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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SERVICES FOR PEOPLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

HON. WILLIAM N. VANDER ZALM

1975

With Fiscal Addendum
April 1, 1974, to March 31, 1975

VICTORIA, B.C., February 1976

*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 1975, with fiscal addendum April 1, 1974, to March 31, 1975, is herewith respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM N. VANDER ZALM
Minister of Human Resources

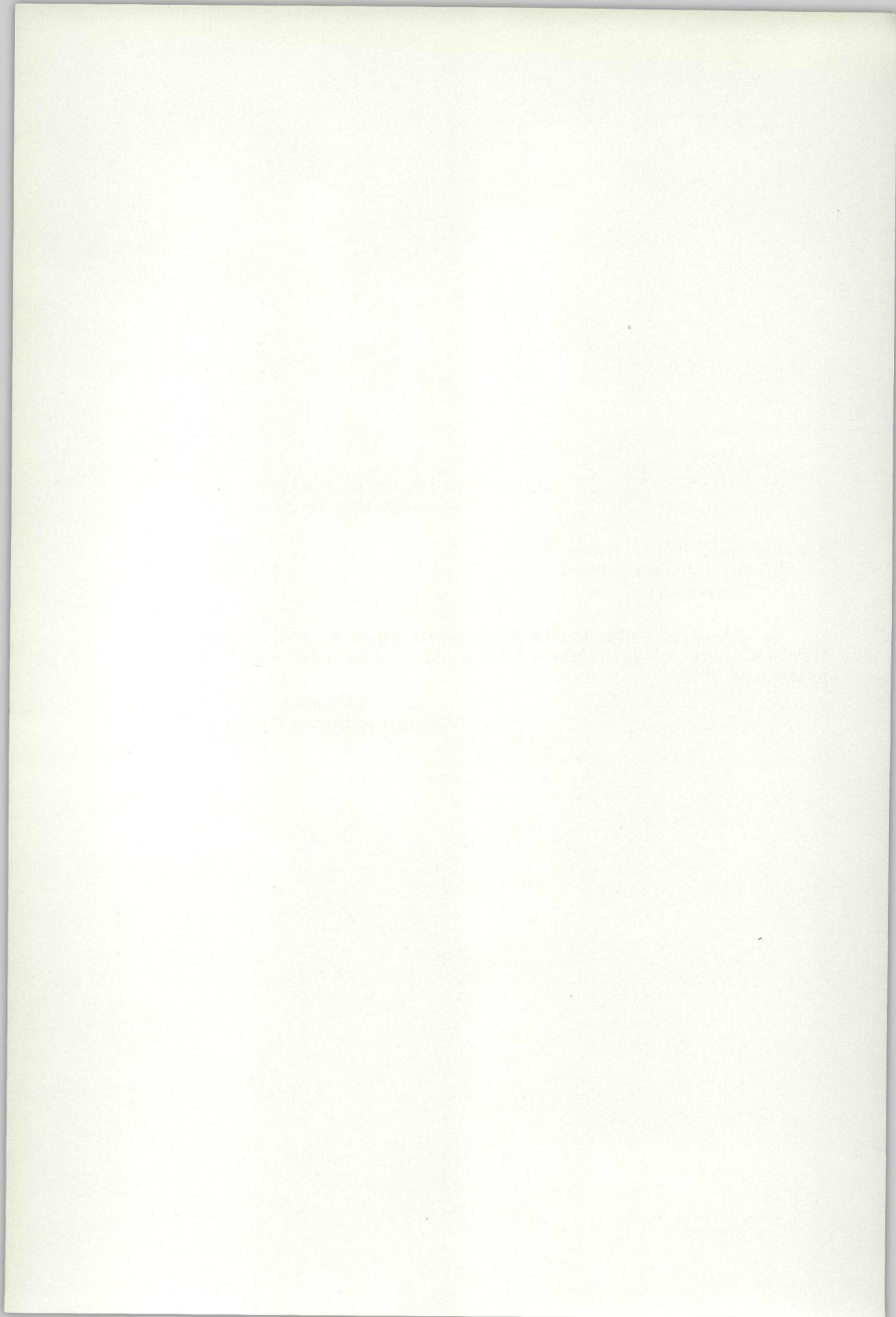
*Office of the Minister of Human Resources,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.*

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
VICTORIA, B.C., February 1976

*The Honourable William Vander Zalm,
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 1975, with fiscal addendum April 1, 1974, to March 31, 1975.

J. A. SADLER
Deputy Minister of Human Resources



SERVICES FOR PEOPLE

CHAPTER FOR PEOPLE

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.

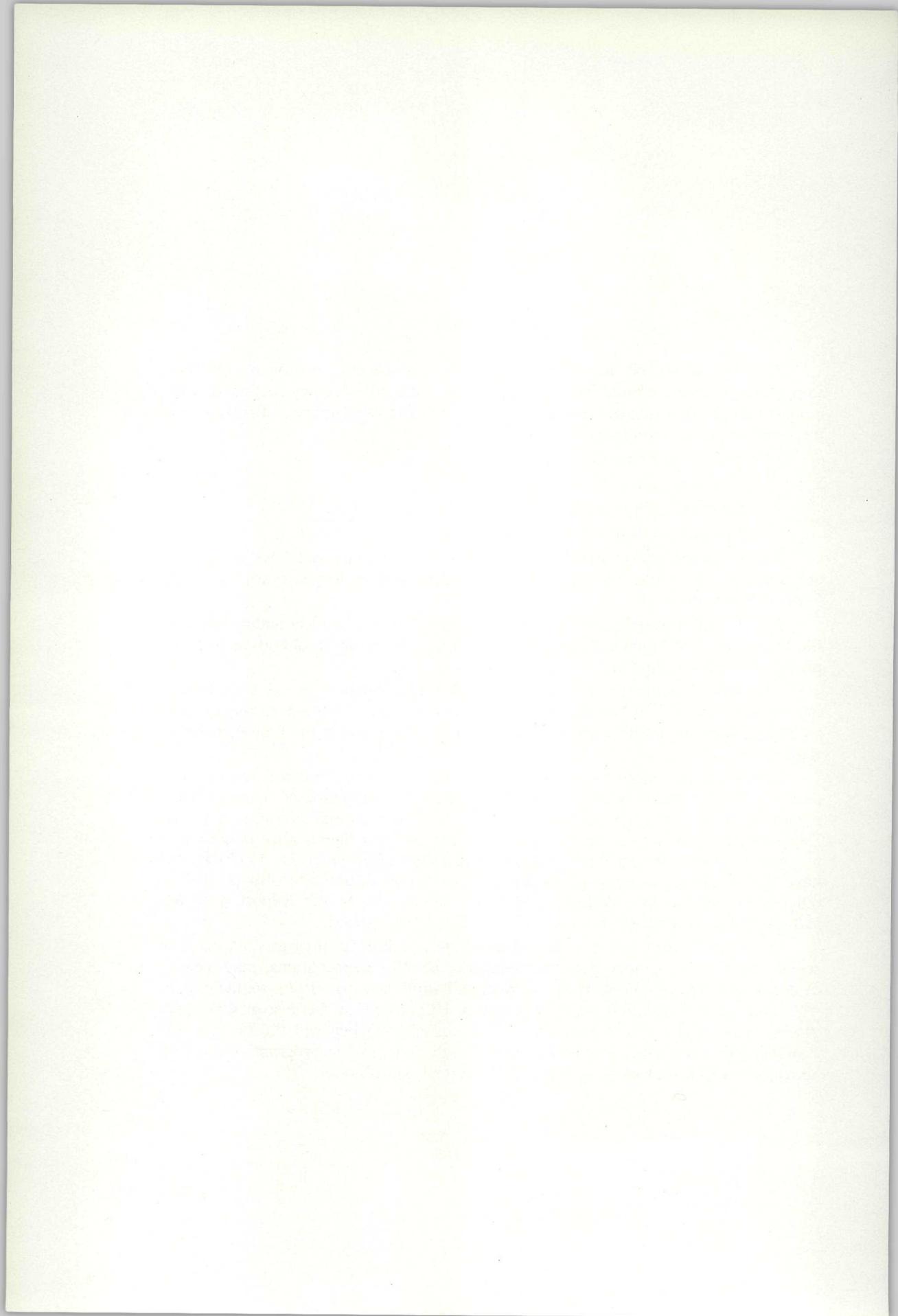
The programs are reported on according to their goals and how these goals are achieved. Important changes in 1975 are discussed, as is cost-sharing with the Federal Government.

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 1975. The Department has been reporting on the January 1 to December 31 calendar year basis for the past two years in an effort to provide information that is up to date as possible at the time of publication.

The alternative would be to report on a fiscal year basis, but this would mean that this Report, published in spring 1976, would be comprised of figures for the period April 1, 1974, to March 31, 1975. Because formal accounting in the Department *is* done on a fiscal year basis, the calendar year figures must be estimates in some instances. We have felt that the more recent (December 31, 1975) figures have the advantage of showing trends, but fiscal year figures are also printed as official year-end totals. A fiscal addendum, at the end of the Report, provides further tables on statistics for the 1974/75 fiscal year period.

A SPECIAL NOTE ON COST-SHARING—Municipalities at present cost-share in social assistance programs, day care subsidies, health care programs, maintenance of dependent children, homemaker service, and adult care. In 1975, municipalities were charged \$27,634,910, or approximately 10 per cent of the cost of these programs. Throughout this Report we refer to cost-sharing between the Federal and Provincial Governments; it must be remembered that, for the programs mentioned above, municipal sharing is part of the Provincial contribution.



SERVICES FOR PEOPLE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
HIGHLIGHTS OF 1975.....	11
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, 1975.....	13
ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION, 1975	
Introduction.....	19
Organization Chart.....	20
Regional Map.....	21
Personnel Activities.....	22
Accounting and Budget.....	23
Office Administration and Public Information.....	23
Staff Development.....	24
Research.....	24
SERVICES FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN	
Preventive and Protective Services for Children and Their Families.....	29
Day Care.....	34
Special Services to Children.....	40
Youth Hostel Program.....	40
Child Care Resources—Introduction.....	42
Foster Homes.....	44
Therapeutic Homes.....	46
Group Homes.....	46
Specialized Residential Treatment Programs.....	47
Adoption.....	48
SERVICES FOR EVERYONE	
Social Assistance.....	57
Employment Services.....	60
Repatriation.....	62
Homemaker/Housekeeper Services.....	63
Counselling.....	66
Community Resources Boards.....	69
Health Care Services.....	73
Burials.....	75
Community Grants.....	75

	PAGE
SERVICES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS	
Mincome (Handicapped Persons' Income Assistance).....	83
Activity Centres.....	84
Educational Upgrading and Vocational Training.....	88
Work Activity Program.....	89
Incentive Opportunities Program.....	91
Services for Retarded Persons (Woodlands, Tranquille, and Glendale)....	92
Children's Rehabilitation Services.....	99
Meals on Wheels.....	102
Hostels for Adults.....	102
Halfway or Transition Houses.....	103
SERVICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS	
Mincome.....	107
Senior Citizens Counsellor Service.....	110
B.C. Hydro Bus Pass for Senior Citizens.....	112
Adult Care.....	113
Pharmacare.....	115
Community Grants to Projects for Senior Citizens.....	116
LEGISLATION	117
FISCAL ADDENDUM, 1974/75	119

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1975

By J. A. SADLER, *Deputy Minister*

Some of the major efforts made by the Department in 1975 to improve the living conditions of British Columbia residents are itemized here. More detailed descriptions of these changes and others appear in the body of the Annual Report.

- The first British Columbia Conference on the Family, sponsored jointly by the Provincial Government and several religious bodies, was held in Victoria. A full-time co-ordinator operating out of the Department of Human Resources organized the three-day meeting, attended by 150 delegates from all parts of the Province.
- 42 additional senior citizens were appointed in November to work as senior citizen counsellors. Their monthly allowance for out-of-pocket expenses was increased from \$50 to \$60.
- Expansion of the Infant Stimulation Program was carried out, to provide extra help for very young handicapped children.
- 180 Indians from northern reserves were employed at the British Columbia Government-financed Port Simpson Cannery near Prince Rupert. On-the-job training at the fish-processing plant provided skills for trainees who would likely otherwise be out of work and unskilled.
- In April, contingency plans were made to deal with up to 500 children, on a temporary basis, who might be expected as refugees from Indochina. The actual number of children who arrived for adoption was *much* smaller, but all efforts were made to ensure their safe transport to waiting families in British Columbia and elsewhere in Canada.
- Four quarterly cost-of-living increases were passed along to Mincome recipients in 1975, raising the guaranteed income level from \$234.13 at January 1, 1975, to \$249.82 by December 31, 1975.
- 1975 saw the first year of Departmental responsibility for Woodlands and Tranquille and other services to retarded persons. These responsibilities were transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Human Resources in accordance with the Government's commitment to integrated and community-based services, and to allow for cost-sharing with the Federal Government under the Canada Assistance Plan.
- Homemaker services expanded considerably in 1975, with Departmental expenditures of \$6.5 million—nearly double the 1974 expenditure.
- Departmental expenditures to assist persons in boarding and rest homes and private hospitals more than doubled in 1975, as the numbers of persons assisted more than doubled.
- Following 16 months of work, the Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law presented its recommendations to the Provincial Government in mid-year. The Commission had been instructed to inquire into all aspects of Provincial law relating to children and family relationships. Appointed

by the Minister of Human Resources and the Attorney-General, the Commission drew up its recommendations for legislative change following 35 public hearings, numerous contacts with lay and professional communities, and intensive study by working parties.

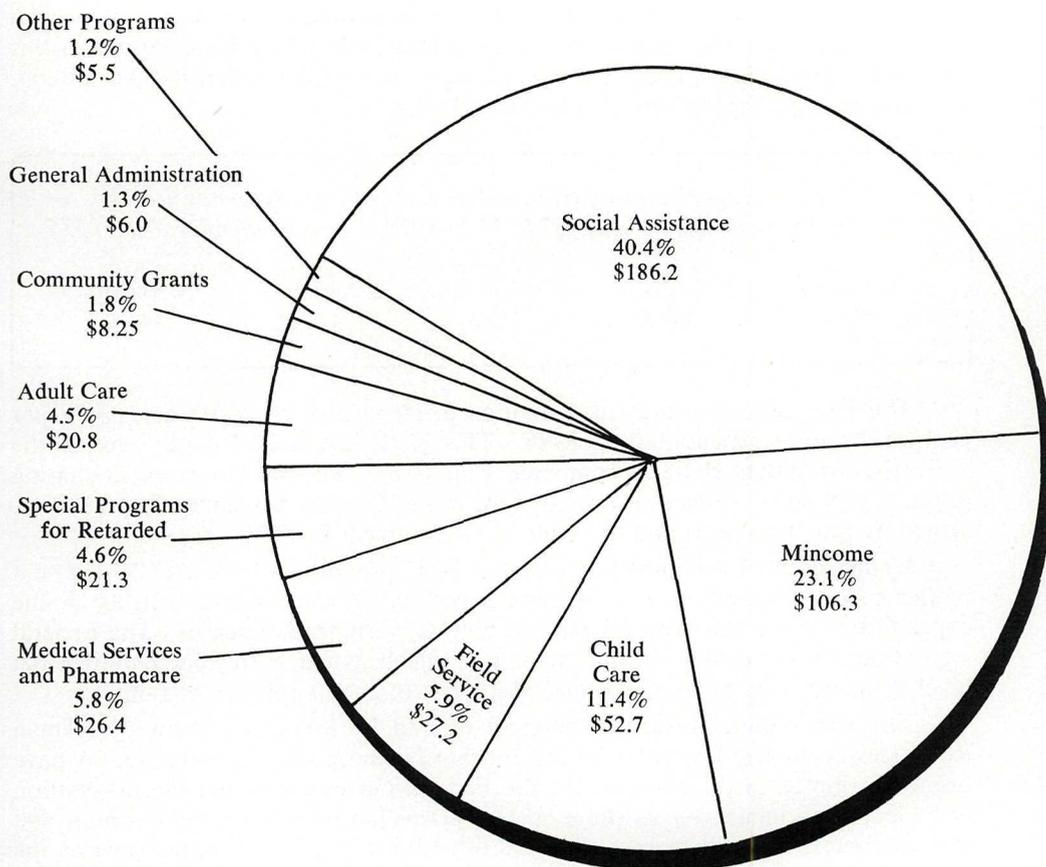
- Just over 300 students were hired in 1975 to work in Department-directed jobs financed by the Provincial Summer Student Employment Program.

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

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, 1975

(\$460.6 million)

FIGURE 1



SOCIAL ASSISTANCE—Basic assistance, 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—Direct field staff expenses.

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

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR RETARDED—Residential programs at Woodlands, Tranquille, Glendale, and other institutions.

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

COMMUNITY GRANTS—Grants to community-based, nonprofit societies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Headquarters administrative and support services, office expenses for all staff.

OTHER PROGRAMS—Burials, transportation, repatriation, special needs, house-keeper, homemaker, work activity projects.

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 1975 totalled \$460.6 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 1974/75 and Calendar Year 1975*

1975 (\$ millions)	1974/75 (\$ millions)	1973/74 (\$ millions)	1972/73 (\$ millions)	1971/72 (\$ millions)
460.6	382.6	264.6	172.2	148.9

The Federal Government contribution to Departmental costs came to 37 per cent of the total expenditure in 1975. This is an increase of 4 per cent in the Federal Government share as compared with 1974. Federal Government sharing in the cost of social services is provided for in the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), signed by nine provinces and the Federal Government in 1967.

Under terms of the Canada Assistance Plan, provinces can recoup 50 per cent of the cost of expenditures on income maintenance and welfare benefits, *if* the expenditures are in line with regulations both Governments agree to. The Federal legislation sets no ceiling on the amount to which it will share, but requires that need be determined by an individual needs test of each applicant or family.

The substantial increase in services offered by the Department of Human Resources in the last few years has meant that far more social service dollars have been contributed to the Province by the Federal Government, but the negotiation of Federal agreements to cost-share new programs has been a lengthy business, and still continues. Some programs that are offered on a universal basis, such as the Mincome guarantee for all persons over 60 years of age, regardless of assets, are not eligible for sharing on a 50:50 basis with the Federal Government. The Federal Government does not share at all on Provincial Mincome payments to persons in receipt of Old Age Security. Pharmacare expenditures for persons over 65 years of age are also not shared by the Federal Government.

The increased Federal contribution in 1975 is best explained by three factors:

1. Some agreements made with the Federal Government in 1975 on cost-sharing were allowed to apply retroactively to 1974 expenditures.
2. The Federal cost-sharing on Mincome payments was increased in 1975 when the Federal Government agreed to increased sharing. The increase can be seen by comparing the agreement in 1974 and in 1975.

1974 Agreement—Mincome payments to persons aged 60 to 64 years and handicapped persons were cost-shared on a 50:50 basis for persons with asset levels no higher than

- \$1,000, single person
- \$1,500, married couple

up to \$160 for persons 60 to 64 years and up to \$200 for handicapped persons per month (Mincome payments were \$228.96 as of December 31, 1974).

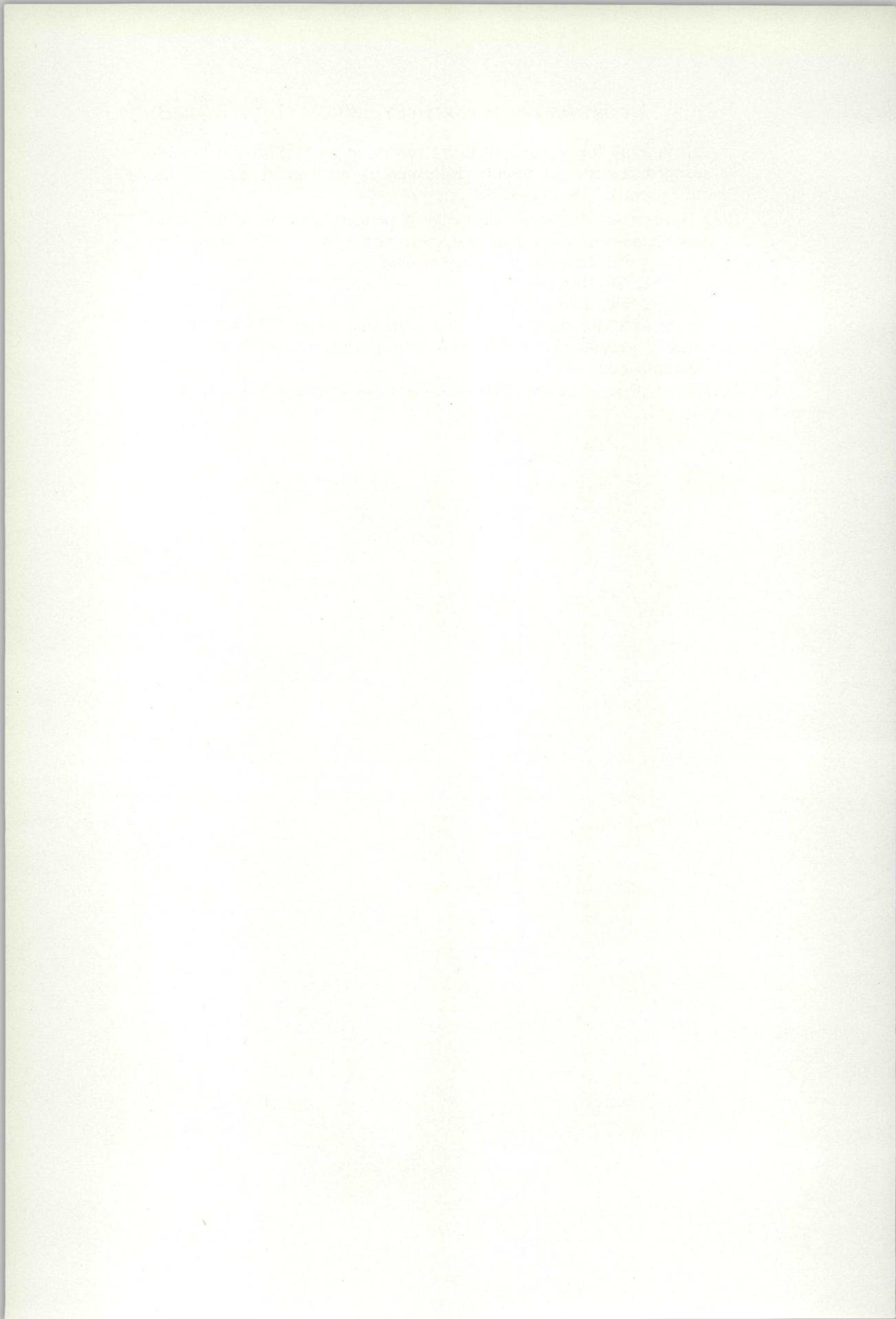
1975 Agreement—Mincome payments to persons aged 60 to 64 years and handicapped persons are cost-shared on a 50:50 basis for persons with asset levels no higher than

\$1,500, single person

\$2,500, married couple

up to \$160 for persons 60 to 64 years and up to \$215 for handicapped persons per month (Mincome payments were \$249.82 on December 31, 1975).

3. Federal cost-sharing on the Special Services to Children Program was agreed to in 1975.



**ADMINISTRATION AND
ORGANIZATION, 1975**

ADMINISTRATIVE
ORGANIZATION

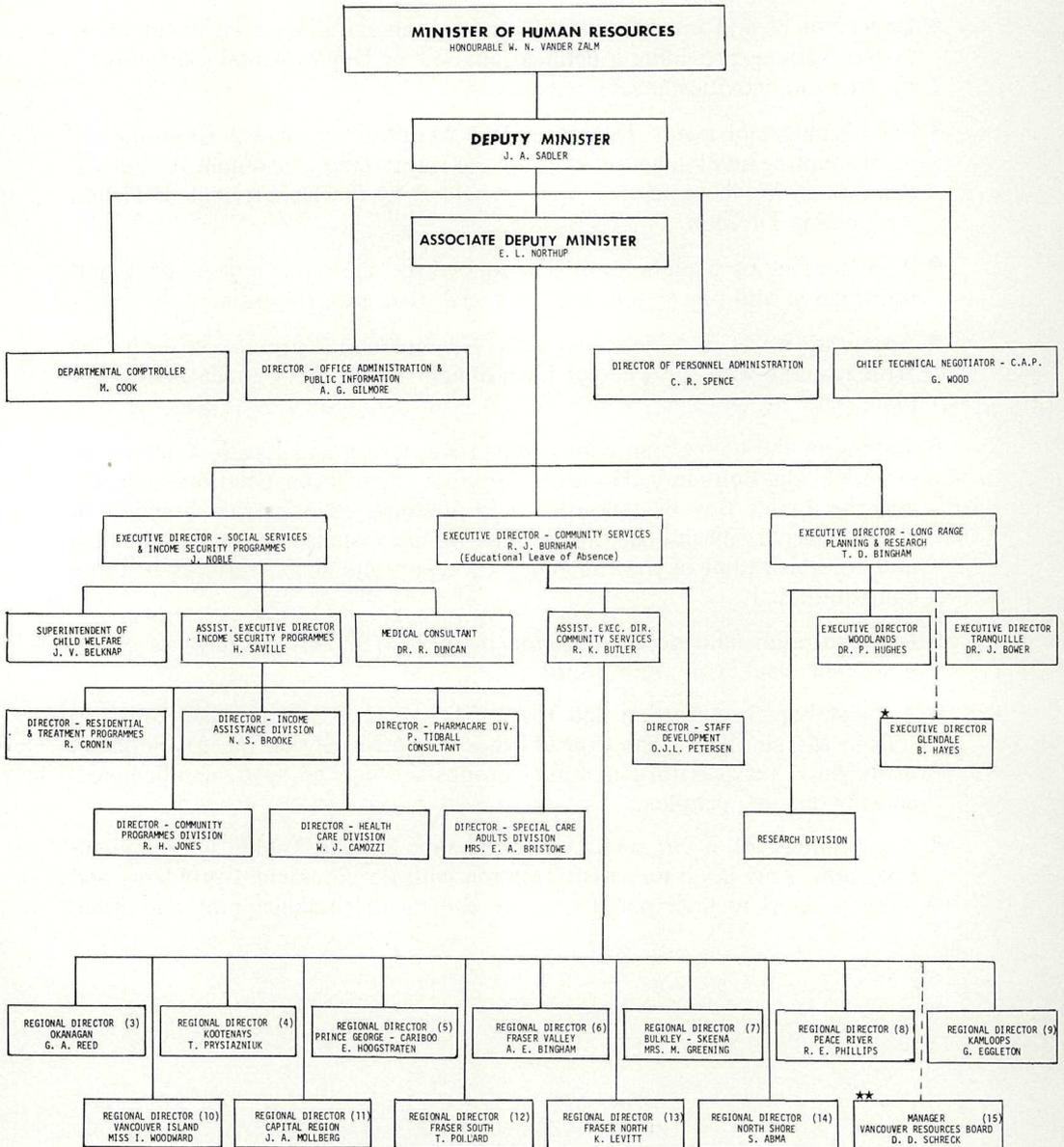
INTRODUCTION

The review of the Department's administration and organization initiated in 1974 continued through 1975. Major emphasis in the conduct of this review was given to the concepts of *accountability* and *regionalization*. Some of the more significant changes in administration resulting from this review were as follows:

- Development and introduction of a new financial and management information system, providing a detailed analysis of Departmental expenditures by program activities and by region.
- Establishment of a new Departmental Comptroller's office responsible for all accounting and budget services for the Department of Human Resources. Prior to 1975, these services were provided by the Department of Health Accounting Division.
- Appointment of a planning group to oversee the development of a new information and pay system for the social assistance program.
- Appointment of a Chief Technical Negotiator to oversee cost-sharing arrangements with the Federal Government under the Canada Assistance Plan.
- Staffing of the new Community Human Resources and Health Centres for Grand Forks-Boundary, Houston, Granisle, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the James Bay neighbourhood in Victoria. Under the direction of locally elected citizen boards, these centres are responsible for the planning and administration of the full range of health and social services in those communities.
- Reorganization and decentralization of services under the auspices of the new Vancouver Resources Board.
- A Consultant in Nutrition and Home Management Services was added to staff in March 1975. The Consultant works primarily on the development of nutrition services to community groups serving the aged, handicapped, and low-income people.
- Appointment of a Provincial Co-ordinator for the Infant Development Program. This program assists children with developmental problems and offers support to their parents in overcoming the handicapping condition.

