific behavioural or emotional problems and with a view to returning the child to his/her home or to a less intensive community resource within one year. This was a new program in 1974 and is in line with Government philosophy of getting away from institutional placements for children, of solving children's problems in their own community, and of creating an appropriate resource for a particular child rather than always expecting the children to adapt to existing institutions.

There are at present 55 children in this program. In 1974 the program cost \$500,000, or approximately \$25 per day per child. While this compares favourably with the cost of institutionalized programs, it is expensive, and for this reason, until further evaluation takes place, will be used cautiously.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—The program is cost-shared 50:50 with the Federal Government.

RECEIVING AND GROUP HOMES

A receiving-home is usually the basic group resource in a community. These homes provide short-term care for children who, for whatever reason, cannot remain in their own homes. This short-term placement provides a period of time during which the child can be observed and the child and his situation assessed so that future plans can be appropriately worked out.

Receiving-homes are for four to eight children; they are always seen as temporary residences for children taken into care. Some are private homes, others are run and managed by the Department. Sometimes these homes are used as a resource for children who remain in care for only a few days while a "crisis" in the home situation is resolved.

Receiving-home staff are for the most part highly skilled in child care and personally suited to handle the variety of situations they encounter. Observations and recommendations made by staff are taken into consideration when future plans are made for the child. In British Columbia there are usually about 150 children in receiving-homes at any one time.

Group homes provide longer term care in a family setting for four to eight children, usually teenagers, who cannot remain in their own families and for whom foster home placement is not suitable. Programs in group homes vary from substitute parental care only, to short-term intensive-treatment programs. Progress of each child is reviewed regularly and appropriate future planning carried out.

Most group and receiving-homes are staffed by two houseparents, with occasional relief staff. In homes where very disturbed children needing intensive care are placed, extra staff are hired and, in a few of the newer resources, a system of rotating shifts is used. At present, in British Columbia, there are 115 group homes and 30 receiving-homes, which have up to 1,000 beds available.

Fees for service on a contractual basis are paid to long-term group home parents and range from \$505 to \$594 a month. For receiving homes, short-term treatment-oriented group homes and therapeutic homes, fees range from \$614 to \$727. As well, contractual payments to group home parents include amounts for food and clothing and personal supplies for children as well as an amount to include relief help, care and maintenance of the facility, planned programs of activity, recreation, and transportation.

Total costs for group homes and receiving-homes and a comparison of these costs over the last several years is illustrated in Table 18.

Table 18—Costs of Group and Receiving Homes for Years 1971/72 to 1973/74, and Calendar Year 1974

(\$ millions)

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1974	Apr. 1, 1973 to Mar. 31, 1974	Apr. 1, 1972, to Mar. 31, 1973	Apr. 1, 1971, to Mar. 31, 1972
\$5.1	\$3.54	\$1.94	\$1.55

CHANGING PATTERNS—During the last two years the numbers of children in care have levelled off, yet during this same period the population of children under 19 in British Columbia has increased by 15,000. This levelling off, despite increased population, is reflective of the Government's philosophy of attempting to keep children in their own homes and working with them in their own environment wherever possible.

The Group Home Program is one program, however, that has expanded during this period. This is the result of an increasing need for resources which are able to meet the needs of older children, and of children with more serious emotional problems and behaviour difficulties. Group home programs are also being used for some mentally retarded children.

The need for more resources suitable for teenagers is attributable to the large adolescent population as a result of the "postwar baby boom." It is estimated that numbers of children in the 10 to 14 years age-group will peak in 1975 with the 15 to 19 years age-group peaking in 1980. We can, therefore, expect continued pressure for services to teenagers until the late 1970's. In attempting to meet the needs of adolescents, more sophisticated programs are being introduced and others are being experimented with on a pilot program basis. The group home has, by and large, moved from a large foster home (with a nominal subsidy to compensate houseparents) to a programmed resource which often has two full-time houseparents who are fully employed in the operation of the group home.

Renewal of agreements and continued funding of group homes will depend upon the ongoing ability of houseparents and of the resource to meet the needs of the children within their communities and adapt to changing circumstances. Because of the demanding nature of the work, the average length of time a houseparent remains with the Department is two to three years.

Extensive evaluation of the program is now being undertaken, with certain trends becoming apparent. It is apparent, for instance, that group homes are fairly successful in holding children, particularly teenagers who would not stay in a regular foster home. For these young people a group setting of peers is often most appropriate for talking-out individual difficulties.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—This program is shared 50:50 with the Federal Government.

SPECIALIZED TREATMENT RESOURCES

The Department of Human Resources presently funds some 35 nonprofit societies which provide residential care for children in need of specialized child care services because of emotional or behavioural difficulties, or because of physical and mental handicaps. As Figure 5 illustrates, approximately 10 per cent of children in care are in these resources. The goal of this program is to provide specialized care and treatment to restore the child to as normal a life-style as possible. The efforts of Government have been to reduce the size of institutions and the numbers of children placed in institutions wherever possible.

At present, long-term institutional care is used only for severely handicapped children whose special needs cannot be met in a home-centred or community-based facility. Children who are severely retarded or with physical handicaps requiring continuing special medical attention or children who suffer from extreme mental disturbances and cannot, as yet, be served in an open community-oriented setting are usually placed in these institutions.

The largest institutions in which mentally retarded children are placed are Glendale Hospital, in Victoria; Woodlands School, in New Westminster; and Tranquille Lodge, Kamloops. Over 550 children can be accommodated in these three resources at any one time. Some of these children are not yet under the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare because Woodlands, which accommodates 340 children, and Tranquille, which accommodates another 100 children, are just in the process of being transferred to the Department and only about one-half of the children have as yet come into care.

Other institutional placements, which are usually more short-termed, result when children have emotional and behavioural difficulties so extreme that they require a high level of professional care and large numbers of staff to deal with their problems. There are approximately 500 children in British Columbia in this position and they are in institutions which have an average capacity of 15 to 20 children. The largest is Island Youth Centre in Nanaimo with a capacity of 40 children. The goal of short-term institutional placement is to work toward a clearly defined treatment which will help the child adjust to living again in his/her community or in another child care resource with less intensive treatment. Often, a child remains only for a short period in these specialized treatment resources until a program can be worked out for him or her and the child's future assessed.

The resources we are discussing are generally highly staffed, having an average staff-resident ratio of 1:1. A number of resources have more than one staff member to every child in residence. Approximately \$8.7 million of the budget goes directly toward salaries. Needless to say, an increase in salaries reflects very directly on the over-all increase in costs.

Many programs are operated through independent community-based societies and vary in philosophy and treatment method. We are finding that shorter term residential care with a greater degree of community involvement and family support is proving more effective than the former emphasis on long-term care.

Expenditures on institutional programs during 1974 were as follows:

Table 19—Costs of Specialized Treatment Resources in 1974

	\$
Residential treatment centres (including special programs)	8.1 million
Residential training programs for the mentally retarded, including Glendale ¹	5.2
Total	<u>13.3</u>

¹ Cost includes approximately 100 adults who fall under the jurisdiction of Human Resources and use the facilities of Glendale Hospital.

CHANGING PATTERNS—There has been considerable change in the last two years in this program. As mentioned earlier, the main change in emphasis is from long-term institutional treatment to shorter term treatment whenever possible.

Emphasis has also changed from highly specialized, centralized resources to a more community-oriented regional approach with more direct community and family involvement.

Another trend has been greater community and family involvement. Communities are developing resources in their own regions capable of responding to immediate emergencies that formerly necessitated taking a child into institutional care. Many resources are now providing day programs and working directly with the family to whom the child returns each evening.

The cost of this program has increased regularly over the past few years. This is illustrated in Table 20.

Table 20—Costs of Specialized Treatment Resources for Years 1971/72 to 1973/74 and Calendar Year 1974

(\$ millions)

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1974	Apr. 1, 1973 to Mar. 31, 1974	Apr. 1, 1972, to Mar. 31, 1973	Apr. 1, 1971, to Mar. 31, 1972
\$13.3	\$8.8	\$4.7	\$4.4

Much of this increase is attributed to increased staff costs. Because these resources provide the most intensive treatment and highly trained staff, the Department believes the resources should be used by those children needing help most urgently. With the development of alternative child care programs, children who remain in institutions tend to require this high level of care.

The number of children in specialized treatment resources have remained at a minimum, given increased population figures. A comparison of the number of children in specialized treatment resources is illustrated in Table 21.

Table 21—Comparison of the Number of Children in Specialized Resources, March 31, 1971, to December 31, 1974

	Dec. 31, 1974	Mar. 31, 1974	Mar. 31, 1973	Mar. 31, 1972	Mar. 31, 1971
Treatment and educational centres	1,019	996	1,049	1,031	1,131
Group homes	483	428	330	384	217
Receiving-homes, assessment and planning	232	213	198	168	135
Therapeutic foster homes	55	45	9	-----	-----
	<u>1,789</u>	<u>1,682</u>	<u>1,586</u>	<u>1,583</u>	<u>1,483</u>

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—Agreement has been reached with Federal Government for sharing on a 50:50 basis in residential programs for mentally retarded children, resulting in a saving of approximately \$6 million to \$7 million to the British Columbia taxpayer. This is one reason the program is in the process of being transferred to the Department of Human Resources from the Department of Health. Other residential treatment programs are also cost-shared with the Federal Government on a 50:50 basis.

ADOPTION

Adoption is primarily a service to the child. It is the legal placement of a child in a permanent home. During 1974, close to 1,000 children were adopted in British Columbia.

The wishes of natural parents are not overlooked in choosing a home for their child. Services to natural parents remain an integral part of the Adoption Program, as do services to adopting parents.

A normal adoption case goes through four stages. First, a home is found and prospective parents are interviewed by a field worker. Second, a suitable child is found and matched to the parents and placed by the adoption placement worker. A third step involves supervising and visiting the home during the six-month probation period, until adoption is completed with the assistance of the Adoption Completion Section of the Child Welfare Division.

All children available for adoption are planned for as soon as sufficient information is available to do so. Resources are reviewed to enable the best possible plan to be made for each child or family group. Should there not be a suitable home in British Columbia, the Adoption Resource Exchange of Ontario and the Adoption Resource Exchange of North America are explored. Every effort is also made to plan an appropriate placement with adopting parents should there not be a child available in British Columbia. Usually this is done through the co-operation of International Social Services and a number of children from Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam have been placed in Canada.

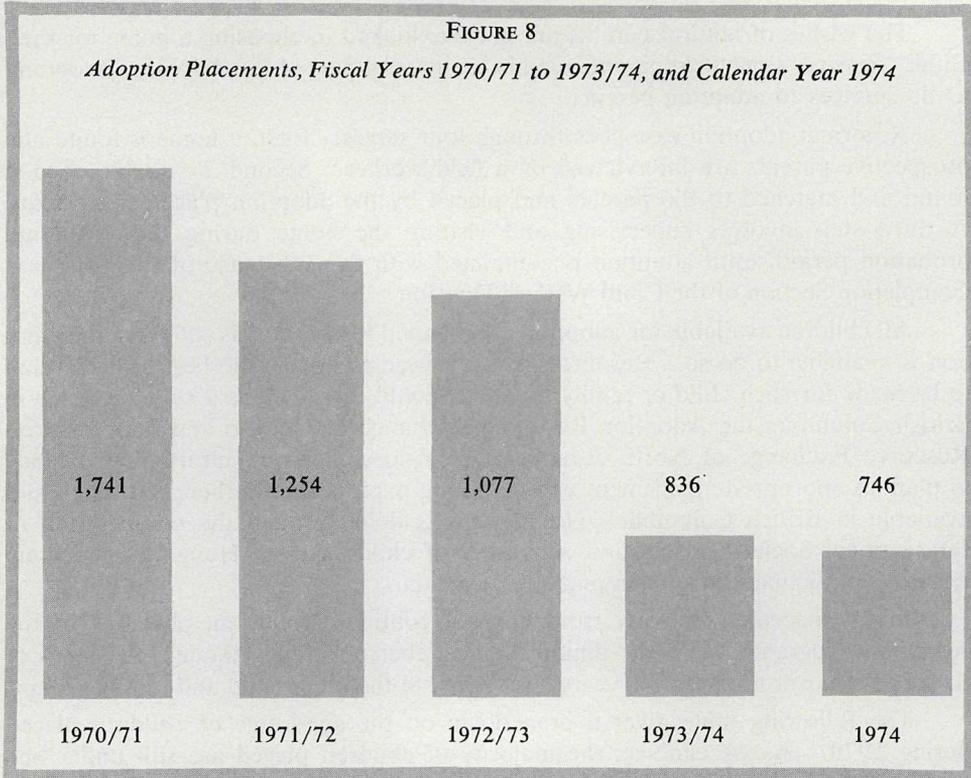
Infant placement directly from hospital continues to be an objective of the Adoption Program. With the diminishing number of infants, though, the focus of the program over the past few years has shifted to the older child and family groups.

The following table gives a breakdown on the age-range of children placed during 1974. As we can see, the majority of children placed are still under one year of age.

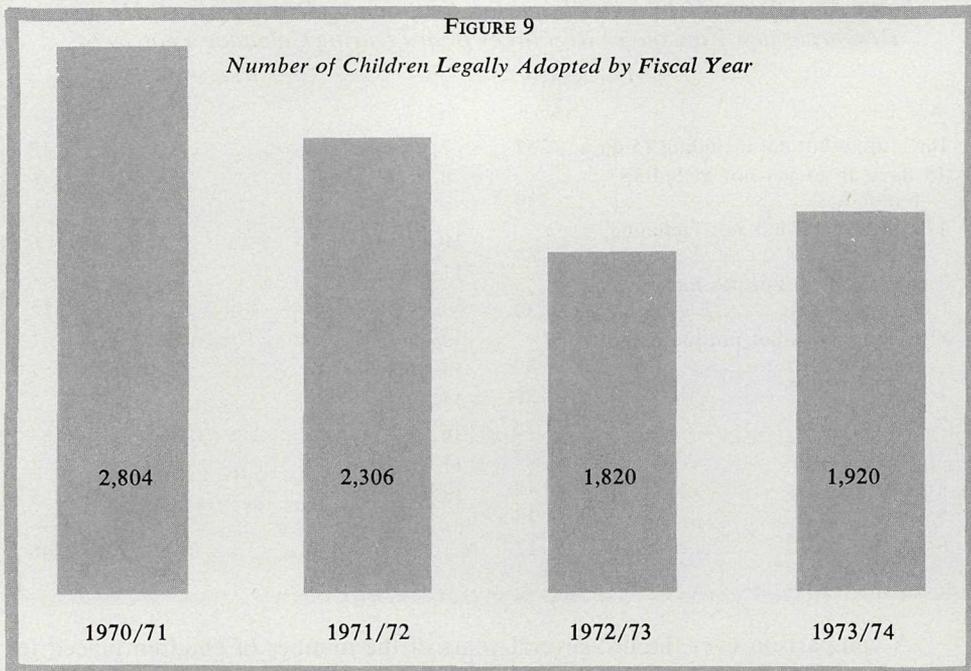
Table 22—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board During Calendar Year 1974

Age	Number of Children	Age	Number of Children
Birth up to but not including 15 days ..	257	7 years	18
15 days up to but not including 1 month	114	8 years	6
1 month up to but not including 3 months	84	9 years	8
3 months up to but not including 6 months	34	10 years	6
6 months up to but not including 1 year	34	11 years	7
1 year	38	12 years	13
2 years	33	13 years	5
3 years	27	14 years	1
4 years	19	15 years	2
5 years	15	16 years	4
6 years	12	17 years	4
		18 years	5
		Total	746

A comparison over the last several years of the number of children placed for adoption is shown in Figure 8.



The actual number of adoptions legally completed in 1974 is much higher, as illustrated in Figure 9.



This is because not all children who are adopted are placed by the Department of Human Resources. Other adoptions include adoptions by step-parents, relatives, and private placements not made through a social agency. Numbers are illustrated in Table 23.

Table 23—Adoption Completed by Category of Adoption

Category	1973/74	1972/73	1971/72	1970/71
Placed by Department of Human Resources or Vancouver Resources Board	1,004	965	1,445	1,955
Step-parent	807	745	763	742
Other relative	55	76	65	69
Private	54	34	33	38
Total adoptions completed	1,920	1,820	2,306	2,804

As we can see, much of the decline has been the result of fewer placements by the Department of Human Resources. Fewer infants being available for placement, better birth-control methods, abortion, and the larger numbers of single mothers and fathers raising their own children explain this decline.

CHANGING PATTERNS—There are still large numbers of adopting parents awaiting children. For the most part these are parents who wish only a healthy, newborn infant. Because of the dearth of infants, many adopting parents are now adopting children who are older, or who bring with them emotional or physical problems. These difficulties do not rule out adoption, but constant consultation with medical consultants, the child's worker, the adopting parents, and the social worker has to be carried out both before and after placement.

Greater skill is also needed in aiding parents who have adopted an older child. Demand for postadoption service for families who adopt an older child is increasing. This demand must be met to enable the child and his/her adopting family to become a cohesive unit. Stresses on established families are common because the child has usually had many different and sometimes difficult life experiences prior to placement. This creates new strains and pressures and many families need help during this transition period.

The movement of children from abroad to homes in British Columbia has continued. At the suggestion of British Columbia, the 10 provinces and the Federal Government have looked at the question of how best to accommodate completion of international adoptions. Agreement on procedure is close to being resolved. In addition, a National Adoption Resource Exchange is in the planning stages which will broaden our intercountry use of homes for special children.

Another area that is undergoing rapid changes concerns the adoptions of Native Indian children. Until May 1973, Native Indian children were adopted in British Columbia in the same way as other children. The majority were adopted by non-Indians, as there were not enough Native Indian adoption homes known to the Department.

Up to 1973, the only special step taken in adoptions of registered Indian children has been the procedure whereby the adopting parents have been advised of the children's Indian status and a letter advising them that any inquiries concerning the children's rights and privileges as Indians or concerning enfranchisement should be directed to the Registrar, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa. When the adoption was completed, the Superintendent of Child Welfare notified the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, who

keep a record of the child's original home, his name by adoption, and the names of his adopting parents. Under this procedure, if the child or the adopting parents contact the Registrar, the Registrar can identify the child by his/her original name and Band. This system of notification has been based on the belief that Provincial adoption legislation applied to Indians but that Indian status, as defined by the Federal *Indian Act*, was not affected by adoption; thus an adopted status Indian child retained his status, even though adopted by non-Indians.

In 1972 the natural parents of a registered Indian child contested his adoption because they wanted the child to be brought up by Indian relatives. The parents' lawyer argued that the Provincial *Adoption Act* did not apply to status Indians, as it would deprive them of rights bestowed by a Federal Act. In May 1973 a Supreme Court Judge in Victoria ruled that the *Adoption Act* did not apply to registered Indians or those eligible to be registered.

The result was that all adoption services to registered Indian children had to be suspended. No adoptions of registered Indian children already in adoption homes could be completed, and for a time no registered Indian children were placed for adoption. No child already placed on adoption probation was removed as a result of the judgment.

Through the Attorney-General's Department, the Superintendent of Child Welfare appealed the Supreme Court decision. The British Columbia Court of Appeal unanimously reversed the decision, but, as there was a possibility that the natural parents would in turn appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, adoptions of status Indian children were still not proceeded with. The parents did launch an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and the hearing took place at the end of October 1974. Judgment has not yet been handed down, and the would-be adopting parents of registered Indian children, over 100 families, continue to wait anxiously.

In the summer of 1974, placement of Indian children was resumed on a "free" foster home basis (no financial support provided by the Department), with a view to adoption if this becomes possible. When no suitable Indian homes are available, Indian children are placed in non-Indian homes. The foster parents are told that it may never be possible to complete a legal adoption.

In order to place more Indian children for adoption in status Indian homes, more action is being taken to find such homes. Over the past three or four years there has been evidence of more interest and participation on the part of Indian people. Native workers have been assigned as case aides and social workers on many Reserves.

In Duncan two Native Indian case aides were assigned in January 1974 to work on a project based in the Cowichan area to recruit Indian homes for adoption; four such homes have been located. In these homes four children have been placed for adoption and another is to be placed shortly.

As a result of the findings of a Special "Task Force" on the adoption of Indian children, an experimental program is under way whereby four Native Indian people are working in the Kamloops and Campbell River areas, recruiting Indian homes for Indian children. This program is a one-year pilot project; recommendations will be made to the Superintendent of Child Welfare at the end of that time.

The Department would also like to see more homes available among non-status Indian families and the families of status Indians living off-reserve.

There are many problem areas which need resolution in the future. The *Adoption Act* as it exists provides that a single unmarried adult *or* a married couple may adopt. This does not allow for unions which have been established through

Native ritual or custom. We have been able to circumvent this in the case of Native Indian adoption applicants by having one parent, who is legally free to marry, submit notification of his/her intention to adopt. Protection of the child's future and guardianship is then guaranteed by both adopting parents completing reciprocal wills. At present the child of Indian origin is easier to plan for than in the 60's because of changing attitudes and greater awareness on the part of the adopting public. Many resources still need to be recruited, however, to ensure that the Indian child requiring a permanent home is placed at the earliest time. We also need to continue our commitment to children of Native Indian origin to ensure that they do not lose sight of their heritage.

