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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SERVICES FOR PEOPLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES

HON. WILLIAM N. VANDER ZALM

1977

With Fiscal Addendum
April 1, 1976, to March 31, 1977

VICTORIA, B.C., March 1978

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 Ministry of Human Resources for the calendar year 1977, with fiscal and statistical addendum April 1, 1976, to March 31, 1977, is herewith respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM N. VANDER ZALM
Minister of Human Resources

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

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES
VICTORIA, B.C., March 1978

*The Honourable William N. Vander Zalm,
Minister of Human Resources,
Victoria, B.C.*

SIR: I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Ministry of Human Resources for the calendar year 1977, with fiscal addendum April 1, 1976, to March 31, 1977.

JOHN NOBLE
Deputy Minister of Human Resources

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SERVICES FOR PEOPLE

REVISED FOR BOUND

Report of the Ministry, 1977

FOREWORD

On the following pages the reader will find a summary of the Ministry of Human Resources' programs and services for people during the calendar year 1977.

Formal accounting in the Ministry is on a fiscal year basis ending March 31, and therefore calendar year figures are estimates in a few instances. A fiscal and statistical addendum in section VIII of this Report provides additional tables for the 1976/77 fiscal year period.

The Annual Report is divided into the following sections:

- I Administration and Organization.
- II Family and Children's Services.
- III Income Maintenance Services.
- IV Health Care Services.
- V Community Programs Services.
- VI Residential Care for Adults and Handicapped Children.
- VII Legislation Administered.
- VIII Fiscal and Statistical Addendum, 1976/77.

Report of the Ministry of

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The following is a list of the chapters and sections of the report, which are arranged in the order in which they appear in the text. The chapters are numbered 1 to 10, and the sections are numbered 1 to 10 within each chapter. The chapters are: 1. Introduction, 2. The Ministry of Health, 3. The Ministry of Education, 4. The Ministry of Social Services, 5. The Ministry of Labour, 6. The Ministry of Agriculture, 7. The Ministry of Industry, 8. The Ministry of Transport, 9. The Ministry of Housing, and 10. The Ministry of Public Works.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Ministry of Health

2. The Ministry of Education

3. The Ministry of Social Services

4. The Ministry of Labour

5. The Ministry of Agriculture

6. The Ministry of Industry

7. The Ministry of Transport

8. The Ministry of Housing

9. The Ministry of Public Works

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HIGHLIGHTS OF 1977

Report of the Deputy Minister, JOHN NOBLE

In 1977 the process of integrating and consolidating social services in the Province continued to completion. With the services of the Vancouver Resources Board brought into its administrative structure, the Ministry now delivers services throughout the Province with the assistance of approximately 5,000 staff, serving over a third of a million citizens every month. In addition to the direct services of the Ministry, a wide range of supplementary social services are provided through local community projects initiated by local citizens with funds from the Ministry as well as from other sources.

Special emphasis was placed on services to children in 1977. For many years, concern had been expressed in a variety of reports that services to children were fragmented and inefficient. Several initiatives have been taken to remedy this problem by integrating the various services that have developed independently and by placing a much greater emphasis on family support, rather than removal of the child from his home.

The greater emphasis on community programs in recent years led to the closure of Island Youth Centre, formerly Brannan Lake School, in December 1977. In addition, a thrust toward more independent living for the handicapped is accelerating the process of de-institutionalization, and the greatest impact of this thrust will first be seen at the Woodlands institution for the mentally handicapped.

The Infant Development Program, which assists parents in the early childhood development of children with real or potential handicaps, was expanded, and for some of the older children, efforts were increased toward integration of day care services in which segregation of children with special needs is avoided.

The increasing concern over the need to integrate services to children suffering from handicaps, abuse, or neglect, and the range of emotional, behavioural, and developmental problems led to the establishment by Cabinet of an inter-Ministry Committee of Children. This "Children in Crisis" Committee, consisting of the Deputy Ministers of Health, Education, Human Resources, and the Commissioner of Corrections, meets regularly to address concerns that may require a better service co-ordination or development. This committee structure is repeated throughout the Province at the regional and local district office level with encouragement to involve other agencies that have an interest in services for children.

For many years the Ministry of Human Resources has been assisting the elderly and the handicapped who were unable to afford long-term residential care and who became pauperized as a result of paying for it. In 1977 the Cabinet approved a highly progressive new Long-term Care Program which provides such care at a daily cost which is affordable to those on a minimum income. This led to the creation of the Long-term Care Program and administration within the Ministry of Health and the transfer of these responsibilities from the Ministry of Human Resources to the Ministry of Health. This has entailed a great deal of co-operative endeavour between staff of the two ministries and this will continue because of a number of areas of common interest in this program.