ORGANIZATION CHART

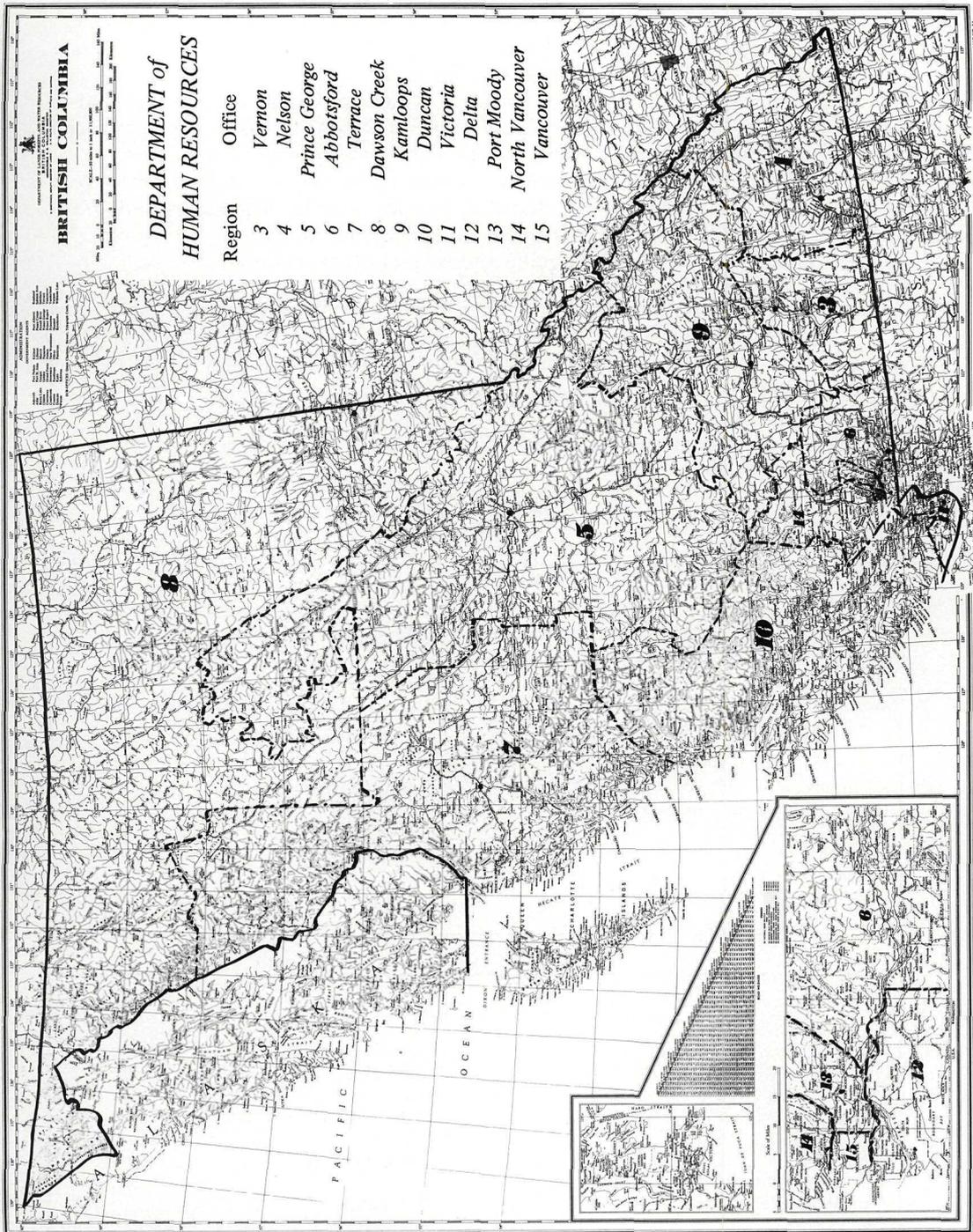
Department of Human Resources - December 1975



* Glendale is a community care facility for the mentally retarded and is managed by a board of directors who are appointed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Executive Director reports administratively to the board of Directors.

** The Vancouver Resources Board (V.R.B.) is established under the Community Resources Boards Act and is responsible for the delivery of all regional and local social services in the Vancouver area. The Regional Manager is the chief executive officer and reports administratively to the Directors of the V.R.B.

REGIONAL MAP



PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

As at December 31, 1975, there were 3,653 staff members in the Department of Human Resources. This number includes temporary assistance staff who are employed in positions which are not permanent.

Personnel statistics from the Vancouver Resources Board are not included in this review of personnel activities. The Vancouver Resources Board provides social services in Vancouver, but operates outside the Public Service Commission.

In 1975 the number of permanent positions in the Department increased from 1,485 to 2,995. This increase included 1,440 positions at Woodlands and Tranquille transferred from the Department of Health on January 1, 1975, plus 50 added to open new units at Tranquille and several other additions.

Table 2—Permanent Positions Established in 1975

Established positions as of December 31, 1974.....	1,485
Positions added by transfer from Health Department.....	1,440
Positions added through salary contingency including new units in Tranquille.....	70
Established positions as of December 31, 1975.....	2,995

The Personnel Division carried out the necessary work connected with placing individuals in 790 vacancies in the Department during 1975. These vacancies arose from retirements or resignations, new established positions and appointments.

Table 3—Promotions in 1975

Administrative Officer	1	Hospital Housekeeper	1
Clerk-Stenographer and Typist	14	Nurse	6
Program Manager	1	Occupational Therapist	1
Regional Director	1	Psychologist	1
Social Worker	12		
Building Service Worker	2	Total	40

Table 4—Reclassifications¹ in 1975

Clerk	1	Stockman	1
Clerk-Stenographer and Typist	84	Psychologist	2
Child Care Counsellor	19	Nurse	3
Financial Assistance Worker and Case Aide	19	Building Service Worker	1
Orderly	2	Mechanic	2
Program Manager	1	Machine Operator	3
Social Worker	29	Total	167

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.

In 1975 there were 884 retirements and resignations from the Department. Of this number, 182 were typists and stenographers, 34 were Child Care Counsellors, 91 were Social Workers, 207 were Nurses and Psychiatric Aides, and 31 were Financial Assistance Workers. The balance was made up of small numbers of various other job categories. Nonpromotional movement of staff by transfer involved 110 employees this past year.

The following table summarizes personnel activities in 1975 with comparative data from 1974:

Table 5—Personnel Activities in 1975 and 1974

Activities	1975	1974	Activities	1975	1974
Vacancies filled	790	660	Retirements and resignations ..	284	358
Promotions	40	70	Transfers (nonpromotional		
Reclassifications	167	105	movement of staff)	110	127

The Division recorded 63 Step Three Grievances in 1975, submitted under provisions of the various collective agreements. Step Three refers to the final stage before arbitration; one grievance proceeded to arbitration during the year.

ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET

During 1975 the Department of Human Resources established its own Departmental Comptroller's office, replacing the services provided by the Departmental Comptroller's office of the Department of Health.

The new Division has emphasized the following:

- More effective financial and fiscal control through a reorganization of the Accounting Division.
- Introduction of an improved financial reporting system to meet current demands for financial information.
- The improvement of financial control and assembly of statistical data through the development of a new system for processing social assistance payments. This system is scheduled to be implemented in 1976.
- A better understanding of accountability through the introduction of a decentralized budgeting process involving program and regional staff.

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 administration information; and providing general information to the public.

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

Courtesy cards to senior citizens were also issued by the Division up to October 1, 1975. Courtesy cards provided a 40-per-cent reduction on B.C. Hydro bus fares in the greater Vancouver and Victoria areas and senior citizen identification for discounts in some commercial businesses. The issuance of courtesy cards was discontinued after October 1 as Pharmacare cards were accepted for identification purposes. The change to use of Pharmacare cards for bus discounts had the effect of immediately expanding the number of persons eligible for discounts on B.C. Hydro buses from the 140,000 persons who have applied for and received courtesy cards since the program was started in 1972 to the 241,000 persons over 65 who have a Pharmacare card. Issuance of Pharmacare cards is automatic at one's 65th birthday.

The decision to phase out issuance of the courtesy card also represents an annual saving in processing costs of over \$12,000.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Staff Development services took on a new look in 1975. The inclusion of Woodlands, Tranquille, and other adult care residential facilities created a much broader and more diverse training network. Previously, staff development in the Department of Human Resources focused on the development of knowledge and skills in the provision of income assistance and family and child welfare services.

The residential centres brought with them a multitude of courses and seminars on care of the handicapped and other aspects of physical health and psychiatric and geriatric care. Unlike the eight social service staff who largely co-ordinate regional training activity, the seven centre training staff do most of the training themselves. The geographic convenience of staff in one location, rather than spread throughout the Province, enables a more direct and continuing involvement with staff being trained.

Both social service and residential staff have maintained the policy of encouraging participation of staff from other related Government departments and community services. A close working relationship exists between our staff development program and university and college services.

In 1975 a reported total of 5,945 persons participated in 432 workshops, seminars, courses, lectures, and special conferences. Because attendance at the programs was not recorded every time, the total reported is an estimated minimum figure.

The Department's library service is becoming well established. The book and journal collection covers an increasing range of social welfare concerns. The film, audio-visual, and audio-cassette collection was established in 1975 and now needs to be expanded. During the year, library services have been extended to include Woodlands, Tranquille, Glendale, and Tillicum Lodge.

Training grants in the amount of \$40,318 were provided in 1975 to staff on educational leave. One regional staff development co-ordinator was seconded for the year to assist in the establishment of the Vancouver Resources Board staff development program.

RESEARCH

The major activities of the Research Division in 1975 were in the areas of Federal-Provincial planning and basic research on the origins of client populations. In addition, there was ongoing work in program evaluation, policy analysis, and technical assistance in the design and operation of information reporting systems.

In the area of Federal-Provincial planning, staff members participated in numerous meetings of the Federal-Provincial Working Party on Income Maintenance. In addition, 1975 saw the institution of a pilot project in two communities in British Columbia, under the Community Employment Strategy.

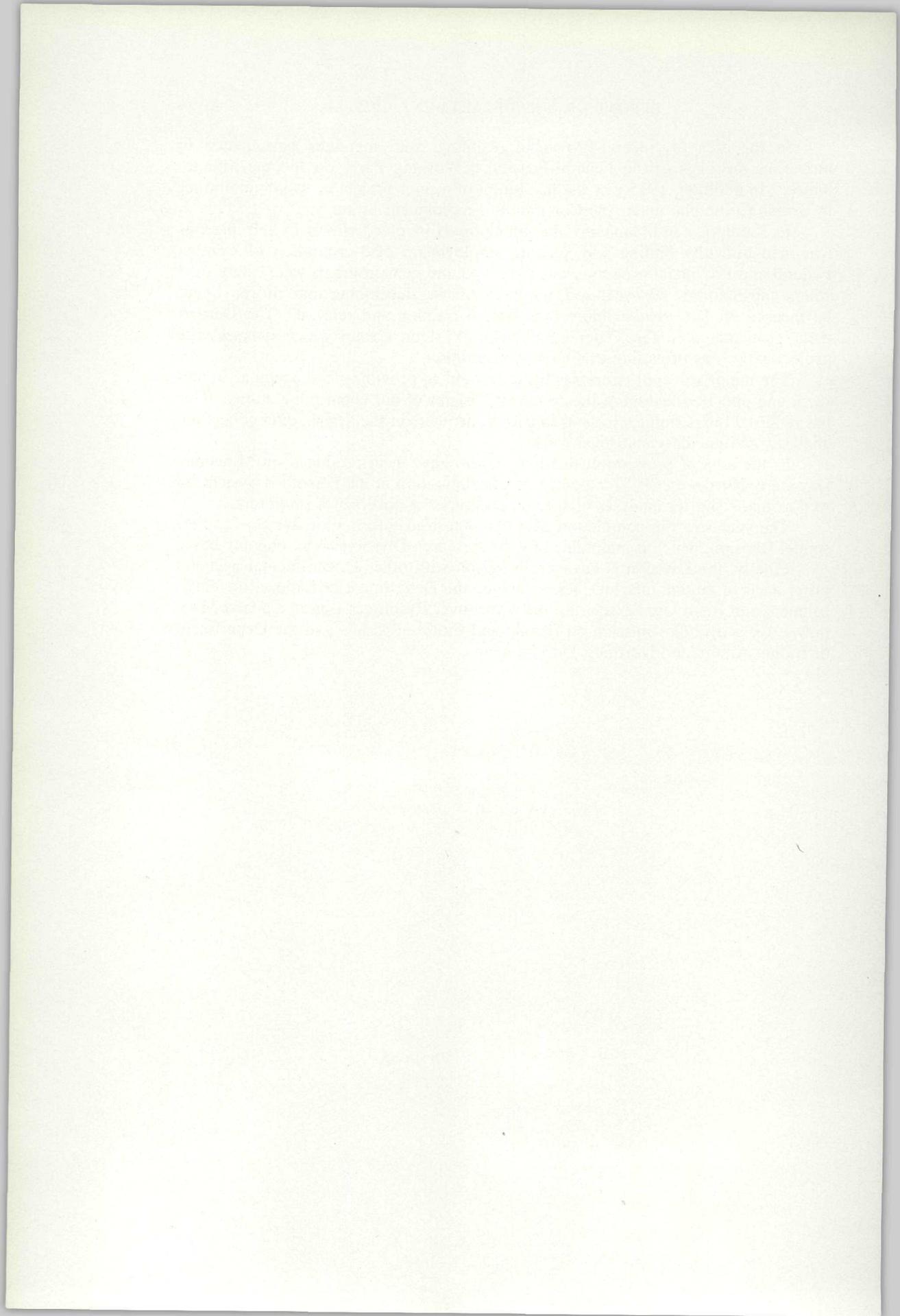
In Kamloops and Nanaimo, the pilot project involved efforts to help persons who had difficulty finding and keeping employment. Co-ordination of existing Federal and Provincial programs was improved and new programs were established where gaps existed. By year-end, a consensus was developing that efforts should be focused on job *creation* more than on-job training and referral. The Department participated in the Federal-Provincial Working Group which oversees the project as well as providing evaluative consultation.

The major research effort has been devoted to providing a conceptual framework and pilot verification of the systematic origins of our client populations. This has required the periodic efforts of four staff members in the design, data collection, analysis, and ancillary statistical work.

In the area of program evaluation, papers have been produced on Mincome, Day Care, Northwest Development, Sex Discrimination in the Personnel System, as well as many shorter analyses of specific programs or portions of programs.

The year saw the completion of a computerized information system for Personnel Division, which is maintained by the Research Division on an ongoing basis.

Finally, the Division is engaged in liaison with other Governmental agencies on projects of mutual interest. These include the Department of Labour, the Environment and Land Use Secretariat, the Vancouver Resources Board, Canada Manpower, the Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law, and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



**SERVICES FOR FAMILIES
AND CHILDREN**

ANIMAL SOCIETY
OF THE
LONDON

PREVENTIVE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Protective Services are provided within the statutory responsibilities of the Superintendent of Child Welfare in the *Protection of Children Act*. Few of the children who come to the attention of the staff of the Department of Human Resources as being in need of protection, however, are brought before a court under this Act or separated from their families.

Alternatives to apprehension and court appearance are provided by direct and indirect services such as family counselling, the placement of a homemaker to help the parents cope more adequately, or a special child care worker to work directly with a difficult child. Efforts to maintain a child within his or her family unit have provided an ongoing challenge to the staff of the Department of Human Resources and have resulted in some excellent innovative programs and a greater involvement of communities in family services.

For some children, conditions within their own families cannot be ameliorated except over a fairly lengthy period of time, and these children must be separated from their parents, brought before the court, and committed to the care of the Superintendent in order to avoid their continued exposure to an environment in which they are at risk. Services continue to the family during the period the children are "in care," with the goal of reuniting the family as soon as possible.

Children who cannot be returned to parents become permanent wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare through a court order under the *Protection of Children Act*, and the Department of Human Resources is continually seeking permanent homes where these children can put down new roots and become a part of a new family. When children are of school age and older it becomes more difficult for them to adjust to new parents and a new environment. It therefore rests with every community to provide those services which, in addition to the protective services of the Department of Human Resources, will help to prevent family breakdown and assist in early referrals of family and child problems.

Children presently in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare under the *Protection of Children Act* are shown in the following table:

Table 6—Number of Children in the Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare Under the Terms of the Protection of Children Act, as at December 31, 1975¹

Location	Wards	Children Awaiting Hearing Before the Courts
In British Columbia	5,937	460
Outside British Columbia	206	-----
Total	6,143	460

¹ These figures are actual as of December 1975 and do not take into account movement, that is, children who come into care and then leave.

Within the area of child protection services lies the critical community concern for children whose physical safety, and perhaps whose life, depends upon early recognition and reporting of child abuse. In June 1974, the *Protection of Children Act* was amended to make it mandatory that any person who has reason to believe that a child "has been or is being abandoned, deserted, or maltreated," or "is otherwise in need of protection," report the matter to the Superintendent of Child Welfare. Throughout the past year there has been evidenced a growing awareness of this problem in the community, and an increase in the number of reports received. The year 1975 was the first in which child neglect figures intentionally appear in the gross totals; 171 cases were reported in both 1973 and 1974, 430 cases were reported in 1975. These gross figures are reduced before analysis by removing cases of unsubstantiated child abuse or of neglect.

Table 7—Cases of Probable Child Abuse—A Comparison

Age and Sex	Numbers of Children			
	1972 ¹	1973 ¹	1974 ¹	1975
Male—under 3 years	26	24	28	50
3–10 years	24	37	36	66
11 years and older	7	15	12	25
No age reported	—	—	2	—
Female—under 3 years	13	21	27	31
3–10 years	22	11	24	46
11 years and older	13	14	16	44
Totals	105	122	140	262

¹ Figures are revised from those appearing in the 1974 Report. Cases of child neglect or unsubstantiated child abuse were included in the figures published in 1974 for period 1971 to 1974. Child neglect and unsubstantiated child abuse cases do not appear in the 1972–74 figures presented here.

There remains, however, much more to be done in helping members of the public to better understand the problem of child abuse and their responsibility for reporting suspected cases, as well as developing better skills in giving help to the families of abused or neglected children. Doctors and social workers are developing a team approach to this problem in several communities, and self-help groups are starting for parents who are concerned about the way in which they react to their children in times of stress.

Children come into the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare in other ways besides action under the *Protection of Children Act*. There has been an increase in the number of cases of children placed by the courts in the interim custody of the Superintendent because of conflict between the two parents over custody. The two statutes most frequently invoked are the *Family Relations Act* in the Provincial Court and the *Equal Guardianship of Infants Act* in the Supreme Court. Where parents are bitterly contesting the custody of children following a separation, the Judge may order that the children be placed in a neutral setting until the matter is settled.

Under a provision of the *Equal Guardianship of Infants Act*, the Superintendent of Child Welfare also becomes the guardian of children who are orphaned and for whom no other guardian has been named by the parents. Many of the children are cared for by close relatives, to whom in some instances, the Superintendent of Child Welfare has been able to transfer his guardianship by indenture.

Table 8—Number of Children in the Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, Under the Terms of the Equal Guardianship of Infants Act and Other Acts,¹ as at December 31, 1975

Location	EGIA, FRA and Similar Wards ¹
In British Columbia	423
Outside British Columbia	57
Total	480

¹ The new *Family Relations Act* results in temporary committals to the Superintendent's care, and Supreme Court Judges occasionally make temporary orders through other Acts.

Committal of children to the charge of the Superintendent of Child Welfare may also be a disposition of the Provincial Court under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, and in 1975, the numbers of children "in care" under this Act are shown in the following table:

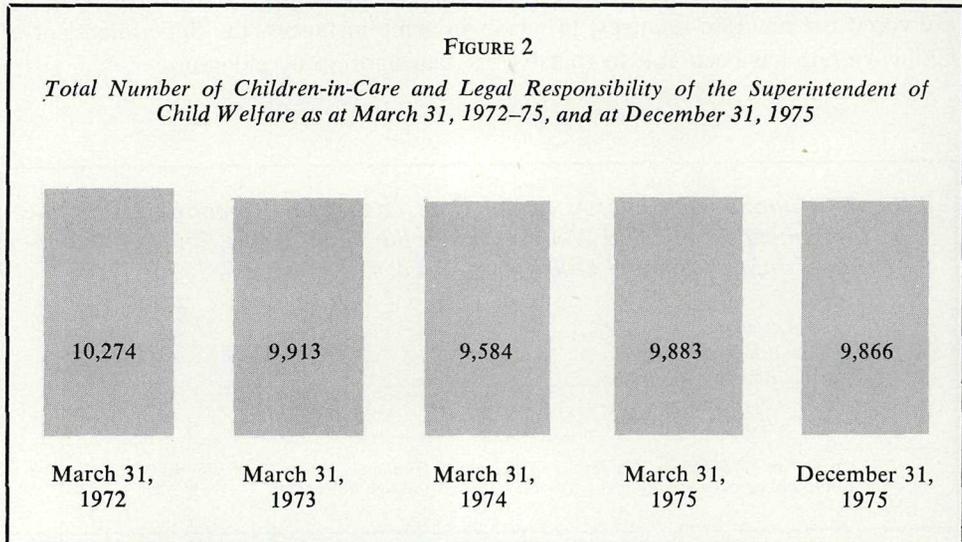
Table 9—Number of Children in the Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, as a Result of a Finding Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, as at December 31, 1975

Location of Children	JDA Wards
In British Columbia	625
Outside British Columbia	3
Total	628

Children also come into the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare as "non-wards." This refers to instances in which children are placed in the care of the Superintendent through a mutual agreement between the parents and the Department. This agreement, of course, does not have the binding nature of a court order and the agreement may be broken by either party at any time. This group of children has the highest turn-over of *all* the children in the care of the Superintendent. The act of taking children into nonward care is essentially one of a *preventive* nature.

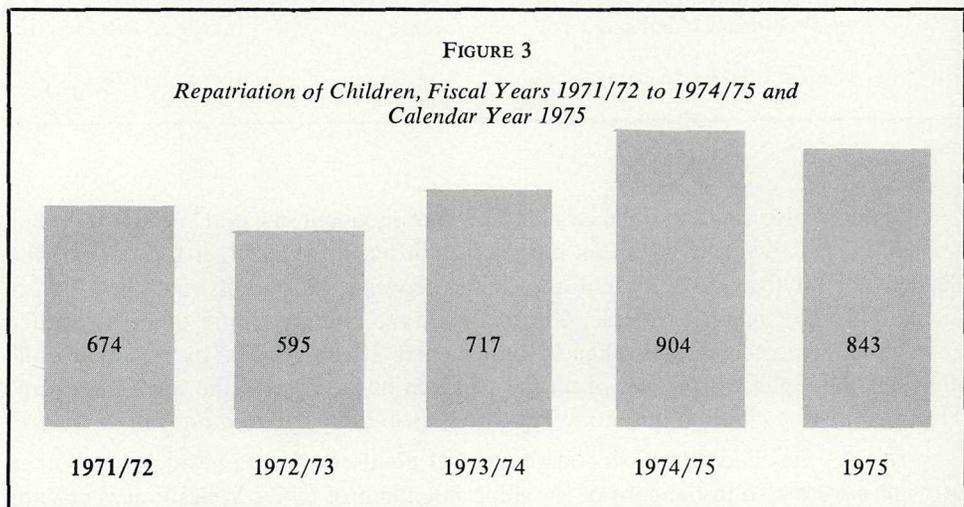
Besides the children mentioned above, 241 children who were wards from other provinces were also in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare at year-end.

The following figure compares the total number of children-in-care over several years:



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.

Under the latest interprovincial agreement, which excludes Ontario, there is no chargeback (i.e., billing the child's province of previous residence for maintenance costs) if a British Columbia child in care moves to another province. Ontario continues to charge back for children arriving there on their own. All provinces charge back if a child is placed in an institution. The number of children repatriated over the last several years is illustrated in the following figure:



These figures include movement in and out of the Province only. Within the Province there is, also, substantial movement in returning children to their own homes.

In 1975, the Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law, chaired by the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, set out its recommendations after more than a year of research and public hearings. These recommendations encompass a large area of law affecting families and children, including the whole area of the protection of children, their custody, and guardianship.

During 1975, the following community grants were made by the Department to preventive programs for youth. All funded projects include counselling services:

YOUTH PROGRAMS

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975
ARMSTRONG:	\$
<i>Armstrong Community Services—Youth Centre (drop-in)</i>	6,354
BURNABY:	
<i>Burnaby Citizens Development Fund (counselling, intensive care)</i>	69,387
<i>Burnaby PURPOSE (special care)</i>	70,800
<i>Bridge the Gap (integration of Indians, and rehabilitative and preventive services)</i>	8,423
<i>Lochdale Community School Worker (detached worker)</i>	7,875
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
<i>Campbell River Youth Centre (drop-in centre)</i>	22,761
COMOX:	
<i>Comox Youth Services (two street workers)</i>	1,750
COWICHAN:	
<i>Lake Cowichan & District Activity and Resource Centre (youth activity)</i>	52,596
<i>Regional District of Cowichan Valley Activity Centre</i>	25,125
CRANBROOK:	
<i>Cranbrook Boys and Girls Club (special project)</i>	18,672
DELTA:	
<i>Hillside Boys Club of Delta (special project)</i>	13,653
DUNCAN:	
<i>Duncan Community Options (alternate living, drop-in centre)</i>	32,971
KAMLOOPS:	
<i>Kamloops Boys and Girls Club</i>	14,673
<i>Kamloops Community Y</i>	25,575
<i>Kamloops Westsyde Students Service (outreach project)</i>	10,935
KITIMAT:	
<i>Kitimat Youth Centre (street workers)</i>	6,615
MAPLE RIDGE:	
<i>Hammond School Worker (street worker)</i>	6,615
NANAIMO:	
<i>Nanaimo AID (crisis and drop-in centre)</i>	14,466
<i>Nanaimo Boys Club</i>	20,358
NELSON:	
<i>Nelson Youth Activities Centre (drop-in centre with counselling)</i>	13,638
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
<i>New Westminster Y Detached Worker</i>	31,740
NORTH SHORE:	
<i>North Shore Family Service Centre (counselling)</i>	9,060

YOUTH PROGRAMS—*Continued*

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975
PENTICTON:	\$
<i>Penticton Special Action</i> (youth counselling)	9,947
PORT RENFREW:	
<i>Port Renfrew Community Centre</i> (drop-in centre)	11,826
PRINCE RUPERT:	
<i>Third Avenue Worker</i> (street worker)	1,815
<i>City of Prince Rupert Youth Attendance Centre</i>	5,890
RICHMOND:	
<i>Project Contact</i>	89,124
SALMON ARM:	
<i>Shuswap Youth Centre</i> (drop-in)	45,155
SMITHERS:	
<i>Smithers Youth Centre</i> (drop-in)	25,443
SURREY:	
<i>Surrey Apartment Complex</i> (six staff in three-apartment complex—preventive service)	36,891
VANCOUVER:	
<i>Capilano Youth Council</i> (counselling and leadership development)	2,000
<i>Recreational Track and Field</i>	16,398
<i>Cedar Cottage Youth Employment</i>	30,375
<i>Dunbar/West Point Grey Youth Project</i>	30,313
<i>Summer Fun, 1975</i>	8,811
<i>Kitsilano Youth Project</i>	27,423
<i>Youth Activity Group</i>	3,350
<i>Killarney Gardens Summer Fun</i>	200
<i>Khalsa Diwan</i>	50
<i>OK School</i>	360
<i>Explore Vancouver</i>	4,452
<i>Tenants Rights for Children</i>	300
VICTORIA:	
<i>Victoria Society for Autistic Children</i> (workers with handicapped children)	42,096
<i>Langford Boys Club</i>	14,235
<i>Victoria Y Detached Workers</i> (outreach project)	69,811
<i>Vic West Neighbourhood House</i> (Vic West Development, drop-in)	44,706
WILLIAMS LAKE:	
<i>The Lighthouse</i> (drop-in centre)	8,784
Total Community Grants	999,562

DAY CARE—A PREVENTIVE SERVICE

The objective for this program during 1975 has continued to be twofold. First, to develop a variety of day care services that are truly good for children and supportive to families; and second, to enable the lower income family to use these services through subsidization.

DESCRIPTION: Though it is impossible to determine with any accuracy the total number of children receiving some type of day care in British Columbia, we do know there are at least 18,603 community care facilities licensed pre-school spaces for children. The unlicensed service, where a family day care mother offers care to only one or two children, adds at least several thousand to this number. The Department of Human Resources is not involved in monitoring unlicensed family day care, unless subsidization is requested. See Table 10 for a breakdown of numbers of children receiving subsidization during 1975.

Table 10—Children Receiving Subsidized Day Care as of December 31, 1975

Program	Half Day	Full Day	Total
Group day care	137	4,009	4,146
Family day care	141	3,090	3,231
Nursery school	727	10	737
Out of school	1,809	124	1,933
Special need centre	459	572	1,031
In-home day care	103	697	800
	3,376	8,502	11,878

The single-parent family continues to be the most frequent recipient of subsidization, comprising nearly 70 per cent of the total number.

Six different types of day care services exist to meet individual family needs. Subsidies for attendance in private kindergarten was dropped this year, as the public school system now provides this service for the majority of 5-year-olds. Parents choose the program they prefer, and complete an income or needs test should they require help with fees. Eligibility is based on net income, including family allowance (see Table 11). Approximately 5 per cent of British Columbia's pre-school population presently receives some type of Provincially subsidized day care.

1. *Family day care*—Day care provided in a home other than the child's own, may be either *licensed* or *unlicensed*. A mother caring for three to five children requires a Community Care Facilities licence. If one or two children are involved, then no formal licence is needed, but subsidization of parents using the home is dependent on the approval of Department of Human Resources' staff. This usually takes the form of a home visit and check of references.

Family day care has the advantage of being able to accommodate a wide age-range of children. Hours can be flexible, and care more readily found for children in their own neighbourhood, or near their schools.

At the close of 1975, there were 1,141 community care facilities licensed family day care home spaces in British Columbia, up from approximately 900 in 1974. An average 3,200 children received subsidization each month in this program, including both licensed and unlicensed homes.