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

Community grants (described elsewhere in this Report under "Community Programs") were made to 20 projects in 1974 that offer services primarily for children and families. The projects funded were:

City and Organization	Grant in 1974
BURNABY:	
<i>Citizens Development Fund</i> —Follow-up services for children in specialized treatment	\$ 58,018
CRANBROOK:	
<i>Sparkling Grannies</i> (CMHA Visiting Mothers Aid)—Family support on continuous counselling basis	48,193
NANAIMO:	
<i>Nan Wah Kawi Treatment Camp Program</i> —For children with emotional and learning disabilities	7,000
NELSON AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Child Care Society</i> —Day program for children with special needs and learning disabilities	41,607
<i>Family Day Care</i> —Support and information services to families providing day care	14,245
<i>Homemaker Society</i> —Grant to assist with transportation	1,720
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
<i>YW/YMCA</i> —Support for detached worker program	9,468
NORTH SHORE:	
<i>Day Care Information Centre</i> —Family Service Agency	6,605
PORT ALBERNI:	
<i>Family Guidance Association</i> —Counselling, information	2,400
SURREY:	
<i>Emergency Shelter</i> —For families in distress	18,516
VANCOUVER:	
<i>Riley Park Youth Project</i>	4,000
<i>Children's Furniture Workshop</i> —Support grant	500
<i>Dunbar-West Point Grey Youth Project</i> —Program of youth activities—social, cultural, recreational	45,450
<i>The Toy Library</i> —Preparation, distribution of toys	21,264
<i>Urban Design Centre</i> —Salary of workers in plans for day care	6,041
<i>Volunteer Grandparents Society</i> —Relating children to potential grandparents	22,500
<i>YWCA Big Sisters</i>	16,173
VICTORIA:	
<i>Boys' Club of Victoria and YW/YMCA</i> —Support for detached worker program	11,813
<i>Children With Cameras</i> —To assist a summer program for youth	419
<i>EFFECT Research Centre</i> —Rent for centre which makes appliances and toys for handicapped children	600
<i>Victoria Society for Autistic Children</i> —Tutoring, support services	31,950
WILLIAMS LAKE:	
<i>Elkroy Benevolent Society</i> —Development of a children's group home	16,700
Total	385,182

SERVICES FOR EVERYONE



SEARCHES FOR BYRONE

SOCIAL ALLOWANCE

GOALS

- To provide a substitute income sufficient to maintain a basic standard of living for those unable to provide for themselves through employment or other resources.
- To provide financial help in such a way that the dignity of the individual is maintained. This is of critical importance if the individual or family is to maintain their capacity to care for themselves and their dependents, and become self-reliant again.
- To provide services to assist recipients in becoming employed wherever possible.
- To provide information, counselling, referrals, specialized help, and other forms of supportive services which assist individuals and families in solving the problems they are facing.

DESCRIPTION—Social Allowance recipients are comprised of the following groups of people:

1. *Mothers with children*—This is the largest group of recipients. The program attempts to provide a degree of security which will permit a mother to concentrate on raising her children and, when possible, to supplement her income by part-time employment and eventually, when feasible, full-time employment.

2. *Persons unable to be employed for physical or mental health reasons*—Occasionally a health problem is a temporary one, and a recipient is able to return to employment after a period of convalescence. In other instances, employment is restricted to particular forms of light employment that are simply not available because of the preference of employers for more able-bodied employees. Intensive supportive efforts can sometimes overcome these obstacles with rewarding results to both employer and employee.

3. *Children with relatives*—Encouragement and assistance are given to relatives caring for children whose parents are unable to care for them. When possible, this arrangement is preferable to bringing a child into the care of the Department, since it maintains a more normal relationship with the child's family. Assistance is provided at the same rate as for foster children.

4. *Persons who are employable*—This is ordinarily a short-term recourse for the unemployed, temporarily without means, or to supplement Unemployment Insurance benefits, which are sometimes not enough to support a large family. Many of these recipients lack the requisite skills for easy placement in employment and are only marginally employable. There is a large turnover in this group and many recipients require assistance for only a month or two. Less than 15 per cent of the entire case load consists of people who are considered potentially employable.

APPLYING FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE—The applicant contacts the local Human Resources office and a social worker assesses the application on the basis of the established eligibility criteria for social assistance. This includes an examination of need on the basis of assets, income, and housing costs. Assets of the applicant may not exceed \$500 in the case of a single person and \$1,000 in the case of a family. A family home, occupied by the applicant, or family car, are not considered assets for this purpose.

Income available from any other source is calculated, with the exception of Family Allowances. The amount of assistance that can be paid is then dependent

on family size and shelter costs. If there is no shelter cost, assistance is provided at the support rate and does not include the shelter allowance. Basic rates for shelter and support are illustrated in Table 24.

Table 24—Basic Social Assistance Rate Schedule as of December 1974

Number of Persons (Family Size)	Support	Shelter	Total Basic Maximum
	\$	\$	\$
1	85	75	160
2	150	120	270
3	185	135	320
4	220	150	370
5	260	160	420
6	295	170	465
7	325	180	505

In the case of a family, where the shelter costs exceed the amount of the Department's rates for shelter, additional assistance may be provided in an amount of 75 per cent of the extra shelter cost.

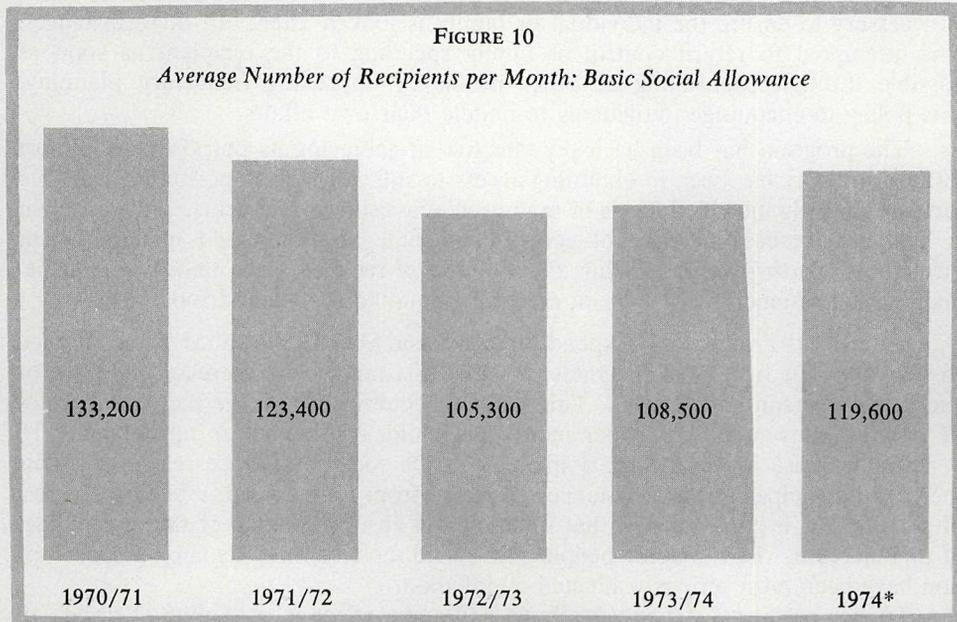
For other items of need the recipient similarly contacts the social worker for a review of eligibility. Frequently, a recipient suffering hardship is reluctant to seek further help and it is a common occurrence for the local office to receive referrals from private citizens or from other interested community sources. The social worker then follows this up with the recipient and provides the appropriate help available under Departmental policy. An example of special needs would be a mother with a young baby in need of a crib, or perhaps a large family with many children who are without a washing-machine or adequate bedding. In case of an emergency a family is entitled to a maximum of \$500 to meet special needs, although each request is carefully reviewed by the social worker in charge of the case. Expenditures on special needs are illustrated in Table 25.

Table 25—Departmental Expenditure by Fiscal Years 1970/71 to 1973/74, and Calendar Year 1974, Items of Special Need

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$
1974	2,007,095	1971/72	158,921
1973/74	1,097,095	1970/71	323,885
1972/73	281,555		

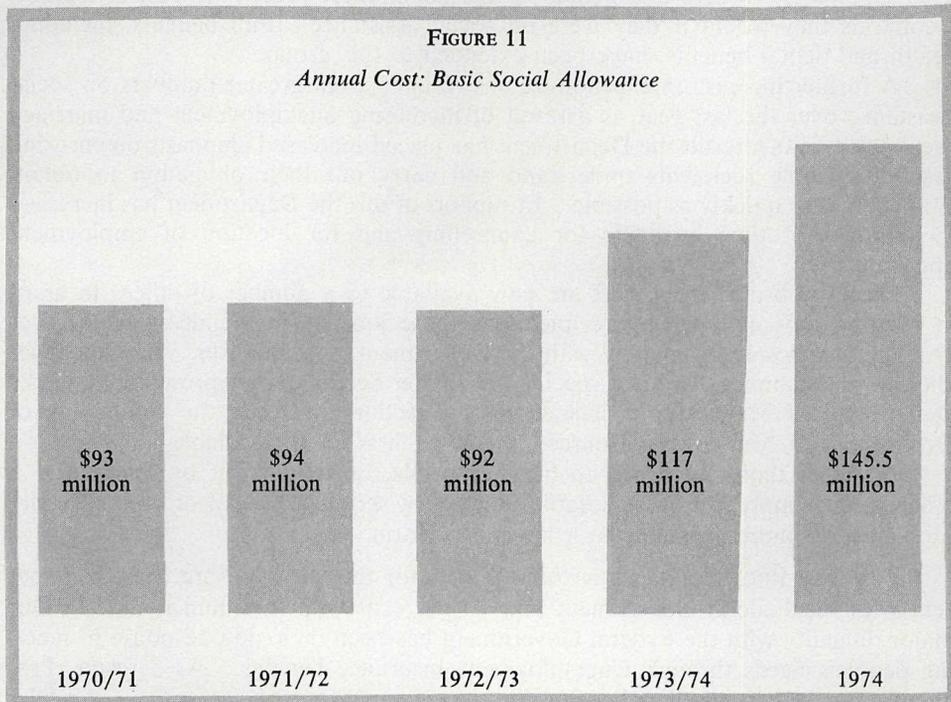
Other help available includes assistance with transportation and moving costs when it is necessary to move from one accommodation to another, or to take advantage of a confirmed job opportunity in a distant locale. Special help is given, where necessary, for the purchase of tools or clothing necessary for employment; dietary allowances to a maximum of \$20 per month on recommendation of the family physician; pre-natal allowances to a maximum of \$25 per month on confirmation of pregnancy; school start-up fees of \$15 per year for children under the age of 12 and \$25 per year for children over the age of 12. Also, as a matter of practice, a Christmas bonus of \$10 for a single person and \$20 for a head of a family is given to those receiving social assistance. To encourage part-time earnings, when full-time employment is not possible, an exemption on earnings of \$50 per month is allowed for a single person, and \$100 per month for a family.

The number of recipients of Social Allowance is illustrated in Figure 10.



* During 1974 Social Assistance recipients consisted of the following people. On the average there were 26,000 heads of families of which many were single parents, 62,000 dependents, mainly children, 18,000 unemployable single people and 13,500 single people who are classified as employable.

Total expenditures on Social Allowance is illustrated in Figure 11.



Payment of regular social assistance is normally by cheque at the beginning of the month. Vouchers are used in emergencies, or when administration of funds is necessary to ensure the individual or family is looked after. In these instances, it is attempted to return control of family spending to the recipient as soon as possible through counselling or other means of improving budgetary planning. It is policy to encourage individuals to handle their own affairs.

The program has been basically effective in achieving its purposes. The most serious difficulty has been in obtaining access to sufficient job opportunities suitable for the relatively unskilled levels of many social assistance recipients. This problem is likely to increase because of economic decline and increased unemployment throughout North America. While the majority of recipients are managing to cope, many are experiencing difficulty in meeting escalating shelter and food costs.

CHANGING PATTERNS—Expenditure on basic Social Allowance has continued to increase. In July 1974 the rates of social assistance were increased by \$20 for each single person and family. This amount, combined with the increase in rates of Family Allowance to \$20 per month per child, resulted in an approximate 15 per cent increase in the income available to each social assistance recipient. This increase has helped social assistance recipients from falling further behind the rest of society, but it is recognized that inflation has absorbed much of the real impact of this increase. Low-income people who spend most of their income on consumption have been most seriously affected by inflation.

Higher social assistance rates have had some effect in extending eligibility to borderline income recipients not previously eligible. Often, these recipients are men and women who work full time but at less than adequate wages. A wage-earner is eligible for income supplementation if the family's net income after taxes and other payroll deductions is less than that family would receive in basic Social Allowance and if other eligibility criteria such as assets are within allowable ranges. This supplement insures that people in the labour force receive at least as high an income as they would if they were on social assistance. Full benefits, including health and dental benefits, have been extended to this group.

A further increase in expenditure has resulted from greater numbers on social assistance over the last year as a result of increasing unemployment and marriage breakdown. As a result the Department has placed increased emphasis on ensuring that employable recipients understand and carry out their obligation to obtain employment as quickly as possible. In support of this the Department has increased the amount of time available for counselling and for location of employment opportunities.

Special job-placement staff are now available to a number of offices to assist in locating jobs and placing recipients in these jobs. Their endeavours are co-ordinated as closely as possible with the Department of Manpower. In Vancouver City, as an example, there is a special Job Finder Section. A representative of the Department of Manpower is located in this section to ensure the availability of Department of Manpower resources, including lists of all available jobs.

Many of those presumed to be employable, on assessment by rehabilitation officers, are simply not job-placeable because of serious physical or mental health problems, or limited capacity to learn and perform.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—Costs for this program are shared 50 per cent with the Federal Government and 10 per cent with the municipalities. Our major difficulty with the Federal Government has been their slow response to meeting people's needs through Unemployment Insurance benefits. As a result, Provincial social assistance has become for some people, out of necessity, a gap-filler

while they are waiting for their Unemployment Insurance benefits. Often delays of seven or eight weeks are not uncommon. British Columbia is presently negotiating with the Federal Government on this matter.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

GOAL—To ensure that the full range of employment services provided through Canada Manpower Centres and related community resources are made available to assist employable social assistance recipients in their efforts to secure employment.

DESCRIPTION—In every Human Resources office one staff member is assigned special responsibilities as the liaison worker with the local Canada Manpower Centre and Unemployment Commission office for the purpose of examining and developing methods for assisting unemployed persons. These liaison workers are also responsible for making other Human Resources staff aware of current job opportunities and any other local resources that may be required by an unemployed person. With the assistance of Canada Manpower, several of the larger Human Resources offices have set up job banks, providing applicants for social assistance with immediate and direct access to the current Canada Manpower Job Vacancy Listing for the local area.

All employable persons who make application for social assistance are required to actively seek work of any type within their capabilities. Prior to social assistance being granted, an applicant for assistance who is considered to be job-ready is referred directly to any known job vacancies or to the local Canada Manpower Centre. With the exception of emergencies requiring immediate financial aid, social assistance is only granted after there has been a full exploration of available employment opportunities. Also, when a person is referred to a confirmed job, assistance may be granted for bus fares, working clothing, and other essentials.

In the Capital Region the Department supports a special unit providing job finding, employment counselling and job referrals, liaison with Canada Manpower, and related employment services. This unit consists of a Co-ordinator, four Employment Counsellors who service the neighbourhood offices on a rotating basis, one job finder who is in direct contact with potential employers, and one full-time liaison officer at the Canada Manpower centre.

In Vancouver a team of job finders focus their efforts on helping the new applicant for social assistance to find full-time employment. These job finders have direct access to all job vacancies listed through Canada Manpower. Similar services are provided through the Job Finder Unit in the Surrey Municipal Office.

The following table shows the number of single individuals and families who have been removed from the social assistance rolls in 1974 as a result of their having found gainful employment:

Table 26—Number of Social Assistance Cases Closed During 1974 as a Result of Persons Obtaining Gainful Employment

	Single Persons	Families	Total
January/February/March	3,434	2,069	5,503
April/May/June	4,193	1,974	6,167
July/August/September	5,214	2,585	7,799
October/November/December	5,309	2,227	7,536
	<hr/> 18,150	<hr/> 8,855	<hr/> 27,005

CHANGING PATTERNS IN 1974—With the general decline in job opportunities experienced throughout North America in 1974, job-finding and employment-counselling services have become more extensive and intensive. Special projects were undertaken in major population centres to ensure that all employable social assistance recipients were aware of their responsibilities to be actively seeking jobs and to help them make full use of all available community employment services.

In October 1974, Canada Manpower agreed to a project whereby Vancouver Resources Board staff can make direct referrals to jobs from the Canada Manpower Job Vacancy Listing. The local Canada Manpower Centre also seconded the services of a full-time Manpower Counsellor to work out of the Howe Street office in downtown Vancouver.

Also, this past year, the Capital Region special unit, assisted by Canada Manpower, embarked on a program of exploratory and mobility grants to assist employable social assistance recipients to move to areas where employment was more readily available. As a result of these efforts, 95 single persons and 40 families were helped to move to full-time jobs outside the Victoria area.

COST-SHARING STATUS—Most costs are shared on a 50:50 basis with the Federal Government; Canada Manpower programs are fully financed by that Federal Department.

REPATRIATION

GOAL—To assist Social Allowance recipients in returning to other provinces and, occasionally, other countries, when indicated, because of social reasons.

DESCRIPTION—This program is available to social assistance recipients who demonstrate a social need for this type of help. Often this is because of health reasons, having a family in another province, finding employment in another province, or wishing to return permanently to one's homeland in another country. Repatriation ordinarily involves a social assistance recipient or family who has recently arrived in British Columbia, and who is unable or has difficulty finding employment. The cost of return transportation is usually much less than continued assistance, so that, in addition to positively assisting the recipient, it also reduces costs to the Province.

The recipient approaches the local Human Resources office, where each situation is reviewed by a social worker. If assistance is recommended, the information is relayed to the Income Assistance Division, Department of Human Resources, which then obtains the approval of the other province. In the case of occasional requests for return to another country, the possibility of help from the Department of Immigration is reviewed, and the Department of Immigration is otherwise notified of arrangements made. It is the recipient's responsibility to assure he will be accepted by the country of his destination. Transportation costs are available directly to the social assistance recipient. This may include assistance in relocation of personal effects and household belongings. Generally, the program is effective in achieving its objective.

Total costs of this program and a comparison over the last several years are illustrated in Table 27.

Table 27—Departmental Expenditure by Year: Repatriation

Year	Amount \$	Year	Amount \$
1974	20,960	1971/72	21,369
1973/74	11,951	1970/71	27,292
1972/73	9,224		

CHANGING PATTERNS—In 1974 more people wished to return to other provinces because of difficulties in locating accommodation and employment. Expenditures were up for this reason.

COST-SHARING STATUS—The program is shareable on a 50:50 basis with the Federal Government.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE

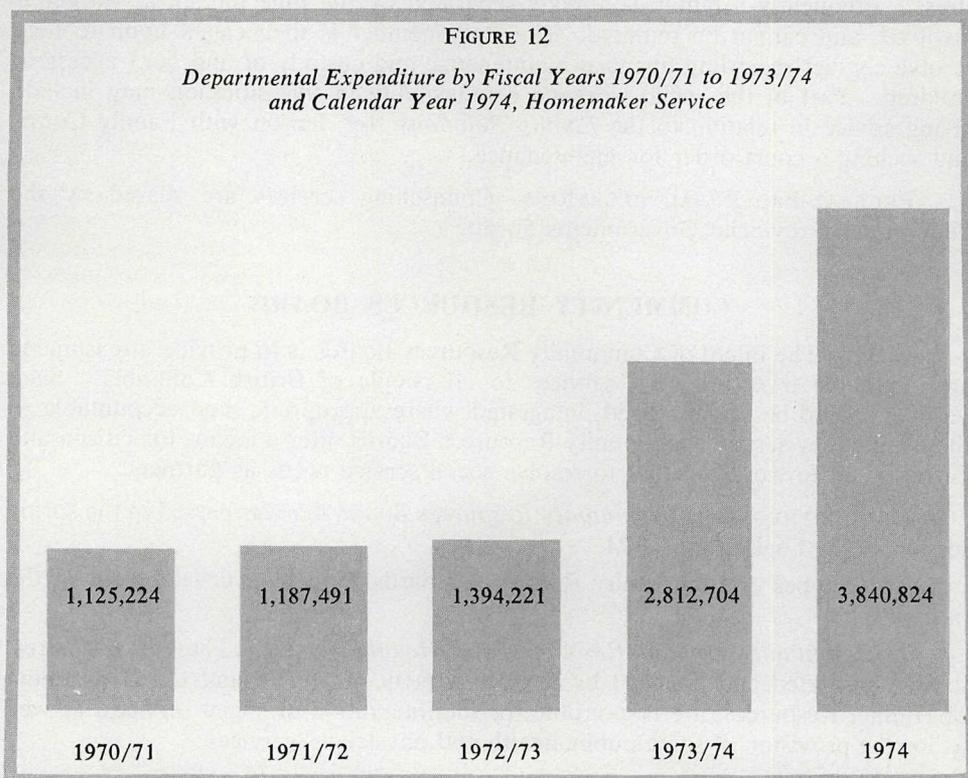
GOAL—Homemaker services are provided to ensure adequate care of children during the absence or incapacity of the parent and to enable care of the elderly, infirm, or handicapped persons in their own home rather than in an institution.