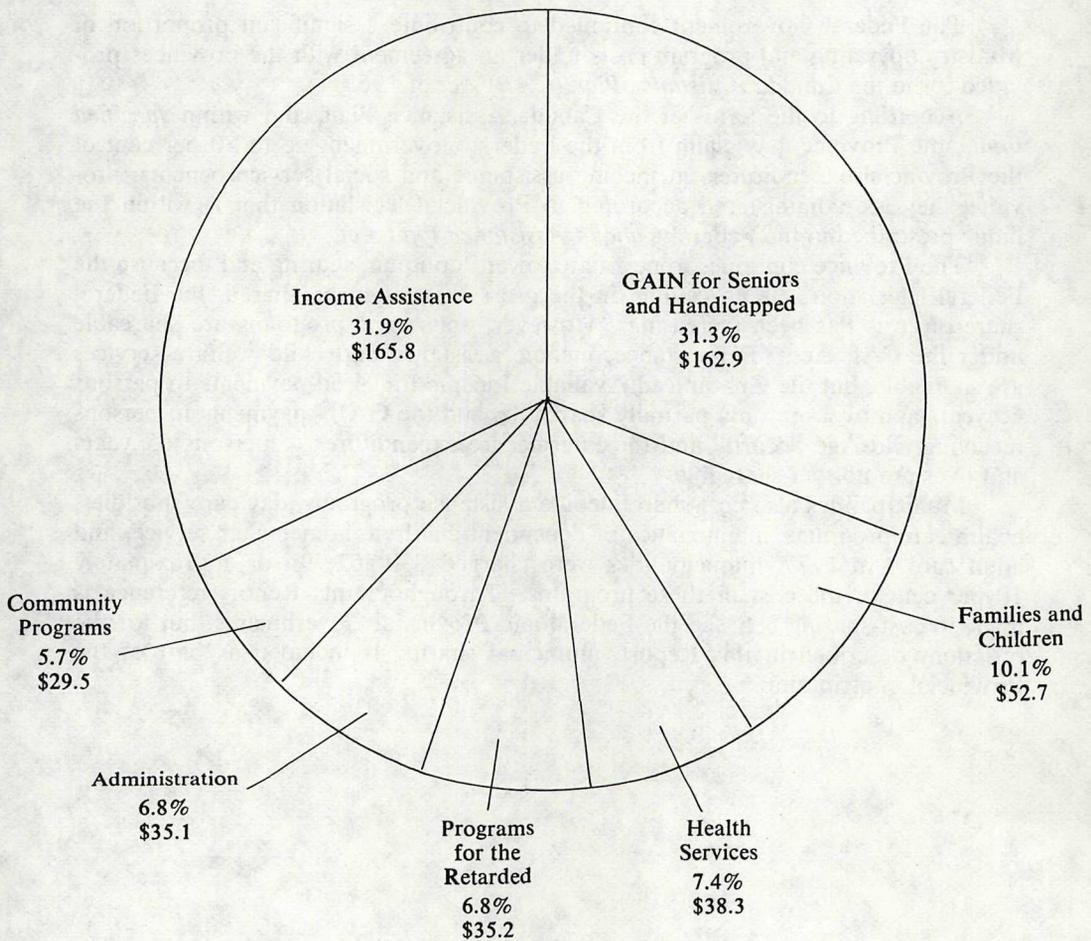
The Pharmacare Program administered by the Ministry of Human Resources expanded in 1977 to include all citizens of the Province on a basis common to many such insurance programs, namely, an annual deductible amount paid by the user, with the balance paid by Government underwriting the cost of all prescription drugs over that amount.

SUMMARY OF MINISTERIAL EXPENDITURES, 1977

	\$ (Millions)	Per Cent
1. General administration	35.1	6.8
(Headquarters; administrative and support services; building occupancy and computer charges)		
2. Service for families and children	52.7	10.1
(Group, receiving, and foster homes; treatment resources; day care; special services to children; adoption ser- vices)		
3. Income assistance	165.8	31.9
(Basic assistance; low-income supplement; burials; trans- portation; repatriation; special needs; education and training)		
4. Services for seniors and handicapped	162.9	31.3
(GAIN for seniors, GAIN for handicapped, personal, intermediate and nursing home care; homemaker ser- vices; achievement centres for handicapped)		
5. Health services	38.3	7.4
(Drugs; dental; optical; medical; medical transportation; emergency health aid)		
6. Community programs	29.5	5.7
(Grants to community-based nonprofit societies; work activity projects; Vancouver Resources Board admin- istrative services)		
7. Special programs for the retarded	35.2	6.8
(Residential programs at Woodlands, Tranquille, Glen- dale, and other institutions)		
	<u>519.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Ministerial Expenditures, 1977
(\$519.5 million)

FIGURE 1



NOTE—See previous page for details of each category.