2. *Group day care*—A regular group day care centre may provide service for up to 25 children in one group for a period of up to 10 hours per day, five days per week. Some children attend centres for half the day only. Staff require special preparation in child care, and the services generally must meet basic standards of health and safety. Facilities are inspected at least annually by the Department of Health.

Group day care has the advantage of offering care by specially trained staff, and makes it possible for children to mix with other children of diverse backgrounds. There are 47 *specialized* group day centres offering services to 943 handicapped children.

At the close of 1975, approximately 607 of the total number of community care facilities licensed group day care spaces were filled by children receiving subsidies. This represents a drop from 1974 when 70 per cent of the total spaces were occupied by children receiving the Provincial subsidy.

3. *In-home care*—This service is designed to enable subsidization of parents who hire someone to come into their homes to care for their children. Each plan must be individually approved by the administering authority in terms of suitability and social need.

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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				
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				

EXAMPLES:

- 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.
- 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."

FULL GOVERNMENT
SUBSIDY OF FEES

Since this has been a difficult program to administer, a policy change in March restricted subsidization to shift-working parents.

4. *Out-of-school care*—Family and group centres can often accommodate a child up to 12 years of age, needing care and supervision after school or when school is not in session.

As of October 1975, 89 community care facilities specially licensed out-of-school programs were providing services to 1,389 children. This represents an expansion of 29 new programs in 1975.

A maximum of \$50 monthly is available under the subsidy program for children requiring care for four hours or less daily during school sessions.

Many communities are expressing an interest in this service and see it as an area of increasing need. Approximately 1,900 children are being subsidized each month in this service.

5. *Nursery schools*—This is a part-time service offering care, extra stimulation, and preparation for school for children 3 to 5 years of age. It is also viewed as a support for families where the parent may require short periods of relief, but not necessarily full-time day care.

There are 304 community care facilities licensed nursery schools in the Province, providing a service for 7,138 children. Fewer than 750 are receiving subsidization.

6. *Special needs*—Specially licensed part-day programs offer specialized care for handicapped children.

Capital and Equipment Grant Program—The capital grants program, initiated in April 1973, assists in the development of needed day care spaces. Grants up to a maximum of \$20,000 for capital expenditures and \$2,500 for equipment expenditures are available to nonprofit societies on a "matching" basis. "Matching" can be accomplished in various ways, such as donations of land, materials, cash, labour, or professional skills.

The rapid expansion of the program over the previous two years was followed by a slowing of development in 1975. As a result, many more applications for grants were received than could be accommodated. A number of groups were therefore unable to proceed.

Capital grants totalled \$317,783.28. This amount included 10 maximum and two partial capital grants, and grants to cover renovating and upgrading costs for 26 centres throughout the Province.

Expenditure for equipment grants totalled \$71,534.93.

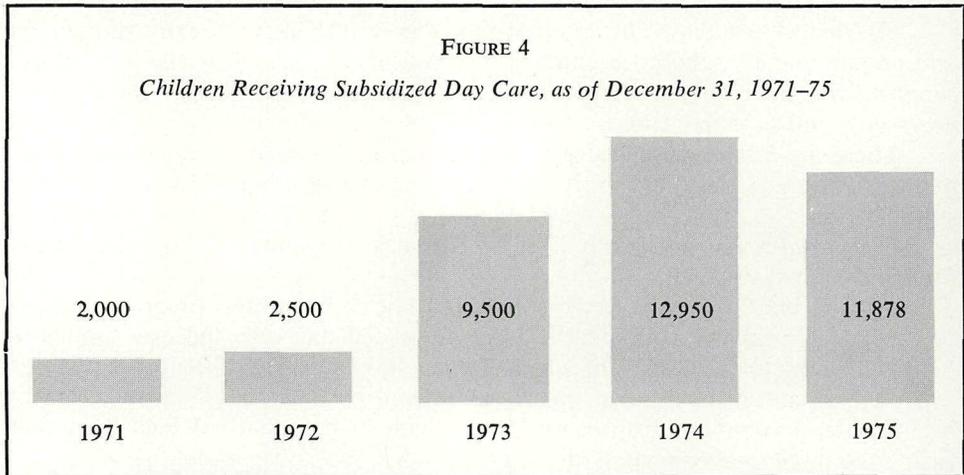
Pre-fab day care units—During 1975 nine Government-purchased pre-fabricated units for group day care began operating on sites provided by the City of Vancouver. Work on three additional units was started on sites provided in Surrey, Kelowna, and Sparwood. In all areas there was considerable local participation and contributions on the part of city, municipal, and school board officials, community and parent volunteers. The Department of Public Works, together with our Department's Division of Office Administration, gave much helpful advice and supervision in carrying out the project. Capital expenditures of \$493,248.74 were made for these units in 1975.

Under a lease arrangement with our Department, nonprofit societies are managing nine of these day care centres. In Vancouver, three of the centres are managed directly by the Vancouver Resources Board, in the absence of community-parent societies.

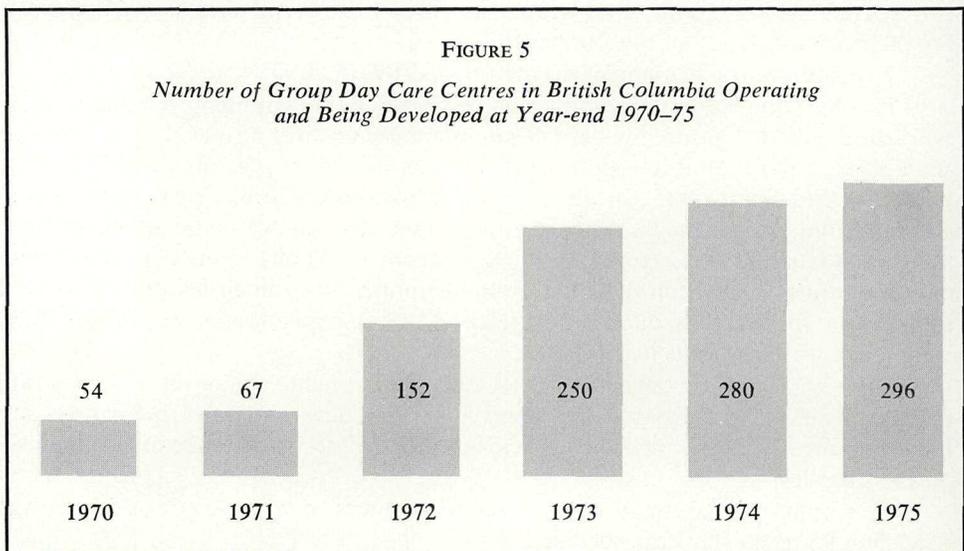
In summary, the total capital and equipment grants expenditure was \$882,566.95 to 49 day care societies.

CHANGING PATTERNS—Compared to the rapid growth experienced during 1973 and 1974, day care expansion slowed in 1975. This was partly brought about by the limitation of funds available for new development, and partly by the fact that while incomes have generally increased, it has not been possible to change the income test used to determine eligibility for subsidization. Fewer families are now qualifying for subsidization.

As an example, a single parent with a net income of \$620 in 1974, and two children to support, would have to contribute \$65 to monthly day care costs. By 1975, if the parent's income had increased to \$720, the parent would be required to contribute \$115 to day care. With the sharply increased cost of living cutting into the parent's \$100 increase, the family would have to pay an additional \$50 for day care.



A number of group day care centres that began development during 1973 and 1974 were completed this year, bringing our total number of centres to 286 with 6,532 spaces. More than two-thirds of these centres are being operated by nonprofit parent community societies.



Group day care centre operators faced numerous hurdles during 1975. Fees did not increase, but staff demands for improved salaries and benefits did. Approximately 40 centres are unionized, with their operating societies becoming directly involved in negotiations with the unions—some for the first time in 1975. As a result, very difficult decisions have had to be made about funding priorities in order to meet increased costs.

This problem has been augmented by the fact that enrolment was not always stable. This can be accounted for by two trends—higher unemployment had led to more parents at home with their children, and, as mentioned earlier, families with employed members were generally paying a relatively larger portion of their disposable income for day care. As a result, vacancies in day care were not uncommon.

The demand for day care facilities for children under three years of age continues to be felt. Centre care for this age group is very costly, with standards difficult to meet. There are presently 25 pilot group centres licensed to offer "under-3" care. The cost of care varies from \$160 to \$220 per month per child, based on the operating budget of the centre. Pre-school training courses to prepare staff to care for this age-group are still lacking in British Columbia.

Alternative ways to meet this need are being explored, with supported family day care programs a promising possibility.

Supported family day care refers to a service provided for family day care operators whereby they are offered an opportunity to take part in such things as equipment exchanges, relief services in emergencies, instruction in child care, and to generally become more directly involved in improving the quality of family home care. The service is usually sponsored by a nonprofit agency or group with staff who are experienced and trained in child care.

Evaluation and review of existing services continues, with day care consultant staff available to outlying areas for this purpose.

COST-SHARING—The Federal Government agreed to 50:50 cost-sharing on day care subsidies in 1974. Attempts have been made to modify the income test to present-day levels, but since Federal approval for cost-sharing is dependent on increases in Provincial social assistance rates, no decisions have yet been made.

There was progress in 1975 in the area relating to cost-sharing of capital and equipment costs. A simplified formula for sharing is being worked out whereby British Columbia will be able to obtain sharing for the \$2,124,546 spent for this purpose since 1973.

*Table 12—Total Day Care Expenditures and Federal Sharing,
Calendar Years 1971-75*

Year	Provincial Expenditure \$	Federal Portion Claimed \$	Percentage That Federal Sharing Is of Provincial Expenditure
1975	12,865,779	4,158,700	32.3
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

SPECIAL SERVICES TO CHILDREN

GOAL—The goal of the Special Services to Children and Their Families Program is to enable children to grow up successfully in their own homes or communities. It focuses on situations in which a child is clearly in danger of being removed from his or her own family or community.

DESCRIPTION—Services are provided by individuals in the community who have the ability to form understanding and empathetic relationships and who can, through their relationships, work toward specific objectives of service. The Department contracts with individuals or societies on an hourly basis to a maximum of 35 hours per week to provide specific services to particular families. Contracts are generally short-term in nature, from 8 to 12 weeks duration.

Since the inception of this program in November of 1973, a three-stage evaluation program was undertaken, the result of which was the drafting of a set of guidelines which focused on the goals and limits of the program. Although the guidelines (which became effective April 1, 1975) limited to an extent the degree of innovation in the program, there have been numerous positive results from the use of the program over the past year.

In several instances adolescents who had a history of conflicts with the law curbed their delinquent behaviour as a result of having formed a positive relationship with a special services worker. Multi-problem families in which frequent crisis situations had in the past resulted in apprehension of one or more of the children were kept together with the input of a special services worker at the time of crisis. The cost of these services rarely exceeded \$450 per contract per month.

Departmental expenditures for Special Services to Children are as follows:

*Table 13—Special Services to Children, Departmental Expenditure,
Fiscal Year 1974/75 and Calendar Years 1974 and 1975*

	\$
1975	7,140,000
1974	4,300,000
1974/75	6,189,700

Educational support services, funded out of the Special Services budget in 1974, were administered as a separate program (*see Children's Rehabilitative Program*) in 1975. Educational support services totalled \$1.1 million in 1974. The increase in expenditure for special services in 1975, then, represents a larger expansion of the program than can be inferred by the \$2.8-million increase noted in the table above, since educational programs are no longer included in the budget.

COST-SHARING—An agreement in principal was reached with the Federal Government in 1975 to allow for cost-sharing on this program. The percentage of total costs that the Federal Government will share was still under discussion at year-end.

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 \$1.50 per day in Vancouver and \$1 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 17 hostels, most of them temporary, in 12 communities across British Columbia. These hostels provided 47,394 bed-nights to 26,603 individuals between June and 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. A grant from the Department of Human Resources to the Association of British Columbia Hostels was used primarily for costs associated with the eight hostels in Vancouver. This year's experience re-emphasized the fact that the costs of the hostel program need not be exorbitant. Hostel users contributed \$44,500 toward the cost of the program. The hostel program also provided shelter and food for several thousand destitute travellers.

Provincial expenditures for the youth hostel program over the last several years were as follows:

*Table 14—Youth Hostels, Provincial Expenditures, Calendar Years
1972 to 1975*

Year	Amount \$
1975	66,814
1974	120,503
1973	127,592
1972	425,000

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. Two training sessions were sponsored by ABCH under their Provincial grant. The ABCH played a significant role in bringing hostel operators from across the Province together to share ideas and experiences as well as developing a new hostel this year.

Community support for the hostel program increased in several areas. In Port Alberni the city council gave the hostel a grant of \$2,300 to renovate the hostel building and the Community Resources Society appointed two of their members to serve on the hostel board. In Smithers and Fort St. John the Community Resources Societies actually took over the responsibility for the operation of the hostel. In Kelowna the City Manager was requested by City Council to aid the hostel committee in their search for a suitable building. In Vancouver and Nanaimo the use of schools for hostels has become a routine matter.

Once again in 1975, *The British Columbia Wayfarers Guide* was published for youth travellers in British Columbia and was distributed to all the hostels in the Province.

Total numbers of people who used the Summer Hostel Program are illustrated in the following table. 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 15—Summer Hostel Program Statistics, 1975

	Number of Persons	Number of Males	Number of Females	Can- adian Cit- izenship	U.S. Cit- izenship	Other	Money Col- lected \$	Bed- nights
For St. John	328	263	65	166	88	74	333	368
Hope	2,525	1,849	676	1,639	594	292	2,443	3,107
100 Mile House	295	221	74	166	78	51	707	417
Kamloops	1,185	869	316	851	185	149	988	1,293
Nanaimo	2,331	1,564	767	1,431	519	381	2,444	3,385
Port Alberni	1,063	748	315	680	216	167	2,094	1,255
Prince George	1,148	860	288	635	337	176	1,360	1,525
Prince Rupert	829	532	297	368	340	121	1,555	1,258
Revelstoke	1,451	1,107	344	951	306	194	1,429	1,676
Smithers	284	194	90	177	81	26	362	409
Victoria	4,811	2,949	1,862	2,385	1,687	739	10,052	7,204
Subtotals	16,250	11,156	5,094	9,449	4,431	2,370	23,767	21,897
Vancouver:								
Catholic Charities	1,209	1,209	-----	-----	-----	-----	468	4,836
F. Nightingale	626	143	483	285	235	106	1,754	1,258
Henry Hudson	842	842	-----	423	223	196	2,066	1,532
Home Placement	1,991	1,042	949	1,072	584	335	5,004	5,851
Queen Mary	936	936	-----	430	315	191	2,299	1,601
The Lodge	1,833	1,833	-----	1,240	335	258	2,343	3,210
Tribal Village	924	924	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,003	3,696
YWCA	1,992	-----	1,992	1,185	506	301	4,753	3,513
Subtotals	10,353	6,929	3,424	4,635	2,198	1,387	20,690	25,497
Totals	26,603	18,085	8,518	14,084	6,629	3,757	44,457	47,394

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COST-SHARING—The two senior Governments shared costs of the program in 1975 as follows:

Table 16—Youth Hostel Program, Provincial and Federal Funding, Calendar Year 1975

Federal contribution	\$ 157,941
Total provincial contribution	66,814
Total Government funding	224,755
Provincial recovery <i>re</i> cost-sharing	33,407
Total Federal contribuion	<u>191,348</u>

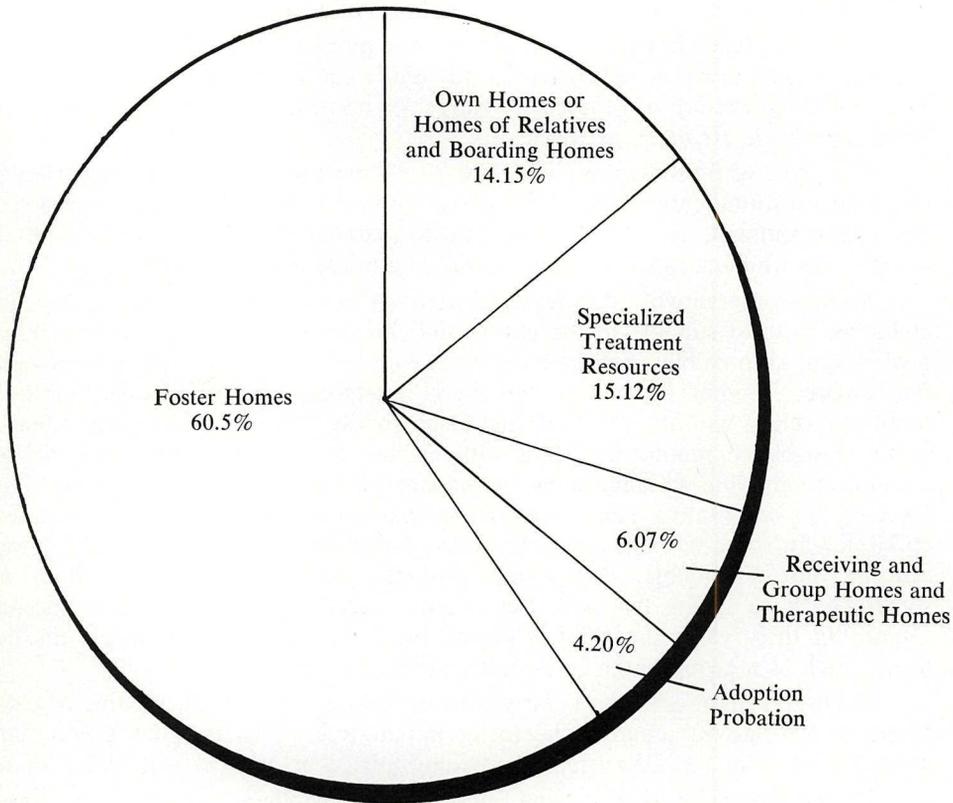
CHILD CARE RESOURCES—INTRODUCTION

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.

The following figure illustrates the variety of placements that are used for children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare:

FIGURE 6

Children in Care by Type of Care as at December 31, 1975



	Children
Foster homes	5,965
Own homes or homes of relatives and boarding homes	1,396
Specialized treatment resources	1,492
Receiving and group homes and therapeutic homes	598
Adoption probation	415
Total number of children in care	9,866

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 near 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.

A description of the types of care mentioned in the figure above follows, beginning with the most frequently used resource—foster homes.

FOSTER HOMES

Foster homes first emerged in British Columbia in the 1930's as an alternative to institutional care. In 1975, as the above figure illustrates, foster homes were the most frequently used resource for children not in their own homes. Of the 9,866 children in care at December 31, 1975, 5,965 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 overriding 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 with the child and the foster family. 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 or an independent boarding-home.

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.

Foster parents are paid varying rates according to the age of the child. These rates cover clothing and basic maintenance such as food, the child's share of household equipment and operation, transportation, recreation, gifts, and spending allowances. Family allowances are included in the rates but there is no fee for service in the regular rates.

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 and skills that are required. Service fees take into consideration tasks of preparing special diets, special routines, discipline, extra help with homework, and arranging the child's visits with family and social workers. Standard fees for foster care are outlined in Table 17.

Table 17—Regular Foster Home Rates as of December 31, 1975

Age-group	Basic Maintenance \$	Clothing Allowance \$	Total \$
Birth to 5 years	82.08	9	91.08
6-11 years	97.08	17	114.08
12-13 years	118.08	21	139.08
14 years and over	130.08	24	154.08

Foster parents are usually very dedicated and actively involved in child care interests. The B.C. Federation of Foster Parent Associations, 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 31 Foster Parent Associations throughout the Province. In 1975 the Provincial body received funds totalling \$34,858¹ from Government to carry out its work. A total of 50 social workers in Department of Human Resources offices throughout British Columbia act as consultants to the local chapters of the Federation.

The Foster Parents Association in the Capital Region received an additional \$9,026¹ in 1975 to carry out a highly successful program. Frequent appeals in the media for new foster parents were followed up by discussion groups in which experienced foster parents shared their experiences with prospective foster parents.

Despite the close inter-relationship with Government, the Federation maintains 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 of policy changes. For those wishing to find out more about the Foster Parent Federation, please write to British Columbia Federation of Foster Parent Associations, Room 207, 800 Cassiar Street, Vancouver, B.C. (telephone 299-9131).

During the last several years, expenditure on foster care has increased while the actual number of children in foster homes has declined slightly. A comparison of the number of children in foster care over the last few years is illustrated in the following table:

Table 18—Number of Children in Foster Home Care, as at
December 31, 1975, and March 31, 1972 to 1975

	Number of Children
December 31, 1975	5,965
March 31, 1975	6,109
March 31, 1974	6,140
March 31, 1973	6,471
March 31, 1972	6,762

As a result of the Government policy of offering more help to families so that children are taken "into care" as a last resort only, some change in the general characteristics of children, who have become the Department's responsibility, has been observed. We have a relatively greater number of children with severe problems, as compared with the children in care of 5 or 10 years ago.

Because more of the children with *milder* problems are being assisted to remain in their own families, foster parents find themselves, in general, faced with a more demanding role. The Department is recognizing that it must extend more support to foster parents. Programs of recruitment and training were expanded in 1975 and will continue.

Departmental expenditures on foster home care in 1975 and fiscal years 1971/72 to 1974/75 are as follows:

¹ An additional \$10,875 to the Federation of Foster Parents and \$2,636 to the Capital Region Foster Parents Association had been awarded in 1974 for operating expenses in the first three months of 1975.

*Table 19—Foster Home Care, Departmental Expenditures,
Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1974/75*

	\$ Million
1975	13.9
1974/75	14.6
1973/74	11.6
1972/73	10.3
1971/72	9.5

COST-SHARING—Foster care is cost-shared 50:50 by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

THERAPEUTIC HOMES

DESCRIPTION—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 rather than a treatment institution. It is frequently used in communities where no treatment institutions exist and the child would otherwise have to move from the community.

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. Guidelines outlining this policy for therapeutic homes were developed, effective April 1, 1975, following a review of the program that was still continuing at year-end. The program was instituted in 1974, with more open-ended procedures in its first year of operation.

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 or her home or to a less-intensive community resource within one year. This program was started 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 child to adapt to existing institutions.

In the 1974/75 fiscal year, \$674,251 was expended on this program which provided for an average of 47 homes on a total-year basis. Departmental expenditures on the program from January 1 to December 31, 1975, was \$386,688. The reduction in expenditure in 1975 is directly related to the institution of more stringent administrative guidelines, referred to above.

COST-SHARING—Payments to persons running therapeutic homes are shared with the Federal Government on a 50:50 basis.

GROUP HOMES

GOAL—The purpose of group homes is to provide skilled, effective parenting, or child care services to children who cannot remain in their own or foster homes but who are able to function as members of the community.

DESCRIPTION—Group homes are normally staffed by resident houseparents. These homes have a capacity for five to eight children and are primarily suitable for adolescents.

Group homes may have specialized functions such as receiving, assessment, short-term treatment, or long-term care of difficult children, or they may provide a combination of services.

Group homes may be contracted for with private individuals, community non-profit societies, or a combination of these two.

Fees for service on a contractual basis are paid to group home parents at rates of \$1,428 or \$1,501 monthly, depending upon experience. Contractual payments to group home parents also include allocations for food, clothing, and personal supplies for the children, as well as an amount to cover relief help, care and maintenance of the facility, planned programs of activity, recreation, and transportation.

Where need for a receiving home fluctuates or where there is no suitable resource potential for group homes as outlined above, the Department may contract for a "bed subsidy home" on a yearly renewable basis. Under the bed subsidy arrangement, the Department pays \$50 to \$80 per month to ensure that a bed space is maintained for emergencies. Several bed spaces in one home may be guaranteed in such a way. Regular foster home rates are also paid for children when actually placed. These resources are privately operated and are usually short-term in nature.

During 1975, there were 160 group homes functioning with 1,004 beds available.

Table 20—Group Homes (Including Receiving Homes), Departmental Expenditures, Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1974/75

	\$ Millions		\$ Millions
Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1975	4.77	Fiscal year 1972/73	1.94
Fiscal year 1974/75	3.73	Fiscal year 1971/72	1.55
Fiscal year 1973/74	3.54		

The most significant change this year has been the move to regional budgetting and management of the group and therapeutic home program.

The number of group homes doubled in the period 1972–74. The year 1975 has largely been a year of consolidation with emphasis on utilization of already established resources. The emphasis in 1976 will continue on utilization as well as improvement in standards of service provided.

An evaluation of the program was begun in August 1975 and continues.

COST-SHARING—Payments made to group home parents are shareable with the Federal Government on a 50:50 basis.

SPECIALIZED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS

GOAL—To 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. 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.

DESCRIPTION—Residential placements for emotional and behavioural difficulties are generally utilized when the problems are sufficiently severe that they require a higher level of professional care than can be provided in community programs. There are approximately 500 children in British Columbia in this position who utilize a number of resources. The average capacity of these resources is approximately 20 children.

The majority of such programs are operated through independent societies and vary in philosophy and treatment. Thirty-five nonprofit societies are funded by the Department to provide this intensive care. The Department continues to emphasize shorter-term residential treatment and greater community involvement and family support. The goal of this kind of residential placement is to help the child adjust to living again in his or her community with the minimum of support possible. A number of the programs are developing shorter-term assessment capacities and have initiated day programs to assist this movement.

The resources we are discussing are generally highly staffed. A number of resources have staff resident ratios of 1:1. The trend toward shorter-term programs and more community and family involvement has continued in 1975.

The range of residential treatment resources for mentally retarded children and adults are described in the section "Services for Special Needs."

Departmental expenditures for specialized treatment programs in calendar year 1975 and fiscal years 1971-75 were as follows:

Table 21—Specialized Residential Treatment Programs, Departmental Expenditures, Calendar Year 1975, and Fiscal Years 1971-75

	\$ Millions
1975	12.8 ¹
1974/75	8.4 ¹
1973/74	8.8 ²
1972/73	4.7
1971/72	4.4

¹ Excludes operating costs for Woodlands, Glendale, and Tranquille.

² Includes operating costs for Glendale.

COST-SHARING—Residential treatment programs are cost-shared with the Federal Government on a 50:50 basis.

ADOPTION

GOAL—Adoption is primarily a service to the child. It is the legal placement of a child in a permanent adoptive home. Services are rendered also to the person or persons who want to become adoptive parents, as well as the biological parents of adopted children.

The Department is responsible for ensuring that the legal and social requirements have been met in each adoption completed in British Columbia.

DESCRIPTION—The program will be described in two sections—adoption placement and adoption completion.

A. ADOPTION PLACEMENT

All children available for adoption are planned for as soon as sufficient information is available to do so. In the case of infants, placement directly from hospital on the eleventh day continues to receive first priority. The number of infants referred, newborns to one month, maintains an average level of 35 per month. Preference is given to those homes where there can be no children born to the marriage and within this group to those waiting over 12 months for a child. A majority of the newborn children are placed from Vancouver hospitals and, of these, it is estimated that 60 per cent of the relinquishing parents have their homes in other areas of the Province or outside British Columbia.

The remaining children placed include a large number of hard-to-place children and those with special needs. Such needs can refer to medical problems, emotional difficulties, and being part of a large family group.

The following table illustrates the number of children with special needs placed for adoption by the Department of Human Resources and the Vancouver Resources Board during the 1974/75 fiscal year:

Table 22—Number of Children With Special Needs Placed for Adoption by Department of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board During Fiscal Year 1974/75.

	Department of Human Resources	Vancouver Resources Board	Total
Inter-racial origin and origin other than white	184	32	216
Health problems	155	6	161
Over 1 year of age ¹	28	29	57
Totals	367	67	434

¹ Children over 1 year of age who are of inter-racial origin and origin other than white or have a health problem have been shown in either one of the first categories and are not shown in the category "Over 1 year of age."

One highlight of this past year has been the placement of a large family group, an orphaned family of six. These children had been previously in two foster homes and had kept in touch with one another. Other satisfying placements have included two siblings ages 10 and 12 years for whom we had almost despaired of finding a family they could call their very own. The children had been available for some time but no adopting parents seemed willing to take the risk with children of this age. This placement is proceeding with adjustments on everyone's part, of course, but with a genuine commitment from adopting parents and children to ensure its success. This example could be repeated with most of the 45 children over the age of 6 years available for adoption.

The following table gives a breakdown of the age-range of children placed from January 1 to December 31, 1975:

Table 23—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board During Calendar Year 1975

Age	Number of Children	Age	Number of Children
Birth up to but not including 15 days..	308	8 years	9
15 days up to but not including		9 years	10
1 month	105	10 years	5
1 month up to but not including		11 years	7
3 months	69	12 years	3
3 months up to but not including		13 years	1
6 months	42	14 years	---
6 months up to but not including		15 years	---
1 year	51	16 years	---
1 year	46	17 years	---
2 years	25	18 years	1
3 years	15	19 years	---
4 years	11	20 years	1
5 years	13		
6 years	14	Total	743
7 years	7		

The constitutional issue, which caused adoptions of registered Indian children to be held in abeyance since May 1973, was resolved by a judgment handed down on October 7, 1975, by the Supreme Court of Canada, ruling that registered Indians could be adopted under provincial statutes without losing any of the rights bestowed on them by the Federal *Indian Act*.

This resulted in the Department being finally able to put forward for adoption completion the many children who had waited in legal limbo. These children had been placed on a "free home" basis with adoption delayed until the decision was handed down.