DESCRIPTION—Homemakers offer a service of household management. They provide temporary care for children, the ill, and the elderly. Their duties involve household cleaning, laundry, shopping, preparation of meals, assistance in teaching household routines to families, as well as working with other health and social service professionals.

Qualities of a good homemaker include warmth, maturity, sympathetic personality, good physical and mental health as well as adaptability, flexibility, and an ability to co-operate in many different situations. There are approximately 1,500 people working in the homemaker field throughout British Columbia on either a full- or part-time basis.

Eligibility for homemaker service is determined by social and health needs. Anyone unable to cope with the day-to-day operation of his/her home and who has no one to help on a temporary basis may be eligible for the service.

The service is subsidized on the basis of a family's net income and individual needs. Total expenditures on homemaker services is illustrated in Figure 12.



The major problems facing homemaker services have been the lack of available funds for the program and the resulting low wage for homemakers. Also, there is a lack of training facilities for homemakers and services have not been standardized throughout the Province. Because homemaker services are delivered through such a wide variety of ways, such as through nonprofit community groups, LIP and OFY projects, commercial agencies, and directly through the Department of Human Resources, it is unlikely that all these problems will be resolved at once, although more has been done in 1974 to standardize operations and funding.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—Subsidized homemaker service is cost-shared on a 50:50 basis by the Federal Government.

COUNSELLING

GOAL—To assist in the resolution of personal and family problems.

DESCRIPTION—This service is available to any social assistance recipient or member of the public who feels he or she would benefit. Referrals are made to the local Human Resources office by private citizens, community professionals, and community agencies and organizations. Often, the individual himself seeks the Department's help.

The service includes the provision of information, referral to other health and social service agencies where necessary, and direct help in working out a problem with the individual. Provision of this service is part of the social worker's training. It requires a good knowledge and understanding of human behaviour, skill in human relationships, and a thorough knowledge of the availability of other services.

Counselling often involves working with couples who are experiencing marital stress. Frequently a family is already separated by the time the social worker is involved, and cannot be reunited. The staff member is then called upon to help resolve conflict regarding financial maintenance and custody of and (or) access to children. Part of the social worker's responsibility in this situation may include giving advice in relation to the *Family Relations Act*, liaison with Family Court, and seeking a court order for maintenance.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—Counselling services are shared by the Federal and Provincial Governments 50:50.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES BOARD

GOAL—The intent of Community Resources Boards is to provide a reasonable and equitable level of social services to all people of British Columbia. Such services should be decentralized, integrated where appropriate, and accountable to the people they serve. Community Resources Boards offer a means for citizen and Government to work together to resolve social service needs as partners.

DESCRIPTION—The *Community Resources Board Act* was passed in the spring session of the Legislature, 1974.

Three types of Community Resources Boards have seen development in the past year:

1. *Community Human Resources and Health Centres*—These five centres, jointly supported and financed by the Department of Health and the Department of Human Resources, are responsible for the integration of social services, as well as for the provision of some public health and physicians' services.

These centres were given continued support by the Development Group, a working committee of seven professionals from the fields of health and social services.

The Department of Human Resources provided grants to interim Community Human Resources and Health Centre Boards as follows:

	\$
(a) James Bay, Victoria—James Bay Community Association ..	19,700
(b) Houston, B.C., The Houston Diagnostic and Treatment Centre	16,900
(c) Granisle, B.C., The Health Committee	2,000
(d) Queen Charlotte Islands, The Q.C. Islands Regional Human Resources and Health Centre	12,900
(e) Grand Forks—Boundary Community Services	5,000

2. *Community Resources Boards* (outside Vancouver)—Thirty-one groups were provided with either start-up grants or continuing staff and core budget grants. No Community Resources Board elections took place in 1974, outside of Vancouver, although many developing Community Resources Societies acted in a recommending capacity on nonstatutory social services grant applications from their communities.

The following grants for start-up and (or) staff and core budgets were made in 1974:

Table 28—Resources Board Development

City and Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
BURNS LAKE:	
<i>Lakes District Community Resources Society—Start-up grant</i>	500
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
<i>Community Resources Society—Support staff for Community Resources Board</i>	10,572
CASTLEGAR:	
<i>Community Resources Board Development</i>	200
CHETWYND:	
<i>Community Resources Board Steering Committee—Start-up grant</i>	200
COURTENAY:	
<i>Community Resources Board Steering Committee—Start-up grant</i>	200
DAWSON CREEK:	
<i>Area Resources Society</i>	6,359
FORT ST. JOHN:	
<i>North Peace Community Resources Society</i>	24,848
FRASER LAKE:	
<i>Community Resources Group—Start-up grant</i>	500
HAZELTON:	
<i>Area Community Services Association— Start-up and part-time secretarial help (Resources Board development)</i> ..	1,591
100 MILE HOUSE:	
<i>South Cariboo Resources Board—Start-up grant</i>	200
KAMLOOPS:	
<i>Community Resources Society</i>	25,272

Table 28—Resources Board Development—Continued

City and Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
KASLO:	
<i>Community Resources Board Steering Committee</i>	150
KITIMAT:	
<i>Community Resources Society</i>	2,838
LANGLEY:	
<i>Community Services Council—Resources Board development</i>	8,600
LILLOOET:	
<i>Resources Council—Start-up and core funding</i>	2,000
MAPLE RIDGE-PITT MEADOWS:	
<i>Community Services Council—Resources Board development</i>	7,533
MERRITT:	
<i>Community Resources Board Planning Committee</i>	50
NELSON AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Community Resources Board Society</i>	14,910
NEW DENVER:	
<i>Nakusp and District Community Resources Society</i>	300
NORTH SHORE:	
<i>Resource Board Development Society—Interim funding</i>	4,950
PORT ALBERNI:	
<i>Interim Community Resources Board</i>	11,640
POWELL RIVER:	
<i>Interim Community Resources Board</i>	400
PRINCE GEORGE:	
<i>Community Resources Board Society</i>	20,397
PRINCE RUPERT:	
<i>Community Resources Association—Start-up grant</i>	1,000
QUESNEL AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Community Resources Board Committee—Start-up grant</i>	200
SMITHERS:	
<i>Community Services Association</i>	9,003
SUNSHINE COAST:	
<i>Community Resources Council—Start-up grant</i>	300
TERRACE AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Community Service Council</i>	18,382
VICTORIA:	
<i>Saanich Peninsula District Community Resources Society—Start-up grant</i>	850
<i>Saltspring Citizens Advisory Committee—Start-up grant</i>	150
WILLIAMS LAKE:	
<i>Resources Board Development Committee—Start-up grant</i>	200
Total	174,295

Planning committees in 16 other communities in British Columbia were meeting in 1974 to discuss the possibility of working toward the development of CRB's.

3. *Vancouver Resources Board and Community Resources Boards in the City of Vancouver*—During 1974, public elections were held for Community Resources Boards in four areas of Vancouver—South Vancouver, Kitsilano, Dunbar-West Point Grey-Southlands, Hastings-Sunrise. In November 1974 the Vancouver Resources Board was legally recognized by Cabinet Order in Council.

The Vancouver Resources Board has responsibility for the management and delivery of both statutory and nonstatutory social services in Vancouver through the community boards. During 1974 the Vancouver Resources Board has been setting priorities for services and planning the decentralization of statutory services into 14 local areas.

The following list of some of the services available through the Department of Human Resources illustrates the distinction between statutory and nonstatutory services. Generally, statutory services are those defined by law or statute and which the Government is obligated to provide to all citizens of British Columbia. Nonstatutory services are those social services which may be provided by Government fundings, local voluntary organizations, or service clubs.

Table 29—Services Provided by, or Funded Through, the Department of Human Resources

Statutory Services	Nonstatutory Services
Protection of children as authorized by the <i>Protection of Children Act, Equal Guardianship of Infants Act, the Juvenile Delinquents Act, and the Children of Unmarried Parents Act</i> —	Day care.
Maintenance of children in care.	Homemaker Service.
Adoption services.	Youth hostels.
Specialized child-care treatment.	Activity centres for handicapped people and senior citizens.
Resources.	Half-way houses for alcoholics and people released from prison, mental patients.
Social Allowances—Health care services to recipients of Social Allowance.	Meals on Wheels.
Pharmacare.	Information centres.
Mincome—Guaranteed income of \$234.13 (as at January 1, 1975) to all citizens over 60 years of age and to handicapped persons over 18 years of age.	Transportation services for the handicapped and the aged.
Boarding, rest home, and private hospital care costs paid for recipients of social assistance.	Drop-in centres and crisis lines.
Rehabilitation services—	Community-based treatment resources for children.
Educational upgrading.	Sheltered workshops.
Vocational training.	
Work Preparation Program.	
Incentive Opportunities Program.	

The following expenditures were made for resources board development in Vancouver:

(a) Election expenses for South Vancouver, Kitsilano, Dunbar- West Point Grey-Southlands, Hastings-Sunrise	\$ 20,000
(b) Resource Board Development staff	35,000
(c) Workshops for elected Community Resources Boards	3,000

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS—Regulations to the *Community Resources Board Act* will be available in 1975.

During the 1975/76 fiscal year it is expected that a number of Community Resources Societies outside Vancouver will sponsor public elections in their communities. The Department of Human Resources will be providing a limited number of staff to assist in the resource board development and election process.

Elections for the five Community Resources Boards governing the Human Resources and Health Centres will be held in those communities in 1975.

The Vancouver Resources Board will assist community groups in the remaining 10 areas in the City of Vancouver to hold public Community Resources Board elections in 1975.

COST-SHARING—Social services administered through Community Resources Boards are eligible for the same cost-sharing arrangements with the Federal Government as those administered directly by the Department of Human Resources. For information on specific cost-sharing arrangements, refer to the sections in this Report on each individual service.

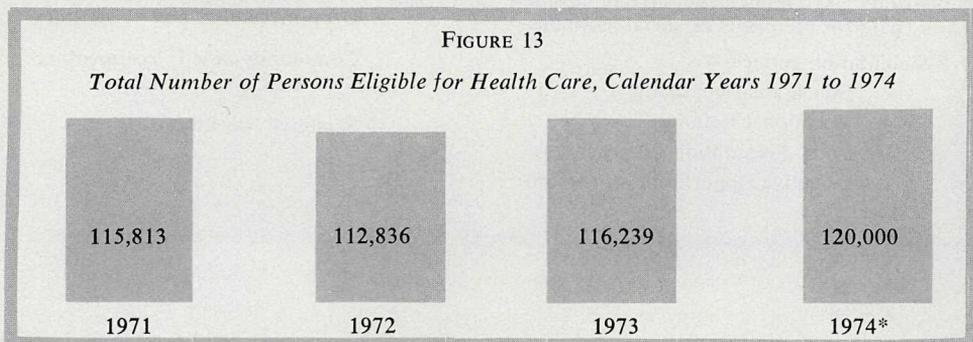
For further information on CRB development, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources, or the Co-ordinator, Community Resources Boards, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

A newsletter entitled *Sources* is available free to anyone interested in CRB development, by writing to the Division of Office Administration and Public Information, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

GOAL—The goal of health care services is to provide quality health care for persons in need at a reasonable cost. The Health Care Division offers consultation to social service and paramedical personnel and ensures that people are aware of the available services.

DESCRIPTION—Eligibility: The Health Care Division is, in fact, a small replica of the entire health care system in that people who are covered by British Columbia Medical Plan benefits are not left unaided in case of an emergency. The number of persons eligible for health care services is illustrated in Figure 13.



* Estimated figure.

In addition, the Division provides for the health needs of all recipients of Social Allowance, Mincome, Handicapped Persons Income Allowance, and Children-in-Care. An estimated 120,000 people were eligible for the Division's services in 1974.

A. *Medical Services*—This section of health care services provides payment for various medical services, including medical and hospital accounts. The services of doctors, nurses, chiropractors, and physiotherapists are included. Payment is made for examinations that are required by the Department in order to qualify for Handicapped Persons Income Allowance (Mincome) or "unemployable" Social Allowance benefits. The Health Care Division also covers examinations for eligible persons requiring medical clearance for activities such as camp attendance and sports involvement.

B. *Pharmacy*—The Pharmacy Section of health care services provides drugs and medical supplies to holders of the B.C. Medical Plan "W" cards, i.e., cards issued to unemployable social assistance recipients. It also provides drugs to Government institutions such as Haney Correctional Institute and Government-financed operations such as Community Health Clinics, Downtown Health Clinic, and the Kinsmen Foundation.

The advent of Pharmacare in January 1974 brought changes in the types of requests the Provincial Pharmacy was asked to handle. As drugs became more available through Pharmacare, other nondrug supplies such as ulcer lotions and surgical dressings were being met through the Provincial Pharmacy.

In 1974, 36,190 prescriptions were handled; 60,000 items supplied to nursing-homes, and 44,000 items supplied to persons in their own homes or in boarding-homes.

C. *Dental*—Service authorizes basic dental care for all eligible persons. Special dental care, such as partial dentures, root-canal treatments and crowns, are approved on the recommendation of a dental consultant.

The last few months of 1974 saw considerable debate between the Government and the British Columbia College of Dental Surgeons over the rates dentists were to receive for professional services. In the course of events, dentists in some areas refused to treat social assistance patients except in a serious emergency. However, the Government and the British Columbia College of Dental Surgeons reached agreement on an increase from 75 per cent of the 1971 fee schedule to 80 per cent of College's 1974 fee, effective December 1, 1974; 90 per cent of College's 1974 fee, effective April 1, 1975; 90 per cent of College's 1975 fee, effective October 1, 1975. This agreement has been accepted by dentists.

D. *Optical*—Standard single-vision and bifocal glasses are provided when prescribed by an ophthalmologist or optometrist. Special needs such as special lenses, trifocals, and contact lenses may also be provided with prior approval of the Division.

Negotiations with the optometrists have resulted in a change in payment procedures. A registered optometrist is now paid a professional fee of \$10, while optical laboratories are paid a service charge of \$2.50 to \$5, depending on service.

E. *Ancillary services*—The Department provides nontransferable medical needs such as braces, artificial limbs, wheel-chairs, surgical supports, and colostomy supplies where such services are prescribed by the client's physician and where such services will assist in the client's rehabilitation.

When the cost is less than \$25, the local office authorizes purchase. Over \$25, prior approval of the Division is required.

The only exception to the above procedure is the purchase of wheel-chairs. In this case, the individual needs of each client are carefully assessed. The Canadian

Paraplegic Association provides the assessment and the wheel-chair is then purchased according to specifications which will meet the person's requirements.

F. *Transportation*—Transportation to and from clinics, nursing-homes, rehabilitation centres, and hospitals is provided for clients and low-income persons. This service is totally at the discretion of the local office, except where out-of-Province transportation is requested, in which case prior authorization by the Division is required.

Total health care expenditure and a comparison of these expenditures are illustrated in Table 30. The decrease in total expenditures in the last two years is a result of the Pharmacare Program, which decreased the pharmacy cost of the Health Care Division.

Table 30—Gross Costs of Medical Services for Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1973/74 and Calendar Year 1974

Year	Medical \$	Provincial Pharmacy \$	Dental \$	Optical \$	Ancillary Services \$	Transportation \$	Total \$
1971/72	614,365	3,334,160	2,403,257	290,116	165,979	342,712	7,150,589
1972/73	677,194	3,626,268	2,429,538	304,387	264,522	367,888	7,669,797
1973/74	634,136	3,256,259	2,655,573	322,489	328,510	419,451	7,616,420
1974	735,546	980,205	2,560,068	383,418	290,014	450,609	4,933,448

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS—This program is cost-shared with the Federal Government 50:50.

BURIALS

GOAL—To provide for burial in those instances where there is no family or estate that can assume responsibility.

DESCRIPTION—Burials are provided for deceased social assistance recipients and other deceased persons who have not left a sufficient estate to provide for burial and where family resources are not sufficient.

A relative, friend, agency, or funeral parlour contacts the local Human Resources office for help. Appropriate arrangements are then made by the local social worker in accordance with standard arrangements, and a schedule of costs negotiated with the Funeral Directors' Association. The arrangements include provision for a casket, funeral plot, and funeral service.

The average cost of burials in 1974 was \$310 per person. A comparison of expenditures over the last several years is outlined in Table 31.

Table 31—Departmental Expenditures: Burials

Year	Amount \$	Year	Amount \$
1974	172,500	1971/72	187,513
1973/74	158,109	1970/71	168,663
1972/73	166,212		

COST-SHARING—The Federal-Provincial-municipal relationship is 50:40:10.

COMMUNITY GRANTS

GOAL—To provide encouragement to nonprofit agencies and groups that are providing community-based, innovative social services for needs that are not guaranteed by statute.

DESCRIPTION—Individuals and groups all over British Columbia submit proposals for community grants. Recognizing an unmet need, citizens submit proposals to local offices of the Department. In locales where Community Resources Boards are developing, proposals are reviewed by the developing boards. In this way, local citizens, knowledgeable of the unique needs in their community, can determine what nonstatutory services are needed. Where no Community Resources Boards are developing, project proposals are taken and considered by local Human Resources offices. Staff check to see that proposals do not duplicate existing services. Each project proposal is then forwarded to the appropriate Regional Director, who reviews the proposal and sends it to the Community Programs Division in Victoria. Applications must be received by December 1 for funding the following April 1, or by June 1 for funding commencing October 1 of each year.

In 1974, 291 approved grants to community projects provided 650 jobs. Of course, a much larger number of community volunteers were involved in these programs. Lists of projects funded appear throughout this Annual Report under the headings: Services for Families and Children, Services for Everyone, Services for Special Needs, and Services for Senior Citizens. Grants given to developing Community Resources Boards are also mentioned in the section on Community Resources Board development.

By and large, the grants program has provided the means whereby the Government can make a swift response to emerging problems. Innovative programs and pilot projects that try out new techniques may receive Government funding through this vehicle. Where projects have proven their worth on a pilot basis, they may be funded so that the services will be available throughout the Province.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN 1974—Departmental expenditures on community grants in 1974 almost doubled the amount reported for calendar year 1973. Expenditures in 1973 (calendar year) were \$2,843,082, while in 1974 \$5,663,816 was expended on community grants, including grants made to developing community resources boards. The figure following shows the dollars spent on community grants in 1974 and the fiscal years 1971/72, 1972/73, and 1973/74.

FIGURE 14

Dollars Spent on Community Grants: A Comparison

Calendar year 1974	\$5,663,816
Fiscal year 1973/74	\$2,871,707
Fiscal year 1972/73	\$737,850
Fiscal year 1971/72	\$242,678

The dollars spent on community grants continue to expand as the response steadily grows from communities that want to have a hand in developing their own nonstatutory services tailored to local needs.

The Provincial Government's decision to provide ongoing funding to community projects initiated under the Federal Local Initiatives Program represented a large portion of the budgeting increase in 1974. Some 80 projects were provided with ongoing funding at a cost of \$2.4 million dollars.