FEDERAL AND MUNICIPAL PROGRAM COST-SHARING

The Ministry of Human Resources provides a wide range of services to families and children, and those disadvantaged because of age, handicap, and unemployment. Expenditures for the calendar year 1977 totalled \$519.5 million. Table 1 illustrates a comparison of expenditures from 1973/74 through 1977.

*Table 1—Ministry of Human Resources Gross Expenditures—
Comparison of Fiscal Years 1973/74 to 1976/77 and Calendar Year 1977*

1977 (\$ millions)	1976/77 (\$ millions)	1975/76 (\$ millions)	1974/75 (\$ millions)	1973/74 (\$ millions)
519.5	481.0	474.8	382.6	264.6

The Federal Government continued to contribute a significant proportion of Ministry operating and program costs under an agreement with the provinces provided for in the *Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) Act* of 1967.

According to the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan, and within *specified limits*, the Province may claim from the Federal Government up to 50 per cent of the Provincial expenditures on income assistance and social service benefits, provided they are administered according to Provincial legislation that is within the limits prescribed in the *Federal Canada Assistance Plan Act*.

The Province continues to negotiate toward optimum sharing and, because the Federal legislation sets no ceiling on the gross amount to be shared, the Federal share of costs has been increasing. However, only some programs are shareable under the CAP Act. For instance, income assistance and child welfare services are shareable, but the Guaranteed Available Income for Need payments to persons 60 years and over are only partially shareable, and the GAIN payments to persons receiving Old Age Security and the Pharmacare expenditures to persons 65 years and over are not yet shareable.

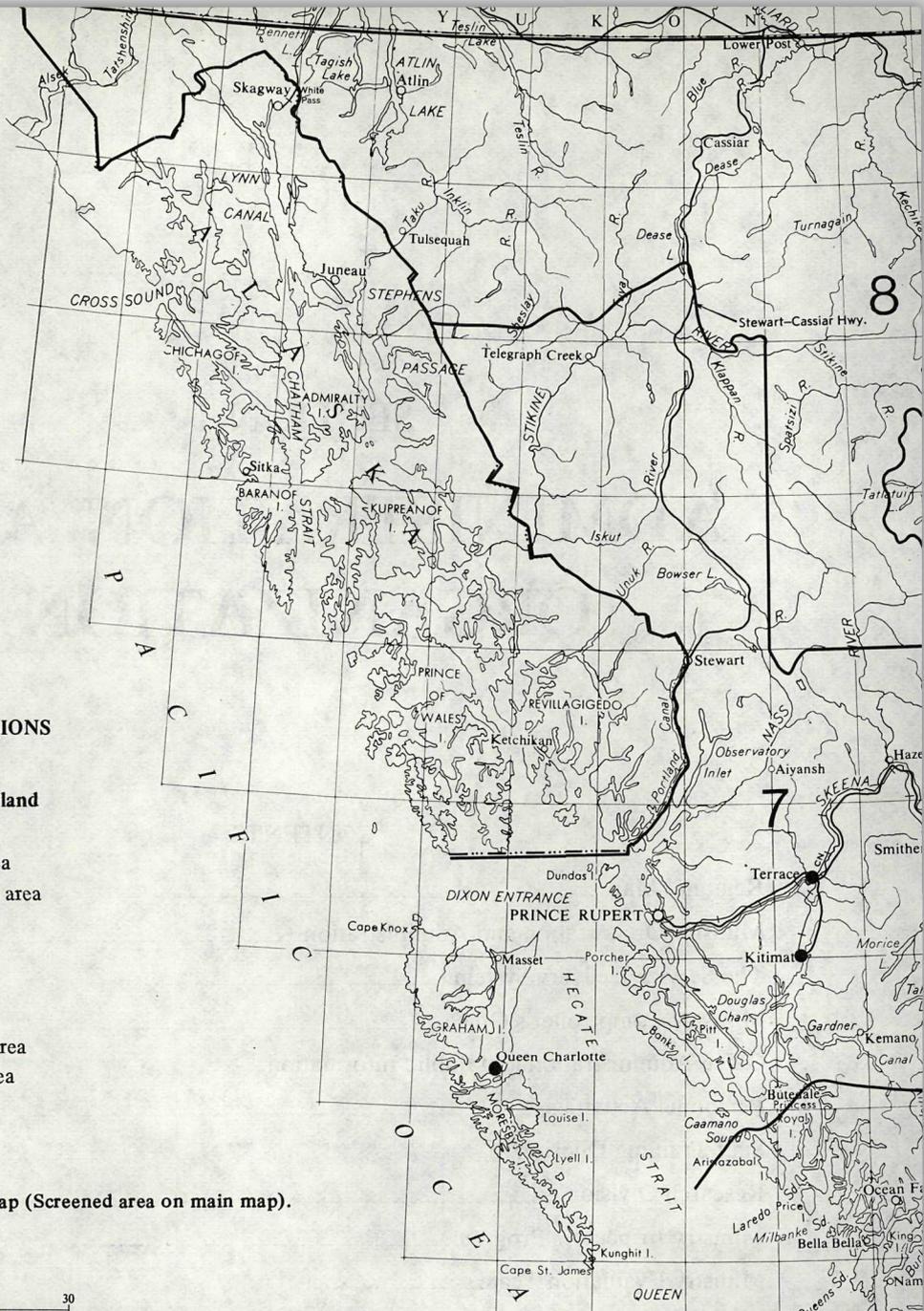
Municipalities also cost-share income assistance programs, day care subsidies, health care programs, maintenance of dependent children, homemaker service, and adult care. In 1977, municipalities were charged \$30,262,996 or approximately 10 per cent of the cost of these programs. Throughout this Report reference is made to cost-sharing between the Federal and Provincial Governments, but for the programs described in this Report, municipal sharing is included as part of the Provincial contribution.