A project was started in 1974 to recruit more adoption and foster homes of Indian origin. Operating with Department of Human Resources funding and the co-operation of the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs and the British Columbia Association of Non-Status Indians, teams of two Indian workers visited homes in both the Campbell River and the Kamloops areas. The project came to a premature end on May 31, 1975, when the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs and the British Columbia Association of Non-Status Indians decided to withdraw from projects involving Government funds. Within its short lifespan the project succeeded in recruiting several Indian homes for the placement of Indian children and improved communication between the native Indian community and the Department in the districts involved.

An improvement on the national level was brought about by the establishment, in September 1975, of a National Desk in Ottawa operating out of the Federal Department of Health and Welfare. This desk is designed as a resource centre for hard-to-place children, and for adoption homes which cannot be used within their own province. British Columbia was one of the first provinces to utilize this resource and a placement was made in November in spite of the disastrous effect on this program of the lengthy postal disruption.

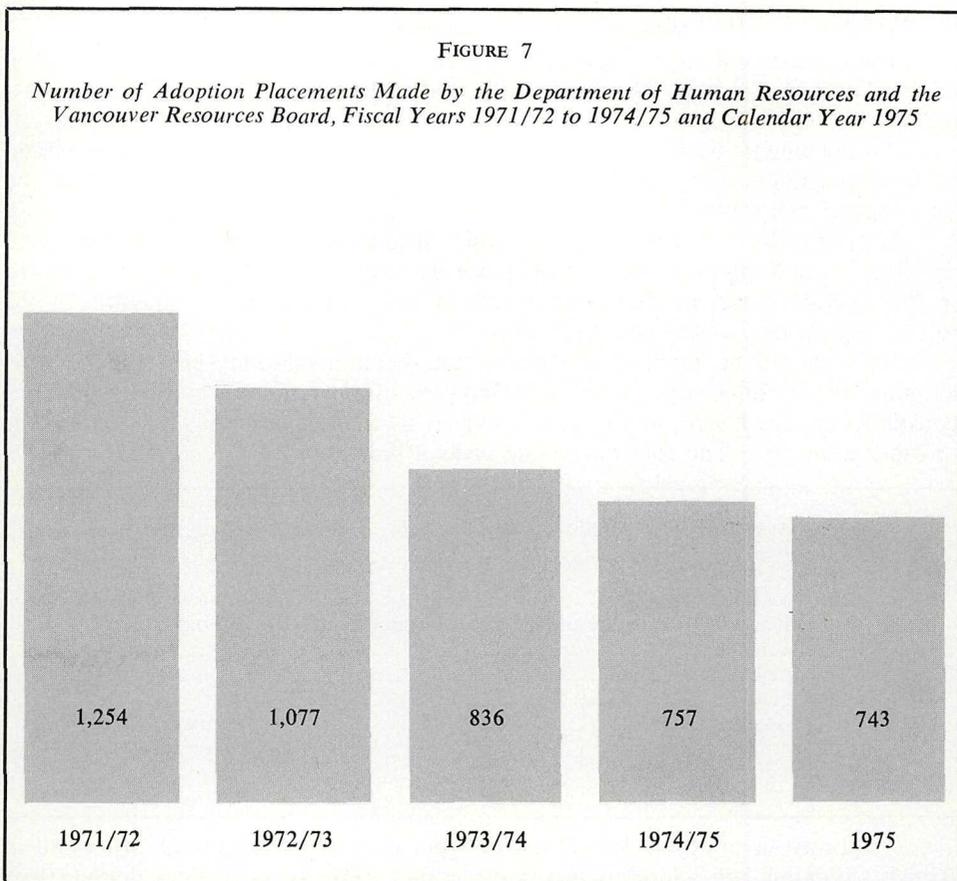
April and May of 1975 also saw a tremendous surge of interest on the part of British Columbia citizens in children from Southeast Asia. Over 2,000 telephoned offers of adoptive homes were received in spite of the fact that no additional children were destined for Canada as a result of the war. The children who had previously been referred in the normal course of our program through International Social Service, and who had been adopted through a form of proxy adoption in Vietnam, all arrived safely. In this program a total of 14 were placed from South Vietnam, 11 of these arriving in 1975. All of these children were fully identified as orphans in their own country prior to coming to British Columbia.

A major change in the administration of this program in 1975 has been the inclusion of the private agencies of Vancouver and Victoria in the Provincial adoption process. A total of 60 adoption homes were received from the Vancouver agencies in March 1975 and new referrals of homes have been submitted since that time.

A comparison over the last several years of the number of children placed for adoption appears in the following illustration:

FIGURE 7

Number of Adoption Placements Made by the Department of Human Resources and the Vancouver Resources Board, Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1974/75 and Calendar Year 1975



The following table gives a breakdown by type of placement for the children placed in 1975:

Table 24—Adoption Placements in Calendar Year 1975, by Type of Placement

Location	Type of Placement					Total
	Direct Placement		Foster Home to Adoption			
	Six Months' Probation	Long-term Probation ¹	Within Same Home	In Another Home		
				Six Months' Probation	Long-term Probation ¹	
In British Columbia.....	351	4	49	305	25	734
Outside British Columbia	-----	-----	2	7	-----	9
Totals.....	351	4	51	312	25	743

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

B. ADOPTION COMPLETION

The Department must prepare the Superintendent's report and recommendation to the Supreme Court in all adoptions (including those *not* placed by the Department).

All documents necessary for legal completion of adoptions of children placed by the Department also must be submitted to the Supreme Court, together with the Superintendent's report.

In 1975 the Superintendent of Child Welfare submitted reports on 1,653 children to the Supreme Court. This is not the number of children legally adopted in the calendar year, as there is normally a time lag between submission of the report and making of the adoption order.

Note should be made that reports and recommendations are made on the adoption of all children placed by the Department of Human Resources, the Vancouver Resources Board, and private agencies, as well as adoptions by step-parents or other relatives. The following table gives a breakdown:

Table 25—Adoption Reports Filed by Adoption Completion Division, by Type of Adoption, Calendar Year 1975

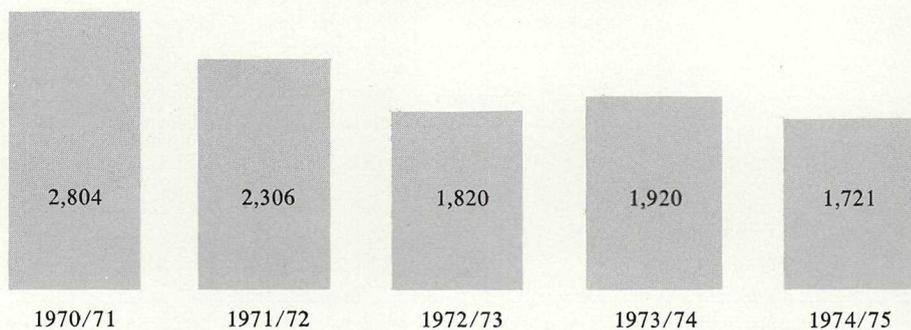
Type of Adoption	Number of Reports Filed
Department of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board placement	674
Step-parent	856
Other relative	71
Private sources	52
Total	1,653

As shown in the table above, over 50 per cent of the adoptions processed in British Columbia are adoptions by step-parents. This is more than double their proportion five years ago. About 40 per cent of the total number of children adopted were placed in adoptive homes by the Department of Human Resources and the Vancouver Resources Board; this represents a declining proportion of the total as relatively fewer young mothers relinquish their babies for adoption.

A comparison of the number of adoptions *legally completed* over the past few fiscal years illustrates the declining trend:

FIGURE 8

Number of Children Legally Adopted in British Columbia, Fiscal Years 1970/71 to 1974/75



The Supreme Court decision regarding the adoption of status Indians, referred to earlier, gave the Adoption Completion Section authority to go ahead with the backlog of adoptions of about 211 Indian children, some of which had been delayed for 2½ years. In most cases it was necessary to obtain updated reports from district offices. The delay in processing the adoptions of Indian children has, of course, depressed the number of legally completed adoptions in the last two fiscal years.

By December 31, 1975, approximately 136 reports in adoptions of registered Indians had been sent to the courts (almost two-thirds of the total backlog).

Although the over-all total adoptions continues to decrease year by year, the pressure of work in Adoption Completion Section continues at a high level. There seem to be at least two reasons for this:

- (1) The increasing complexity of the work required of the section.
- (2) An increase in requests for services to completed adoptions.

As an example of increasing complexity, the rise in divorces has resulted in more complicated marital histories of both adopting and natural parents, requiring added work in taking histories and confirming marital status and legal paternity.

Another factor is that with an increase in recent years in services by the Department and other professions aimed at helping parents to keep their children, some children are coming in and out of the Department's care for a number of years before finally being relinquished for adoption.

In a recent court report on the adoption of a child, there was a history of some three years of assistance by social workers and others, interspersed with periods of nonward care before the child was made a permanent ward and placed for adoption. This history had to be set forth in the report, whereas in the past the child probably would have been surrendered or removed permanently from the mother at birth, which would have been stated very briefly in the report.

The increasing attention, which has quite properly been paid to Indian rights in the past few years, has necessitated careful work in establishing whether or not children have Indian status and should be registered, and making sure that the adopting parents and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Ottawa are advised of the child's status in each adoption of a status Indian child.

There always has been a steady trickle of requests by and on behalf of adopted persons for social and health information from the completed adoption records, and for confirmation of adoption for various purposes such as to establish dependent status for financial benefits, or legal relationship for citizenship or eligibility to inherit from estates. There have always been a small number of adopted persons who wished to meet members of their original families. Department policy is that nonidentifying social information is given, but names are not revealed; nor does the Department give any assistance in reuniting persons separated by adoption from their original families.

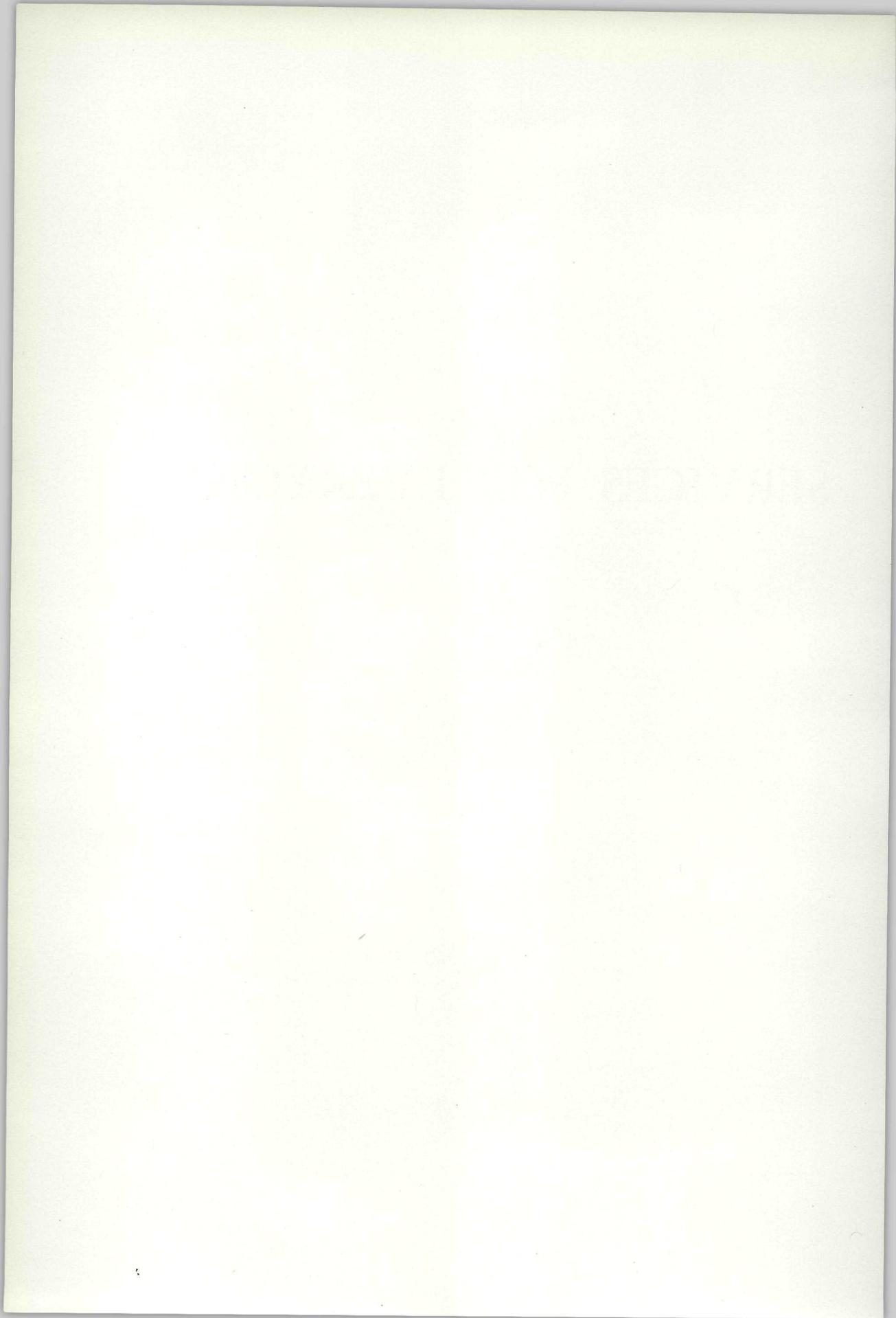
Accurate statistics have not been kept on requests for services to completed adoptions, but in the past two or three years it seems there has been a considerable increase in requests. Some requests are very time-consuming and all require skill and tact. The actions of civil rights groups and the publicity surrounding the inquiries of the Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law have given an impetus to the growing number of requests by adopted persons for information about natural parents and for reunions.

There were 145 *recorded* cases of all types of services to completed adoptions in the calendar year 1975, but reporting on these is by no means complete, and there may well have been as many as double that number. An effort will be made to keep a more complete record in 1976, as reviewing completed adoption files,

mostly microfilmed, and supplying information or other services from them is forming an ever-larger part of Adoption Completion Section's duties.

COST-SHARING—No accounts are kept of Departmental expenditures with regard to adoption, as it is entirely a service program, with no ready means of assessing costs. Federal contribution is on a 50:50 basis toward the social workers' salaries.

SERVICES FOR EVERYONE



SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

GOAL—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.

In 1975, new regulations to the *Social Assistance Act* were introduced to comply with requirements of the Canada Assistance Plan. The changes related to earnings exemptions, asset levels, appeal procedures, and confidentiality.

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

1. *Single-parent families*—This, the largest group of recipients, is made up mainly of mothers and their children. The intent of the program is to provide security to the mother so that she can devote her time to raising her children.

2. *Persons unable to be employed for physical or mental health reasons*—Often, the disability is of a temporary nature and the program attempts to provide the necessary financial and social supports during the period of convalescence. It is hoped that the recipient will eventually be able to return to full-time or at least part-time employment. People in this group are under extra psychological stress due to the fact that they are no longer participating in the work force and often not even in the social life of the community.

3. *Children living with relatives*—Although the Department's goal is to keep parents and children together, in some instances of parental illness, desertion, or other reasons children must be placed in another home. Settling them with relatives is usually a positive step in that some continuity of familiar surroundings is provided, and the child is less upset by the move. The program provides the relatives with financial assistance at the same rates as for foster children.

4. *Persons who are employable but out of work*—The program provides short-term help to those individuals without means to support themselves. Many of these recipients are only marginally employable as they do not have the necessary skills to compete for the more permanent jobs. The turnover rate in this group is high as many require help for only a short period of time.

APPLYING FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE—Eligibility for social assistance is carried out according to established criteria. An examination of need is made based on financial assets, income, housing costs, and family size. Certain assets and income are excluded from consideration; for example, the family home and car and family allowances are asset exemptions.

Basic social assistance rates to eligible persons are as follows:

Table 26—Basic Social Assistance Rate Schedule as of December 1975

Family Unit Size (Number of Persons)	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
8.....	355	190	545
9.....	385	200	585
10.....	415	210	625

In the case of a family where the actual shelter cost exceeds the amount of the rate for shelter, 75 per cent of the extra amount required may be provided by the Department. For example, if the actual shelter cost for a family of four is \$225 per month, an additional housing overage of \$56.25 per month may be granted:

\$225—actual shelter cost	
—\$150—basic shelter rate for family of 4	
\$ 75—excess shelter cost over basic shelter rate	
75 per cent of \$75 = \$56.25	

There are often other items of special need required by recipients and these can be provided by the Department up to a maximum of \$500 per 12-month period. Examples of special need are repairs to a stove, purchase of bedding, a crib for a child, essential repair to a house, such as a new roof, or minor repairs to a car in remote areas of the Province where public transportation is unavailable. Expenditures for items of special need were as follows:

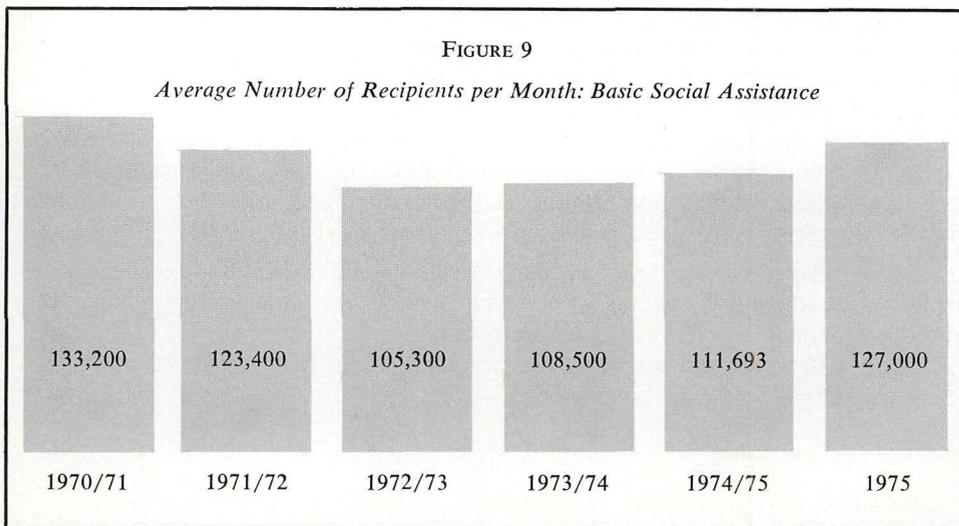
*Table 27—Items of Special Need, Departmental Expenditures,
Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1971–75*

	\$		\$
1975	3,178,000	1972/73	281,555
1974/75	2,344,397	1971/72	158,921
1973/74	1,097,095		

Various other forms of help are given by the Department and include purchase of tools or clothing to help a recipient secure employment and provision of transportation and moving costs when it is necessary to move to take advantage of a confirmed job opportunity in another community. A dietary allowance for special health conditions, of up to \$20 per month, may be granted on the recommendation of the family physician. A natal diet allowance of \$25 per month to cover higher food costs may be allotted to expectant mothers for several months before and after the birth. To help families with children, there are school start-up fees of \$15 per year for children under 12 years of age, and \$25 per year for children over the age of 12. It is practice to allot an additional \$10 per single recipient or \$20 per family at Christmas time.

A very supportive policy for recipients has been the earnings exemption. This allows a recipient to engage in part-time work without losing all financial gain through deductions from the social assistance cheque.

The Department allows exemptions on earnings of \$50 per month for a single person and \$100 per month for a person with dependents or a single handicapped person. This policy encourages part-time employment that helps the recipient to gain or retain job skills that may eventually lead to full-time employment (*see* also description of the Incentive Opportunities Program).

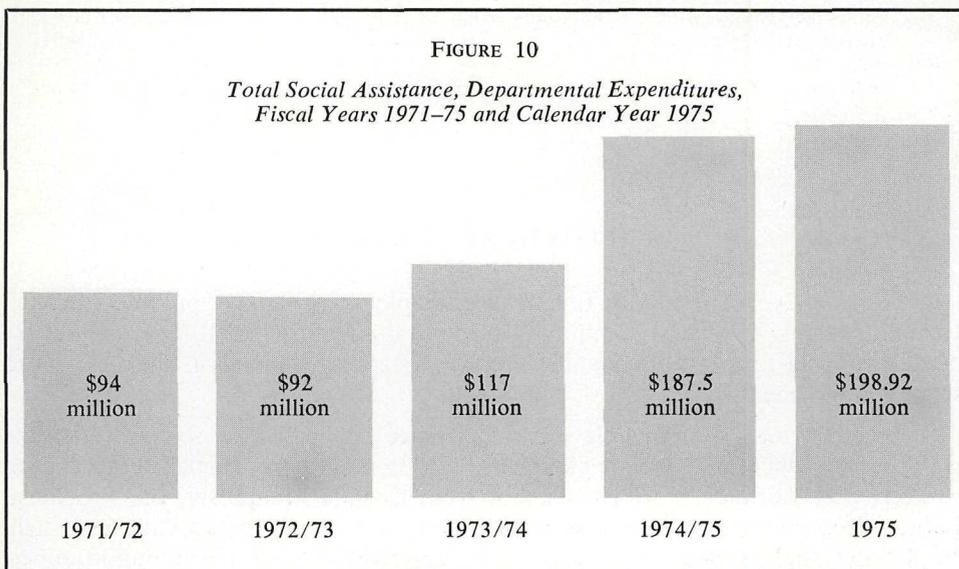


Averaging over 1975, the number of social assistance recipients in various categories were as follows: 30,000 heads of families, of which many were single parents; 67,000 dependents, mainly children; 13,000 "unemployable" single people; and 17,000 single people were classified as "employable."

Approximately two-thirds of the monthly average of 30,000 heads of families on social assistance were single parents. Based on Vancouver figures, 96 per cent of the 20,000 single parents on social assistance were women, and 4 per cent were men. The proportion of male and female single-parent family heads may be slightly altered when the Province is taken as a whole, but probably not significantly.

SUPPLEMENTATION OF LOW-INCOME EARNERS—Persons working in part-time or full-time employment at low wages may apply to have their income supplemented up to the appropriate social assistance level, as determined by family size.

Total expenditures on social assistance are as follows:



With increased unemployment in 1975, extra demand was felt for the social assistance program. The average number of recipients per month (including dependents) increased by approximately 7,000. This produced a corresponding increase in the costs of basic social assistance.

At the same time, inflation was making it more and more difficult for social assistance recipients and others on fixed incomes to pay for basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter, and utilities. They were falling further behind as income support payments remained unchanged in the face of rising prices.

COST-SHARING—The financial basis of this program is a shared one with the Federal Government providing 50 per cent of the costs, municipalities 10 per cent, and the Provincial Government, 40 per cent.

The following community grants were made in 1975 to anti-poverty/low-income groups:

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975 \$
COURTENAY:	
Upper Island Low Income Group	9,963
NELSON:	
Community Action	540
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
SANE	24,570
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Co-operative	16,764
PENTICTON:	
South Okanagan Buyer's Co-op	7,440
SIDNEY:	
Community Action	663
SURREY:	
Surrey SHARE	31,137
VANCOUVER:	
Federated Anti-Poverty Group (Vancouver Branch)	9,737
Unemployed Citizens Welfare Improvement Council	6,847
Vancouver & District Public Housing and Tenants	5,670
VICTORIA:	
Community Action	31,408
Regional Rental Referral Agency	1,281
Vancouver Island Mobile Community Food	11,427
Victoria Self Help	6,612
PROVINCE-WIDE:	
Federated Anti-Proverty Groups	14,850
Total	<u>178,909</u>

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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

DESCRIPTION—Employable social assistance applicants are required to make all necessary efforts to find employment. To this end, the Department's liaison workers and job finders, with assistance from Canada Manpower, the Provincial Labour Department, and other systems which have access to job vacancies, help employable applicants and recipients avail themselves of employment opportunities.

Beginning in the fall of 1974, all regional offices and district offices of the Department of Human Resources made a major effort at developing better liaison with Canada Manpower offices and Unemployment Insurance offices. The goal was to find better ways of placing social assistance recipients into jobs, better ways of avoiding unnecessary delays in payment of unemployment insurance benefits, and better ways of preventing duplication of benefits to social assistance recipients. Almost every region reported a major improvement in working relationships with Canada Manpower Centre and Unemployment Insurance offices.

In some areas this process is carried out by having the employable applicant attend the local Manpower office and utilize the services of a Department of Human Resources liaison worker to find employment prior to receiving social assistance. A number of Department of Human Resources offices also have social assistance clients on the "incentive program" working in local CMC offices to monitor the job placement board so that suitable jobs can be immediately referred to the Department of Human Resources offices. The incentive workers also assist Department of Human Resources clients in job selection and job referral.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

- In the Capital Region an employment co-ordinator was hired late in 1973 to develop a number of contacts with employees, making direct job referrals possible. In February 1975, the employment co-ordinator relocated his office in the new CMC office with four employment counsellors who visit the district offices, and one job finder who works full-time contacting potential employers and assisting clients in employment situations. The project was funded by a departmental community grant of \$57,700 in 1975.
- A "job bank system" was set up using incentive people to telephone potential employers. All job opportunities received through this system are available to the Human Resources workers for 24 hours. If within that time the position cannot be filled, the order is then given to Canada Manpower for immediate referral of their clients. The chief advantages of this system are the availability of more job advances to aid social assistance recipients and a closer and more co-operative working relationship between Department of Human Resources staff and Canada Manpower. A daily report is made to the social worker, indicating action taken. This move represented the first time in Canada that two levels of Government have united forces in the same office to help the unemployed.
- A position for a job co-ordinator was created in the Kamloops office of the Department of Human Resources in May 1975.
- A Work Activity Project sponsored by the Provincial Department of Labour provided work experience for single men on social assistance aged between 17 to 24 years at Lake Cowichan. The forestry project began in June 1975 and drew on referrals from the Capital Region and Duncan areas (*see also* section on "Work Activity Program").
- Surrey had an employment co-ordinator, an assistant, and eight incentive workers helping social assistance recipients to find work. The incentive staff work out of the local Canada Manpower Centre office with access to the job bank list.
- In late 1974 the Burnaby Department of Human Resources created an Employment Referral Program in co-operation with the local CMC office. Two social

assistance clients on the incentive program were placed in the CMC office. These incentive workers interviewed and registered all employable social assistance applicants referred by Department of Human Resources staff and where possible clients were referred to prospective employers or to CMC counsellors for job placement or training.

- As of December 1975, six job-finders were employed by the Vancouver Resources Board to carry out employment functions in the Vancouver area for social assistance applicants and recipients.
- A Departmental community grant of \$9,000 in 1975 to Friendship House Association in Prince Rupert helped the society to carry out a program that included the placement of approximately 20 persons per month in short- or long-term employment.
- A job-finders group in Terrace named the "Golden Rule" received a Departmental grant of \$11,500 in 1975. The Human Resources office in Terrace required that unemployed persons who could work were to register with both Canada Manpower and the Golden Rule organization before seeking social assistance.
- A project in Smithers called the Smithers Employment Counsellors received a Departmental community grant of \$6,800 in 1975 to carry out similar work.
- In Penticton a project called the "Penticton Employability Project" received a community grant of \$19,400 to help young people find employment. In Vancouver the YM-YWCA received a \$3,200 grant to provide a youth employment service.

A great amount of effort was placed on employment programs by all levels of Government in 1975. The increasing unemployment pattern across North America reinforced the co-operation between Government agencies to help the unemployed find work. The situation today affects not only the individual with limited skills that we usually see on temporary social assistance, but also those with marketable skills who are, due to the economic decline, losing jobs. It is of course the individual without specialized skills who is fast becoming redundant in terms of obtaining and holding permanent full-time employment. It may be that, unless a greater diversity of job situations is created, we will see a permanent group of recipients, increasing in size every year, unable to break out of the social assistance framework, and totally dependent on the system for income maintenance.

COST-SHARING—Costs for liaison workers and supporting staff are shared on a 50:50 basis with the Federal Government. Employment-oriented community grants are financed 100 per cent by the Provincial Government.

REPATRIATION

GOAL—To assist social assistance recipients to return to other provinces and occasionally, other countries, when required for 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. The program, although of much benefit to the client from a strictly humanitarian

standpoint, is also a constructive force in that many clients reunited with their families, or in a job, are no longer on continued social assistance.

Table 28—Repatriation, Departmental Expenditure by Calendar Year 1975, and Fiscal Years 1971-75

Year	Amount \$	Year	Amount \$
1975.....	34,050	1972/73.....	9,224
1974/75.....	30,325	1971/72.....	21,369
1973/74.....	11,951		

The increased expenditures for repatriation reflect in the main extra costs of individual repatriation rather than an upsurge in the number of repatriations.

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

HOMEMAKER/HOUSEKEEPER SERVICES

GOAL—A broad range of homemaker-housekeeper services is provided as an alternative to institutional care for the aged, handicapped, physically and mentally ill, and to keep families together in times of emotional, mental, or physical stress.

Homemaker services are also provided to ease the burden of long-term chronic illness, to encourage the reintegration into the community of young disabled persons and to assist in improving the child care and home management skills of parents whose children are “at risk.”

DESCRIPTION—Homemakers provide temporary or long-term care for families, the ill and aged. Duties include household cleaning, laundry, shopping, meal preparation, teaching of household routine, limited personal care, and the care of children. A homemaker works under supervision and acts as part of a team in the support of the family or individual client.