COMMUNITY GRANTS

Following is a list of community grants that were made in 1974 to projects in communities offering services available to everyone:

City and Organization	Grant in 1974
ABBOTSFORD:	
<i>Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Community Services Society</i> —Program funding including Volunteer Bureau, Family Life, youth services, clothing depot	\$ 57,750
ARMSTRONG-SPALLUMCHEEN:	
<i>Community Service Centre</i> —Home aid, transportation, information	30,868
BURNABY:	
<i>Family Life Institute</i>	3,800
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
<i>Community Resources Society</i> —Family Life counselling services, crisis centre, services to women, related community services	65,171
CHILLIWACK:	
<i>Community Chest and Services</i> —Volunteer Bureau, information centre	15,589
COQUITLAM:	
<i>SHARE Society</i> —Community services program, including crisis and information centre, goods exchange, workshop, volunteer bureau, transportation for handicapped and seniors	77,913
COURTENAY:	
<i>Crossroads Crisis Centre</i> —Joint program of counselling, training, information, crisis line	16,085
COWICHAN LAKE:	
<i>Community Activity and Resources Centre</i> —Community centre for all ages—varied program, emphasis on youth and low income	30,689
<i>Cowichan-Malahat Counselling Services</i> —Family Life	5,600
CRESCENT BEACH:	
<i>Community Resources Centre</i> —Activity and social centre serving community, with emphasis on youth and children's services	12,520
DELTA:	
<i>Deltassist Society</i> —Information service, advocacy, volunteer bureau	44,462
DUNCAN:	
<i>Activity Centre</i> —General community youth program (recreation and leisure activities)	24,000
KAMLOOPS:	
<i>Family Life and Crisis Centre</i> —Counselling, training, crisis line	20,872
<i>FISH</i> —Church-sponsored Helping Hand Association	800
<i>Mt. Paul Central Church</i> —Transportation	804
<i>Project Recycle</i> —Assist recycling programs (developmental phase only)	10,655

COMMUNITY GRANTS—Continued

City and Organization	Grant in 1974
KIMBERLEY:	
<i>East Kootenay Crisis & Information</i> —Twenty-four-hour information line for area	\$ 9,675
LANGLEY:	
<i>Community Services Council</i> —Volunteer Bureau and related services, including legal aid and transportation	25,183
<i>Family Life Association</i> —Information, counselling services	11,700
MAPLE RIDGE-PITT MEADOWS:	
<i>Community Services Council</i> —Volunteer Bureau, Homemakers, crisis line ..	30,231
MERRITT:	
<i>Home Care Services</i> —Home Aid, nursing, transportation, information	24,114
MISSION:	
<i>Community Services Society</i> —Volunteer bureau, Family Life, information ..	40,776
NANAIMO:	
<i>Family Life Association</i> —Counselling, information	14,236
NELSON AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Community Service Centre</i> —Volunteer bureau, Family Life, information referral	26,782
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
<i>Centre for information on neighbourhood services</i>	8,394
NORTH BURNABY:	
<i>Centre for information on neighbourhood services</i>	8,394
NORTH SHORE:	
<i>Family Services of Greater Vancouver</i> —Community family worker	10,625
<i>HUB Information</i> —Neighbouring information centre	8,394
<i>Institute of Living & Learning</i> —Support of Family Life program	8,400
<i>Lower Lonsdale Neighbourhood Information Centre</i>	8,394
<i>Seymour Planning Association</i> —Grant to support special research project ..	3,000
PARKSVILLE:	
<i>Society of Organized Services (SOS)</i> —Support of community organization services, including a thrift shop, information centre, volunteer bureau ..	6,000
PENTICTON:	
<i>Co-operative Community Service</i> —Volunteer Bureau, information	28,217
<i>Special Action Group</i> —Headquarters for six community services	9,600
PORT ALICE:	
<i>North Island Family Life Centre</i>	4,240
PRINCE GEORGE:	
<i>Carefree Transportation</i> —Transportation services for handicapped, seniors, and social assistance recipients	70,800
<i>Community Services Centre</i>	6,230
QUESNEL AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Contact Crisis Line and Centre</i> —Meals served, drop-in centre, information, crisis line	21,000
RICHMOND:	
<i>Information Centre</i>	8,394
SOUTH BURNABY:	
<i>Centre for information on neighbourhood services</i>	8,394

COMMUNITY GRANTS—Continued

City and Organization	Grant in 1974
SURREY:	
<i>Community Resources Society</i> —Advocacy, information centre, Home Aid, home repair service for handicapped and aged	\$ 123,146
<i>Co-ordinating Centre</i> —Volunteer Bureau	1,400
<i>Surrey-White Rock Family Life</i> —Counselling, information centre	8,400
VANCOUVER:	
<i>Catholic Community Services</i>	25,000
<i>Community Education Exchange</i>	4,800
<i>Red Door Information Centre</i> —Community rental aid	4,803
<i>Crisis intervention and suicide prevention</i>	33,600
<i>Downtown Community Health Services</i> —Road Health services (social work support)	79,413
<i>Dugout Day Centre</i> —Drop-in centre for transients	8,000
<i>Greater Vancouver Helpful Neighbours</i> —Community newspaper, two stores of used furniture, 24-hour phone service	21,945
<i>Kitsilano Neighbourhood House</i> —Sundown Project, low-income support	5,838
<i>Language Aid</i> —Information and assistance for needy persons with language difficulties	10,780
<i>National Council of Jewish Women</i>	3,000
<i>Neighbourhood Services Association</i> —Support with workers in broad neighbourhood programs	33,750
<i>St. James Social Services</i> —Cafeteria, workshop, home services	90,027
<i>Society for Pollution & Environmental Control</i> —Funding for survey on alternative life-styles	2,181
<i>Sunset Information Centre</i>	7,377
<i>Unitarian Family Life Centre</i>	7,091
<i>Vancouver Community Workshop</i> —Centre for unemployed to make day care furniture	10,575
<i>Vancouver Information Centres</i> —Support funding for eight centres	75,546
<i>Volunteer Bureau of Greater Vancouver</i>	41,890
<i>West Broadway Citizens Committee</i> —Low-income support	11,010
<i>West End Landlord-Tenant Centre</i>	5,761
VERNON AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Community Services</i> —Home aid, transportation, information, repairs	24,500
VICTORIA:	
<i>Capital Regional District Research & Action Team</i> —Social services	20,250
<i>Greater Victoria Citizens Counselling Service</i> —Assistance for regional conferences	4,000
<i>Greater Victoria Citizens Counselling Service</i> —Family Life, training counselling, therapy	18,567
<i>NEED</i> —Crisis Intervention & Public Information Service of Greater Victoria—Twenty-four-hour crisis line and information	20,500
<i>Pacific Community Self Development Society (REP)</i> —Support for research project-newsletter information service	13,451
<i>Port Renfrew Community Resource Centre</i> —Community centre (leisure activities)	4,050
<i>Victoria West Community Development Association</i> —Home Aid, repairs, activity programs, arts and crafts, sports	29,840
<i>Blanshard Community Council</i> —Start-up funds	150
Total	1,563,413

Ten additional grants were made to organizations involved in work of general social benefit:

Name of Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
Association of B.C. Hostels	35,000
B.C. Association of Social Workers	12,000
B.C. Civil Liberties Association	53,361
B.C. Foster Parents Association	43,500
B.C. Lions Society for Crippled Children	19,926
Canadian Paraplegic Society	50,000
Social Planning and Review Council of B.C.	50,000
The Vanier Institute	25,000
The Canadian Council on Social Development	14,783
UBC Press—Support for a publication on Indians in urban society	3,500
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	307,070

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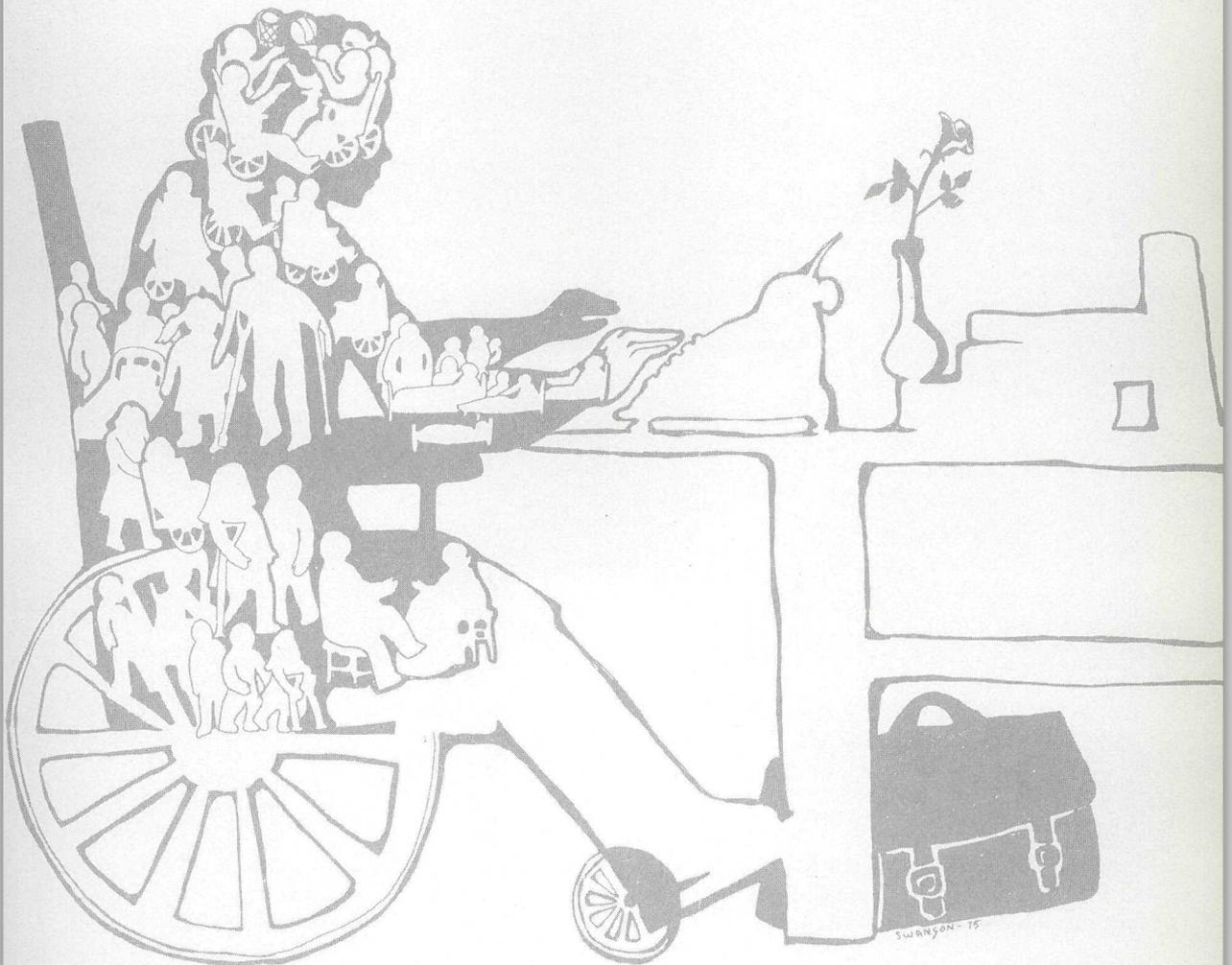
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PH.D. THESIS

SERVICES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS



REVIEWER FOR
SPECIAL AGENT

MINCOME (HANDICAPPED PERSONS INCOME ASSISTANCE)

GOAL—To provide the income essential for disabled persons to meet their everyday living requirements and maintain their sense of independence and dignity.

DESCRIPTION—As a part of the Minimum Income Assistance Program (Mincome), disabled persons over 18 years of age are guaranteed a monthly income of \$234.13 (as of January 1, 1975). For detailed statistics and further information, see the section on Mincome in "Services for Seniors."

Field staff of the Department determine eligibility in so far as income is concerned, then each applicant's medical documentation is sent to the Department's Health Care Division for a determination of sociomedical eligibility.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN 1974—Increases in 1974 in the number of disabled persons in receipt of Mincome can be seen by comparing figures for the month of December in 1973 and 1974.

Table 32—Mincome (Handicapped Persons Income Assistance)

	Number of Recipients	Departmental Expenditures \$
December 1973	6,300	1,237,000
December 1974	8,700	1,892,000

Mincome payments were readjusted three times in 1974 to allow for cost-of-living increases.

* * *

To make recommendations on changes needed, beyond the income guarantee for the disabled, the Minister appointed an Advisory Committee at the end of 1973.

The Advisory Committee on the Needs of the Physically Handicapped held 22 meetings in 1974 to work on following up and refining recommendations on the needs of the handicapped made earlier to the Minister at a conference held in the fall of 1973.

The Advisory Committee made four-day visits to five communities in British Columbia in the summer and fall of 1974 to test the validity of recommendations being "worked on" and to see how the proposals would apply to local conditions throughout the Province. Additional needs of the communities were brought to the Committee's attention in Parksville, Terrace, Nelson, Williams Lake, and Vernon. Briefs from the Vancouver area had been received earlier by the Advisory Committee. The final recommendations of the Advisory Committee will be made to the Cabinet early in 1975.

COST-SHARING—The Federal Government participates in the cost of Mincome to handicapped persons providing that assets do not exceed \$1,500 (single) or \$2,500 (couple). This agreement provides for a maximum net return to the Province of 50 per cent of the costs associated with ensuring that a \$200 needs budget is met.

Example: A fully shareable (handicapped) Mincome recipient receives the current monthly maximum \$234.13 (as of January 1, 1975). The Federal Government's net return to the Province is \$100.

In the calendar year 1974, the Mincome (HPIA) expenditure was \$20.2 million. Net value of cost-sharing claims (to the Federal Government) for this group over the same period was \$5.9 million, or approximately 30 per cent of expenditure.

For further information on Mincome (Handicapped Persons Income Assistance), contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources.

ACTIVITY CENTRES

GOAL—To provide assistance to registered nonprofit societies or agencies which operate activity centres designed to improve the quality of life for handicapped people over school-leaving age.

DESCRIPTION—At least three types of activity centres have evolved throughout the Province:

- (1) Centres which operate primarily as premises for social activities with opportunities for disabled people to meet and take part in arts and crafts and related pastimes.
- (2) Sheltered workshops which offer ongoing work for people unable to compete in the regular labour force. Such workshops typically (a) arrange contracts with businesses or Government for the completion of a labour-intensive task, and (b) manufacture household articles for sale to the public.
- (3) Rehabilitation workshops which, in addition to sheltered work, also provide ability assessment, vocational training, and job placement in their program.

To be eligible for financial support from the Department of Human Resources, centres must agree to the following conditions:

- (1) To serve physically or mentally handicapped persons over school-leaving age, regardless of the handicapping condition.
- (2) To provide evidence of continuing community support.
- (3) To accept participants from community boarding-homes without charging a fee (approximately half of the 65 subsidized centres in the Province charge a "training fee" of up to \$20 per month to participants who do *not* reside in boarding-homes).
- (4) To ensure that charges made for contract work are comparable to rates charged by the private sector for similar work performed.
- (5) To operate under the auspices of a registered agency or nonprofit society.

Once approved, centres submit monthly billing forms to the Department of Human Resources based on a formula determined by the number of user-hours per month. The monthly grants give assistance with staff salaries and costs of supplies.

Payments are made on the following basis:

Table 33—Departmental Assistance Rates to Activity Centres

	Basic Payment for Staff	Payment for Supplies and Materials	Total
	\$	\$	\$
600 participant hours/month up to	600	120	720
900 " " " 	675	135	810
1,200 " " " 	750	150	900
1,500 " " " 	825	165	990
1,800 " " " 	900	180	1,080
2,100 " " " 	975	195	1,170
2,400 " " " 	1,050	210	1,260
3,000 " " " 	1,200	240	1,440
3,600 " " " 	1,350	270	1,620
4,200 " " " 	1,500	300	1,800
4,800 " " " 	1,650	330	1,980
5,400 " " " 	1,800	360	2,160

For example, a centre with 33 participants attending the centre five hours per day may be eligible for subsidization up to \$1,620 per month (33 participants \times five hours per day \times 22 working-days per month = 3,630 participant hours per month).

CHANGING PATTERNS IN 1974—The program has grown considerably in 1974 and expanded its goals in accordance with increased community recognition of, and support for, the special needs of the handicapped population. Increased public recognition of the fact that one in seven Canadians is handicapped in some way has led to increased community initiatives in this field.

The Government has set services for handicapped as one of its priority areas for action. There is growing support for programs that seek to integrate so-called handicapped persons more fully into community-based activities, rather than to isolated lives in institutions.

By year-end 1974 there were 64 funded activity centres in British Columbia, an increase of 15 over the number funded at the end of 1973.

Expenditures for funding the 64 activity centres in 1974 are approximately \$995,000. The activity centres funded are listed at the end of this section. The costs of the program increased substantially from 1973 when \$435,697.88 was expended on funding 49 centres. In the 64 funded centres this year there are approximately 3,400 persons attending each month, with an average of 69 hours' attendance per person. In 1973 there were only about 2,000 persons attending activity centres each month in British Columbia.

Grants are based on hours of participation. Therefore, the increased number of centres and participants in 1974, together with a 20-per-cent rate increased in December 1973, account for the increased program cost this year.

COST-SHARING STATUS—The Provincial and Federal Governments share the costs of the program equally.

For more information, contact your local Department of Human Resources or the Director, Special Care—Adults Division, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Activity Centres Funded in 1974

	\$
ABBOTSFORD:	
MSA Community Services	15,107.26
MSA Association for the Retarded (Wildwood)	24,764.00
ARMSTRONG:	
Armstrong-Enderby Association for the Retarded	10,775.00
BURNABY:	
Burnaby Association for the Mentally Retarded	17,460.00
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
Campbell River District Association for the Mentally Retarded	3,960.00
CASTLEGAR:	
Silver Birch Society	8,436.00
CHILLIWACK:	
Chilliwack & District Opportunity Workshop	13,246.00
COURTENAY:	
Courtenay Special Opportunity Centre	15,840.00 ¹
CRANBROOK:	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children (Juniper)	19,055.00
CRESTON:	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children (Cresteramics)	6,585.00
DAWSON CREEK:	
Dawson Creek Society for Retarded Children	13,478.05 ¹
DUNCAN:	
Duncan & District Association for the Mentally Retarded	19,800.00
GRAND FORKS:	
Grand Forks & District Society for the Handicapped	3,300.00
INVERMERE:	
Windermere & District Society for Handicapped Children	7,655.90 ¹
KAMLOOPS:	
Kamloops Society for the Retarded (Pleasant Services)	25,040.00
KELOWNA:	
Canadian Mental Health Association (Discovery Club)	13,698.50
Kelowna District Society for the Retarded (Sunnyvale)	27,060.00
Rutland & Winfield Discovery Club	7,156.00
LANGLEY:	
Langley Association for the Retarded	10,350.00
MAPLE RIDGE:	
Community Services Council (Haney Clothing Depot)	8,026.00
Harold E. Johnson Centre	16,640.00
MERRITT:	
Nicola Valley Association for the Retarded (Merritt)	7,930.00
MISSION:	
Mission Workshop	18,180.00

Activity Centres Funded in 1974—Continued

	\$
NANAIMO:	
Canadian Mental Health Association (White Cross)	4,920.00
Nanaimo Association for the Retarded (Narco Centre)	19,980.00
Nanaimo Activity Centre (HOPE, closed in August 1974)	8,280.00
NELSON:	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children	12,531.60
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
New Westminster & District Society for the Retarded (Beacon Services) ...	28,740.00
New Westminster & District Society for the Retarded (Port Moody Division)	15,570.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (Sha-Sha Club)	27,880.00
NORTH VANCOUVER:	
Canadian Mental Health Association (Corner House)	4,050.00
PENTICTON:	
Penticton & District Society for the Retarded	29,280.00
PORT ALBERNI:	
Alberni & District Association for the Retarded	10,844.80
POWELL RIVER:	
B.C. Association for the Mentally Retarded (Artaban)	19,765.00
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Prince George & District Association for the Retarded (Aurora Services)	18,900.00
PRINCETON:	
Princeton Activity Centre	1,695.00
QUESNEL:	
Borealis Occupation Centre	11,685.00
SALMON ARM:	
Shuswap Sheltered Workshop	11,880.00
SARDIS:	
Upper Fraser Valley Society for the Retarded (Sunshine Dr. School)	11,452.41
SQUAMISH:	
Squamish Activity Centre for the Handicapped	2,945.00
SURREY:	
Surrey Association for the Mentally Retarded—Clover Training Centre ...	19,823.00
TERRACE:	
Three Rivers Workshop	15,840.00
TRAIL:	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children	7,785.00
VANCOUVER:	
Canadian Arthritis & Rheumatism Society	10,350.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (White Cross)	20,700.00 ¹
Coast Foundation Society	27,280.00 ¹
Handicrafts for Homebound Handicapped (3H)	9,120.00
Mental Patients Association	12,598.84

¹ Billings not received for December, grant is estimated.

Activity Centres Funded in 1974—Continued

	\$
St. James Social Service (Gastown Workshop)	15,800.00
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded (Varco No. 1 Centre)	45,320.00
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded (No. 2 Centre)	26,280.00
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded (No. 3 Centre)	20,240.00
VERNON:	
Canadian Mental Health Association (Vernon Workshop)	8,910.00
Venture Training Centre	33,480.00
VICTORIA:	
Arbutus Crafts Association	19,820.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (Community Explorations)	9,930.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (Cornerstone)	10,635.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (White Cross)	26,036.00
Greater Victoria Association for the Retarded (Haywood Centre)	8,801.50
Greater Victoria Association for the Retarded (Langwood Branch)	8,773.20
Greater Victoria Association for the Retarded (Winnifred M. Clark Centre)	27,695.00
Greater Victoria Association for the Retarded (Peninsula Workshop)	1,170.00
WEST VANCOUVER:	
North Shore Association for the Mentally Retarded (ARC Services)	13,393.90
North Shore Association for the Mentally Retarded (Cooinda Progress Centre)	17,348.76
WHITE ROCK:	
Modern Service Club	23,290.00
Total cost of Activity Centres Program in 1974	994,361.72

SUMMER STUDENT EMPLOYMENT, 1974

GOAL—To provide employment for high school and university students during the summer recess.

DESCRIPTION—Co-ordinated by the Provincial Department of Labour, the Student Summer Employment Program (Careers '74) hired students to work during the 16-week period between May 6 and August 23, 1974. The program was broken down into several distinct areas in an attempt to offer incentives to regions, municipalities, and small businesses as well as to Government.

In Government two areas were used—(a) Experience 1974, students filling regular Public Service positions on a relief basis; (b) Innovation 1974, students for special projects that provided services not ordinarily available.

Under the Experience Program the Department hired students to fill the positions of social worker, financial assistance worker, case aide, child care counsellor, and research officer. Along with this many students were hired to fill clerical positions. All these students were paid at the regular rate paid for the classification they held.

The Innovations Program did not involve assigning students to specific Public Service classifications. Students were paid according to their attained educational level, not according to the duties performed.

There was a strong emphasis by the Department of Labour organizers on the Innovations Program. This program was emphasized because the salaries on the program, being lower, allowed for the hiring of more students than would have been possible under the Experience Program.

The Department of Human Resources hired four times as many students under the Innovations 1974 Program area as under Experience 1974.

While the program was designed for students in general, specific preference was given to those students who might otherwise have difficulty finding suitable employment in the private sector. Priority was given to (a) handicapped persons, (b) Indians, (c) women, (d) those with obvious financial need, and (e) mature students.

Under this program, 520 students were hired by the Department of Human Resources. While the majority of these students were hired in the Vancouver-Victoria area, all areas within the Province were able to take advantage of the program.

The total cost of employing 520 students was \$852,848. This amount was substantially lower than the estimated cost, due to the following factors: (a) approximately 35 per cent of the students were in high school and only available for eight weeks, not the full 16, (b) many projects involving children were designed for operation during the months of July and August only, and (c) a number of students terminated their jobs early to attend summer school or travel.

COST-SHARING—The program is financed entirely by the Provincial Government.

For information on student summer employment, contact your local Department of Human Resources office.

EDUCATIONAL UPGRADING AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

GOAL—To improve employment prospects of social assistance recipients by upgrading their technical and academic skills.

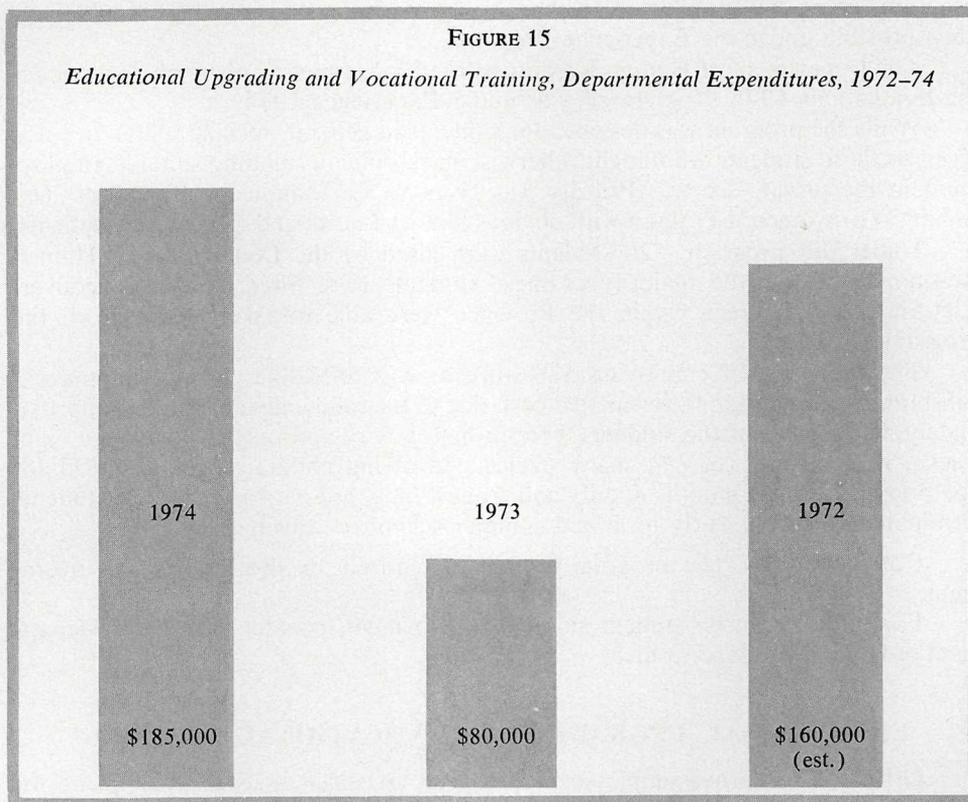
DESCRIPTION—Where need seems to exist but is not forthcoming through the Federal Department of Manpower's Training Grants, Human Resources office staff may refer interested applicants to the nearest vocational or educational training institution. Manpower training grants are not made until individuals are out of school for one year, or in the labour force for one year, so many persons are temporarily ineligible for their services.

Arrangements may be made by the recipient or Human Resources staff for enrolment and training in a vocational program. Social Allowance payments may be supplemented by an allowance of up to \$15 per month for single persons and up to \$25 per month for married persons, to help meet incidental expenses. When there are no sources of funds available from the Federal Department of Manpower or Department of Education, the Department pays tuition fees for vocational schools. It also provides for the cost of books and transportation.

Assistance in attending university has been extended only to single parents or handicapped persons. All other applicants have been encouraged to follow shorter term training in vocational schools or regional colleges. Assistance in attending university covers family maintenance and does not include actual education costs such as fees and books. Help with these items is provided by the Department of Education's Student Assistance Program.

When social assistance recipients accept training grants or allowances from other bodies, they are ensured that income from all sources during the training period is equal to that received prior to the commencement of training.

Departmental expenditures in this program follow:



COST-SHARING—Costs are shared with the Federal Government on a 50:50 basis.

For further information on educational opportunities, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources.

WORK ACTIVITY PROJECTS

FOR ADULTS

GOAL—This program is intended primarily to provide an improved opportunity for social assistance recipients to re-enter the labour market through development of adequate work habits and group process. Other individuals who have had difficulty obtaining employment may also participate.

The intention is to provide candidates with elementary skills relating to work and generally to stimulate a positive approach to meaningful life situations, both in work and in their personal and social environment.

DESCRIPTION—The goals of the program are accomplished by

- (a) providing a work experience;
- (b) life-skill training;
- (c) a reality-oriented classroom approach to those who have had difficulty in finding employment.

Two work activity projects for adults are funded by the Department in the Fraser Valley area.

1. *The Forestry Employment Project*—The program uses the Forest Branch as a work-experience base, practical classroom experience is provided by the local school district, and social work counselling is met by a Departmental staff member.

During the three years of this program's operation, a reasonable number of individuals have re-entered the employment market. An estimated 30 per cent of the participants have not returned to the role of a social assistance recipient.

During 1974, 320 people participated in these work-activity crews. About 150 of the participants were between 18 and 30 years of age. Several women participated in the Forestry Employment Program for the first time in 1974. Average length of time on the project was four months; individuals may participate up to six months.

Costs of the project came to \$192,000 in 1974. Expenditures cover salaries of forestry foremen and instructors, and the allowances paid to participants.

Allowances are set at \$100 per month, over and above the social assistance rates paid. Participation in the project comes to approximately 36 hours per week.

2. *The Langley Work Activity Project*—This program provides work experience in the *private sector*, e.g., cashier work at local stores, work in personal care facilities and newspaper offices, appliance stores, upholstery shops, a textile factory, and in municipal government offices and the Department of Human Resources.

Participating businesses provide supervision and instruction. Progress reports are made to the Department of Human Resources and "employers" provide references at the completion of work periods.

Approximately 100 persons participated in the Langley Project in 1974. Of this number, approximately 40 per cent were females and 60 per cent were males.

Cost of the project in 1974 was \$97,000. As with the Forestry Project, participants received allowances of \$100 per month, over and above their social assistance payment.

COST-SHARING—Both the projects for adults are shared 50:50 with the Federal Government.

FOR YOUTH

GOAL—To prepare boys and girls 15 to 18 years of age, who have withdrawn early from school, with further educational and (or) vocational training.

DESCRIPTION—Two work activity projects for youth are funded by the Department in the Capital Region. Both projects are administered by the Boys' Club, a nonprofit society.

Participants are referred from the Family Court, the Department of Human Resources, and the school system.

The two projects provide work experience, primarily through outdoor activity such as grounds maintenance, brush-clearing, environmental improvement activities, and a wood-lot operation. Some work placements in private businesses are also carried out on a short-term basis.

A life-skill program is also provided which includes training in first aid, life-saving, and sports. Educational upgrading is encouraged through participation in individual correspondence courses.

One of the projects is centred in Victoria and its enrolment is limited to 40 boys at any given time. The other project is in Langford; enrolment at Langford is limited to 10 boys and 10 girls. Approximately 160 young people participated in the projects in 1974.

Costs of the youth projects in 1974 were \$85,500. These payments are made directly to the Boys' Club for operation of the projects.

COST-SHARING—Costs shared 50:50 with the Federal Government.

INCENTIVE OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

GOAL—This is a rehabilitative program, having as its objective the return of recipients to economic independence. It provides an opportunity for social assistance recipients to regain their confidence and improve their work skills through working with others in a nonprofit community service.

DESCRIPTION—The administration of the program is largely decentralized to the various district offices throughout the Province. Local offices place participants in a variety of jobs in many Public Service and private nonprofit agencies, including Provincial, Federal, and municipal government offices, schools, libraries, recreational programs, community health, and social service agencies. "Incentive workers" serve in roles such as teacher aides, library assistants, health aides, clerical assistants, information and counselling officers, visitors to the elderly, handicapped and sick, home helpers, providers of home repair services for the elderly or others who cannot afford to purchase services, public parking-lot attendants and other helpful services of a nonprofit community nature.

In the Vancouver area the incentive opportunities program is administered directly by social assistance recipients. The Vancouver Opportunities Program arranges with local public and private nonprofit agencies to participate and matches up the agencies with incentive workers who want to be involved in the program.

The Incentive Opportunities Program was extended in 1973 to enable people who are in receipt of Handicapped Persons Income Assistance to become incentive workers. Up to 1973, handicapped persons had been unable to take advantage of this program.

There is no compulsion on social assistance or HPIA recipients to serve as volunteers in the program since, to be effective, the program depends on participants' interest and enthusiasm. It is not paid employment but there is an honorarium of \$50 per month maximum paid to single persons (on the basis of a minimum of 25 hours' service per month), and a \$100 honorarium per month maximum paid to family heads (on the basis of a minimum of 50 hours service per month). Many participants in fact elect to donate many more hours of service than required.

Participating agencies benefit through having added staff to help in programs that aid the community, and incentive workers have an opportunity to gain work experience and financial help that may put them in a position to be better able to find permanent employment. The following table shows the average number of people on the program per year in 1974, 1973, and 1972. The cost of the program is also given for the three calendar years. Costs reported pertain to honoraria made to participating incentive workers. Administrative costs are excluded.

Table 34—Incentive Opportunities Program

Calendar Year	Number on Program (Average Over 12-month Period)	Costs of Program \$
1974	4,200	4,400,000
1973	2,400	2,550,000
1972	2,300	1,750,000

The program expanded significantly in 1974 as increasing numbers of recipients sought employment, as the existence of the program received greater visibility, and as nonprofit agencies sought more placements. The expanded availability of day care services in British Columbia may be contributing to the larger number of participants.

COST-SHARING STATUS—Costs are shared 50 per cent with the Federal Government and 10 per cent with the Municipal Government.

For further information on the program, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources. In Vancouver, contact the Vancouver Opportunities Program at 1108 Commercial Drive.

HOSTELS FOR ADULTS

GOAL—To provide short-term shelter for persons in need who require a temporary place to stay. Hostels run exclusively for young people are described separately.

DESCRIPTION—Twenty-four hostels in the Province provide shelter on a limited time basis. Most of these hostels are administered by nonprofit societies. When social assistance recipients stay in the hostels, they may pay the hostel directly for their shelter, out of their social assistance cheque. In other cases, hostel operators bill the Department directly, on a *per diem* basis, for individuals who have insufficient funds.

Hostels are licensed by the Provincial Community Care Licensing Board. By year-end, bed capacity in these hostels amounted to more than 900.

Nine hostel programs received community grants in 1974 to improve their services. The following list gives details of the \$240,581 granted directly to hostels for improvements, over and above the payments made on behalf of actual occupants.

Table 35—Community Grants by the Department of Human Resources to Hostels in British Columbia, 1974

City and Organization	Grant in 1974
HOPE:	
<i>Hunters Creek Hostel</i> —Equipment purchase in support of John Howard Hostel	\$ 1,500
KAMLOOPS:	
<i>Adonis House</i> —Initial funding of alcohol treatment program (includes hostel)	15,000
<i>Community YWCA</i> —Youth programs, counselling, hostel	24,642

Table 35—Community Grants by the Department of Human Resources to Hostels in British Columbia, 1974—Continued

City and Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
NANAIMO:	
<i>Forward House</i> —Temporary hostel for discharged mental patients	6,214
VANCOUVER:	
<i>Allied Indian Metis Society</i> —Hostel for discharged Indian Metis prisoners	17,700
<i>Hatfield Society</i> —Hostel for released prisoners	31,725
<i>X-Kalay</i> —Hostel program for released prisoners	132,000
<i>Loma Lodge</i> —Hostel for young adults (ex-psychiatric care)	7,800
VICTORIA:	
<i>Cool Aid</i> —Purchase of equipment for hostel	4,000
Total	240,581

COST-SHARING—50:50 sharing with the Federal Government on persons designated by the Federal Government as being “in need.”

For more information on the hostel program for adults, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources or the Director, Special Care, Adults Division, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

HALFWAY OR TRANSITION HOUSES

GOAL—To provide temporary room and board to persons who are in transition” and who lack financial means—transient workers, drug and alcohol dependents, persons who have recently left prison, women in transition, etc.

DESCRIPTION—When persons eligible for social assistance reside in halfway or transition houses, their living expenses are covered by the Department of Human Resources. Programs designed to meet specific needs may receive additional grants. For example, halfway houses for drug addicts and alcoholics receive grants directly from the Provincial Alcohol and Drug Commission.

In 1974 there were 25 halfway houses in British Columbia licensed by the Community Care Facilities Licensing Board to provide lodging and counselling to persons with drug and (or) alcohol problems. Bed capacity for the halfway houses stood at approximately 500.

Halfway houses for people with other problems are run by various nonprofit societies.

Three transition houses for women were supported by Departmental grants in 1974. The Ishtar Women’s Centre in Langley offered counselling, training, and seminars as well as lodging. The Victoria Women’s Centre ran a transition house with counselling. In Vancouver, a \$91,494 grant to the Vancouver Transition House subsidized costs of providing lodging, counselling, and information on other community services. By year-end the Vancouver Transition House was administered directly by the Vancouver Resources Board.

In contrast to hostels, halfway houses usually provide counselling services and information on other community organizations.

COST-SHARING—50:50 sharing with the Federal Government on expenditures for social assistance recipients who are lodged temporarily in halfway or transition houses.

For more information on halfway houses, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources or the Director, Special Care, Adults Division, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS

Community grants were made to 128 groups in 1974 that offer services directed to special problems or situations. The following list documents the grants made and briefly describes the projects' concerns:

City and Organization	Grant in 1974
ABBOTSFORD:	
<i>MSA Society</i> (Operation Reachout)—Alternative education program for youth	\$ 3,357
AHOUSAT:	
<i>Indian Co-operative</i> —Assist with development costs	4,100
BURNABY:	
<i>Lifeline Society</i> —Youth services for low-income families	23,965
<i>PURPOSE</i> (Family Court Committee)—Services for delinquent youth	59,502
BURNS LAKE:	
<i>BCANSI</i> —Development work for Burns Lake Native Development Corporation	42,204
<i>Bridge the Gap Society</i> —Youth programs to meet social and cultural deprivation problems	2,955
<i>Community Development Association</i> —Program for developing socially oriented programs for Native Indians	73,920
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
<i>BCANSI</i> —Funding of Adoption Home Finding Unit	10,340
<i>John Howard Society</i> —Funding of social work and rehabilitation services for parolees	16,086
COURTENAY:	
<i>Bevan Lodge Association</i> —Development of day workshop in community	28,500
<i>Upper Island Social Assistance and Low Income Group</i> —Self-help and Thrift Shop program	7,136
CRANBROOK:	
<i>Boys' and Girls' Club</i> —Drop-in counselling, social, cultural	12,951
<i>BCANSI Local</i> —Start-up funding	300
DAWSON CREEK:	
<i>Nawichan Friendship Centre</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information, referral	6,257
DUNCAN:	
<i>Community Options</i> —Services to problem youth, counselling, live-in, seminars, work preparation programs	73,714
FORT NELSON:	
<i>BCANSI Fort Nelson Chapter</i> —Native Indian worker for information, counselling, referral	6,024
FORT ST. JOHN:	
<i>Friendship Society</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information, referral	6,257
GOOD HOPE:	
<i>BCANSI</i> —Community Development Project	41,086

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS—*Continued*

City and Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
HOPE:	
<i>Hunters Creek Hostel</i> —Equipment purchase in support of John Howard Hostel	1,500
HOUSTON:	
<i>SCRAP</i> —Social cultural program of arts and crafts for teenage youth	12,950
KAMLOOPS:	
<i>B.C. Union of Indian Chiefs</i> —Funding of Adoption Home Finding Unit	10,340
<i>Adonis House</i> —Initial funding of alcohol treatment program hostel	15,000
<i>Boys' and Girls' Club</i> —Youth activity centre, drop-in, social cultural centre	9,000
<i>Community YWCA</i> —Youth programs, counselling, hostel	24,642
<i>Elizabeth Fry Society</i> —Counselling, assisting youth in trouble with the law	12,600
<i>Indian Interior Friendship Society</i> —Staff support for centre's programs, information, counselling	27,000
<i>John Howard Society</i>	2,671
<i>Women's Centre</i>	4,770
KELLY LAKE:	
<i>BCANSI</i> —Community Development Project in conjunction with Frontier College	28,250
KELOWNA:	
<i>Central Okanagan Friendship Centre</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information	6,257
KYUQUOT:	
<i>Receiving Home</i> —Establishment of centre for children needing shelter	34,000
LANGLEY:	
<i>Ishtar Women's Centre</i> —Transition house, counselling, training, seminars	32,486
<i>Services Incorporated</i> —Youth employment service	2,500
MISSION:	
<i>Friendship Centre</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information, referral	6,257
<i>Community Services</i> —Transportation services for handicapped	6,996
<i>Workshop Association</i> —Support staff for handicapped workshop	14,760
NANAIMO:	
<i>Association for Intervention & Development</i> —Advocacy, street workers, crisis line, counselling	22,890
<i>Family Life Association (Northfield)</i> —Alternative school program for teenage youth	5,600
<i>Forward House (CMHA)</i> —Temporary hostel for discharged mental patients	6,214
<i>Hope Vocational Rehabilitation Workshop for the Handicapped</i>	6,020
<i>Tillicum Haus Society</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information, referral service	6,257
NELSON AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Community Action Group</i> —Support funding for low-income group	900
<i>Community Service Centre (ASPIRE Program)</i> —Alternative education, social work component	20,500
<i>Youth Activities Centre</i> —Drop-in centre, counselling, social and cultural activities	4,000
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
<i>Self Aid Never Ends (YWYM, New Westminster District)</i> —Clothing, furniture depot for low-income group	10,758