During 1975, nearly 3,000 people worked as homemakers or home aides on a full- or part-time basis. This represented a doubling of the 1,500 homemakers and home aides working in 1974. A large number of men were recruited to work with the elderly and disabled and many more homemakers were employed on a full-time salaried basis. By year-end, approximately 600 homemakers were working on a full-time basis.

On behalf of eligible persons, the Department purchases the homemaker service from nonprofit homemaker societies. The Department also awards grants to community groups that provide home help services.

Some progress was made in 1975 to develop special services to physically disabled persons living independently in the community. Specially trained homemakers gave assistance to persons living in the new Paraplegic Lodge in Vancouver, providing short-term but essential support to persons on the way to returning to their community.

Sixty-two nonprofit societies were funded in 1975 to provide homemaker services. The Department of Human Resources is working closely with these agencies and with the Association of Visiting Homemaker Services to develop better training opportunities for homemakers and to standardize service throughout the Province.

New nonprofit homemaker societies were established in 1975 (with the help of the Department) to provide homemaker services in Quesnel, Smithers, Castlegar, Squamish, Saltspring Island, Hazelton, and Terrace.

The cost of the service rose dramatically, chiefly due to increases in wages to homemakers and supervisors. Even with increases in 1975, however, homemakers' hourly wages ranged from below the minimum wage to \$4.10 per hour. Homemaker societies set the rate and the Department is charged a rate to cover the homemaker's wage plus overhead of the society. Most homemaker societies are still paid on a fee-for-service basis that covers the hours of service only.

The use of homemaker services is effective in creating an alternative to the sometimes unnecessary use of higher levels of care, such as acute care hospitals, personal, and intermediate care homes. The cost of providing a 24-hour homemaker service ranges from \$35 to \$55 per day. Even at this level, the service can be an economical one and most persons, of course, prefer to stay at home if the proper care can be provided there.

The year 1975 saw a distinct upswing in the use of homemakers in the care of the elderly with 58 per cent of the services being provided to elderly persons, 12 per cent to disabled persons, and 30 per cent to families in crisis.

Eligibility for the service is determined by a social, clinical, or functional assessment of the person, and subsidies are provided on the basis of individual financial need, in accordance with the Social Assistance Regulations.

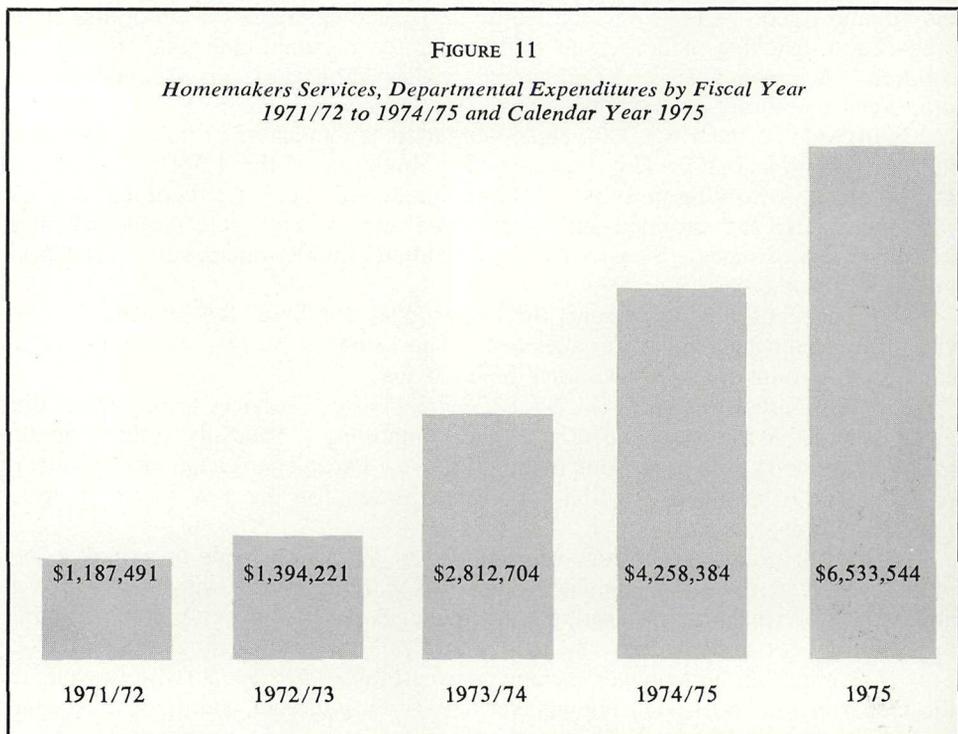
Subsidies for the service are provided by the Department to

(a) Social Assistance recipients, and

(b) individuals with insufficient income as determined by a needs test.

Individuals are ineligible for the subsidy if assets exceed \$1,500 for a single person, \$2,500 for a person with dependents. Approximately 10 per cent of the total recipients of homemaker services pay for the entire service themselves.

The following figure illustrates Departmental expenditure for homemakers in fiscal years 1971/72 to 1974/75 and calendar year 1975:



The following nonprofit societies received grants through the Department of Human Resources in 1975:

HOMEMAKER SOCIETIES

- Campbell River: Campbell River Homemaker Service.
Castlegar: Castlegar and District Homemaker Services Association.
Chilliwack: Chilliwack Homemaker Service.
Courtenay: Comox Valley Homemakers Service.
Cranbrook: Cranbrook Homemakers Service.
Creston: Creston Valley Homemaker Services.
Delta: Delta Homemakers Service Society.
Duncan:
 Cowichan Family Life Association Homemakers.
 Duncan Child and Family Service Society.
Fort St. John: North Peace Homemakers Service Association.
Ganges: Salt Spring Island Homemaker Service.
Grand Forks: Boundary Homemakers Service Association.
Hazelton: Hazelton Community Resource Society Homemaker Service.
Kamloops: (Greater) Kamloops Homemaker Service Association.
Kelowna: Kelowna Homemakers Service.
Kimberley: Kimberley and District Homemakers Society.
Langley: Langley Homemakers Society.
Maple Ridge: Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Homemaker Service.
Mission: Central Fraser Valley Homemaker Service Society.
Nakusp: Nakusp and District Homemakers Services.
Nanaimo: Nanaimo Red Cross Homemaker Service.
Nelson: Nelson and District Homemakers Services.
New Westminster: New Westminster Red Cross Homemaker Service.
North Vancouver: VON, North Shore.
100 Mile House: South Cariboo Homemakers Service.
Osoyoos: South Okanagan Homemaker Society.
Parksville: District 69 Homemaker Service.
Penticton: Penticton Homemakers Service.
Port Alberni: Port Alberni Homemakers Society.
Powell River: Powell River and District Homemakers Service.
Prince George: Prince George and District Homemakers Service Society.
Prince Rupert: Prince Rupert Homemakers Service Association.
Princeton: Princeton and District Community Services.
Quesnel: Quesnel Homemaker Service.
Sechelt: Sunshine Coast Homemaker Service.
Smithers: Smithers Community Services Association.
Sorrento: Shuswap Homemakers Service.
Sparwood: Sparwood-Elkford Homemakers Service.
Squamish: Howe Sound Homemakers Society.
Summerland: Summerland Community Homemaker Service.
Surrey: Surrey and White Rock Community Homemakers Service.
Terrace: Terrace and District Community Resources Society.
Trail: Trail and District Homemakers Service Association.

Vancouver:

(Greater) Vancouver Area Homemaker Association.

Mother's Help Program (Vancouver Resources Board).

Teaching and Emergency Homemaker Program (Vancouver Resources Board).

Vernon: Vernon and District Homemakers Society.

Victoria: Victoria Red Cross Homemaker Service.

Williams Lake: Williams Lake and District Homemakers Service.

HOME AIDES SOCIETIES

Brentwood Bay: Aid to Pensioners.

Chilliwack: Chilliwack Home Aides.

Cranbrook: Sparkling Grannies.

Merritt: Merritt Home Care Services.

Princeton: Princeton and District Community Services.

Vancouver:

Cedar Cottage Services to Seniors.

The Downtown Community Health Clinic.

Fraserview Service for Seniors.

Home Aides Resource Team.

Kitsilano Inter-Neighbourhood Development.

Marpole-Oakridge Senior Program.

St. James Social Service Society.

Senior Citizens Outreach.

West End Services to Seniors.

COUNSELLING

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

DESCRIPTION—Most people who come to the Department seek financial help primarily. Over the years, however, the social work component of the Department have been increasingly involved in giving counsel to persons with individual and family problems. Counselling incorporates a wide range of services from basic information giving to resolving marital and family stress.

This service is carried out directly by staff or by referral to other agencies, many of which are funded by the Department's Community Grants Program.

COST-SHARING—Staff costs are shared by the two senior governments on a 50:50 basis.

The following community grants were made in 1975 to nonprofit societies offering counselling services:

FAMILY LIFE PROGRAMS

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975 \$
BURNABY:	
Burnaby Family Life	10,455
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
Campbell River Community Resources Society Family Life Program	13,581
COWICHAN:	
Cowichan Family Association	6,084
KAMLOOPS:	
Kamloops Family Life	28,606
NANAIMO:	
Nanaimo Family Life	12,169

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975 \$
NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND:	
North Island Family Life	7,605
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Living and Learning	10,465
PORT ALBERNI:	
Port Alberni Family Guidance	11,756
SAANICH:	
Saanich Peninsula Guidance Association	7,420
SURREY-WHITE ROCK:	
Surrey-White Rock Family Life	11,667
VANCOUVER:	
Unitarian Family Life Centre	14,280
Dunbar West Point Grey Ecumenical Committee	7,475
Weir Family Education Centre	1,510
Fleming Family Education Centre	1,510
VICTORIA:	
Greater Victoria Citizens Counselling Service	28,257
PROVINCE-WIDE:	
Vanier Institute of the Family	25,000

CRISIS CENTRE PROGRAMS

CAMPBELL RIVER:	
Campbell River Community Resources Society Family Counselling and Crisis Line	13,581
CHETWYND:	
Chetwynd Community Resources Board (Crisis Line)	225
COQUITLAM:	
Coquitlam Share (Life Line Program)	8,700
COURTENAY:	
Crossroads Crisis Centre	21,405
CRANBROOK:	
East Kootenay Crisis and Information Centre	17,187
East Kootenay Mental Health	5,247
NANAIMO:	
Nanaimo AID	21,429
NELSON:	
Nelson Community Services Centre	11,520
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Prince George Crisis Intervention Society	9,282
RICHMOND:	
Chimo-Richmond Crisis Centre	33,171
SURREY:	
Surrey Inter-Section Society	52,662
TERRACE:	
Terrace Community Resource Council Crisis Centre	7,092
VANCOUVER:	
Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention	10,200
Vancouver Crisis Centre (Emergency Beds)	11,340
Vancouver Emotional Emergency Centre	60,894
B.C. Association for the Advancement of Coloured People	300
VICTORIA:	
Need Crisis Intervention and Public Information Society	23,859

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL CENTRES

BURNABY:	
Burnaby North Information Centre	6,615
Burnaby South Information Centre	6,615
KELOWNA:	
Advice Service	5,175
MERRITT:	
Merritt Listening Post	13,050

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975 \$
NELSON:	
Nelson Community Services	7,368
NORTH VANCOUVER:	
Burrard View Information Centre	2,205
Hub Information Centre	6,615
Lower Lonsdale Information Centre	6,615
RICHMOND:	
Richmond Information Centre	8,721
VANCOUVER:	
Community Information Centre	46,605
Mount Pleasant Information Centre	4,489
Fairview Information Centre	2,925
Red Door Information Centre	4,250
West End Information Centre	6,145
AID Information Centre (Cedar Cottage)	4,499
Renfrew Collingwood Information Centre	3,832
Grandview Woodlands Information Centre	2,785
Marpole Oakridge Information Centre	4,432
Information Services Joint Committee	55,288
Downtown Eastside Information Centre	2,885
Dunbar West Point Grey Information Centre	11,536
Fraserview Killarney Action Centre	14,606
Sunset Information Centre	16,039
Contact Centre	11,475
Kitsilano Information Centre	21,838
Frog Hollow Information	15,000
City of Vancouver Social Planning Department Information Centre	6,905
Vancouver Information Centres	35,472
YWCA Multi Lingual Information Service	16,989
VICTORIA:	
Community Information	4,824

FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

BURNABY:	
Burnaby Life Line	48,096
COQUITLAM:	
Coquitlam Share Society	88,094
KAMLOOPS:	
Kamloops Y Women's Program	8,820
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Neighbourhood House	13,661
PARKSVILLE:	
District 69 Society of Organized Services	8,520
PRINCETON:	
Princeton & District Community Services	7,200
SURREY:	
Surrey Emergency Shelter	28,027
TERRACE:	
Hope to Cope	6,876
VANCOUVER:	
Catholic Community Services	50,000
John Howard Society	42,291
Vancouver Association of Children with Learning Disabilities	11,070
Big Sisters	13,068
Volunteer Grandparents	28,547
Family Place	36,232
Sundown Program	7,965
Killarney Parents Advisory Club	100
Omnia Place	2,100
Family Night Program (Action Centre)	294
Dream Holiday	2,000
Women in Need	2,000

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975 \$
VANCOUVER— <i>Continued</i>	
Foster Parents Association	500
Culloden Court Tenants Association	450
VERNON:	
Vernon & District Community Services	31,284
VICTORIA:	
Vic West Community Development	44,706
Total community grants	<u>1,343,633</u>

COMMUNITY RESOURCES BOARDS

GOAL—The intent of Community Resources Boards is to provide integration of social services at the local level.

DESCRIPTION—The *Community Resources Boards Act* was passed in the spring session of the Legislature, 1974. Regulations to the *Community Resources Boards Act* were passed by Order in Council in October 1975.

Nineteen Community Resources Societies received core funding to carry out interim Board functions. Fifteen additional communities continued to discuss the feasibility of electing a local Resources Board.

In November of 1975 public elections were held for nine Community Resources Boards. They were Abbotsford/Matsqui, Campbell River, Kamloops, Nakusp, Norgate/Capilano (on the North Shore of Vancouver), Port Alberni, Prince George, Surrey/White Rock, and Terrace.

Table 29—Resource Boards and Societies Funded by Community Programs Division, 1975 Calendar Year

This table available on request from Division of Office Administration and Public Information, Department of Human Resources, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

2. *Vancouver Resources Board (a Regional Board) and Community Resources Boards in the City of Vancouver*—During 1975, public elections were held for Community Resources Boards in 10 areas of Vancouver: West End, Downtown, Strathcona, Grandview/Woodlands, Renfrew/Collingwood, Cedar Cottage/Kensington, South Cambie/Riley Park, Shaughnessy/Arbutus/Kerrisdale, Marpole/Oakridge, and Fairview/Mount Pleasant. These elections completed the public election of 14 Community Resources Boards, covering all parts of the City of Vancouver.

The Vancouver Resources Board (the regional board), has responsibility for the management and delivery of both statutory and nonstatutory social services through the community boards. During 1975 the Vancouver Resources Board has been setting priorities for services and implementing 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 which the Government is obligated, by statute, to provide to all citizens of British Columbia. Nonstatutory services are those social services which may be financially supported by Government but which are generally staffed and run by local voluntary organizations.

Table 30—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> —	Child and family support counselling programs.
Maintenance of children in care.	Crisis and drop-in centres.
Adoption services.	Community grants to low income advocacy groups.
Specialized child care treatment resources.	Special services for native Indians.
Social assistance and health care services to recipients of social assistance.	Services for youth "at risk."
Day care payments.	Support services for elderly and handicapped persons.
Homemaker payments.	Meals on Wheels.
Activity centre payments.	Homemaker services.
Special services to children payments.	Volunteer Bureaux.
Pharmacare.	Information Centres.
Mincome—Guaranteed income of \$249.82 (as at December 1975) to all citizens over 60 years of age and to handicapped persons over 18 years of age.	Provincially based agencies.
Boarding, rest home, and private hospital care costs (paid for recipients of social assistance).	Seniors' Day Care.
Rehabilitation services—	Women's Transition Houses.
Educational upgrading.	Day Care development.
Vocational training.	Halfway houses for alcoholics and people released from prisons, mental patients.
Work Preparation Program.	
Incentive Opportunities Program.	

3. *Community Human Resources and Health Centres (CHR and HC)*—The Community Human Resources and Health Centres, jointly supported and financed by the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Health, have three main objectives:

- (1) Community involvement.
- (2) Integration of services.
- (3) Emphasis on prevention.

A task force, called the Development Group for Community Human Resources and Health Centres, acts as a link between the two Government departments and the Community Human Resources and Health Centres. Composed of six professionals from several disciplines, the group functions include management and consultation.

There are now five Community Human Resources and Health Centres, each with an elected board of 10 to 15 members. For the most part, the facilities are complete, having frequently involved only the renovation of existing structures.

The basic services being integrated by the centres include social services, public health nursing services, primary medical care, and mental health services. Orders in Council passed in 1975 officially recognized the boards and transferred

to them the statutory powers for social services, public health-nursing services, and mental health services. There are just over 100 multi-disciplinary staff in the five centres, with about one-third of those to be seconded from their respective Departments. Each centre is administered by a board-hired co-ordinator and is now beginning to develop multi-service teams.

In 1975, the total operating budget for the centres was \$842,967, the Department of Human Resources portion being \$126,002.

(a) *Houston Community Human Resources and Health Centre* is located in a one industry community of 3,000, and now provides primary medical care, public health nursing, social services, and psychological services.

The 1975 operating budget of \$263,076 included \$53,722 from the Department of Human Resources.

(b) *Granisle Community Human Resources and Health Centre*, in this mining community of 2,400, provides primary medical care, social services, and part-time public health nursing. Plans are under way to include dental care.

The 1975 operating budget of \$86,938 included \$4,500 from the Department of Human Resources.

(c) *Boundary Community Human Resources and Health Centre* (Grand Forks area) services a population of 9,500 in a large geographic area of approximately 100 by 60 miles. The centre has one board and administrator with three different locations—in Rock Creek, Greenwood, and Grand Forks. Services include primary medical care (Rock Creek), social services, public health nursing, mental health services, and some probation services.

The 1975 operating budget of \$108,058 included \$16,280 from the Department of Human Resources.

(d) *James Bay Community Human Resources and Health Centre*, serving a population of 10,000, is the only urban centre in the project. Services include community medical care, social services, day care, a family life program, drug program, volunteer services, and a community school. The centre also acts as a base for probation services, public health nursing, outreach programs for manpower, and mental health services.

The 1975 operating budget of \$106,317 included \$30,060 from the Department of Human Resources.

(e) *Queen Charlotte Islands Community Human Resources and Health Centre* services an isolated population of 5,600 in the four separate locations of Sandspit, Queen Charlotte City, Port Clements, and Masset. There is one regional Board and a common administration, and the services include primary medical care, public health nursing, social services, dental care, physiotherapy, youth preventive programs, and senior citizen visiting. Plans are now under way to include the services of the United Church Hospital in Queen Charlotte City.

The 1975 budget of \$278,578 included \$21,440 from the Department of Human Resources.

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.

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

GOAL—The goal of health care services is to arrange for provision of quality health care for eligible persons at a reasonable cost.

DESCRIPTION—The Department's Health Care Division offers consultation to social services and paramedical personnel and ensures that people are aware of the available services. In order to ensure the best possible service, the Division has the capacity to retain specialists in any field for consultation.

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

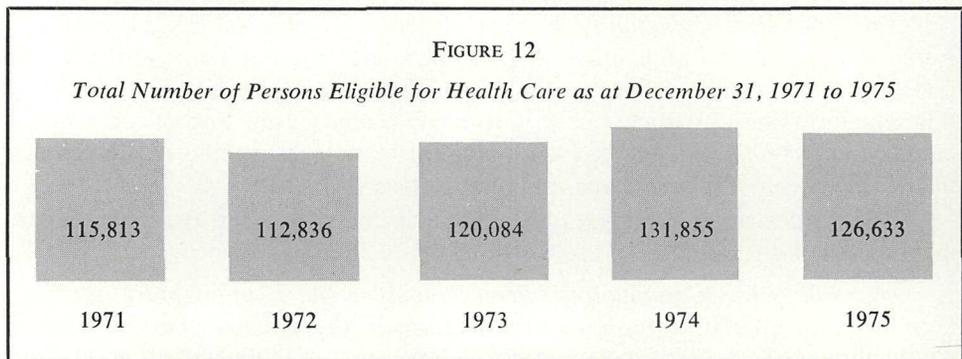
Recipients of Handicapped Persons' Income Assistance.

"Unemployable" persons under 60 years of age who receive social assistance.

Children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare or in the home of a relative who receives social assistance on their behalf.

Mincome recipients who qualify through a needs test.

Medical Services Plan W cards are issued to eligible persons. At year-end 1975, 126,633 persons (family heads and dependents) were covered.



As with all persons covered by the B.C. Medical Plan, accounts from medical practitioners (doctors, chiropractors, physiotherapists, etc.) are paid by the Medical Services Plan of the Department of Health. Accounts for hospital services are paid by the Hospital Programs Branch of the Department of Health. The Health Care Division of the Department of Human Resources processes accounts for the following additional services:

A. *Medical services*—Payment is made for examinations that are required by the Department of Human Resources in connection with the administration of the Social Assistance and Handicapped Persons' Income Assistance Programs.

Payment is made on behalf of eligible persons who require medical clearance for activities such as camp attendance and sports.

In some cases, when the yearly Medical Services Plan limit for physiotherapy has been exhausted, the Division may pay for a limited number of additional treatments.

B. *Provincial Pharmacy*—The Provincial Pharmacy provides drugs to Government institutions such as Haney Correctional Institute and Government-financed operations such as Community Health Clinics, the Downtown Health Clinic (in Vancouver), and the Kinsmen Foundation.

Drugs and medical supplies are also provided to persons holding Medical Services Plan W cards. Holders of cards may obtain drugs from the Provincial Pharmacy or from their corner pharmacies; 33,537 prescriptions were filled in 1975.

C. *Dental services*—Basic dental care is provided for all eligible persons. Special dental care, such as partial dentures, etc., may be provided, with the prior approval of the Division and its consultative staff.

Dentists are paid at 90 per cent of their 1975 fee schedule.

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

Optical suppliers are paid wholesale costs of materials, plus a fee for service.

E. *Ancillary services*—The Division provides prescribed nontransferable medical needs such as braces, artificial limbs and eyes, and surgical supports, when clients' assets do not permit private purchase. If cost is less than \$25, local offices of the Department of Human Resources may authorize purchase. If cost is over \$25, prior approval of the Division is required.

Prescribed wheelchairs may also be provided, but in such cases the client's needs may be assessed by the Canadian Paraplegic Association or other specialized agencies, at the Division's request, for the best advice in ordering the specific chair or other equipment which will meet the client's physical needs and environmental circumstances.

F. *Transportation*—Transportation to and from clinics, nursing-homes, rehabilitation centres, and hospitals can be provided for clients who cannot use public transportation. In cases of life-saving emergencies, transportation costs may be met for persons on marginal incomes.

Local transportation can be authorized by the local office; out-of-Province transportation requires the prior approval of the Division.

G. *Special Health Needs Program*—The Division may, at its discretion, provide any of the services listed in sections A to F (above) to persons on marginal incomes.

H. *Experimental programs*—Although program budget is limited, the Division is always willing to consider provision of extraordinary items or treatment which may be prescribed for eligible clients. In 1975, for instance, the Division made some payments for acupuncture treatments, in two British Columbia centres, when the attending physician confirmed that standard medical care had not helped his patient.

Table 31—Gross Costs of Medical Services for Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1974/75 and Calendar Year 1975

Year	Medical \$	Provincial Pharmacy \$	Dental \$	Optical \$	Ancillary Services \$	Transportation \$	Total \$
1975.....	1,026,862	641,080 ¹	3,218,006	449,381	354,158	390,770	6,080,257
1974/75...	754,422	591,539 ¹	2,380,266	409,213	257,808	387,554	4,780,801
1973/74...	634,136	3,256,259	2,655,573	322,489	328,510	419,451	7,616,420
1972/73...	677,194	3,626,268	2,429,538	304,387	264,522	367,888	7,669,797
1971/72 ..	614,365	3,334,160	2,403,257	290,116	165,979	342,712	7,150,589

¹ Substantial reduction in 1974/75 and 1975 Provincial Pharmacy costs are accounted for by the introduction of the Pharmacare Program, commencing January 1, 1974. Drug costs for individuals eligible for the Department's health care services had been budgetted through the Provincial Pharmacy prior to January 1, 1974.

COST-SHARING—Health Care Division programs are cost-shared with the Federal Government on a 50:50 basis.

BURIALS

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

DESCRIPTION—Arrangements have been negotiated with the Funeral Directors' Association for the provision of caskets, funeral plots, and funeral services for deceased persons who have not left a sufficient estate to provide for burial and where family resources are insufficient.

Table 32—Burials, Departmental Expenditures by Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1974/75

Year	Amount \$	Year	Amount \$
1975.....	189,000	1972/73.....	166,212
1974/75.....	187,027	1971/72.....	187,513
1973/74.....	158,109		

COST-SHARING—The Federal-Provincial sharing on expenditures is 50:50.

COMMUNITY GRANTS

GOAL—To provide encouragement to those nonprofit societies offering community-based, innovative social services supportive of the statutory programs of the Department.

DESCRIPTION—In all areas outside Vancouver, societies submit applications for community grants through the local office of the Department and the Community Resources Society, if one exists. In order to ensure that services are coordinated, do not duplicate or fragment existing programs, and fall within the priority guidelines of the Department, all submissions were considered by the local office and by the Community Resources Board, if existent, before being forwarded to the Regional Director. The Regional Director reviews the proposals and sends them to the Community Programs Division in Victoria. In this way, the particular nonstatutory services required in the area can be determined by those most knowledgeable of the unique needs of the community and the region.

The grants procedure within the Vancouver Resources Board was slightly different in 1975. The Vancouver Resources Board was provided with a global budget for all community grants in the City of Vancouver. Grant applications that sought to provide services of a city-wide nature were submitted to the Vancouver Resources Board Grants Officer, who made recommendations directly to the Vancouver Resources Board. Applications from societies providing services specific to a particular neighbourhood were submitted to the appropriate Community Resources Board. Each Community Resources Board was allocated a global grants budget by the Vancouver Resources Board, and within the constraints of the global budget individual applications were recommended to the Vancouver Resources Board for funding, or rejected.

In 1975, 365 grants to community projects provided 760 jobs throughout British Columbia. The emphasis, however, is on community participation through the use of volunteers, and a far greater number of persons assisted projects by giving their time and effort.

The following table shows Departmental expenditures on community grants in calendar year 1975 and fiscal years 1971/72 through 1974/75:

Table 33—Community Grants, Departmental Expenditures,¹ Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 Through 1974/75

	\$
Calendar Year 1975.....	8,252,696
Fiscal Year 1974/75.....	9,313,165
Fiscal Year 1973/74.....	2,871,707
Fiscal Year 1972/73.....	737,850
Fiscal year 1971/72.....	242,678

¹ Includes the Vancouver Resources Board.