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS—Continued

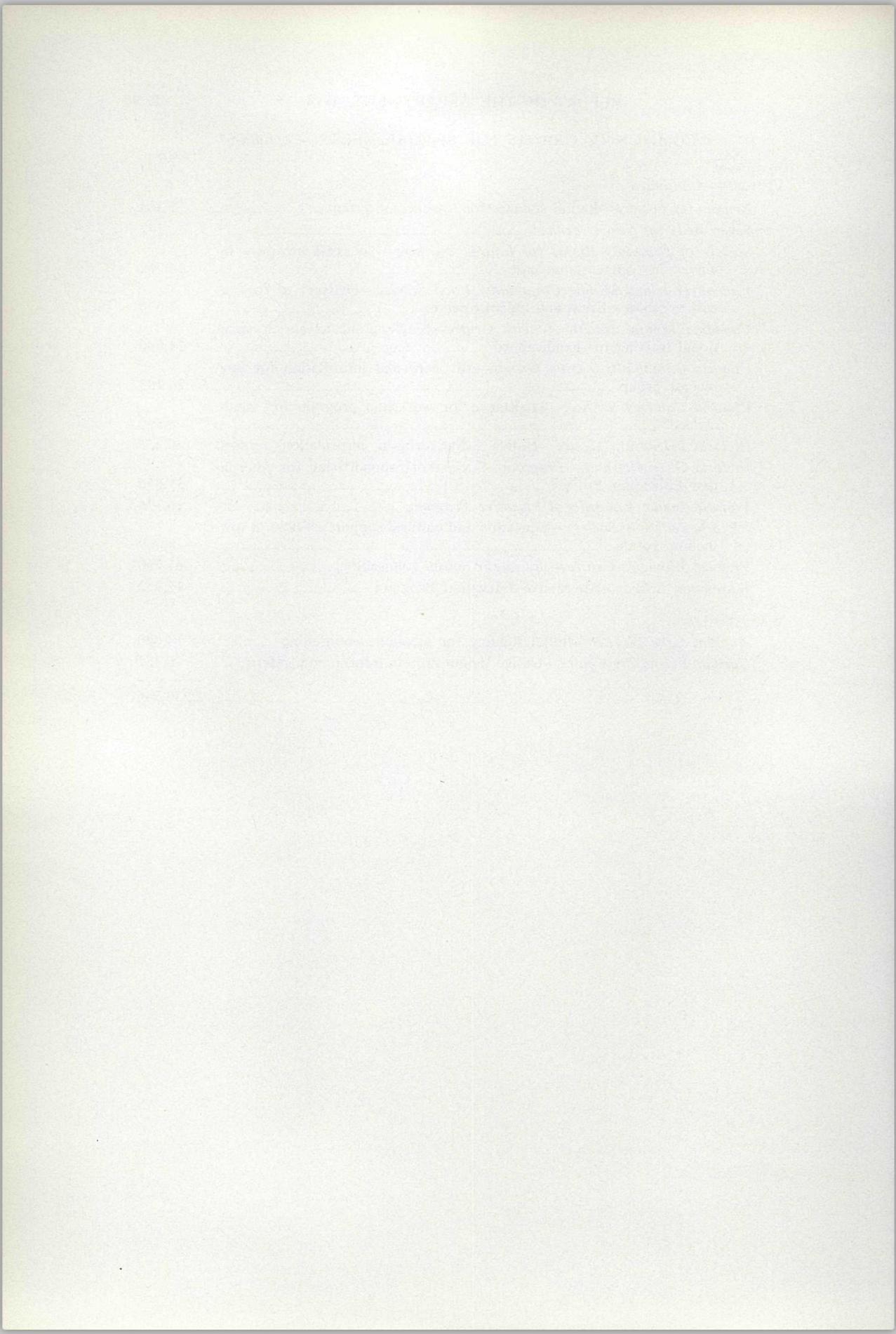
City and Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
NICOLA VALLEY:	
<i>Counselling Centre</i> —Alcohol counsellor start-up (continued by Alcohol and Drug Commission)	4,284
NORTH SHORE:	
<i>West Vancouver Sentinel Work Activity Project (SWAP)</i> —Work preparation for teenagers	11,200
<i>YMCA</i> —Program support involving handicapped in recreation programs	1,500
PORT ALBERNI:	
<i>Friendship Centre</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information, referral service	6,257
<i>Hesquiat Indian Band Council</i> —Support staff for community work	5,555
PORT HARDY:	
<i>Tsulquate</i> —Development of children's receiving-home	48,125
PRINCE GEORGE:	
<i>Doh Day De Claa Club Friendship Centre</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information	6,257
PRINCE RUPERT:	
<i>Attendance Centre</i> (City of Prince Rupert)—Program for youth in trouble with the law	8,296
<i>Friendship House Association</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information referral	6,257
<i>Third Avenue Worker</i> (Friendship House)—Street worker	885
PENTICTON:	
<i>Buyer's Co-op</i> —Food services for low income	5,740
<i>Employability Project</i> —Street worker counselling to transient youth	10,136
<i>Multiple Sclerosis</i> —Transportation for handicapped	2,886
<i>Sinu'llustra Friendship Centre</i> —Native Indian drop-in centre, information	6,257
<i>Sinu'llustra Indian Band</i> —Program support for youth services	2,500
QUESNEL AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Tillicum Society</i> —Native Indian centre, drop-in, information referral	6,257
<i>Nazko Indian Band</i> —Summer youth program	791
REVELSTOKE:	
<i>Kinsmen Club</i> —Assistance with transportation for seniors and handicapped	1,968
RICHMOND:	
<i>Project Contact</i> —Services to pre-delinquent youth and families	28,962
<i>Richmond Chimo Personal Distress Intervention Service</i> —Crisis line	22,477
<i>Carefree</i> (one shot)—Assist volunteers to provide transportation to handicapped	500
SALMON ARM:	
<i>Shuswap Youth Centre Association Drop-in Centre</i> —Offering counselling, recreation, street work, work with Native Indian youth on reserve	34,118
<i>Remand Home of Social Assistance</i> —Assistance with building costs, youth in conflict with the law program	2,801
<i>Association for the Mentally Retarded</i> —Support staff for workshop	12,000
SMITHERS:	
<i>Employment Counsellor</i> —Assist unemployed to secure employment	5,334
SOUTH BURNABY:	
<i>Teen Challenge</i> —Support for a youth program	872
SURREY:	
<i>Intersection Society</i> —Crisis line, advocacy, youth services	22,218
<i>Rehabilitation Workshop</i> —Support staff of workshop for handicapped	33,710
<i>SHARE Women's Centre</i> —Clothing, furniture depot, counselling, drop-in	13,077

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS—*Continued*

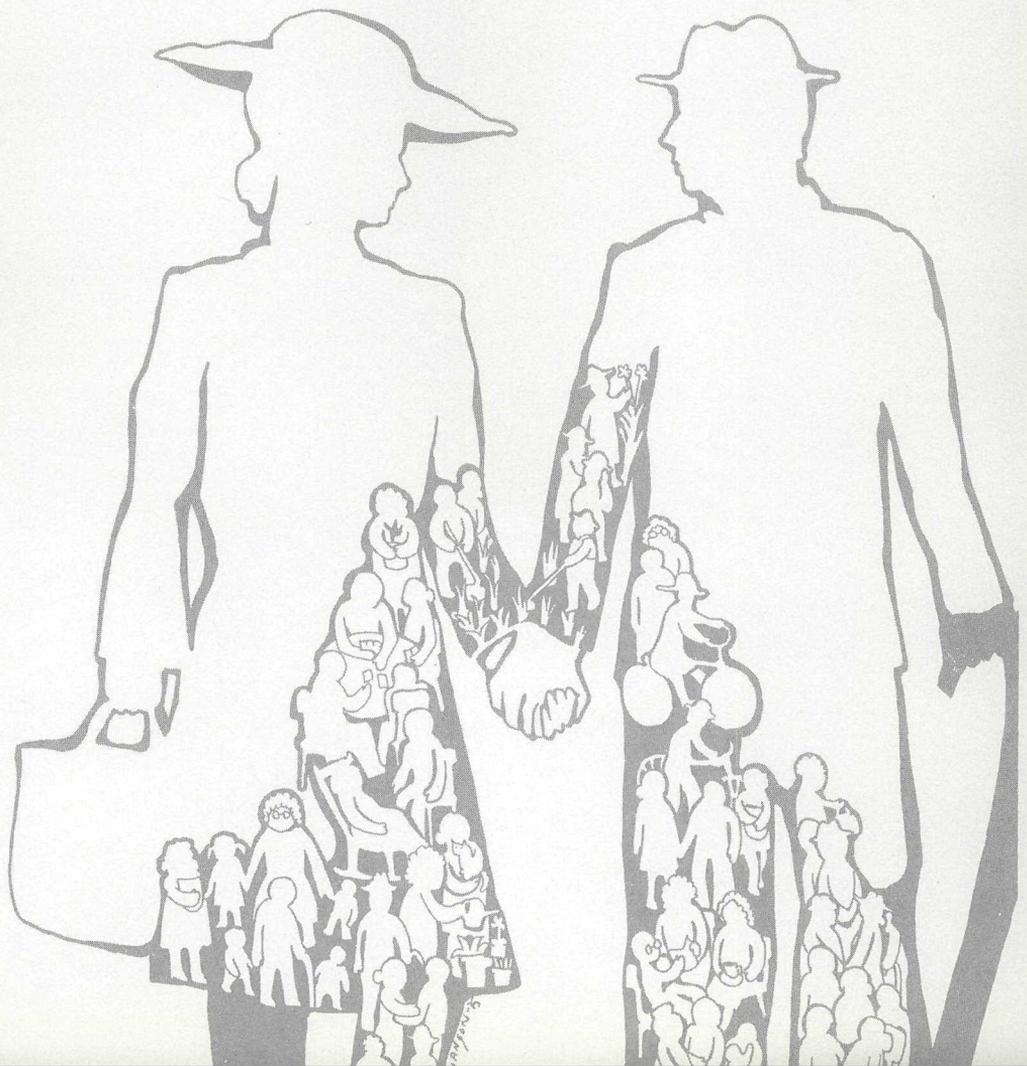
City and Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
TERRACE AND DISTRICT:	
<i>Golden Rule</i> —Assist unemployed to secure employment	5,100
<i>Native Action for Social Justice</i> —Development of information and counselling centre	4,170
VANCOUVER:	
<i>Allied Indian Metis Society</i> —Hostel for discharged Indian Metis prisoners	17,700
<i>Association of Concerned Handicapped</i> —Transportation, activity centre ...	17,500
<i>Canadian National Institute for the Blind</i>	500
<i>Cedar Cottage Youth Services Project</i> —Probation, alternative education ...	13,983
<i>Coast Foundation Society</i> —Transportation for handicapped, rehabilitation	45,178
<i>Detention and Recreation Extension (DARE)</i> —Probation counselling, parenting, alternative education	97,922
<i>Federated Anti-Poverty Group</i> —Support of low-income persons	6,750
<i>Grandview-Terrace Recreation Project</i> —Alternative education in social and cultural programs	16,602
<i>Hatfield Society</i> —Hostel for released prisoners	31,725
<i>John Howard Society</i> —Family Service Group	7,200
<i>John Howard Society (Siblings Project)</i> —Alternative education, probation counselling	48,380
<i>Loma Lodge</i> —Hostel for young adults (ex-psychiatric care)	7,800
<i>Patient After-Care Support Service (PASS)</i> —Support of released patients from Vancouver General Hospital	39,508
<i>Peoples Resources Committee</i> —Handicrafts program	26,306
<i>Recreational Track and Field Program</i> —Services to pre-delinquents	17,100
<i>United Housing Foundation</i> (downtown eastside housing)—Assistance with equipment for renovated hotels	64,500
<i>United Housing Foundation</i> (Multi-use centre)—Salary of architect in renovation of downtown hotels	20,000
<i>Vancouver Association for Children With Learning Disabilities</i>	13,500
<i>Vancouver Indian Centre Society</i>	10,073
<i>Handicapped</i> —Housing placement service, information, transportation ...	52,056
<i>Vancouver Society for Total Education</i> —Alternative education program ...	18,000
<i>Vancouver Unemployed Citizens Welfare Improvement Council</i>	276
<i>Vancouver YWCA Multilingual Information Service</i>	68,310
<i>X-Kalay</i> —Hostel program for released prisoners	132,000
<i>YMCA Youth Employment Services</i>	3,000
<i>YWCA Multilingual Social Services</i> —Services to Greek population	3,510
<i>Door is Open</i> —Youth centre in skid row	6,000
<i>First United Church Outreach</i> —Temporary support for alternative education (downtown program)	4,440
<i>Cerebral Palsy Association of British Columbia</i> —Funding of social work component	6,489
<i>BCANSI Headquarters</i> —Funding of staff person	11,532
<i>PACIFIC</i> —Staffing for Vancouver Headquarters	29,244
VICTORIA:	
<i>Community Action Group, Sidney</i> —Advocacy and information for low-income group	300
<i>Cool Aid</i> —Purchase of equipment for hostel	4,000
<i>Employment Counselling Program</i> (five Counsellors)—To assist unemployed in Region 11 to secure employment	25,478
<i>Langford Boys Club</i> —Alternative education programs	50,100
<i>Regional Rental Referral Agency</i> —Rental services for low-income group	1,281

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS—Continued

City and Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
VICTORIA—Continued	
<i>Rental Aid Society</i> —Rental services for low-income group	2,383
<i>Seven Beds for Seven Mothers</i>	247
<i>Society of Disability Rights for Injured Workers</i> —To assist members involved in compensation cases	24,762
<i>Vancouver Island Mobile Community Food Service</i> —Delivery of food at cost to senior citizens and Indian reserves	7,620
<i>Canadian Mental Health Activity Centre</i> —Single grant to enrich vocational training for handicapped	14,000
<i>Victoria Community Action Group</i> —Advocacy and information for low-income group	26,282
<i>Victoria Contract Services</i> —Assistance for workshop program for handicapped	6,500
<i>Victoria Friendship Centre</i> —Native Indian drop-in, information, referral	6,257
<i>Victoria Girls Alternative Program</i> —Social work support staff for Alternative Education Project	31,656
<i>Victoria Indian Educational Incentive Program</i>	10,776
<i>Victoria Self-Help Society</i> —Education and cultural support services to low-income youth	18,009
<i>Victoria Women's Centre</i> —Transition house, counselling	61,260
<i>Warehouse School</i> —Alternative Education Program	17,952
WILLIAMS LAKE:	
<i>Anahim Lake Worker</i> —Initial funding for alcoholic counselling	4,080
<i>Cariboo Friendship Centre</i> —Native Indian drop-in information, referral	6,257
Total	2,230,546



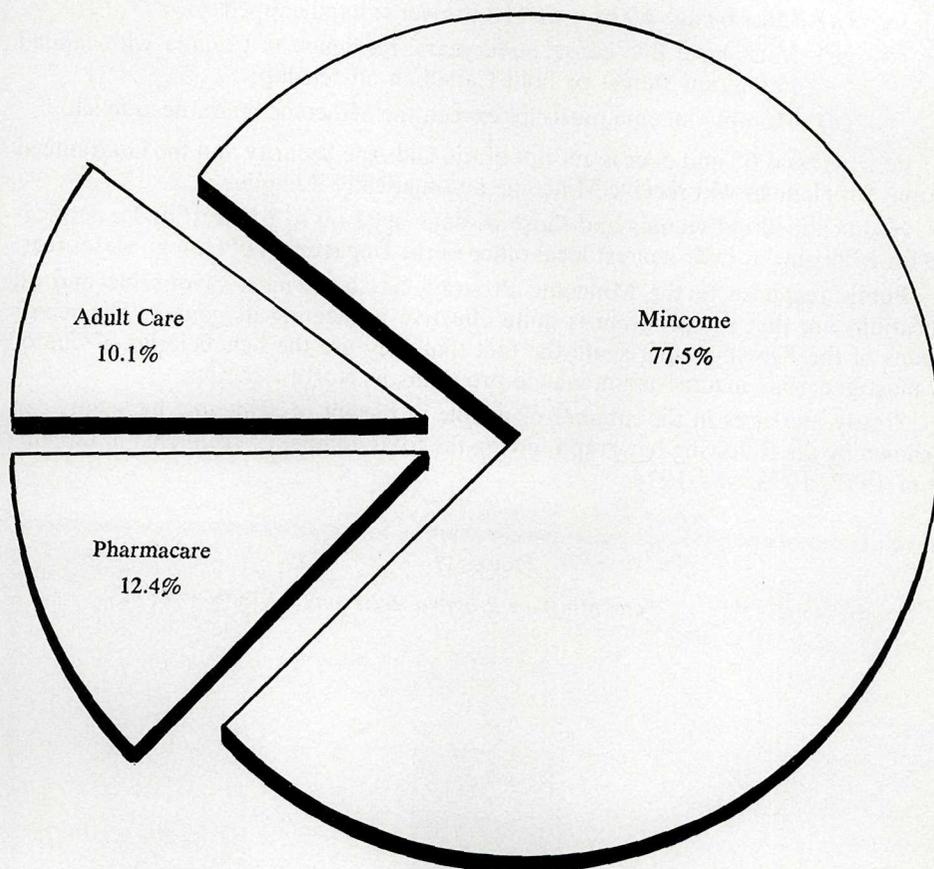
SERVICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS



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SERVICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

FIGURE 16



Excluded in the pie are expenditures incurred in providing community grants to seniors as well as the B.C. Hydro bus pass, courtesy card, and Senior Citizen Counsellor services.

MINCOME

GOAL—To provide a guaranteed minimum income to senior citizens and handicapped persons to assist them in meeting their everyday living requirements and maintaining their sense of independence and dignity.

DESCRIPTION—The Mincome Program was introduced in December 1972 to provide citizens of the Province aged 65 and over with a guaranteed minimum income of \$200 per month. In June 1973 the payment process for Handicapped Persons Income Assistance benefits was incorporated into the Mincome Program.

On October 1, 1973, another significant change in the program occurred when Mincome benefits were extended to citizens between the ages of 60 to 64. Since

the inception of the program the guaranteed minimum income level has been increased six times in order to meet the increased cost of living. As of January 1, 1975, citizens aged 60 and over (18 and over if handicapped) are guaranteed a monthly income of \$234.13 or \$468.26 per couple.

To be eligible for Mincome benefits an individual must meet the following qualifications:

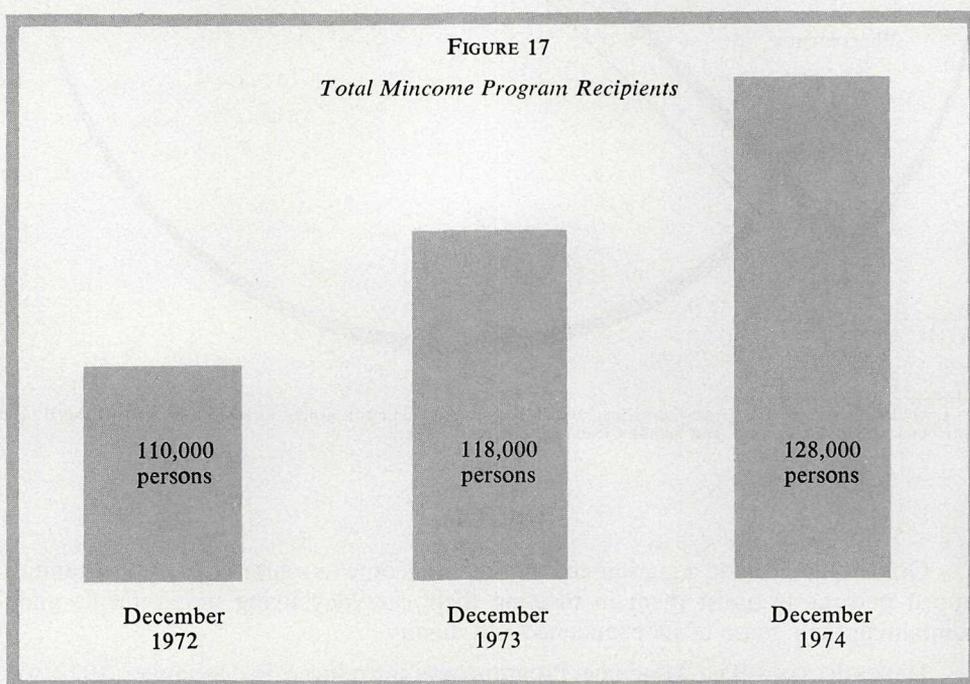
- (a) Must be age 60 or over (18 or over if handicapped);
- (b) Must have five consecutive years' residence in Canada with landed immigrant status, or hold Canadian citizenship;
- (c) Monthly income must not exceed the Mincome guaranteed level.

Persons aged 65 and over in receipt of the Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement will receive Mincome automatically if eligible.

Handicapped individuals and those persons aged 60 to 65 must make application for Mincome at their nearest local office of the Department of Human Resources.

Public response to the Mincome Program has been most favourable and all indications are that the program is quite effective in meeting its goals. The senior citizens of the Province appreciate the fact that they are the beneficiaries of one of the most generous income maintenance programs in North America.

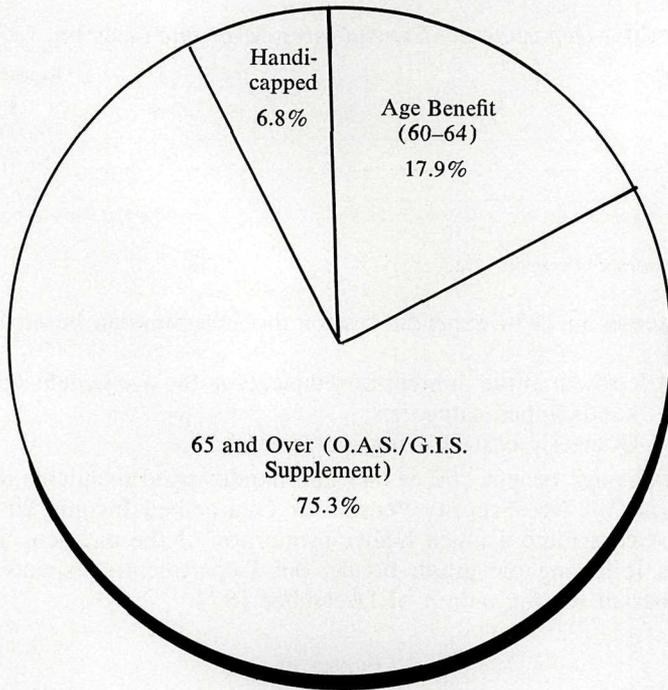
Steady increases in the number of people in receipt of Mincome payments can be shown by the following bar graph, giving the total number of recipients in December of 1972, 1973, and 1974.



As mentioned earlier, Mincome benefits are paid to handicapped persons or senior citizens whose monthly income does not exceed the Mincome guarantee. The proportion of persons receiving Mincome who are (1) handicapped, (2) aged 60 to 64, or (3) 65 plus, in receipt of Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement follow:

FIGURE 18

Mincome Recipients as at December 1974

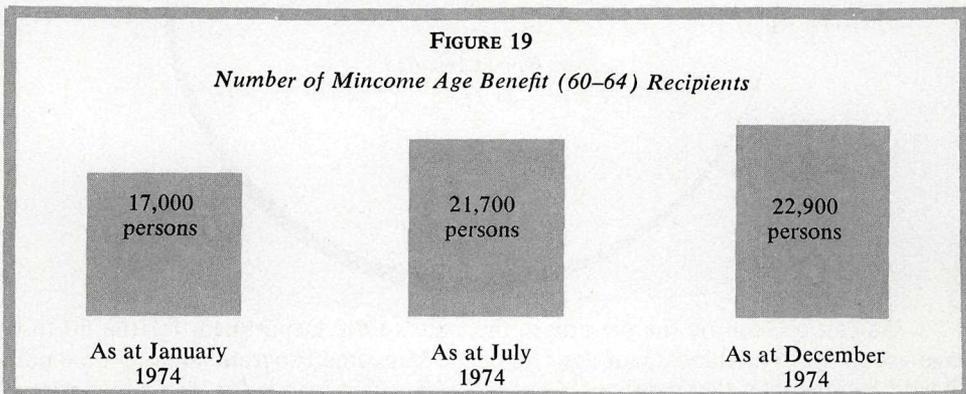


Handicapped: 8,700 persons
 Age Benefit: 22,900 persons (60-64)
 65 and Over: 96,500 persons (Supplement)

The increase in Mincome recipients from December 1973 to December 1974 was 10,000 persons. This increase is largely due to the increased number of persons aged 60 to 64 who have made application for the Mincome payment. The following bar graph shows the number of recipients aged 60 to 64 in receipt of Mincome benefits at three points in 1974. As depicted in the bar graph, the number of recipients in this age-group increased by almost 6,000 persons.

FIGURE 19

Number of Mincome Age Benefit (60-64) Recipients



Expenditures by the Department of Human Resources for the Mincome Program are shown in the following tables:

Table 36—Departmental Expenditures, Mincome Program, 1972-74

Calendar Year	Expenditure \$
1974	100,042,000
1973	54,479,000
1972 ¹	4,624,000

¹ Program commenced December 1972.

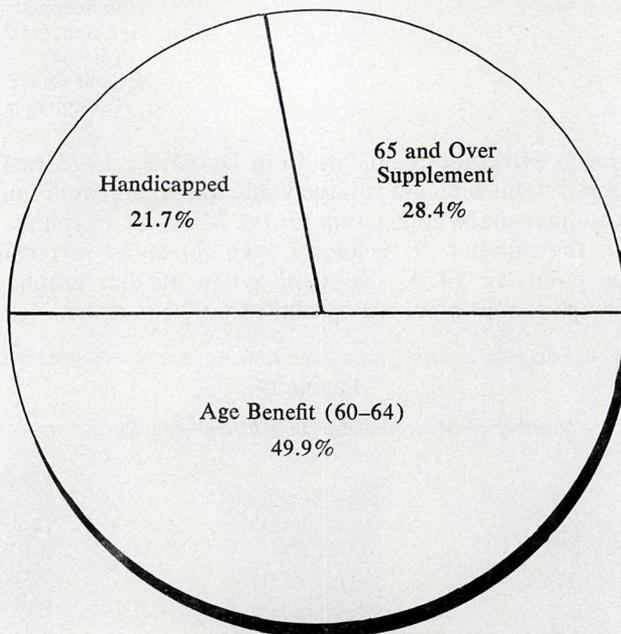
The increases in 1974 expenditures for this program can be attributed to two factors:

- (a) Growth in the number of recipients in the age benefit (60 to 64) and handicapped categories;
- (b) Quarterly cost-of-living increases.

Because the age benefit (60 to 64) and handicapped recipients do not qualify for the Federal Old Age Security Pension or Guaranteed Income Supplement, the Province must contribute a much higher proportion of the payment made to these groups. The following pie graph breaks out Departmental expenditures for the Mincome Program for the month of December 1974.

FIGURE 20

Proportion of Total Expenditure, Mincome, December 1974



As can be seen by the pie graph, the costs to the Department for the 60 to 64 age-group make up almost half the cost of the Mincome Program, although the number of recipients in that category is not so large. The reason for this is that persons

aged 60 to 64 are not eligible for Old Age Security/Guaranteed Income Supplement, which means that the Province provides total support up to the guaranteed level in a great number of cases.

British Columbia is the only province to offer a universal guaranteed income starting at 60 years of age.

COST-SHARING STATUS—The Federal Government shares in the cost of assistance to those individuals designated as “persons in need” under the Canada Assistance Plan. Under the current agreement, approximately 13 per cent of the total Provincial expenditure for Mincome is returned to the Province in the form of Federal cost-sharing payments. The Province is currently negotiating with the Federal Government to increase the amount of money that the Federal Government will contribute toward the cost of our income maintenance programs.

For further information on Mincome, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources or write Mincome, Box 2500, Victoria, B.C.

SENIOR CITIZEN COUNSELLOR SERVICE

GOAL—To provide a counselling and information service to senior citizens, run by counsellors who are senior citizens themselves.

DESCRIPTION—The program began in 1968 with 30 senior citizen counsellors recommended to the Department by old age pensioners’ groups. The number of counsellors has grown yearly—by the end of 1974 there were 130 senior citizen counsellors volunteering their time and energy in all parts of British Columbia.

Senior citizen counsellors are called on to help with an almost limitless variety of undertakings. Reports from the counsellors have shown them driving elderly people to their doctor or hospital, assisting in the development of housing projects and activity centres, helping to establish the Meals-on-Wheels Program, visiting house-bound senior citizens, writing letters for elderly people who have difficulty writing, providing information of new Government programs such as Mincome and Pharmacare.

Prospective counsellors are recommended for appointment by local offices of the Department of Human Resources. Once the counsellors have been appointed by the Minister of Human Resources, they make themselves known in the community by speaking to senior citizens groups and contacting service agencies.

Senior citizen counsellors are seniors themselves who have a strong social interest in other elderly citizens; it is their dedication and peer group support which explains the continuing effectiveness of this program. The program does not presume to offer an in-depth type of counselling but can make referrals where such is necessary. One of the most valuable aspects of the program is that the counsellor often becomes a good friend.

Counsellors submit reports of out-of-pocket expenses, which may be reimbursed up to \$50 per month. The following table shows expenditures for the Senior Citizen Counsellor Program in 1974 and the fiscal year 1971/72 to 1973/74:

Table 37—Departmental Expenditures, Senior Citizen Counsellor Service

	\$		\$
1974 (calendar)	47,000	1972/73	25,000
1973/74	38,074	1971/72	21,100

The following table gives an estimate of the number of people that have been served by senior citizen counsellors in 1974 and the last three fiscal years:

Table 38—Numbers of Persons Served by Senior Citizen Counsellors

1974	63,500	1972/73	44,200
1973/74	49,000	1971/72	37,600

In the 1971 census there were 198,000 people in British Columbia over 65 years of age. Projecting from that figure, the Bureau of Vital Statistics estimated that in 1974 there were 223,241 persons over 65 years of age in the Province. It is estimated that the group over 65 is increasing at a rate of 5.4 per cent per year, whereas the general population is increasing at a lower rate of 3.9 per cent per year.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN 1974—Responsibility for administering the program was transferred in 1974 from the Division of Aging in Vancouver to the Special Care Adults Division in Victoria. The Special Care Adults Division will be helping to publicize the work of counsellors by informing each developing Community Resources Board of the counsellors in its area and by encouraging more contacts between counsellors and local Human Resources offices.

Counsellors have in the past had an opportunity to meet one another and learn more about the Department by attending conferences held every other year. In 1974 a conference was held for senior citizens, but not for counsellors exclusively. One large conference or several smaller regional conferences may be held for senior citizen counsellors in 1975.

COST-SHARING STATUS—The Federal Government shares in the costs of this program on a 50:50 basis.

For more information about the program, contact your local Department of Human Resources office or the Director, Special Care, Adults Division, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

B.C. HYDRO BUS PASS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

GOAL—To aid and encourage mobility among senior citizens.

DESCRIPTION—Bus passes are issued to (1) persons 65 years or over who are in receipt of the Federal Guaranteed Income Supplement and (or) Mincome and (2) persons under 65 years of age who are in receipt of Handicapped Person Income Assistance or Mincome for the 60 to 64 age-group. The pass is good for six months, costs \$5, and entitles the holder to ride at any time on any scheduled Hydro bus operating in the Greater Vancouver or Victoria area. No bus fare is necessary on presentation of the pass in these two metropolitan areas.

A continuing increase in the number of passes issued to B.C. residents was shown in 1974. The following table shows the number of passes issued in the two issuing periods in 1974 and for the last three years:

Table 39—Number of Passes Issued

November 1974	26,892	May 1972	16,847
May 1974	23,000	November 1971	15,846
November 1973	20,570	May 1971	15,263
May 1973	18,657	September 1970	13,035
November 1972	17,119		

One of the main benefits to elderly and handicapped persons in receipt of the bus pass appears to be the convenience of not having to worry about change when getting on the bus. Getting proper change and putting it in the fare box while the bus is under way is often a real physical chore for the frail or debilitated person.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN 1974—In April of 1974, responsibility for issuing bus passes was taken on by the Division of Office Administration and Public Information in Victoria. The passes were previously issued by the now-discontinued Division of Aging in Vancouver. Administrative costs for issuing the November 1974 series of passes amounted to almost 65 cents per card. This expense includes printing, personnel, and mailing costs. A large increase in applications for the November issue required a 22-per-cent increase in the work load of issuing passes, but over-all costs remained constant even at increased pay and work load levels due to automation of more of the issuing procedures.

COST-SHARING STATUS—Administrative costs of this program are borne by the Department of Human Resources. All revenue occurring as a result of the \$5 charge is remitted to B.C. Hydro. The Federal Government does not participate in this program.

For more information on the program, write to the Division of Office Administration and Public Information, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria (telephone: 387-3125, 387-6092).

ADULT CARE

GOAL—To subsidize those elderly or handicapped persons who must be cared for outside their own home and whose income is insufficient to meet the costs of the supportive services they need.

DESCRIPTION—Departmental programs such as Meals-on-Wheels and Home-maker Services play a part in supporting elderly persons who want to stay in their own home. A small percentage of senior citizens find it necessary to be cared for in institutional settings. An estimated 2 per cent of the persons aged 65 and over require extended care and 3 per cent require personal and intermediate care.

Rates paid to institutions on behalf of persons requiring care vary with the intensity of care required.

A definition of the types of care subsidized by the Department of Human Resources follows:

Table 40—Definition of Types of Care in British Columbia Subsidized by the Department of Human Resources

TYPE 1—PERSONAL CARE

FEATURES:

- Independently mobile (with or without mechanical aids).
- Some forgetfulness, occasional confusion.

NEEDS:

- Room and board (any special diets will be of a simple nature, such as diabetic, puréed, low salt, low fat, or bland).
- Limited lay supervision.
- Assistance with activities of daily living (self-care, finances, etc.).
- Planned program of social and recreational activities.
- Occasionally requires skilled nursing procedures of the sort which could be performed by a visiting nurse or orderly.

USUAL SITES:

- Personal care home; licensed boarding-home.

Table 40—Definition of Types of Care in British Columbia Subsidized by the Department of Human Resources—Continued

TYPE 2—INTERMEDIATE CARE

FEATURES:

- Independently mobile (with or without mechanical aids).
- Forgetfulness and periods of confusion may be expected.

NEEDS:

- Room and board (with more complex diets available).
- Some daily professional nursing supervision.
- Changing surgical dressings, the management of colostomy and urinary appliances, postural drainage, oxygen therapy. Not every intermediate care facility is able to provide all of these services.
- Assistance with some activities of daily living (self-care, finances).
- Planned program of social and recreational activities.

USUAL SITES:

- Personal or intermediate care home.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL

FEATURES:

- Usually unable to move about without the physical assistance of another person, or if more mobile, presenting a more complex problem of medical management than can be handled in intermediate care.

NEEDS:

- Twenty-four-hour-a-day skilled professional care with graduate nurse supervision.
- Organized activity and social program to promote as much independence as possible.

SITES:

- Facility licensed as a private hospital.

Human Resources rates for Type 1—Personal Care range between \$225 to \$250 per month, depending on the type of care. This range represents an increase over the amount provided by the Department prior to June 1, 1974. Before that time, rates for personal care were made up to \$195.25 per month for persons qualifying for social assistance (*see* details on eligibility for Social Allowance elsewhere in this Report).

For adults eligible for assistance receiving Type 2—Intermediate Care in rest homes or other special care facilities, new rates commencing from June 1, 1974, range between \$250 to \$400 per month per resident, depending on the nature of the program. The rate prior to June 1, 1974, was \$219.25 up to \$245.25 per resident per month.

The rate for an adult in a private hospital is a maximum of \$525 per month per resident as of June 1, 1974. The maximum payment to private hospitals by Government for individuals in private hospital care prior to June 1, 1974, was \$401.75 per month.

Requests to the local Human Resources office for referral to care facilities are made by relatives, friends, doctors, hospitals, or other members of the community. Local Departmental staff are responsible for reviewing each situation and assessing the kinds of care needed. The recipient contributes to the care costs to the extent his income permits and the balance of the cost is then provided for by the Department.

A monthly "comforts allowance" of \$25 is provided for patients in need in the various special care institutions and mental health facilities. The comforts allowance was raised to its present level from the earlier rate of \$18.30 per person per month on July 1, 1974. The following table gives expenditures and number of persons subsidized in adult care facilities by the Department of Human Resources for calendar year 1974, plus the fiscal years 1971/72 to 1973/74.

Table 41—Adult Care Expenditures and Number of Persons Assisted by the Department of Human Resources

<i>Private Hospital Care (Nursing Home)</i>		
	Expenditure	Average Number of Persons Assisted per Month
	\$	
1974.....	4,000,000	1,300
1973/74.....	2,523,189	1,350
1972/73.....	2,537,450	1,400
1971/72.....	2,596,299	1,550
<i>Personal and Intermediate Care (Boarding and Rest Homes)</i>		
1974.....	8,500,000 ¹	4,000
1973/74.....	5,160,263 ¹	3,600
1972/73.....	4,908,706 ¹	3,300
1971/72.....	4,300,989 ¹	3,100

¹ Does not include New Denver Pavilion or Provincial Home, Kamloops.

Substantial increases in Departmental expenditures in 1974 for adult care have come about for several reasons. The increased rates effective July 1, 1974, were necessitated by the higher operating costs of these facilities through unionization of personnel, general rise in the cost of living, and increases in the minimum wage. More persons were served in the personal and intermediate care facilities. In the case of subsidies for private hospital care, most of the clients we serve are on a small fixed income and when a rate is raised as it was on June 1, the Department of Human Resources must usually assume responsibility for the entire increase.

COST-SHARING STATUS—Federal and Provincial Governments share the cost of adult care on a 50:50 basis.

For more information on adult care facilities, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources or the Director of Special Care, Adults Division, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

COURTESY CARD

GOAL—To provide easy identification for persons 65 and over that will be honoured by banks, stores, travel agencies, and other such establishments. It is useful as a means of obtaining reduced prices in some areas.

DESCRIPTION—The courtesy card is free and entitles the holders to various benefits, a major one being reduced fare on B.C. Hydro transit systems. Holders pay 15 cents instead of 25 cents in a single zone and 25 cents instead of 40 cents for a multizone fare.

Approximately 157,000 people have applied for and received courtesy cards since the program was instituted in 1972; 11,687 courtesy cards were issued between January 1 and December 31, 1974.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN 1974—Program costs for courtesy cards declined slightly in 1974. Administration costs, under contract, were \$11,500 in 1974, down from \$13,000 in 1973.

COST-SHARING STATUS—Costs of this program are borne entirely by the Provincial Government.

For more information on the Courtesy Card Program, write to the Division of Office Administration and Public Information, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria (telephone: 387-2125, 387-6092).

PHARMACARE

GOAL—To provide assistance in purchasing prescriptions to those individuals and families with limited financial means, and to provide free prescription drugs to senior citizens aged 65 and over and to eligible Social Allowance recipients.

DESCRIPTION—Pharmacare is of particular benefit to the senior citizens of British Columbia—of the 225,000 senior citizens in the Province, more than half have no taxable income. Approximately 30 per cent of the elderly suffer from one or more chronic diseases or conditions, many of which can be controlled or alleviated by the proper use of drugs.

Before establishment of this program, the expense of proper medication represented a heavy burden for the elderly. Accounting for less than 10 per cent of our population, the elderly receive 22 per cent of all prescriptions and account for over 28 per cent of all drug expenditures.

In its first year of operation, Pharmacare appears to have effectively met its original goals and objectives. Normal professional services of physicians and pharmacists are extended to Pharmacare recipients in an identical manner to that enjoyed by all citizens.

A higher number of prescriptions are being filled for elderly citizens than was the experience of this group before the advent of Pharmacare. This was anticipated and, in fact, was a prime consideration in establishing the program. Prior to Pharmacare, many elderly citizens avoided having a prescription filled due to the cost factors. Failure to obtain necessary medication meant incomplete therapy and possible waste of the medical and (or) hospital care already provided.

Pharmacare administers three drug programs, each benefiting a different group of people.

Plan A—Any person who has resided in the Province of British Columbia for 90 days or more and who is 65 years of age or more is entitled to receive *free of charge* any drug prescribed by a physician upon presentation of a Pharmacare card to the pharmacist filling the prescription.

Any person registered with one of the Province's medical insurance carriers (the British Columbia Medical Plan, the Medical Services Association, and the C.U. & C. Health Services Society) and who can meet the age requirement is automatically provided with a Pharmacare card.

Plan B—Plan B was formerly known as the "British Columbia Prescription Drug Subsidy Plan" and it *subsidizes the cost* of prescription drugs for eligible persons.

Any person who has resided in the Province for at least 12 months who was not required to pay income tax in the previous year and who has completed an acceptable declaration to that effect for one of the Province's medical insurance carriers is eligible for benefits under Plan B. The dependents of the head of a household who can meet the requirements outlined above are also eligible.

The beneficiary of Plan B is required to pay the first \$2 of the cost of each prescription plus half the balance. Plan B pays the remainder of the cost. In other words, if a prescription costs \$5, the beneficiary is required to pay \$3.50 and Plan B will pay \$1.50.

Plan C—Plan C is designed to provide eligible persons (exclusive of senior citizens) in receipt of financial assistance from the Department of Human Resources with their prescription drugs *free of charge*.

As a general rule, the persons eligible for benefits under Plan C are those persons in receipt of financial assistance from the Department of Human Resources because of inability to work or, in the case of single parents, those persons who must stay home to care for their young children. The person who is able to work, but who is temporarily in receipt of financial assistance because of unemployment, is not eligible for these benefits.

The drug benefits are identical under the three plans and include all prescription drugs.

The following table presents figures on the number of persons registered for benefits in the three plans and the 1974 expenditures for the program:

Table 42—Expenditures and Numbers of Persons Served by Pharmacare in 1974

Plan	Number of Persons	Cost \$
A	225,000	11,792,713
B	211,000	403,228
C	100,000	2,954,240
Totals	536,000	15,150,181

COST-SHARING STATUS—At present, only the costs under Plan C are shared with the Federal Government. Plans A and B are financed entirely by the Government of British Columbia.