Most of the projects that received community grants are listed in the Report under the related statutory programs they support. Funded projects that do not easily fit into one specific category are listed here:

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS FOR HANDICAPPED AND SENIOR CITIZENS

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975
ABBOTSFORD:	\$
Abbotsford Senior Citizens Services	34,318
COQUITLAM:	
Coquitlam Senior Citizens Service	64,689
DAWSON CREEK:	
Community Effort for Senior Citizens	41,758
DELTA:	
Deltassist	78,720
NELSON:	
Nelson & District Homemakers	6,330
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
New Westminster Senior Citizens Bureau	106,489
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Transportation Service	84,560
PENTICTON:	
Co-operative Community Services—MS Transportation	5,670
PORT ALBERNI:	
Port Alberni Handicapped Transportation Committee	1,794
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Carefree Society	64,431
PRINCETON:	
Princeton & District Community Services	31,335
RICHMOND:	
Richmond Volunteer Transportation	720
SECHELT:	
Sunshine Coast Community Resources Council	29,370
SURREY:	
Surrey Community Resources Centre	38,961
VERNON:	
Vernon & District Community Services	7,200
VICTORIA:	
Arbutus Crafts Association	2,250
Victoria & Vancouver MS Society	9,999
PROVINCE-WIDE:	
B.C. Lion's Society for Crippled Children	53,284

MULTI-SERVICE AGENCIES

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975
ARMSTRONG:	\$
Armstrong Community Services	42,447
CHILLIWACK:	
Chilliwack Community Services	35,772
CRESCENT BEACH:	
Crescent Beach Community Services	33,843
DELTA:	
Deltassist	84,614
LANGLEY:	
Langley Community Services	54,360
MAPLE RIDGE-PITT MEADOWS:	
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community Services	55,941
MATSQUI/SUMAS/ABBOTSFORD:	
Matsqui/Sumas/Abbotsford Community Services	79,956
MISSION:	
Mission Community Services	41,623
NELSON:	
Nelson Community Services	54,660
PENTICTON:	
Co-operative Community Services	51,242
SURREY:	
Surrey Co-ordinating Centre	9,183
Surrey Community Resource Centre	187,920
WHITE ROCK:	
White Rock Community Aid	75,921

INDIAN CENTRES (COUNSELLING AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS)

BURNS LAKE:	
Burns Lake Community Development Association	162,765
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
B.C. Association of Non-Status Indians (BCANSI) Home Finding Project	15,742
CHEMAINUS:	
Indian Halalt Band Council	7,641
COQUITLAM:	
PACIFIC (Provincial co-ordinating body of Indian Friendship Centres) ...	39,706
DAWSON CREEK:	
Nawican Friendship Centre (drop-in centre)	6,903
FORT ST. JOHN:	
Keeginaw Friendship Centre	6,903
GOOD HOPE LAKE:	
B.C. Association of Non-Status Indians (BCANSI)	30,877
KAMLOOPS:	
Interior Indian Friendship Society	38,079
KELLY LAKE:	
B.C. Association of Non-Status Indians (BCANSI)—Kelly Lake and Frontier College program	23,396
KELOWNA:	
Central Okanagan Indian Friendship Centre	8,989
MISSION-ABBOTSFORD:	
Mission-Abbotsford Friendship Centre	8,989
NANAIMO:	
Tillicum Haus Society	6,903
PENTICTON:	
Sinu'llstn Indian Friendship Centre	4,386
PORT ALBERNI:	
Port Alberni Friendship Centre	8,989
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Doh De Day Claa Friendship Centre	8,034

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975
PRINCE RUPERT:	\$
Native Action for Social Justice	9,001
QUALICUM:	
Qualicum Indian Band Council	10,000
QUESNEL:	
Quesnel Tillicum Society	8,989
SALMON ARM:	
Salmon Arm Indian Development Project	2,709
SKEENA RIVER:	
Skeena River Native Co-operative Ad Hoc Committee	20,000
SMITHERS:	
Smithers Indian Friendship Society	2,301
VANCOUVER:	
B.C. Indian Homemakers	10,260
Vancouver Indian Centre	2,301
Allied Indian Metis (hostel)	29,249
Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs	7,026
Native Information Centre	13,102
Vancouver Indian Centre Society	20,467
B.C. Association of Non-Status Indians (BCANSI) Home Finding Project	8,352

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

SALTSPRING ISLAND:	
Saltspring Island Community Society	5,626
VANCOUVER:	
City of Vancouver Strathcona Community Development Worker	6,600
VICTORIA:	
Downtown-Blanshard Advisory Committee	11,112
Esquimalt-Vic West-View Royal Advisory Committee	13,356
Fairfield Community Association	50
Fernwood Community Association	13,716
Regional Advisory Committee	500

VOLUNTEER BUREAUX (PROVIDE SUPPORT TO MANY OTHER PROGRAMS)

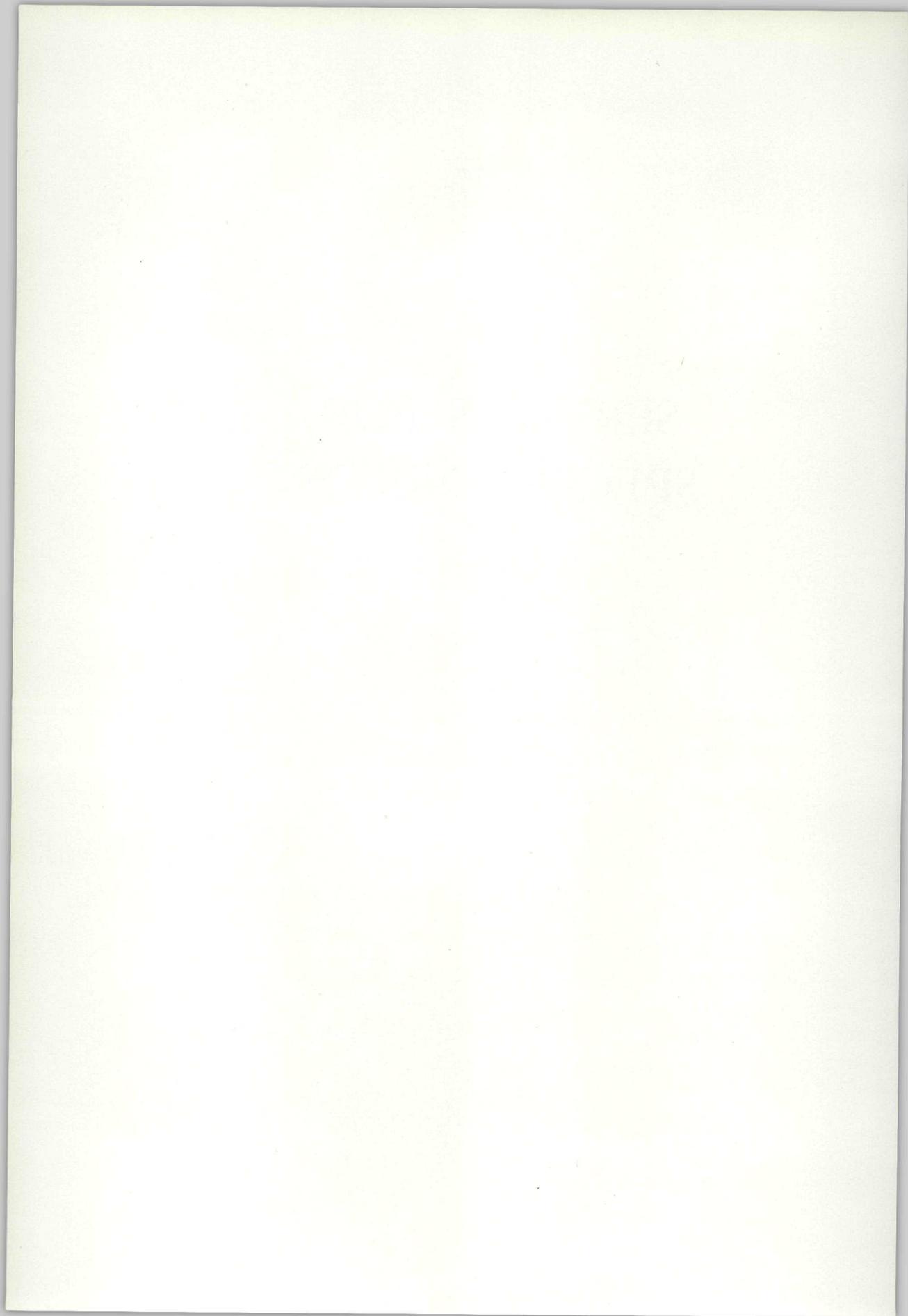
COQUITLAM:	
Coquitlam Share	5,714
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Volunteers for Seniors	6,924
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Prince George Volunteer Bureau	9,648
VANCOUVER:	
Volunteer Bureau of Greater Vancouver	33,909
VICTORIA:	
Greater Victoria Volunteer Bureau Society	4,134

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

CAMPBELL RIVER:	
Campbell River John Howard Society	1,650
FORT ST. JAMES:	
Edwin Reid Association—Stuart Trembleur Lakes Feasibility Study	12,375
NAKUSP:	
Nakusp Community Resources Society	2,100
NANAIMO:	
Community Employment Strategy Board	2,280
NELSON:	
Valhallelujah Rangers	500
RICHMOND:	
Golden Rods & Reels	1,500
TELEGRAPH CREEK:	
Drop-in centre	375

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975 \$
VANCOUVER:	
Dunsmuir House	50,173
City of Vancouver Strathcona Community Development	6,600
Dugout (Drop-in Community Centre)	7,125
New Hope Drop-in	3,000
Patient Aftercare Support Services	16,932
SEARCH	6,076
B.C. Civil Liberties Association	22,869
B.C. Association of Social Workers	3,000
Grandview Terrace Recreation Project	7,098
Kitsilano Inter-Neighbourhood Development	18,714
Kitsilano Neighbourhood House	2,502
Neighbourhood Services Association	11,250
North Shore Neighbourhood House	5,319
United Housing Foundation	5,000
Urban Design Centre	2,589
Vancouver YWCA	4,164
X-Kalay Foundation	33,000
West End Volunteer Seniors Service Centre	15,667
West End Landlord-Tenant Centre	2,469
Greater Vancouver Helpful Neighbour Society	36,712
Hatfield House Society	35,318
Multi-Lingual Society Social Service	84,978
Language Aid	35,385
Basic Job Readiness Program	960
West Broadway Citizens Committee	12,803
Downtown East News	500
Gastown Residents Association	983
Downtown Eastside Women's Centre	3,000
Downtown Eastside Recreation Program	1,550
Killarney's Women's Group	75
Dunbar West Point Grey Contingency Fund	465
VICTORIA:	
James Bay Association	6,675
Region 11 Foster Parents	9,026
PROVINCE-WIDE:	
Federation of Foster Parents of B.C.	34,858
SPARC—Social Planning and Review Council of B.C.	30,000
Resources Exchange Project	45,019
B.C. Association of Social Workers	16,500
B.C. Civil Liberties Association	22,869
Total community grants	<u>2,724,711</u>

**SERVICES FOR
SPECIAL NEEDS**



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 Guaranteed Minimum Income Assistance Program (Mincome), disabled persons over 18 years of age are guaranteed a monthly income of \$249.82 per person (December 1975 rates). 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 in Vancouver for a determination of sociomedical eligibility.

The following table depicts the number of recipients and Departmental expenditures for the month of December in each of the years 1973, 1974, and 1975:

Table 34—Mincome (Handicapped Persons' Income Assistance)

	Number of Recipients	Departmental Expenditures \$
December 1973	6,300	1,237,000
December 1974	8,700	1,892,000
December 1975	9,918	2,326,103

Mincome payments were readjusted four times in 1975 to allow for cost-of-living increases.

COST-SHARING—The Federal Government participates in the cost of Mincome to handicapped persons in those cases where 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 cost associated with ensuring that a \$215 needs budget is met.

EXAMPLE—A fully shareable handicapped Mincome recipient receives a monthly maximum of \$249.82. The Federal Government's net return to the Province is \$107.50.

	\$
Federal share—50% of \$215 =	107.50
Mincome guarantee	249.50
Less	107.50
Provincial share	142.32

The following community grants were made to nonprofit societies operating programs for handicapped persons during 1975:

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975
COURTENAY:	\$
Bevan Lodge Association	6,975
MISSION:	
Mission Workshop Association	19,680
NELSON:	
Kootenay Society for the Handicapped	2,538
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Y Integrated Handicapped	5,275
SURREY:	
Surrey Rehabilitation Workshop	57,878
Surrey SCAMP	70,468
VANCOUVER:	
Canadian Red Cross—Swimming for the Disabled	18,108
Coast Foundation Society Boarding House/Resocialization Project	85,611
Handicapped Resource Centre	71,284
South Vancouver Health & Fun Club	1,608
3H Society	7,290
Vancouver Community Workshop	26,853
Vancouver Resource Society for the Physically Disabled	21,881
Western Institute for the Deaf	4,800
VICTORIA:	
Canadian Mental Health Association	6,000
Disability Rights Association	22,928
EFFECT Research Centre	1,350
Physically Handicapped Action Committee	4,347
PROVINCE-WIDE:	
Association of Concerned Handicapped	25,752
Canadian Paraplegic Association	58,400
Cerebral Palsy Association of British Columbia	4,976
Wheelchair Sports & Recreation Association	7,650
Total	531,652

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 work 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 subsidized centres in the Province charge a "training fee" 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 and payment is 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 35—Departmental Assistance Rates to Activity Centres

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

The over-all size of the program has remained substantially the same as in 1974; at year-end, 65 centres were in receipt of grants and these are listed at the end of this section. One further centre, White Rock Community Services, received a capital grant of \$3,500 from the Department's Community Programs Division. Approximately 3,500 persons attend the centres each month.

Those centres which are committed to workshop programs continue to seek contracts for work projects, or provision of services, which may be adapted to the ability levels of the participants. In this way the centres aspire to improve motor skills, together with opportunities to earn some remuneration, albeit small. Some innovative work programs have evolved, such as a bookbinding workshop in Kamloops, and in Richmond a workshop now manufactures insulated food containers which are available to "Meals on Wheels" services throughout the Province. The latter is an example of how one service may channel its efforts to help another.

Departmental grants to activity centres totalled \$1,204,014 in 1975, up from \$994,362 granted to centres in 1974.

COST-SHARING—The Federal Government shares costs based on the percentage of activity centre participants whose income is no higher than Provincial support levels. For example, if 40 per cent of an activity centre's participants are HPIA recipients (and the other participants have a higher income level), the Federal Government will pay 50 per cent of the costs on that 40 per cent, or 20 per cent of the total departmental expenditure to that centre.

Departmental expenditures to activity centres were as follows in 1975:

ACTIVITY CENTRES FUNDED IN 1975		\$
ABBOTSFORD:		
MSA Community Services		25,557.46
MSA Association for the Retarded (Wildwood)		27,840.00
ARMSTRONG:		
Armstrong-Enderby Association for Mentally Retarded		15,210.00
BURNABY:		
Burnaby Association for the Mentally Retarded (Burnaby Activity Workshop)		25,080.00
CAMPBELL RIVER:		
Campbell River District Association for the Mentally Retarded		12,456.00
CASTLEGAR:		
Silver Birch Society		9,362.71 ¹
CHILLIWACK:		
Chilliwack & District Opportunity Workshop		10,795.00
COURTENAY:		
Courtenay Special Opportunity Centre (Bevan Lodge)		31,800.00
CRANBROOK:		
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children (Occupational Workshop)....		20,070.00
CRESTON:		
Kootenay Society for Handicapped (Cresteramics Workshop)		9,465.00
DAWSON CREEK:		
Dawson Creek Society for Retarded Children		18,720.00
DUNCAN:		
Duncan & District Association for the Mentally Retarded		21,780.00
GRAND FORKS:		
Grand Forks & District Society for Handicapped		8,640.00 ¹
HOPE:		
Association for the Mentally Retarded (Tillicum Workshop)		1,800.00 ²
INVERMERE:		
Windermere & District Society for Handicapped Children		12,511.42
KAMLOOPS:		
Kamloops Society for the Retarded (Pleasant Services)		31,800.00
KELOWNA:		
Canadian Mental Health Association (The Discovery Club)		16,354.00
Kelowna & District Society for the Mentally Retarded (Sunnyvale Workshop)		28,300.00
Rutland & Winfield Discovery Club		14,130.00
LANGLEY:		
Langley Association for the Mentally Retarded (Langley Adult Training Centre)		13,584.00
MAPLE RIDGE:		
Haney Activity Centre (previously Haney Clothing Depot)		15,160.42
Harold E. Johnson Centre		20,315.00
MERRITT:		
Nicola Valley Association for the Mentally Retarded (Merritt Workshop)		14,880.00
MISSION:		
Mission Workshop Association		20,160.00

¹ December figure estimated.

² Funded through Community Programs Division.

Activity Centres Funded in 1975—Continued

NANAIMO:	\$
Canadian Mental Health Association (White Cross Centre)	15,390.00
Nanaimo Association for the Mentally Retarded (Narco Centre)	21,060.00
NELSON:	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children (Nelson Workshop)	15,300.00
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
New Westminster & District Society for the Retarded (Beacon Services) ...	30,840.00
New Westminster & District Association for the Retarded (Beacon Service —Port Moody Division)	19,800.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (Sha Sha Club)	29,880.00
NORTH VANCOUVER:	
Canadian Mental Health Association (Corner House)	12,645.00
North Shore Association for the Mentally Retarded (ARC Services)	12,600.00
North Shore Association for the Mentally Retarded (Cooinda Progress Centre)	22,731.00
PENTICTON:	
Penticton & District Society for the Mentally Retarded (Penticton Train- ing Centre)	28,580.00
PORT ALBERNI:	
Alberni & District Association for the Mentally Retarded (Arrowsmith Services Workshop)	12,535.00
POWELL RIVER:	
B.C. Association for the Mentally Retarded (Artaban Services)	23,760.00
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Prince George & District Association for the Retarded (Aurora Services)	18,180.00
PRINCETON:	
Princeton Activity Centre	14,750.00
QUESNEL:	
Quesnel Association for the Mentally Retarded	12,060.00
RICHMOND:	
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded (Richmond Sheltered Workshop No. 3 Centre)	25,080.00
SALMON ARM:	
Shuswap Sheltered Workshop	17,365.00
SARDIS:	
Upper Fraser Valley Society for the Retarded (Sunshine Dr. School)	12,780.00
SURREY:	
Surrey Association for the Mentally Retarded (The Clover Training Centre)	21,420.00
SQUAMISH:	
Squamish Activity Centre	8,730.00
TERRACE:	
Terrace Association for the Mentally Retarded (Three Rivers Workshop)	17,713.40
TRAIL:	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children (Kinsmen Workshop)	13,320.00
VANCOUVER:	
Canadian Arthritis & Rheumatism Society	11,250.00 ¹
Canadian Mental Health Association (White Cross Centre)	20,641.32
Coast Foundation Society	27,960.00 ¹
Mental Patients Association	16,854.00
St. James Social Service (Gastown Workshop)	15,165.00
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded (Varco No. 1 Centre)	43,680.00
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded (Clarke Dr. Workshop No. 2 Centre)	27,120.00
VERNON:	
Canadian Mental Health Association (Vernon Workshop)	19,300.00
Vernon & District Society for the Retarded (Venture Training Centre)	31,680.00

¹ December figure estimated.

Activity Centres Funded in 1975—Continued

VICTORIA:	
Arbutus Crafts Association	21,600.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (Community Explorations)	10,710.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (Cornerstone)	11,700.00
Canadian Mental Health Association (White Cross Center)	28,890.00
Greater Victoria Association for the Retarded (Haywood Centre Branch)	10,206.26 ¹
Greater Victoria Association for the Retarded (Langwood Branch)	10,581.81 ¹
Greater Victoria Association for the Retarded (Winnifred M. Clark Centre)	28,200.00 ¹
WILLIAMS LAKE:	
The Summit Activity Centre	2,790.00 ²
WHITE ROCK:	
Association for the Mentally Retarded (Semiahmoo House)	7,415.00 ²
Modern Service Club	25,980.00
Total cost of Activity Centres Program in 1975	<u>1,204,013.80</u>

¹ December figure estimated.

² Funded through Community Programs Division.

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

EDUCATIONAL UPGRADING AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

GOAL—To assist social assistance recipients who need vocational, educational, or rehabilitative training in order to obtain employment.

DESCRIPTION—Bodies primarily concerned with educational upgrading and vocational training (such as Canada Manpower, the Department of Education, and Aid to the Handicapped) are contacted for help before the Department of Human Resources becomes involved in direct financial assistance for the purpose. When assistance with tuition cannot be obtained from other sources, the Department of Human Resources may pay such costs on behalf of social assistance recipients who must have further training.

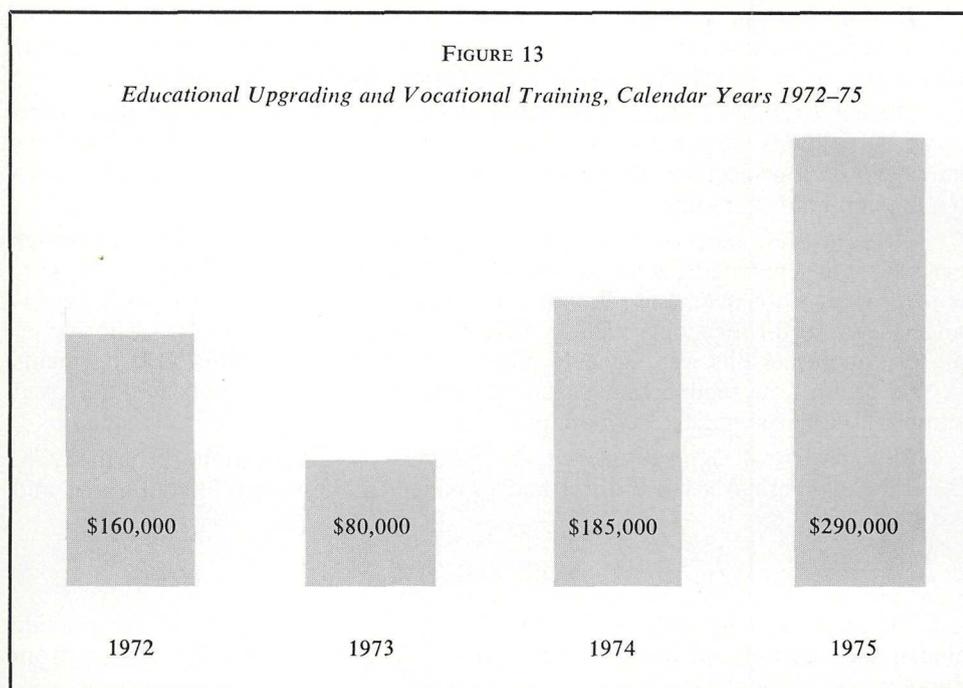
When a social assistance recipient has been given a loan or grant from the Student Services Branch (Department of Education), to prepare for employment within one or two years, our Department may continue providing social assistance while the recipient is in school. In 1975 a new policy was established to allow such students a \$100 exemption on their social assistance cheques for grants or loans that include living expenses. Eligibility for medical and dental coverage is not affected by attendance in school; day care subsidies are available.

In addition to the program mentioned above, persons in receipt of social assistance are encouraged to upgrade their education through night school courses offered in local senior secondary schools or community colleges. Such upgrading may be necessary to qualify the person to take technical or vocational courses sponsored by Canada Manpower. A training grant of up to \$25 monthly if the person has dependents, or \$15 monthly if single, is available to assist with such academic upgrading or technical refresher courses.

With the declining demand for unskilled labour or for persons with a "generalized" arts degree in the employment market, there is an increased need to meet the remaining demand for technically or vocationally trained and skilled people. The more the Department can assist recipients of social assistance to achieve the necessary training or education to fit themselves for such job openings, the more their dependence on social assistance will be lessened. Therefore, more emphasis must be put into this aspect of our program.

The Income Assistance Division took part in an Interdepartmental Student Support Committee initiated this year by the Student Services Branch of the Department of Education, to co-ordinate the efforts of all Departments in planning for student training and employment. The interdepartmental structure proved quite successful.

The following figure shows Departmental expenditures on Educational Upgrading and Vocational Training:



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

WORK ACTIVITY PROGRAM

GOAL—The thrust of this program is to develop employment preparation-type projects which will provide social assistance recipients or persons likely to be in need with an improved capacity for entry or re-entry into employment.

The focus is on the development of elementary skills relating to work and the restoration of self-confidence and a positive approach to real life situations, both in work and in the personal and social environment of the participant.

DESCRIPTION—The goals of the program are accomplished by

- (a) providing a work experience;
- (b) training in life skills and classroom instruction in academic courses, if required;
- (c) referral and follow-up to job-finding agencies, vocational training.

Three work activity projects were funded by the Department in 1975. The three projects in operation are:

FOR ADULTS

The Forestry Employment Project program is run in conjunction with the Provincial Forestry Department which arranges for a work experience base. The project is located in the Fraser Valley area. Practical classroom experience, including a Life Skills Program, is provided through the Fraser Valley Community College, and social work counselling and follow-up is met by a Departmental staff member.

During the four years of this program's operation, a steady stream of individuals have re-entered the employment market. An estimated 45 per cent of the participants have not returned to the role of social assistance recipients.

During 1975, 170 men participated in this project. The greater proportion of the participants were between 18 and 30 years of age. The average length of time spent on a project was four months, although individuals could participate up to a maximum of six months.

Departmental expenditures on the program cover the salaries of the forestry foreman and supervisors, all educational costs, and allowances paid to the participants which are over and above their social assistance payments. Allowances ranged from \$180 for single men to \$100 for men with dependents. The higher rate for single persons was made to offset lower basic social assistance payments for this group (*see* section on "Social Assistance"). Participation in the project amounts to approximately 36 hours per week.

A second work activity project, for adults, ceased operation early in 1975. The Langley Work Activity Project had provided work activity for both men and women.

FOR YOUTH

The work activity projects for boys and girls 15 to 18 years of age provide educational and (or) vocational training to youth who have withdrawn early from school.

Two work activity projects for youth were funded in the Capital Region in 1975. Both projects are administered by the Greater Victoria Boys' and Girls' 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 strongly encouraged through participation in individual correspondence courses with the full co-operation of the local school district.

During the latter part of 1974, additional satellite projects were commenced in the Burnside and Lakehill areas of Victoria, but these were phased out by June 1975. The two main centres for the program are still Victoria and Langford. The Victoria section is limited to boys, while the Langford operation provides an opportunity for both boys and girls.

A total of 162 young people participated in the projects between January and December 1975.

Departmental expenditures for work activity projects are as follows:

*Table 36—Work Activity Projects, Departmental Expenditures,
Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1972/73 to 1974/75*

Year	Expenditure \$
1975	333,000
1974/75	313,117
1973/74	366,710
1972/73	279,257

COST-SHARING—Work activity projects are initiated by Provincial departments and shared on a 50:50 basis with the Federal Government.

INCENTIVE OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

GOAL—The objective of this program is rehabilitative. It seeks to provide work experience for social assistance and handicapped recipients. Such practical experience may improve the individual's competitive position in the labour market such that the individual can achieve economic independence.

DESCRIPTION—The program is operated at the local level, with training placements being found by recipients and district offices in both Governmental and private nonprofit agencies. The range of a job-training placement is, therefore, quite broad. Participants work in hospitals, libraries, schools, recreational associations, and social service agencies.

The focus of the program is highly individualized with each recipient aiming to improve specific work-skill areas. At the outset, a staff worker from the district office and the recipient enter into a written agreement that outlines the goals the individual seeks to achieve, the job to be performed, and the agency where the opportunity is located. In return, the district office agrees to grant up to \$50 per month for single recipients who provide a minimum of 20 hours of service per month, and up to \$100 per month for recipients with dependents who provide at least 40 hours of service per month. The grants are not construed as a wage, but are considered as an honorarium to assist the individual with the extra costs he or she encounters. Participation in the program is purely voluntary and normally limited to six months duration per contract.

The following table illustrates numbers of persons and costs involved in the incentive opportunities program:

Table 37—Incentive Opportunities Program

Calendar Year	Number on Program (Average over 12-month Period)	Cost of Program \$
1975	2,000	2,415,000
1974	4,200	4,400,000
1973	2,400	2,550,000
1972	2,300	1,750,000

The number of social assistance recipients on the Incentive Program declined in 1975 following a policy decision to limit participation more strictly to instances where job training was leading to a definite job at the end of the six months period on the program. Previously, social assistance recipients had often remained on the Incentive Program for a greater length of time than the six months period.

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

SERVICES FOR THE RETARDED

As mentioned briefly in the 1974 Annual Report, responsibility for services for the retarded, including the residential facilities of Woodlands and Tranquille, was transferred from the Department of Health to the Department of Human Resources effective July 1, 1974.

The transfer came about for three reasons:

The Department of Human Resources, through foster homes, boarding and group home placements, and through Handicapped Persons' Income Assistance payments, served many mentally retarded persons, and therefore, integration of the majority of services in one department was desirable.

A growing public awareness that retardation is not an illness, and that training in social skills is the single most important emphasis in service delivery, led logically to the conclusion that the Department of Human Resources should assume responsibility.

Cost-sharing under provisions of the Canada Assistance Plan could be realized.

GOALS—The Department of Human Resources strives to provide the opportunity for every mentally retarded person to achieve his or her maximum potential. As far as possible, every retarded child should have the opportunity to live with his or her own family and to participate fully in community life. As an adult, the retarded person has a right to economic security and the opportunity to engage in a meaningful occupation as determined by his or her capability.

DESCRIPTION—The decision was made to refrain from creating a special division or branch designated as being responsible for retardation services. Departmental services, including those for retarded persons, are seen as being available to all citizens of the Province based on need for the service rather than on a label or category.

Each district office in the Province appointed a staff member to act as a liaison person to work with the local chapter of the Association for the Retarded. The liaison person acts as a resource person in the community to examine the need for service and to link those persons who need a service with the appropriate agency or resource.

Co-ordinators have been appointed in five of the larger regions. The co-ordinator assists the Regional Director in the development and enrichment of community services specifically designed for retarded persons.

Each region is served by one of the large residential units:

Tranquille for the regions east of Hope.

Woodlands for the regions west of Hope to the Coast.

Glendale for Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands.

Each Departmental program is reported in detail in its appropriate section of this Report. Below, however, is a listing of programs which have specific relation to the needs of the mentally retarded.

DAY SERVICES

Infant development (birth to 3 years)—A review of services elicited the information that valuable time may be lost if a delay occurs in providing appropriate stimulation and remedial assistance for the infant. A pilot home-based project sponsored by the Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded had proven how effective direct service for the young child and support service for parents could be. The staff provide families with medical and social information and assist the families in utilizing specialist services in the community.

In 1975, new programs were funded by the Department to commence in Burnaby, North Vancouver, Surrey, Victoria, and Duncan, adding to those already in operation in Vancouver and New Westminster. Further inquiries have been received from Kamloops, Kelowna, Castlegar, and Haney.

A Provincial Co-ordinator for the Infant Development Program was appointed effective September 1, 1975.

A Provincial Advisory Committee was appointed by the Minister in the fall of 1975 and will be invaluable in overseeing the orderly Provincial growth of this important service.

Day care (age 3 to 6 years)—Day care services, particularly under the policy of day care for children with special needs, has assisted many handicapped children to enjoy a useful day care experience.

School-age children—Through special chapter schools and School Board sponsored schools and special class opportunities, increasing numbers of mentally retarded children are able to attend school with their peers.

In some communities the Department has funded alternative school projects that have been designed to meet the special needs of retarded youngsters.

Activity centres—Through a growing number of activity centres and sheltered workshops, most handicapped adults can spend the greater part of each day in productive and rewarding activities.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Foster homes—Many handicapped children and some adults, unable to continue in their own homes, have found foster homes to be a placement of choice.

Group homes—For many handicapped persons, group homes (sponsored by local community groups or chapters of the Association for the Retarded) provide an agreeable place to live. By the end of the year, 260 retarded persons resided in group homes.

Short-stay hostels—Many parents need a short respite from the responsibility of caring for a handicapped child. New short-stay hostel accommodation was developed and funded in Burnaby and Victoria in 1975 to meet this need. Similar hostels had been established earlier in Sardis and Vancouver.

A summer program was launched in co-operation with the Loyal Protestant Home for Children in New Westminster. Year-round capacity is available for short stays for retarded children and adults in several extended-care facilities, Woodlands, Tranquille, and Glendale.

Training centres—The following centres are available to assist residents to prepare for independent living in their own homes or communities:

Name of Training Centre and Location	Capacity
Endicott Home, Creston	62
Northern Training Centre, Smithers	30
Beaver Lodge, Oliver	32
Variety Farm, Delta	44
Chrisholme, Langley	24
Bevan Lodge, Courtenay	74
Springwood, Victoria	25
Total capacity	291

These training centres are funded by the Department of Human Resources to provide life-skill instruction for retarded adults who have previously lived in institutions but who may be able to move to more independent living arrangements once they have learned to perform basic daily skills. Many necessities such as shopping and cleaning one's clothes are, of course, carried out by others in institutional settings so these skills must be taught to persons who have not had the opportunity to develop the ability and confidence needed for greater independence.

Boarding and personal care homes—A total of 3,600 handicapped persons reside in boarding and personal care homes throughout the Province. The Department is grateful to the many volunteers who visit and arrange programs over and above those supplied by the home operators.

Independent living—More emphasis is being given to providing apartments or condominiums for handicapped persons who can look after themselves as long as they have someone to turn to should extraordinary circumstances arise.

An example of this arrangement is the Arlington Street Townhouses sponsored by the Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Retarded in Vancouver.

RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS

I. GLENDALE LODGE

Glendale serves the residents of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands by providing residential care and training for 300 severely and profoundly retarded persons.

Additional services include assessment services for mentally retarded persons, audiological assessments for children with hearing handicaps and day care service for multiple-handicapped adults residing in the Greater Victoria area.

The Glendale Lodge Society is operated under the *Societies Act* by a Board of Directors appointed by Order in Council for a two-year term.

For program planning purposes, Glendale relates to the Department of Human Resources in the same manner as do Woodlands and Tranquille.

During 1975 the extended-care unit ceased to be listed under the *Hospital Insurance Act* and full funding was assumed by the Department of Human Resources from May 1.

The following table gives statistical information on Glendale:

Table 38—Glendale Hospital

	1974	1975
Resident population as at December 31	287	307
Admissions, 12 months	114	142
Discharges	110	122
Waiting-list	31	9
Staff establishment as at December 31	384.5	384.5

II. TRANQUILLE

Tranquille is a facility for the mentally retarded of all ages, located in Kamloops. Living in Tranquille are long-stay residents who require training and education and extended-care patients who require active nursing and medical care. There are also numerous short-stay residents. The emphasis in Tranquille is placed on preparing the residents for gradual return to community living.

Tranquille has four physicians who live on the grounds and provide an immediate service, a dentist, and nursing staff.

The training program is directed by a psychologist, and stresses behaviour modification.

A Group Living Home has been established for some 2½ years at Tranquille. This is sometimes colloquially referred to as a "Quarter-way House" and the residents live there in a family situation, together with a nursing staff member. It has been a very popular resource and its therapeutic impact has been considerable. Toward the end of the year the Group Home had to be discontinued. A residence is being converted for use as a small school for the retarded-talking children from the community, from Fitzwater School and some of those residing at Tranquille. One residence, as part of the therapeutic program for families, is used by visiting parents.

During the year, progress has been made toward the completion of several 20-bed units, but an unfortunate accident to a transformer, which resulted in a fire, slowed down the project. It should be possible to move residents into the buildings early in 1976.

Many staff have participated throughout the year in many community activities with a view to furthering community interest in Tranquille. Radio and television broadcasts have been made, and talks and lectures given to various bodies. There is an ongoing association with the Cariboo College Departments of Nursing, Psychology, and Social Work.

The following table gives statistical information on Tranquille:

Table 39—Tranquille

	1974	1975
Resident population as at December 31	408	410
Admissions, 12 months	47	80
Discharges	90	65
Staff establishment as at December 31	441	491
Waiting-list as at December 31	34	20

III. WOODLANDS

Woodlands is the largest facility for the mentally retarded in British Columbia. In residence are those children and adults (many of whom have complex problems in addition to the retardation) for whom there is no available resource to meet their needs within their own community. Over the last decade community services have expanded and this is the major factor in the decrease of the waiting-list; hopefully in the next few years these community services will have a greater impact on the still remaining overcrowded conditions at Woodlands. Woodlands continues to support the growing network of community resources in a number of ways, such as Outpatient Diagnostic and Planning Services, a Home Management Program, emergency admissions, sharing technical and professional knowledge through Staff Development, and participation in a variety of committees.

With the transfer of Woodlands to the Department of Human Resources in 1975, children under 17 years of age became the responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. One of the major advantages to the residents under this system has been the provision of personal comforts funds to enrich their daily lives. There is now a more active involvement by the various regional district social workers in the current planning for Woodlands' residents within their home community.

The following table gives comparative statistical information on Woodlands:

Table 40—Woodlands

	1969	1974	1975
Resident population as at December 31	1,261	1,075	1,004
Admissions, 12 months	178	57	49
Deaths, 12 months	14	17	16
Waiting-list as at December 31	200	13	2
Staff establishment as at December 31	924	999	999

The above table reveals the lack of major change in resident population over the last several years. The change most evident is the decrease in the waiting-list and the decrease in the number of admissions. The minimal increase in numbers of staff has not balanced the decrease in manpower hours negotiated for staff through collective bargaining, so that although there is a fund of expertise within this organization, it cannot be shared as widely with communities as would be desirable unless it is done at the expense of the resident population. Youth employed through the Provincial Summer Student Program have made it possible to enrich the summer program in many ways, just as numerous volunteers do throughout the year.

In 1973, Woodlands was reorganized into five program units. This division provides more homogeneous groupings and emphasis on the type of services required.

1. *The Health Care Program Unit*, as well as meeting needs of those who would otherwise be served by extended-care hospitals, includes wards for residents of Woodlands with acute physical illnesses or infectious diseases.

2. The very youngest children who are ambulant are cared for on a developmental model within the *Developmental Opportunity Program Unit*.

3. A high proportion of the ambulant population at Woodlands is severely or profoundly retarded. Those who are more capable have returned to the community. The severely and profoundly retarded residents are divided into two large program

units, the *Intermediate Care Motivation* and the *Intermediate Care Preparation Units*, with the latter being the residents nearest to being ready to leave Woodlands for regional boarding-home programs or other community facilities.

4. The fifth program unit called *Life Education* is for the moderately and mildly retarded persons who are at Woodlands primarily because of psychosocial problems.

Each program unit has a Multi-discipline Advisory Council with the majority of the members elected from ward teams.

The Training and Education Services at Woodlands are provided by 41 program staff and are organized into five departments: Education, including kindergarten and a Special Education School; Occupational Therapy, which provides paediatric and therapeutic programs; Recreation, with campus camp and community programs; Vocational Services, providing adult education, job training, and placement; and the Developmental Services Pre-school. In addition to these direct services, 23 residents in 1975 were enrolled in community schools, two attended Jericho Hill School for the deaf, and 32 adults travelled on their own daily to community workshops or jobs.

Permission to hire substitute teachers at the Woodlands Academic School made it possible for the first time in 1975 to maintain uninterrupted classes. Summer students and OFY students offered innovative programming under teacher supervision during June, July, and August. Three child care workers from Jericho Hill School helped in the classrooms with deaf pupils as well as instructing staff in sign language. Throughout the year the teachers provided orientation, information, and instruction to well over 100 special education teachers who arranged to spend their professional development days in Woodlands classrooms.

The wooded ravine at the northwest border of Woodlands' grounds served as a training area for young men learning basic work skills during the year, and the picnic area with barbecue they constructed beside the pond is the beginning of what will be a valuable recreation area for several hundred residents whose handicaps prevent their frequent use of community recreation facilities. Co-operation and co-participation with the community and adult education increased during the year, not only through participation of residents in community sheltered workshops, but also through programs in which residents helped senior citizens with gardening chores, attendance of adult residents at the Riverview Pub Therapy, participation of community workshops in the Woodlands Christmas Bazaar, and joint meetings which are facilitating the systematic movement of Woodlands' residents into community education and work facilities.

A full complement of three occupational therapists for the first time in a number of years was assigned to work intensively with multiple-handicapped children. In co-operation with the Psychology Department an intensive developmental program of Infant Stimulation was undertaken for six multiple-handicapped residents. The results showed measurable developmental progress and a second project was planned. Working jointly with staff at the Cerebral Palsied Workshop and with the co-operation of the Nursing Department, a program using the visual communication system of Bliss Symbols has been introduced.

Highlight of the recreation year for most residents is camping, and 23 ward groups attended Gold Creek, near Alouette Lake, over a four-month camping season in the summer. A new camp-site, Lakewood, in beautiful forest land along the

Alouette River has been assigned to Woodlands as a permanent camp-site. The projected development will not only provide excellent summer camping facilities for Woodlands' residents, but will also allow some community participation by individual families with retarded children or other community groups serving the retarded. In addition, provision is being made at Camp Lakewood for the year-round Country Living Program for disturbed adolescents and young men which has been providing successful rehabilitation at Gold Creek for the past two years. In August, eight residents competed in International Special Olympics in Ontario and Michigan, sponsored by the Kennedy Foundation.

The Developmental Services Department has been set up to provide a stimulation type of pre-school experience for residents within the Developmental Opportunity Program Unit. Twenty-eight youngsters were enrolled for 1½ to 2 hours a day in a play and communication-oriented program under the direction of two pre-school instructors.

In the fall of the year the first steps were taken to recognize the needs of the 350 children of school age living at Woodlands who were not receiving education. Adjoining School Districts of Surrey and Coquitlam agreed to work with the Training and Education Department on a plan to provide education for 150 children from Woodlands. The plan is to enrol an additional 50 Woodlands' residents in community schools and to set up at Woodlands a Developmental Program for 100 children.

This year the Queen's Park Hospital for Extended Care began construction at Woodlands.

As of December 31, 1975, there were 270 volunteers providing an enrichment for residents of Woodlands. Throughout the year, 12,777 volunteer hours were utilized for a multitude of special programs, from helping with parties, helping in evening craft classes at the drop-in centre, distributing toys and supervising a newly developed Playroom Program, to helping residents select clothes in the Apparel Shop, and many, many others. The Auxiliary provides funds for extra equipment, operates the canteen, and organizes a mammoth annual Christmas Light Tour.

The following table reports Departmental expenditures at Woodlands, Tranquille, and Glendale in 1975:

Table 41—Residential Institutions for the Retarded, Departmental Expenditures, Calendar Year 1975

Name of Institution	\$ Millions
Woodlands	11.5 ¹
Tranquille	4.7 ¹
Glendale	6.2 ²

¹ Departmental fundings for period April 1 to December 31, 1975. Funding to Woodlands and Tranquille previous to April 1, 1975, was provided by the Department of Health.

² Indicates Departmental funding for period January 1 to December 31, 1975.

The British Columbia Association for the Mentally Retarded and Local Association Chapters have been most co-operative in working with the Departmental staff. A sense of full partnership in the common enterprise of improving services for the mentally retarded throughout our Province has been consistently evident.

The Association has been most responsible in bringing to the attention of the Department areas of service where improved policy and practice is needed.

CHILDREN'S REHABILITATION SERVICES

GOAL—To provide alternative rehabilitation programs to youth not attending public schools.

DESCRIPTION—Rehabilitation programs for teenage youngsters have been in existence in British Columbia for at least five years. Typically, they were started by groups or societies which identified significant numbers of young people who were dropping out of school without any viable alternative and simultaneously exhibiting other social and (or) legal problems. These programs were funded from a number of sources—LIP, OFY, Community Grants (Department of Human Resources), as well as some private sources. These programs were formalized for the fiscal year 1974/75 and provision was made for joint funding by the Departments of Education and Human Resources on a regularized basis. There has also been some financial input from the Corrections Branch (Department of the Attorney-General) to a few of the programs.

The group of children we are attempting to serve via this program are those who are "high risk," and the most frequent indicator is the fact that they have or are about to "drop out" of school. There is certainly sufficient evidence to suggest that, for large numbers of children who take this step, further difficulties ensue.

Our Department's function is largely a facilitating one in making it possible for these children and young people to continue to participate in an educational experience. In addition, there are very definite steps taken in most of the programs to deal with family difficulties, acquisition of acceptable social skills, and an orientation to the world of work. The Department's involvement in the program is through the provision of child care workers to the 94 programs.

Close to half of the programs have some kind of work activity component which is similar in its objectives to the Federally funded work activity programs for adults. There is also a very significant life-skills component to most of the programs which includes budgeting, job finding, cooking, and housekeeping, etc.

Most of the programs show a fairly high rate of reintegration into the community as indicated by return to regular school programs, entrance to vocational training programs, or securing employment. In most cases this kind of movement can be attributed to the intervention of the child care worker who is able to bring about some modification of the behaviours which have led in many cases to the child's exclusion from the school situation.

A survey conducted in 1974 indicated that almost half of the children enrolled in these programs were on probation and a considerably higher proportion had been in conflict with the law in some way.

In 1975 we expanded the use of this program to serve younger children who are physically and (or) mentally handicapped. This has resulted in the inclusion of significant numbers of children who have been excluded from school and the concomitant socializing experiences.

Ninety-four programs operated in 1975 throughout the Province at a cost to the Department of \$1.1 million.

COST-SHARING—Arrangements with the Federal Government to share costs on the Children's Rehabilitation Services Program was under negotiation at year-end.

Projects funded by the Department of Human Resources in 1975 were as follows:

Abbotsford: Reach Out.

Alert Bay: Alert Bay Alternate School.

Armstrong: Armstrong Rehabilitation Program.

- Burnaby:
Bonsar Park Alternate School Program.
Donald Patterson School.
- Burns Lake: Rehabilitative Program for Youth.
- Campbell River: Chimo School.
- Castlegar: Open Road Centre.
- Chetwynd: Chetwynd Attendance Centre.
- Chilliwack:
Operation "Bridge."
Re-entry.
- Coquitlam: Shaft Rehabilitative Program.
- Courtenay:
The House.
Sandwick School.
- Cranbrook:
Cranbrook Early Intervention Program.
Junior Secondary Rehabilitation Program.
Creston Rehabilitation Program.
- Dawson Creek: Dawson Creek Attendance Centre.
- Duncan: Cowichan Valley Family Life.
- Fort St. John: Fort St. John Rehabilitation Programs.
- Golden: Golden Alternate School Program.
- Gold River: Gold River Alternate School.
- Gulf Islands: Gulf Islands Resource Worker.
- Kamloops:
Clinical Class.
McDonald Park.
Operation Re-entry.
- Kelowna: Kelowna Alternate School Program.
- Kimberley: Focus Lab.
- Kitimat: Kitimat City High.
- Lake Cowichan: Lake Cowichan Alternate Education.
- Langley:
Alternate Learning Environment Program.
D. W. Poppy Junior Secondary School.
- Maple Ridge: Maple Ridge Rehabilitation Program.
- Merritt: Merritt Alternate School Program for Youth.
- Mission: Education for Life Program.
- Nanaimo:
Northfield Alternate Program.
Rehabilitation Class.
- Nelson: Aspire Program.
- New Westminster: New Westminster Rehabilitation Program.
- North Vancouver:
Project Alternative Secondary School (PASS).
Prince Charles School.
Progress Centre.
- Oliver: Oliver Alternate School Program.
- 100 Mile House: Cedar Crest School.
- Penticton: Penticton Rehabilitation Class—"SKAHA House."

Port Alberni:

- Emotionally Disturbed Class (Gill School Class).
- Project 70/74.
- Project 70/75.

Port Hardy: Port Hardy Alternate Education Program.

Powell River: Powell River Rehabilitation School.

Prince George:

- Aurora School for the Trainable Mentally Retarded.
- Physically Handicapped Class.

Queen Charlotte Islands: Rehabilitation of Educationally Disadvantaged Students.

Quesnel: Alternate Class Project.

Richmond: Richmond Alternate Education Program—Station Stretch.

Saanich: Warehouse School.

Salmon Arm: Salmon Arm Alternate Learning Program.

Smithers: Smithers Alternate School Program.

Sooke Village: Sooke Alternative Program.

Squamish: Squamish Alternate School.

Summerland: Summerland Rehabilitation Class.

Surrey: Surrey Alternate Education Programs (four programs).

Tahsis: Tahsis Alternate School.

Terrace: Terrace Alternate Education Program.

Trail:

- Elementary Rehabilitation Class.
- Secondary Rehabilitation Program.
- Trail Autistic Class.
- Sunningdale School for the Trainable Mentally Retarded.

West Vancouver: Sentinel Work Activity Program (SWAP).

Vancouver:

- Bridge.
- Byng Satellite.
- 8J-9J.
- Hastings Learning Centre.
- KAT Class.
- Last Chance.
- Oakridge School.
- OK School.
- Operation Step-up.
- Outreach School.
- Riley Rehabilitation.
- Strathcona Continuation.
- Total Education.
- The Vinery.

Vanderhoof: Nechako Attendance Centre.

Victoria:

- George Jay Rehabilitation Program.
- Girls Alternative Program.
- Group Home Day Program.
- S. J. Willis Rehabilitation Program.
- Victoria Autistic Society.

MEALS ON WHEELS

GOAL—To provide nutritious meals to persons who are unable to cook or shop for themselves on a regular basis and who have no one to do these things for them.

DESCRIPTION—Meals on Wheels is a voluntary community service that provides a preventive and therapeutic service. Meals on Wheels can be used in conjunction with other services, such as homemaker services, on a long- or short-term basis.

Volunteers provide the staffing for the program and their visit provides a continuing link between the homebound individual and the community, as well as helping to identify other problems and needs before a crisis occurs.

The Department of Human Resources has been involved in assisting with the establishment of several new programs. Grants have been made to some Meals on Wheels groups to offset the costs of co-ordinating the service or to partially subsidize the cost of providing the meals. It is important to note that Government input has been to support the efforts of the volunteers, without whom Meals on Wheels programs would founder.

Forty-two Meals on Wheels programs are now operating throughout the Province, making British Columbia the leader in Canada in this area. In several communities, Meals on Wheels is run in association with a homemaker service.

Community grants were made to Meals on Wheels programs in the following communities during 1975:

Burnaby: Burnaby Meals on Wheels.

Campbell River: Campbell River Meals on Wheels.

Chilliwack: Chilliwack Meals on Wheels.

Comox-Courtenay-Cumberland: Comox Valley Meals on Wheels.

Kelowna: Kiwanis Meals on Wheels.

Nakusp: Nakusp Meals on Wheels.

Nelson: Nelson Community Resources Board Meals on Wheels.

New Denver: Upper Slocan Meals on Wheels.

New Westminster: New Westminster Meals on Wheels.

North Shore (North and West Vancouver): North Shore Meals on Wheels.

Port Alberni: Port Alberni Meals on Wheels.

Saltspring Island: Saltspring Island Meals on Wheels.

Sooke: Sooke Meals on Wheels.

Trail: Trail Meals on Wheels.

Victoria: Victoria Silver Threads Meals on Wheels.

HOSTELS FOR ADULTS

GOAL—To provide short-term shelter for persons who require a temporary place to stay.

DESCRIPTION—Thirty hostels in the Province provide shelter on a limited time basis. Most hostels are administered by nonprofit societies. When hostel residents require financial aid, they may apply to the nearest Department of Human Resources office where their needs may be met in the form of direct social assistance from which they will pay for the cost of their accommodation, or the hostel oper-

ators may be authorized to bill the Department directly on a *per diem* basis at a predetermined rate.

Hostels are licensed by the Adult Branch of the Community Care Facilities Licensing Board of the Department of Human Resources. By year-end, the bed capacity of these hostels exceeded 1,000.

COST-SHARING—Shelter costs are shared 50:50 with the Federal Government for persons designated by the Federal Government as being “in need.”

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. Funds to nonprofit societies operating halfway houses designed to meet the needs of specific groups are funded by the appropriate Government department.

For example, halfway houses for drug addicts and alcoholics received grants directly from the Provincial Alcohol and Drug Commission. In 1975 there were 37 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.

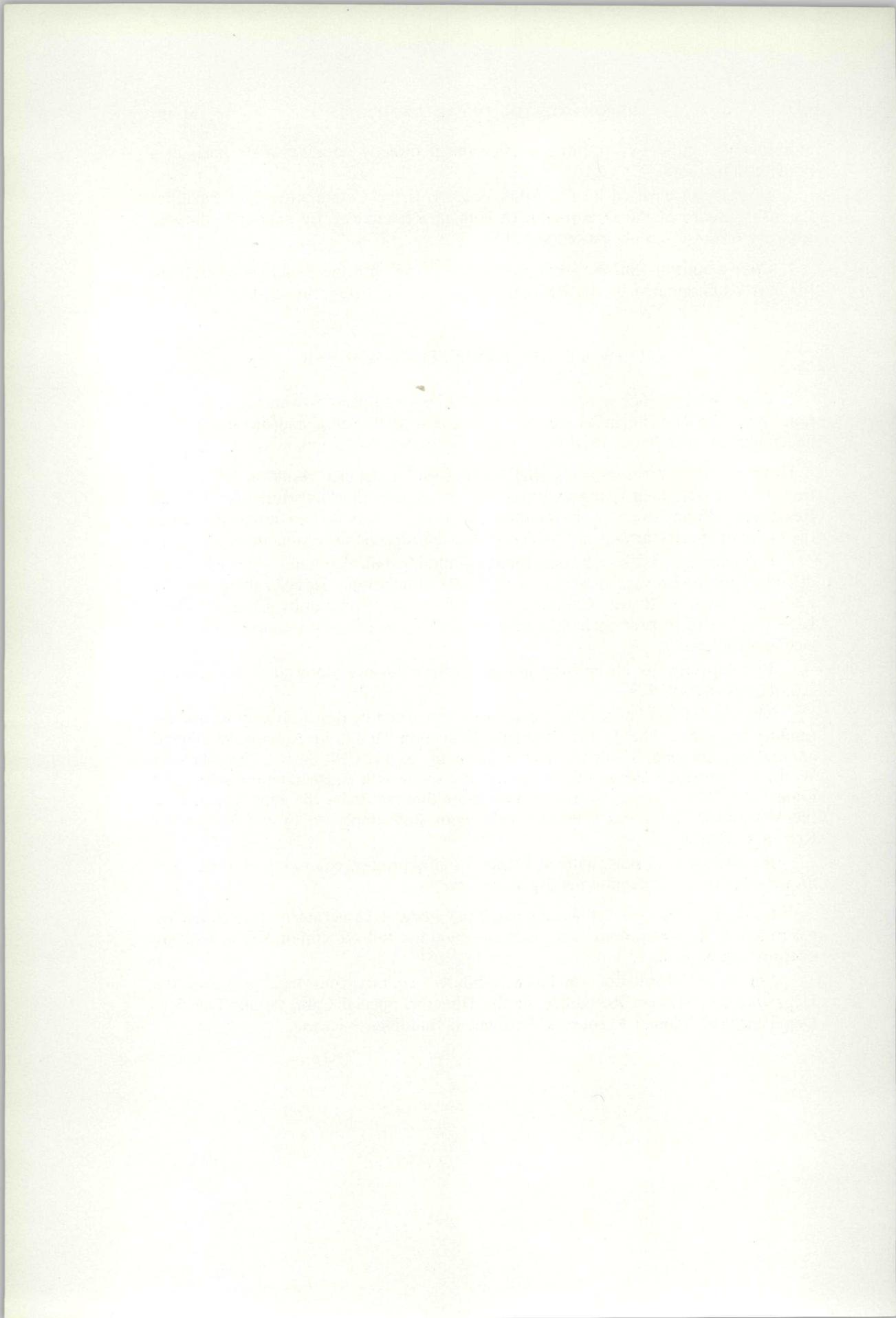
Bed capacity for all halfway houses in the Province stood at approximately 1,250 by year-end 1975.

Three transition houses for women were supported by direct Human Resources funding in 1975. The Ishtar Women’s Transition House in Aldergrove offered counselling, training, seminars, and lodging on a \$31,019 grant. The Victoria Women’s Transition House offered board and room with counselling on a \$53,632 grant. The Vancouver Transition House came directly under the administration of the Vancouver Resources Board in 1975 with staff employed 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 is claimed 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.



**SERVICES FOR
SENIOR CITIZENS**

NOT RECORDED
SERIALS
SECTION

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 residents of the Province aged 60 and over (18 and over if handicapped) a minimum income of \$249.82 per person per month (December 1975 rates).

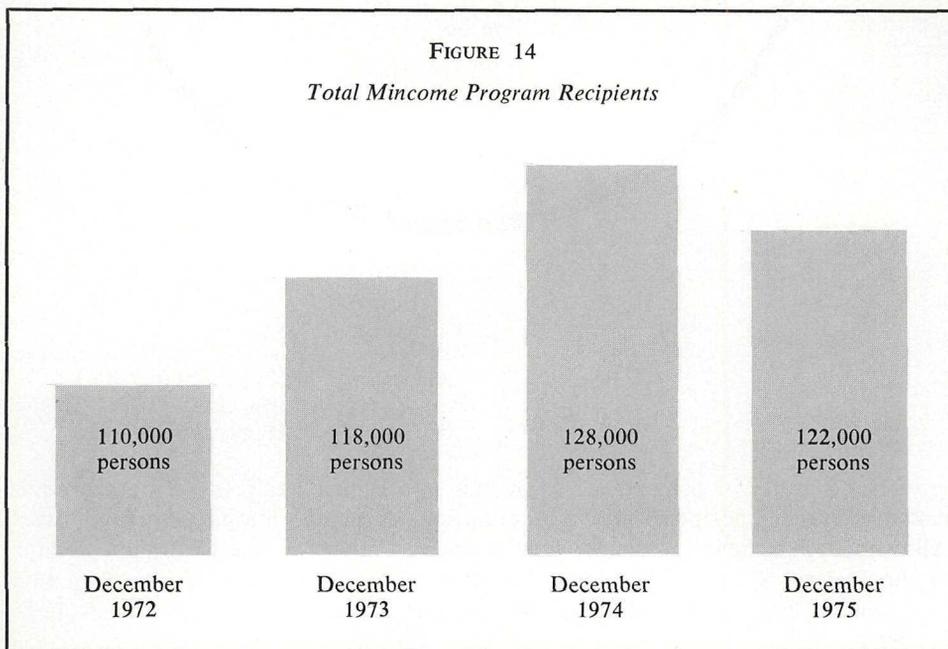
To be eligible for Mincome an individual must meet the following qualifications:

- (a) Must be aged 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 60 and over in receipt of the Old Age Security/Guaranteed Income Supplement or the Spouse's Allowance will receive Mincome automatically if eligible. No application is required.

Handicapped individuals and those aged 60 to 64, not in receipt of Spouse's Allowance, must make application for Mincome at their nearest office of the Department of Human Resources.

The following bar graph represents the number of people in receipt of Mincome payments in December of 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975. You will note that the number of recipients declined somewhat in the last year. The reduction is due to the increasing numbers of persons covered by the Federal Canada Pension Plan and the introduction of the new Spouse's Allowance Program. With the \$209.81 Spouse's Allowance payment, many persons have become no longer eligible for Mincome in cases where their spouse's allowance is augmented by another source of income that pushes their monthly income over the guaranteed Mincome level.