For more information on Pharmacare, contact your local office of the Department of Human Resources or Pharmacare, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Community grants (described elsewhere in this Report under "Services for Everyone") were made to 30 projects in 1974 that offer services primarily for senior citizens. These grants are:

City and Organization	Grant in 1974 \$
ABBOTSFORD:	
<i>Senior Citizens Service</i> —Transportation of seniors for medical and hospital	18,970
BURNABY:	
<i>United Community Services (Meals-on-Wheels)</i>	3,353

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS— <i>Continued</i>		Grant in 1974
City and Organization		\$
CHILLIWACK:		
	<i>Home Aides</i> —In-home care support program	6,743
COQUITLAM:		
	<i>Senior Citizens Bureau</i> —Transportation, home aid program, home visiting for aged persons	35,000
DAWSON CREEK:		
	<i>Community Effort for Senior Citizens</i> —Visitation of boarding-homes, home aid	28,049
DELTA:		
	<i>Deltassist Society</i> —Transportation services for seniors and handicapped	97,884
NEW DENVER:		
	<i>Nakusp Community Organization (Meals-on-Wheels)</i>	176
NEW WESTMINSTER:		
	<i>Senior Citizens Service Bureau</i> —Transportation, home aid, visitation	74,467
NORTH SHORE:		
	<i>Adult Day Care Centre</i> —Services to the elderly and physically handicapped	28,613
	<i>Co-op Project Society</i> —Home visits support for seniors	12,960
	<i>Silver Harbour Manor Society</i> —Seniors centre, arts, crafts, social, meal service	39,367
	<i>Transportation Service</i> —Seniors, handicapped	47,439
	<i>Victorian Order of Nurses Home Aid Program</i> —Nursing and home visits for aged and handicapped	47,369
	<i>Voluntary Services for Seniors</i> —Visits to private hospitals and boarding- homes, using volunteers	2,400
PENTICTON:		
	<i>Retirement Centre</i> —Support for senior citizens, social and cultural centre	18,370
PRINCETON:		
	<i>Community Services</i> —Home aid, transportation, information for seniors	20,027
SIDNEY:		
	<i>Aid-to-Pensioners</i> —Home repair program for seniors	14,700
SUMMERLAND:		
	<i>Community Homemakers Services Society</i>	10,780
SURREY:		
	<i>Community Resources Society</i> —Transportation for seniors and handicapped	103,987
	<i>SCAMP (Senior Citizens Activity Motivation Program)</i> —Visitation, pro- grams for 11 boarding-homes	50,391
	<i>Surrey-White Rock Home Aid Program (VON)</i> —Home visiting, support for aged persons	52,003
VANCOUVER:		
	<i>Cedar Cottage, Kensington (Services to Seniors)</i> —transportation, visits, home support	40,339
	<i>Crossreach</i> —Senior citizens' centre and visitation	23,085
	<i>Kitsilano Inter-Neighbourhood Development (KIND)</i> —Seniors centre	45,166
	<i>Marpole-Oakridge Seniors Program</i> —Seniors' centre, transportation, home support	31,786
	<i>Senior Citizens Outreach</i> —Services to seniors in Hastings-Sunrise area	29,813
	<i>West End Volunteer Senior Services Centre</i> —Home aides, visits to shut-ins	36,554

COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS—*Continued*

City and Organization	Grant in 1974
VICTORIA:	
<i>Silver Threads Service</i> —Senior drop-in, information, activity, referral	42,119
<i>Sooke Meals-on-Wheels</i>	300
WHITE ROCK:	
<i>Community Aid Program</i> —Transportation, referral, information, home visiting for aged persons	41,100
Total	<u>1,003,310</u>

LEGISLATION**ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN RESOURCES**

Department of Human Resources Act (R.S.B.C. 1960, chap. 111, as amended) —This Act establishes the Department of Human Resources as having jurisdiction over all matters relating to social and public welfare and social assistance.

Social Assistance Act (R.S.B.C. 1960, chap. 360, as amended) —The purpose of this Act and its regulations is to provide financial assistance and other services that are essential for a reasonably normal and healthy existence to individuals and families who are unable to maintain themselves by their own efforts.

Children of Unmarried Parents Act (R.S.B.C. 1960, chap. 52, as amended) —This Act is to ensure that the interests of the mother and her child born out of wedlock are protected.

Adoption Act (R.S.B.C. 1960, chap. 4, as amended) —The purpose of this Act is to provide the same rights and privileges for adopted children as those of children born to both parents in a family.

Provincial Home Act, 1969 (S.B.C. 1969, chap 29) —The purpose of this Act is to provide care for persons who are unable to maintain themselves by their own efforts.

Handicapped Persons' Income Assistance Act (S.B.C. 1972 (2nd Sess.), chap. 4) —The purpose of this Act is to provide financial assistance and other services to the blind and disabled.

Guaranteed Minimum Income Assistance Act (S.B.C. 1972 (2nd Sess.), chap. 3) —This Act provides a guaranteed minimum assistance to persons 60 years of age and over.

Protection of Children Act (R.S.B.C. 1960, chap 303, as amended) —The purpose of this Act is to provide protection and care for children who are neglected, abused, abandoned, or without proper supervision or guardianship. Amendments to the Act in 1974 provide for increased reporting and investigating requirements in regard to battered children and lay representation on panels in hearings.

Human Resources Facilities Development Act (S.B.C. 1974, chap. 39) —The purpose of this Act is to provide development grants to municipalities, societies, and the boards established under the *Community Resources Act*.

Community Resources Board Act (S.B.C. 1974, chap. 18) —This Act provides for greater local control over the administration of social services.

**FISCAL ADDENDUM,
1973 / 74**

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1980-1981

Table 43—Proportion of Total Gross Welfare Expenditure

	1972/73		1973/74	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent
Administration (includes Minister's Office and part of Accounting Division).....	\$ 1,483,893	0.9	\$ 2,585,204	1.0
Field Service.....	5,673,501	3.3	8,933,806	3.4
Summer Employment Program.....	-----	-----	2,172,583	0.8
Provincial Alliance of Businessmen.....	233,463	0.1	-----	-----
Institutions.....	1,904,140	1.1	1,788,653	0.7
Maintenance of dependent children (includes New Denver Youth Centre).....	21,997,737	12.8	30,456,705	11.5
Medical services, drugs, etc.....	7,670,283	4.4	10,821,559	4.1
Social Allowances, work activity projects, and burials.....	102,800,065	59.7	140,367,218	53.0
Mincome and allowances for aged and handicapped.....	30,403,634	17.7	67,430,107	25.5
Totals.....	172,166,716	100.0	264,555,835	100.0
Municipal share of costs.....	18,860,830		24,381,179	
Federal-Provincial cost-sharing— Canada Assistance Plan.....	66,921,231		82,401,344	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	1,448,546		1,236,737	

Table 44—Comparison of Number of Cases, by Category of Service as at April 1, 1973, and March 31, 1974

Category	Cases as at—		Minus or Plus Change	
	April 1/73	March 31/74	Number	Per Cent
Family Service.....	3,623	4,734	+1,111	+30.7
Social Allowance—				
Single person.....	26,443	27,869	+1,426	+5.4
Couple.....	2,412	2,436	+24	+1.0
Two-parent family.....	5,545	5,853	+308	+5.6
One-parent family.....	14,459	17,448	+2,989	+20.7
Child with relative.....	1,324	1,538	+214	+16.2
Social Allowance totals.....	50,183	55,144	+4,961	+9.9
Adoption home pending.....	634	554	-80	-12.6
Adoption home approved.....	466	509	+43	+9.2
Child in adoption home.....	824	1,030	+206	+25.0
Foster home pending.....	714	904	+190	+26.6
Foster home approved.....	2,917	3,062	+145	+5.0
Child in care.....	6,681	7,235	+554	+8.3
Unmarried parent.....	648	676	+28	+4.3
Welfare institution.....	158	158	-----	-----
Health and institutional service.....	119	28	-91	-76.5
Other.....	-----	410	+410	-----
Totals.....	66,967 ¹	74,444 ¹	+7,477	+11.2

¹ Not included in these totals are the number of people served by the Mincome Program, which was introduced in December 1972 and has since been expanded. The number of Mincome cases at March 31, 1973, was 108,938 and at March 31, 1974, was 124,667.

Table 45—Number of Cases Receiving Service During the Fiscal Year
April 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974

Category	Cases Open at April 1, 1973	Cases Opened During Fiscal Year	Cases Closed During Fiscal Year	Cases Open at End of Fiscal Year	Number Served
Family Service.....	3,623	5,328	4,217	4,734	8,951
Social Allowance—					
Single person.....	26,443	52,657	51,231	27,869	79,100
Couple.....	2,412	11,310	11,286	2,436	13,722
Two-parent family.....	5,545	10,477	10,169	5,853	16,022
One-parent family.....	14,459	18,220	15,231	17,448	32,679
Child with relative.....	1,324	1,457	1,243	1,538	2,781
Social Allowance totals.....	50,183	94,121	89,160	55,144	144,304
Adoption home pending.....	634	790	870	554	1,424
Adoption home approved.....	466	652	609	509	1,118
Child in adoption home.....	824	1,102	896	1,030	1,926
Foster home pending.....	714	190	-----	904	904
Foster home approved.....	2,917	1,302	1,157	3,062	4,219
Child in care.....	6,681	4,438	3,884	7,235	11,119
Unmarried parent.....	648	60	32	676	708
Welfare institution.....	158	-----	-----	158	158
Health and institutional service..	119	12	103	28	131
Other.....	-----	410	-----	410	410
Totals.....	66,967 ¹	108,405	100,928	74,444 ¹	175,372

¹ Not included in these totals are the number of people served by the Mincome Program, which was introduced in December 1972 and has since been expanded. The number of Mincome cases at March 31, 1973, was 108,938 and at March 31, 1974, was 124,667.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1974

Table 46—Number of Cases, by Category of Service, as at March 31, 1973 and 1974

Category	Region 2		Region 3		Region 4		Region 5		Region 6		Region 7		Region 8		Region 9		Region 10		Region 11		Totals	
	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1973	Mar. 1974
Family Service.....	1,828	2,037	288	384	115	150	189	258	371	435	115	100	70	76	260	273	335	353	52	668	3,623	4,734
Social Allowance—																						
Single person.....	13,653	12,660	1,562	1,470	1,411	1,534	1,220	1,851	2,894	2,798	753	732	397	384	604	746	1,758	2,157	2,191	3,537	26,443	27,869
Couple.....	906	747	235	204	153	150	166	232	266	299	98	113	84	50	100	104	210	289	194	248	2,412	2,436
Two-parent family.....	1,660	1,480	522	523	322	386	463	625	914	949	294	294	229	180	258	302	480	561	403	553	5,545	5,853
One-parent family.....	6,416	7,073	844	1,131	701	860	768	1,051	1,989	2,517	432	440	361	417	529	737	1,159	1,503	1,260	1,719	14,459	17,448
Child with relative.....	302	306	122	150	61	109	115	140	151	155	226	244	64	76	76	112	156	177	51	69	1,324	1,538
Totals, Social Allowances.....	22,937	22,266	3,285	3,478	2,648	3,039	2,732	3,899	6,214	6,718	1,803	1,823	1,135	1,107	1,567	2,001	3,763	4,687	4,009	6,126	50,183	55,144
Adoption homes pending.....	138	109	54	41	56	38	63	55	95	63	41	28	20	23	79	53	65	76	23	68	634	554
Adoption homes approved.....	106	139	32	35	44	37	35	30	91	85	25	24	8	6	47	35	60	75	18	43	466	509
Children in adoption homes.....	264	224	48	55	51	50	87	76	123	125	47	52	30	28	49	39	97	82	28	299	824	1,030
Foster home pending.....	86	53	79	81	63	75	110	130	111	128	45	63	67	71	91	102	45	63	17	138	714	904
Foster home approved.....	553	540	302	312	218	212	236	247	483	435	153	141	68	64	320	312	517	490	67	309	2,917	3,062
Child-in-care.....	1,138	1,105	631	575	393	366	632	594	1,153	1,153	485	464	285	267	743	765	1,023	1,020	198	926	6,681	7,235
Unmarried parent.....	374	334	28	24	13	12	30	20	132	127	16	9	9	5	17	24	24	30	5	91	648	676
Welfare institution.....	56	39	6	4	.....	.....	14	15	20	20	17	20	1	1	16	24	28	36	1	.....	158	158
Health.....	.....	.....	18	19	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	28
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410
Totals.....	27,480	26,846	4,771	5,008	3,601	3,979	4,129	5,332	8,793	9,289	2,748	2,791	1,693	1,648	3,284	3,628	5,960	7,255	4,508	8,668	66,967	74,444

1 Not included in these totals are the number of people served by the Mincome Program, which was introduced in December 1972 and has since been expanded. The number of Mincome cases at March 31, 1973, was 108,938, and at March 31, 1974, was 124,667.

Table 47—Expenditures for Social Allowance, 1973/74

	\$
Basic Social Allowance	116,950,639
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing and boarding-home care, personal care, special allowances, and grants	8,267,921
Housekeeper and Homemaker Services	2,812,704
Emergency payments	1,097,094
Hospitalization of Social Allowance recipients	3,667
Total costs, Social Allowance	129,132,025

Table 48—Average Monthly Number Receiving Social Allowances During 1972/73 and 1973/74

	Average Case Load and Recipients per Month	
	1972/73	1973/74
Heads of families	22,343	23,807
Single persons	28,806	26,708
Total case load (average)	51,149	50,515
Dependents	57,052	58,310
Totals	108,201	108,825

Table 49—Gross Costs of Medical Services for Fiscal Years 1966/67 and 1973/74

Year	Medical	Drugs ¹	Dental	Optical	Transportation	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966/67.....	2,422,702	2,095,733	670,580	118,003	183,285	48,723	5,539,026
1967/68.....	2,344,676	2,157,182	773,979	145,588	187,357	50,524	5,659,306
1968/69.....	1,403,378	2,423,798	792,475	140,591	212,550	53,571	5,026,363
1969/70.....	465,738	2,444,968	1,611,115	219,858	252,999	72,862	5,067,540
1970/71.....	591,206	3,102,874	2,491,589	282,272	326,166	121,892	6,915,999
1971/72.....	614,365	3,334,159	2,403,257	290,116	342,712	165,980	7,150,589
1972/73.....	677,194	3,626,268	2,429,538	304,695	367,888	264,700	7,670,283
1973/74.....	634,136 ²	6,461,400	2,655,573	322,489	419,451	328,510	10,821,559

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

² Includes drug costs incurred in the Pharmacare Program in the last three months of the fiscal year 1973/74. (Pharmacare program commenced January 1, 1974.)

*Table 50—Expenditures for Provincial Home, Kamloops,
for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1974*

	\$
Salaries	331,290
Expenses—	
Office expense	327
Travelling expense	140
Medical services	3,706
Clothing and uniforms	1,637
Provisions and catering	42,704
Laundry and dry goods	9,427
Comfort allowance, etc.	3,813
Equipment and machinery	43
Medical supplies	5,094
Maintenance and operation of equipment	326
Transportation	844
Burials	1,600
	<hr/>
	400,951
	<hr/>
SUMMARY	
Provincial Home expenditure	400,951
Public Works expenditure	8,980
	<hr/>
	409,931
Cost per diem, \$409,931 ÷ 34,046 = \$12.04.	
Pensions paid to Government Agent, Kamloops	184,403
Comfort money paid to pensioners	14,000

RESIDENT-DAYS

Residents in the Home, April 1, 1973	110
Residents admitted during the year	19
	<hr/>
	129
Residents discharged	29
Residents deceased	16
	<hr/>
	45
Total number of residents, March 31, 1974	84

Number of resident-days for the year, 34,046

Table 51—Cost of Maintaining Children, 1973/74

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

Gross cost of maintenance of children in Child Welfare Division—	\$
Foster homes	9,205,036
Other Residential resources	7,226,482
Receiving Special services	581,820
	<hr/>
	17,013,338
Gross cost to Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Children's Aid Societies	12,889,057
Gross cost of transportation of children in care of Superintendent	158,426
Gross cost of hospitalization of new-born infants being permanently planned for by Superintendent	46,629
	<hr/>
Gross expenditures	30,107,450
Less collections	7,315,617
	<hr/>
Net cost to Provincial Government as per Public Accounts	22,791,833

HUMAN RESOURCES

Table 52—Number of Children in Care¹ of Superintendent of Child Welfare and of Children's Aid Societies, by Legal Status, by Regions, and by Societies, as at March 31, 1974

	P.C.A. Wards	Before Court	J.D.A. Wards	E.G.I.A.	Other Provinces' Wards	Non-wards	Other Agency Nonwards, Wards, and Before Court	Total
Superintendent of Child Welfare—								
Region 2	688	30	100	41	29	175	11	1,074
Region 3	377	10	34	10	28	113	14	586
Region 4	289	9	23	11	4	56	6	398
Region 5	407	60	64	23	12	55	16	637
Region 6	706	41	121	38	23	179	26	1,134
Region 7	298	24	56	28	5	65	5	481
Region 8	165	17	39	2	6	28	-----	257
Region 9	555	21	57	32	16	84	5	770
Region 10	655	30	91	51	28	144	24	1,023
Region 11 ²	470	33	115	27	28	182	13	868
Superintendent of Child Welfare and Agency wards supervised by another province	164	-----	5	24	-----	1	4	198
Totals, Superintendent of Child Welfare	4,774	275	705	287	179	1,082	124	7,426
Vancouver Children's Aid Society	740	36	160	13	6	231	104	1,290
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	669	25	75	-----	6	50	43	868
Totals, Superintendent of Child Welfare and two Children's Aid Societies	6,183	336	940	300	191	1,363	271	9,584

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 Region 11 covers the area reported in Region 1 and Victoria Family and Children's Service in the 1972/73 reports. In years prior to 1972/73, Region 10 was also part of Region 1.

Table 53—Number of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies, by Type of Care, as at March 31, 1974

Type of Care	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Total
Paid foster-home care.....	4,720	844	576	6,140
Boarding-home, child maintains self.....	174	17	11	202
Free home and free relatives' (or parents') home.....	769	82	48	899
Adoption home.....	344	52	77	473
Resources ¹	1,283	270	129	1,682
A.W.O.L.....	136	25	27	188
Totals.....	7,426	1,290	868	9,584

¹ This is a new term covering the wide variety of placements ranging from subsidized receiving-homes to Federal institutions.

Table 54—Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies, by Age-group, at March 31, 1974

Age-group	Superintendent of Child Welfare	Vancouver Children's Aid Society	Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	Total
Under 3 years.....	470	73	78	621
3-5 years, inclusive.....	679	101	87	867
6-11 years, inclusive.....	2,174	344	238	2,756
12-15 years, inclusive.....	2,380	383	249	3,012
16-17 years, inclusive.....	1,337	282	143	1,762
18 years.....	386	107	73	566
Totals.....	7,426	1,290	868	9,584

Table 55—Number of Children Placed for Adoption by the Department of Human Resources and Children's Aid Societies for Fiscal Years 1972/73 and 1973/74

	1972/73	1973/74
Departmental regions	766	637
Children's Aid Society, Vancouver	174	128
Catholic Family and Children's Service, Vancouver	76	71
Victoria Family and Children's Service	61	(¹)
Subtotals	311	199
Grand totals	1,077	836

¹ Pertains to first three months of fiscal year 1973/74 only. Work of this agency was taken over July 1, 1973.

The following tables are available, on request, from the Division of Office Administration and Public Information, Department of Human Resources:

Table 56—Total Persons Receiving Social Allowances and Costs in Regions, by Unorganized and Municipal Areas, in March 1973 and 1974.

Table 57—Number of Family Service Cases (Not in Receipt of Financial Assistance From the Department of Human Resources) Served by the Department of Human Resources During the Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 58—Number of Unmarried Mothers Served by Department of Human Resources and Children's Aid Societies for Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 59—Number of Children Born Out of Wedlock in British Columbia, by Age-group of Mother, During Fiscal Years 1972/73 and 1973/74.

Table 60—Cases Receiving Services From Department of Human Resources and Children's Aid Societies Related to Protection of Children by Type of Service, for Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 61—Number of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies During and at End of Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 62—Number of Children Who Are the Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare and of Children's Aid Societies, by Legal Status, by Regions, and by Societies, as at March 31, 1974.

Table 63—Number of Children Admitted to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and of Children's Aid Societies, by Legal Status, During Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 64—Reasons for New Admissions of Children to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and of Children's Aid Societies During Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 65—Number of Children Discharged From Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies, by Legal Status, for Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 66—Reasons for Discharge of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies for Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 67—Children Who are Legal Responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Children's Aid Societies Receiving Institutional Care as at March 31, 1974.

Table 68—Number of Children With Special Needs Placed for Adoption by Department of Human Resources and Children's Aid Societies During Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 69—Number of Adoption Homes Awaiting Placement, in Which Placement Made, and Homes Closed for Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 70—Number of Adoption Placements Made by Department of Human Resources, by Regions, and Children's Aid Societies, by Type of Placement, for Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 71—Number of Adoption Placements Made by Department of Human Resources, by Regions, and Children's Aid Societies, by Religion of Adopting Parents, for Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 72—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Human Resources and Children's Aid Societies During Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 73—Number of Legally Completed Adoptions, by Type of Placement, by Regions, and by Children's Aid Societies, During Fiscal Year 1973/74.

Table 74—Total Number of Persons Eligible for Health Care in the Calendar Years 1971 to 1974.

Table 75—Payments to British Columbia Doctors (Gross Costs), 1966-74.

Table 76—Dental Expenses, 1966-74.

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