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

(Group A) handicapped;

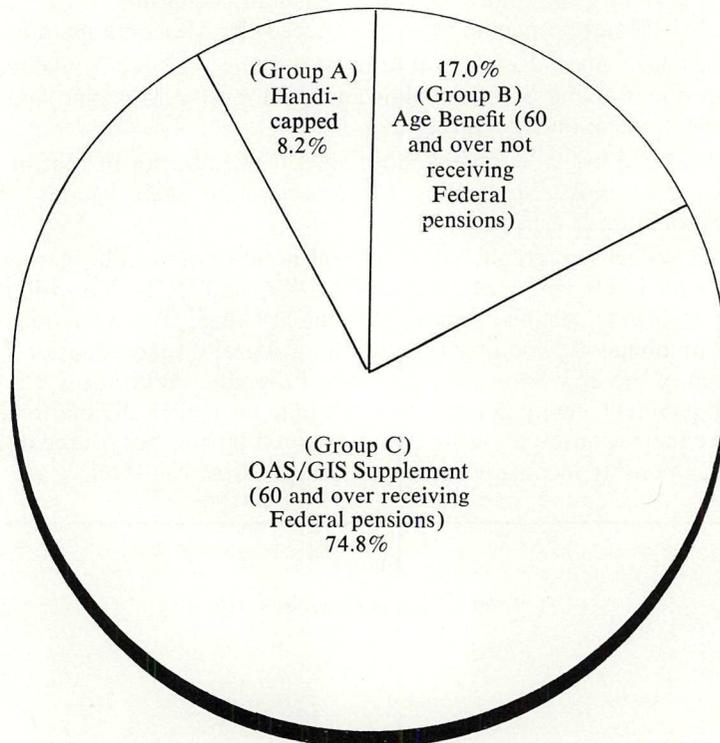
(Group B) aged 60 and over, *not* in receipt of Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement benefits, or Spouse's Allowance; or

(Group C) 60 and over in receipt of Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement benefits or Spouse's Allowance

are depicted in the following pie graph:

FIGURE 15

Mincome Recipients as at December 1975

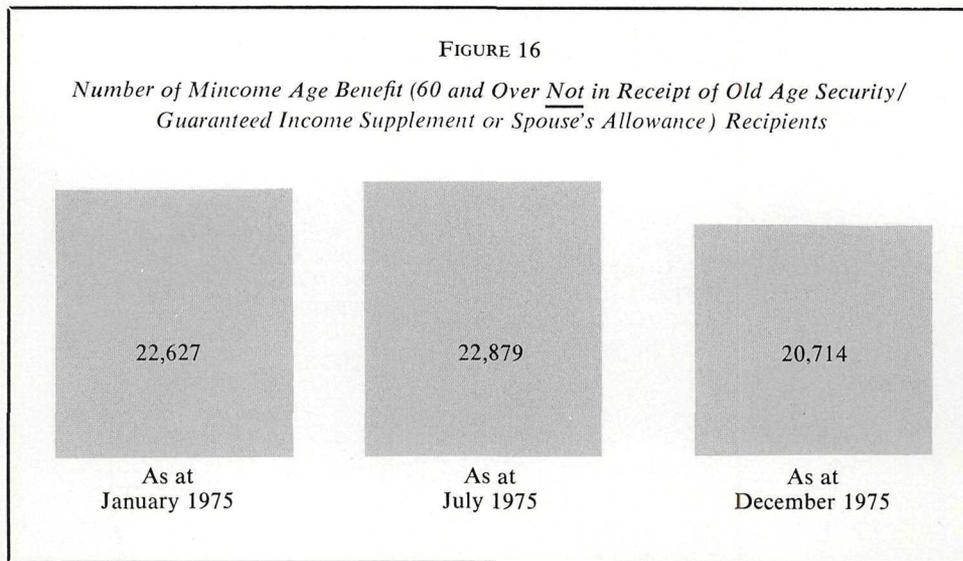


Handicapped: 9,918 persons

Over 60 (not receiving OAS/GIS or Spouse's Allowance): 20,714 persons.

Over 60 (not receiving OAS/GIS or Spouse's Allowance): 90,389 persons.

The number of (Group B) Mincome Age Benefit recipients (those aged 60 and over *not* in receipt of Old Age/Guaranteed Income Supplement or Spouse's Allowance) has steadily risen in previous years; however, due to the introduction of the Federal Spouse's Allowance Program, you will note that the total number of recipients has, in fact, dropped for the period July 1975 to December 1975, inclusive.



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

Table 42—Departmental Expenditures, Mincome Program, 1972–75

Calendar Year	Expenditure \$
1975	106,990,000
1974	100,042,000
1973	54,479,000
1972 ¹	4,624,000

¹ Program commenced December 1972.

The Spouse's Allowance Program has had a net effect of reducing the cost of the Provincial Mincome Program. Prior to the introduction of the Spouse's Allowance Program in October 1975, certain individuals may have received the maximum Mincome payment of \$249.82. Once in receipt of Spouse's Allowance the maximum Mincome payment was reduced to \$40.01, with the Federal Government picking up the balance of \$209.81.

The *slight* increase in 1975 (offset by the introduction of the Spouse's Allowance), can be attributed to two factors:

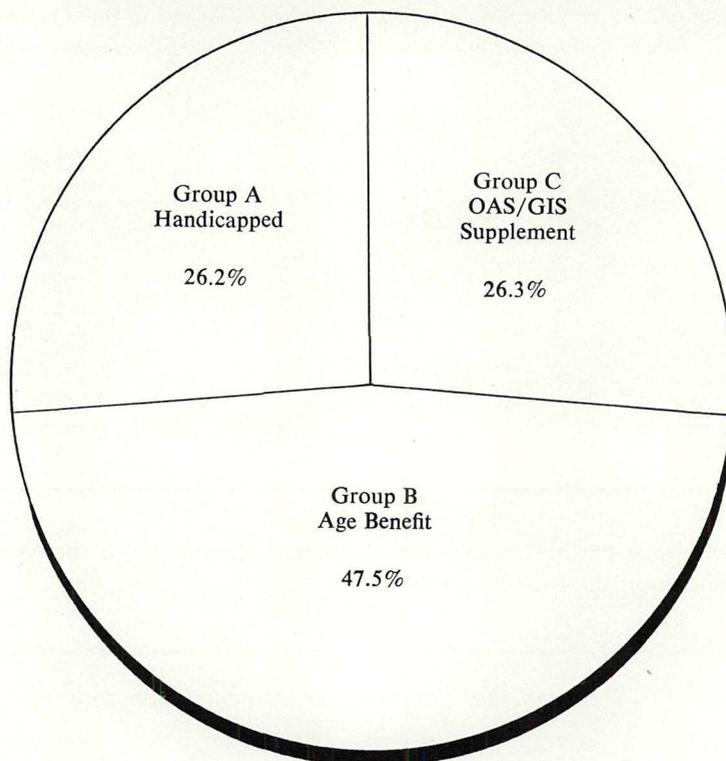
- (a) Growth in the number of recipients (primarily handicapped):
- (b) Quarterly cost-of-living increases.

No program changes were introduced in the calendar year 1975.

Due to the fact that the Group A and Group B 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 payments made to these groups. The following pie graph breaks out Department expenditures for the Mincome Program for the month of December 1975.

FIGURE 17

Proportion of Total Expenditure, Mincome, December 1975



As can be seen by the pie graph, the cost to the Department for the 60 to 64 age-group makes 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 Federal benefits and the Province provides total support up to the guaranteed level in a great number of cases.

Currently, British Columbia is the only province to offer a universal guaranteed income on a per person basis starting at 60 years of age.

COST-SHARING—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 20 per cent of the total Provincial expenditure for Mincome is returned to the Province in the form of Federal cost-sharing payments. Canada shares only in the Age Benefit and Handicapped portions of the Mincome Program (Groups A and B).

SENIOR CITIZENS 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 and by the end of 1975 there were 160 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. Their reports 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, and providing information on Government programs such as Mincome and Pharmacare.

Prospective counsellors are recommended for appointment by district offices of the Department of Human Resources and (or) MLAs. Once 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 senior 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 \$60 per month. The following table shows expenditures for the Senior Citizen Counsellor Program in 1975 and the fiscal years 1971/72 through 1974/75:

*Table 43—Senior Citizen Counsellor Service, Departmental Expenditures
Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1974/75*

	\$		\$
1975 (calendar)	54,320	1972/73	25,000
1974/75	48,763	1971/72	21,100
1973/74	38,074		

The following table gives an estimate of the number of people that have been served by senior citizen counsellors in 1975 and the last four years:

*Table 44—Numbers of Persons Served by Senior Citizen Counsellors
Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1974/75*

1975	66,750	1972/73	44,200
1974/75	57,000	1971/72	37,600
1973/74	49,000		

In the 1971 census there were 198,000 people in British Columbia over 65 years of age. By year-end, 1975, 241,000 persons in British Columbia were 65 years of age or older. 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.

The Special Care Adults Division helps to publicize the work of counsellors by informing local groups and the district offices of the Department of Human Resources of the counsellors in their areas, thereby encouraging more contacts between counsellors and local Human Resources services.

Counsellors have in the past had an opportunity to meet one another and learn more about the Department by attending conferences periodically. One large conference or several smaller regional conferences may be held for senior citizen counsellors in 1976.

COST-SHARING—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 Persons Income Assistance or Mincome for the 60 to 64 age-group. The pass is issued semi-annually for the period December 1 to May 31 and the period June 1 to November 30. The cost is \$5 for all or part of each six-month issue period. No fare is necessary when travelling on B.C. Hydro metropolitan services vehicles in Victoria and Vancouver. Reduced fares are offered on suburban services vehicles on the Lower Mainland with the pass.

The following table shows the number of passes issued in the two issuing periods in 1975 and for the previous two years:

Table 45—Number of Passes Issued

December 1975	27,407 ¹	June 1974	23,000
June 1975	26,685	November 1973	20,570
December 1974	25,428 ²	May 1973	18,657

¹ Estimate for 16th issue (December 1, 1975, to May 31, 1976): 28,100.

² Revision of 1974 Annual Report figures.

Approximately 2,500 first-time applications are processed each issue.

During the postal stoppage in October and November passes for the Vancouver area were available for pick-up at the Vancouver Resources Board office at 411 Dunsmuir Street. A similar arrangement was made for Victoria area passes to be picked up at 614 Humboldt Street.

While most of the passes were picked up, those remaining were mailed out when the mail began moving again.

It is anticipated that the program will continue to grow at its present steady rate.

COST-SHARING—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 homes, and whose income is insufficient to meet the need, and to encourage the development of appropriate resources for this purpose among private societies and the private sector.

DESCRIPTION—The Department estimates that 2 per cent of persons over 65 years of age in the Province require extended care, while a further 3 to 4 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 46—Definition of Types of Care in British Columbia
Subsidized by the Department of Human Resources*

TYPE 1—PERSONAL CARE

This is the type of care required by persons of any age whose physical disabilities are such that their primary need is for room and board, limited lay supervision, assistance with some of the activities of daily living, and a planned program of social and recreational activities.

It is also the type of care required by persons with mild mental disorders who primarily require room and board and limited lay supervision in a supportive environment.

Facilities providing Type 1 care have usually been called rest homes or boarding-homes. The term personal care home is new, being used by both the Department of Health and the Department of Human Resources.

TYPE 2—INTERMEDIATE CARE

This is the type of care required by persons of any age whose physical disabilities are such that their primary need is for room and board, daily professional nursing supervision and (or) psychiatric supervision, assistance with some of the activities of daily living, and a planned program of social and recreational activities.

It is also the type of care required by persons with mental disorders who primarily require room and board, daily professional supervision by a person with appropriate psychiatric training, and a program designed to assist them to reach their maximum potential in the activities of daily living.

Facilities providing Type 2 care are called intermediate care homes by the Department of Health and the Department of Human Resources.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL NURSING-HOME CARE

This type of facility provides care to persons of any age with a severe chronic disability, which has usually produced a functional deficit, who require skilled 24-hour-a-day nursing services and continuing medical supervision. Most people who need this type of care have a limited potential for rehabilitation and often require institutional care on a permanent basis.

Extended-care hospitals provide this type of care, through the British Columbia Medical Plan, at a charge of \$1 per day in December 1975. Private hospitals provide the care at up to \$900 per month to persons who are unable to find a vacancy in an extended-care hospital. At year-end the Department of Human Resources was paying \$525 per month to private hospitals, on behalf of patients with insufficient income.

RATES AUTHORIZED

At year-end the rate paid to private operators for eligible persons requiring personal care was \$250 per month, ranging up to \$400 per month for intermediate care. The rate for an adult in a private hospital was \$525 per month.

Eligible residents of personal and intermediate care facilities operated by nonprofit societies were subsidized to assist them to purchase their care at a rate approved by the Director, Special Care for Adults, Department of Human Resources.

Eligibility for subsidy in adult care facilities is the same as eligibility for social assistance, except that assets of no more than \$1,500 for a single person and \$2,500 for married couples are allowable. Any assets in excess of these amounts must be used to pay costs of the person's care.

Requests to the local Human Resources offices for referral of patients to care facilities are made by relatives, friends, doctors, staff at acute care hospitals, and other members of the community. Local Departmental staff are responsible for reviewing each application and are charged with making placements in the most appropriate facility. The patient contributes to care costs to the extent his income permits, the balance of the cost being provided by the Department of Human Resources.

A monthly comforts allowance of up to \$25 is paid to residents of adult care facilities whose personal assets do not exceed \$500.

Departmental programs such as Meals on Wheels and Homemaker/Housekeeper Services play a role in helping the elderly or handicapped person who wishes to remain at home. Details of these programs may be found elsewhere in this Report.

The following table gives expenditures and numbers of persons subsidized in adult care facilities by the Department of Human Resources for calendar year 1975, plus fiscal years 1972/73 to 1974/75:

Table 47—Adult Care Expenditures and Number of Persons Assisted by the Department of Human Resources, Calendar Year 1975 and Fiscal Years 1972/73 to 1974/75

	Expenditure \$ millions	Estimated Number of Persons Assisted per Month (Average)
<i>Private Hospital Care (Nursing-home)</i>		
1975	8,810,410	2,600
1974/75	5,120,742	2,300
1973/74	2,523,189	1,350
1972/73	2,537,450	1,400
<i>Personal and Intermediate Care (Board and Rest Homes)¹</i>		
1975	18,417,750	13,000
1974/75	10,426,930	10,000
1973/74	5,160,263	3,600
1972/73	4,908,706	3,300

¹ Excludes New Denver Pavilion and Ponderosa Lodge, Kamloops.

There have been substantial increases in Departmental expenditures in 1975 for adult care. Higher operating costs of these facilities through unionization of personnel, a general rise in the cost of living, and increases in the minimum wage are among the reasons.

COST-SHARING—The cost of subsidies for adult care are shared 50 per cent by the Federal Government for persons designated as being “in need.”

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.

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 assistance recipients.

DESCRIPTION—Pharmacare is of particular benefit to the senior citizens of British Columbia; of the 241,000 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 in 1974 the expense of proper medication represented a heavy burden for the elderly. Accounting for less than 10 per cent of our population, the elderly received 22 per cent of all prescriptions and accounted for over 28 per cent of all drug expenditures. Following the lead of British Columbia, most other provinces have instituted free drug programs for the elderly. Ninety per cent of Canada's senior citizens are now covered by a provincial drug plan.

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 case prior to Pharmacare. This, however, was a prime consideration in establishing the program, as 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 CU & 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 dependants 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:

Table 48—Numbers of Persons Served by Pharmacare in 1975

Plan	Number of Persons
A	241,000
B	218,000
C	100,000
Total	559,000

Departmental expenditures for the Pharmacare Program are as follows:

*Table 49—Pharmacare, Departmental Expenditures,
Calendar Year 1975, Fiscal Year 1974/75*

	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1975	16,182,488	448,097	3,834,599	20,465,184
1974/75	12,684,000	380,000	3,135,000	16,199,000

About 33,000 more persons were covered by Pharmacare in 1975 than in 1974.

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 TO PROJECTS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Departmental community grants were made to several senior citizen centres and projects in 1975. Senior citizen centres provide counselling and referrals and

a place to "drop-in" for group recreation and socializing. The following programs were funded in 1975:

Name of Project and Location	Amount Granted, 1975
NORTH SHORE:	\$
North Shore Adult Day Care Centre	34,938
NORTH VANCOUVER:	
Silver Harbour Manor Society	71,142
PENTICTON:	
Penticton Retirement Centre	23,034
VANCOUVER:	
Cedar Cottage/Kensington Services to Seniors (day program)	57,872
Crossreach (day program for persons in boarding and rest homes)	47,949
Marpole/Oakridge Seniors (day program)	16,923
Dunbar West Point Grey Retired Adult Services (survey of need)	7,803
New Moon Welcome Centre (day program)	29,066
Senior Citizens Outreach Bureau (drop-in and transportation)	48,777
Hastings Community Association Elder Citizens Co-ordinator (recreation and socializing program)	5,160
Japanese Community Centre (drop-in)	1,200
Old Age Pensioners Organization	925
VICTORIA:	
Silver Threads Service	70,353
Total	<u>415,142</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*¹ (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.

¹ This Act has been inoperative since the Provincial Home, in Kamloops, was closed early in 1975. Residents were transferred to Ponderosa Lodge, an intermediate care facility built by the Provincial Government.

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 Boards Act*.

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

**FISCAL ADDENDUM,
1974/75**

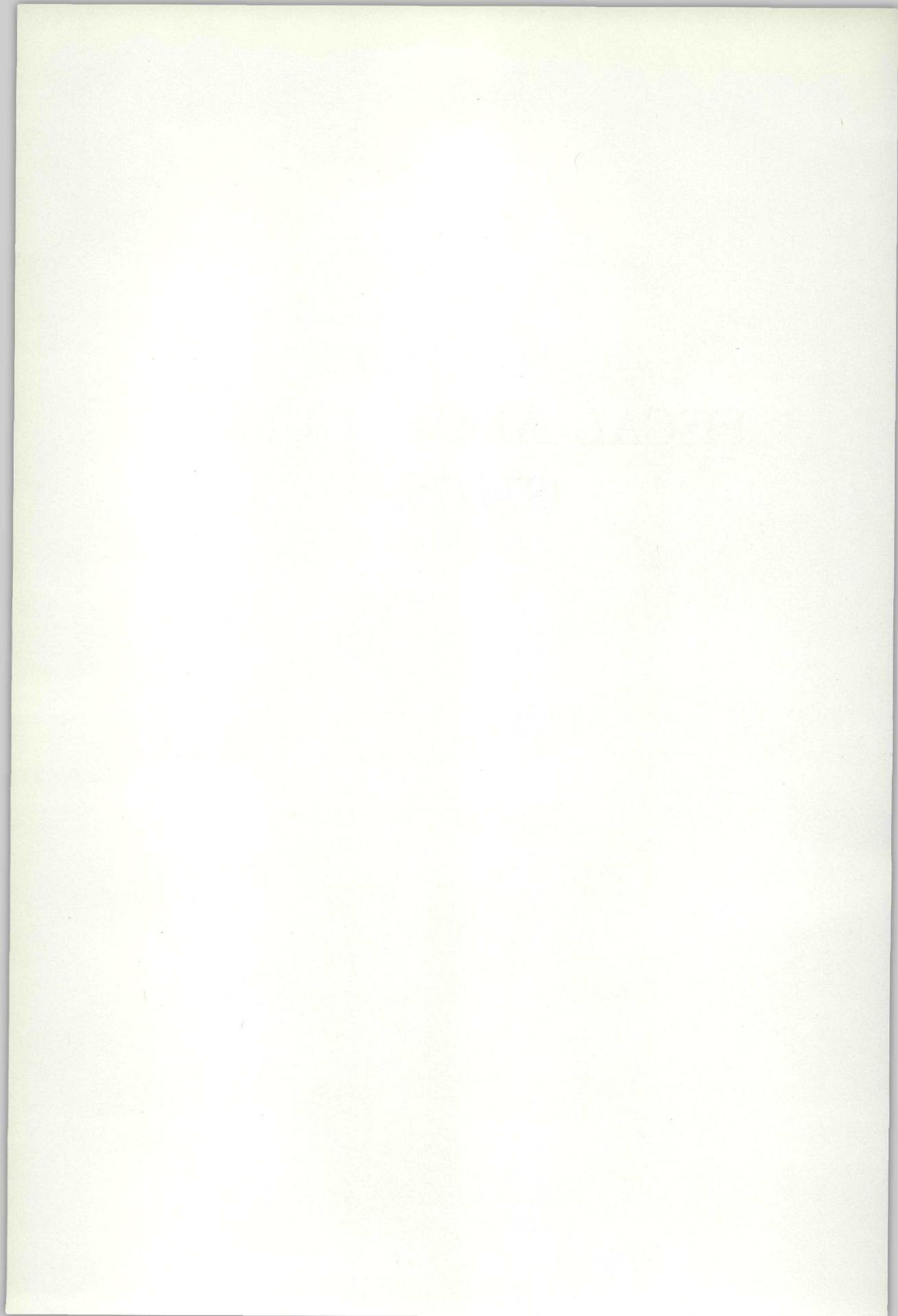


Table 50—Proportion of Total Gross Welfare Expenditures

	1973/74		1974/75	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent
Administration (includes Minister's Office and part of Accounting Division).....	\$ 2,585,204	1.0	\$ 2,988,918	0.8
Field Service.....	8,933,806	3.4	18,300,929	4.7
Summer Employment Program.....	2,172,583	0.8	1,847,904	0.5
Provincial Alliance of Businessmen.....				
Institutions.....	1,788,653	0.7	2,925,991	0.8
Maintenance of dependent children (includes New Denver Youth Centre).....	30,456,705	11.5	45,726,474	11.8
Medical services, drugs, etc.....	10,821,559	4.1	21,493,154	5.6
Social Allowances, work activity projects, and burials.....	140,367,218	53.0	191,963,094	49.7
Mincome and allowances for aged and handicapped.....	67,430,107	25.5	100,970,347	26.1
Totals.....	264,555,835	100.0	386,216,811	100.0
Municipal share of costs.....	24,381,179		18,830,239	
Federal-Provincial cost-sharing—				
Canada Assistance Plan.....	82,401,344		123,943,048	
Department of Indian Affairs.....	1,236,737		1,073,616	

Table 51—Number of Cases by Category of Service,¹ as at
March 31, 1974 and 1975

Category	Region 3— Okanagan		Region 4— Kootenays		Region 5— Prince George/ Cariboo		Region 6— Fraser Valley		Region 7— Prince Rupert/ Bulkley Valley		Region 8— North and South Peace River		Region 9— Kamloops Mainline	
	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975
Family Service	384	436	150	178	258	360	435	263	100	182	76	90	273	274
Social assistance—														
Single person	1,470	1,462	1,534	1,560	1,851	1,810	2,798	2,039	732	545	384	486	746	1,350
Couple	204	215	150	148	232	224	299	209	113	69	50	72	104	192
Two-parent family	523	553	386	397	625	906	949	717	294	243	180	251	302	576
One-parent family	1,131	1,370	860	1,035	1,051	1,424	2,517	1,600	440	439	417	534	737	1,113
Child with relative	150	131	109	156	140	199	155	154	244	240	76	108	112	147
Social assistance totals	3,862	4,167	3,189	3,474	4,157	4,923	7,153	4,982	1,923	1,718	1,183	1,541	2,274	3,652

Category	Region 10— Vancouver Island North of Malahat		Region 11— Capital Regional District		Region 12— Fraser South ²		Region 13— Fraser North ²		Region 14— North Vancouver ²		Region 15— Vancouver ²		Totals	
	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974	Mar. 1975
Family Service	353	350	668	598	.....	628	.....	663	.....	197	2,037	1,042	4,734	5,261
Social assistance—														
Single person	2,157	3,099	3,537	3,414	.....	1,453	.....	2,193	.....	896	12,660	9,155	27,869	29,462
Couple	289	449	248	327	.....	107	.....	162	.....	66	747	462	2,436	2,702
Two-parent family	561	926	553	621	.....	612	.....	479	.....	150	1,480	748	5,853	7,179
One-parent family	1,503	1,951	1,719	1,785	.....	1,882	.....	2,126	.....	663	7,073	3,875	17,448	19,797
Child with relative	177	258	69	101	.....	81	.....	133	.....	40	306	166	1,538	1,914
Social assistance total	5,040	7,033	6,794	6,846	.....	4,763	.....	5,756	.....	2,012	24,303	15,448	59,878 ¹	66,315 ¹

¹ Source: Case Load Report Form W2.

² Regions 12, 13, and 14 were "created" out of the former Regions 2 and 6 in July 1974. Social assistance totals, therefore, as at March 31, 1974, for the geographic area bounded by Regions 12, 13, and 14, appear in the 1974 figures for Region 15.

Table 52—Selected Expenditures for Social Assistance, 1974/75

	\$
Basic social assistance	142,748,281
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing and boarding-home care, personal care, special allowances, and grants	6,250,147
Housekeeper and homemaker services	4,284,252
Emergency payments	2,344,397
Hospitalization of social assistance recipients	10,367
Total	155,637,444

Table 53—Average Monthly Number Receiving Social Assistance During
1973/74 and 1974/75

Category	Average Case Load and Recipients per Month	
	1973/74	1974/75
Heads of families	23,807	25,432
Single persons	26,708	27,852
Total case load (average)	50,515	53,284
Dependents	58,313	58,408
Average monthly total	108,825	111,693

Table 54—Gross Costs of Medical Services for Fiscal Years 1966–75

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	6,461,400 ²	2,655,573	322,489	419,451	328,510	10,821,559
1974/75.....	754,422	17,303,892 ³	2,380,266	409,213	387,554	257,808	21,493,154

¹ 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.)

³ Includes costs under the Pharmacare Program as well as drugs purchased by the dispensary for welfare institutions.

Table 55—Cost of Maintaining Children in Care, Fiscal Year 1974/75

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

Gross cost of maintenance of children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare (excluding Vancouver)—

	\$	\$
Foster homes	8,557,756	
Other residential resources	14,210,430	
Receiving special services	3,930,503	
		26,698,689

Gross cost to Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Vancouver Resources Board

16,165,257

Gross cost of transportation of children in care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare

190,049

Gross cost of hospitalization of new-born infants being permanently planned for by the Superintendent of Child Welfare

41,113

Gross expenditures

43,095,078

Less collections

6,297,172

Net cost to Provincial Government as per Public Accounts

36,797,906

HUMAN RESOURCES

Table 56—Number of Children in Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Legal Status, by Regions, as at March 31, 1975

Region	PCA Wards		Before Court	JDA Wards	Equal Guardianship of Infants Act Wards	Other Province Wards	Non-wards	Total
	Permanent	Other						
Region 3	181	195	17	20	16	43	133	605
Region 4	103	155	18	15	11	5	62	369
Region 5	201	214	20	65	27	15	123	665
Region 6	196	300	18	34	31	23	116	718
Region 7	157	152	13	48	52	8	65	495
Region 8	67	92	10	44	9	8	24	254
Region 9	259	280	21	39	44	25	78	746
Region 10	328	350	24	72	69	28	157	1,028
Region 11	273	231	41	95	33	28	199	900
Region 12	179	183	38	75	24	17	164	680
Region 13	170	187	29	53	22	13	116	590
Region 14	88	88	11	14	20	5	48	274
Region 15—								
Vancouver Resources Board ¹	551	794	116	188	25	11	298	1,983
Other supervising offices ²	15	29	-----	1	-----	5	297	347
Wards supervised by another province	101	92	2	5	29	-----	-----	229
Subtotal, children in care (excluding Vancouver)	2,318	2,548	262	580	387	223	1,582	7,900
Total of Superintendant of Child Welfare	2,869	3,342	378	768	412	234	1,880	9,883

¹ Effective April 1, 1974, Vancouver Agency wards became wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

² This covers children in Woodlands and Tranquille, only about 50 of whom were in these statistics prior to April 1, 1974.

Table 57—Number of Children in Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Type of Care, as at March 31, 1975

Type of Care	Supervised by—		Total
	Department of Human Resources	Vancouver Resources Board	
Paid foster-home care.....	4,798	1,311	6,109
Boarding-home, child maintains self.....	191	36	227
Free home and free relatives' (or parents') home.....	824	147	971
Adoption home.....	342	131	473
Resources ¹	1,596	330	1,926
AWOL.....	149	28	177
Totals.....	7,900	1,983	9,883

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

Table 58—Children in Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Age-group, as at March 31, 1975

Age-group	Department of Human Resources	Vancouver Resources Board	Total
Under 3 years.....	518	182	700
3-5 years, inclusive.....	610	170	780
6-11 years, inclusive.....	2,264	523	2,787
12-15 years, inclusive.....	2,637	554	3,191
16-17 years, inclusive.....	1,436	424	1,860
18 years.....	435	130	565
Totals.....	7,900	1,983	9,883

Table 59—Number of Children Placed for Adoption by the Department of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board for Fiscal Years 1973/74 and 1974/75

	1973/74	1974/75
Department of Human Resources.....	637	604
Vancouver Resources Board.....	199	153
Totals.....	836	757

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

Table 60—Total Persons Receiving Social Assistance and Costs in Regions, by Unorganized and Municipal Areas, in March 1974 and 1975.

Table 61—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 1974/75.

Table 62—Number of Unmarried Mothers Served by Department of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board for Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 63—Number of Children Born Out of Wedlock in British Columbia, by Age-group of Mother, During Fiscal Years 1973/74 and 1974/75.

Table 64—Cases Receiving Services from Department of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board Related to Protection of Children by Type of Service, for Fiscal Years 1973/74 and 1974/75.

Table 65—Number of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare During and at End of Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 66—Number of Children Admitted to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare by Legal Status, During Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 67—Reasons for New Admissions of Children to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare During Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 68—Number of Children Discharged from Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare by Legal Status During Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 69—Reasons for Discharge of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare for Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 70—Children Who Are Legal Responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare Receiving Institutional Care as at March 31, 1975.

Table 71—Number of Adoption Placements Made by Department of Human Resources, by Regions, and Vancouver Resources Board, by Type of Placement, for Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 72—Number of Adoption Placements Made by Department of Human Resources, by Regions, and Vancouver Resources Board, by Religion of Adopting Parents, for Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 73—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Department of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board During Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 74—Number of Legally Completed Adoptions, by Type of Placement, by Regions, and by Vancouver Resources Board, During Fiscal Year 1974/75.

Table 75—Total Number of Persons Eligible for Health Care as at December 31, 1966 to 1975.

Table 76—Payments to British Columbia Doctors (Gross Costs), 1966–75.

Table 77—Dental Expenses, 1966–75.