SECTION I

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

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HUMAN RESOURCES REGIONS

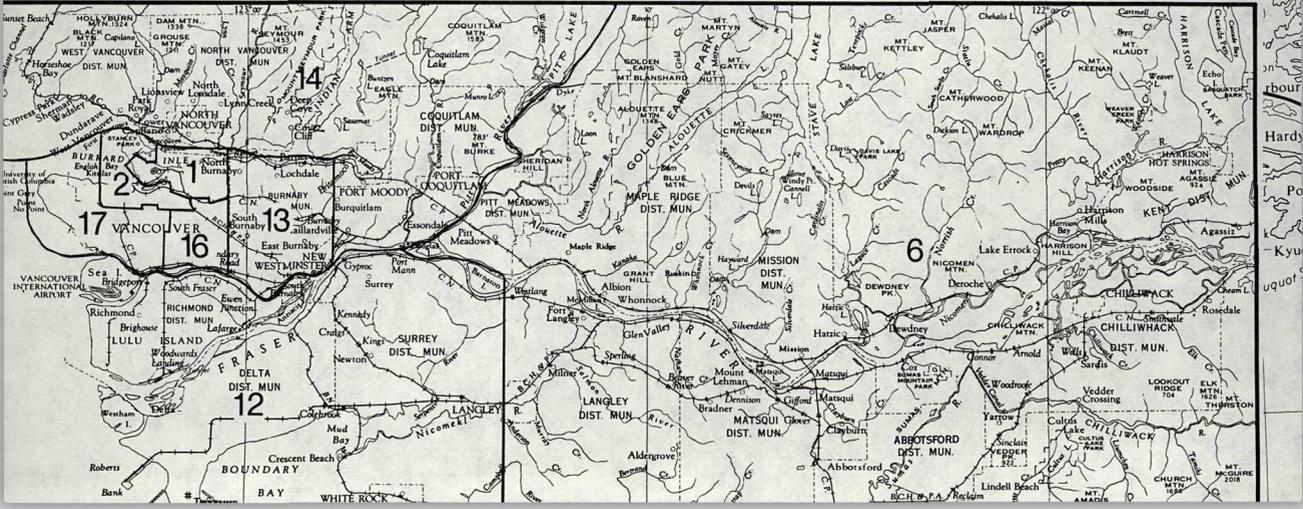
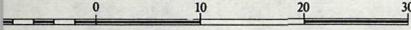
December, 1977

Vancouver and Lower Mainland

- 1. Vancouver City, East area
- 2. Vancouver City, Burrard area
- 6. Fraser Valley
- 12. Fraser South
- 13. Fraser North
- 14. West Coast
- 16. Vancouver City, South area
- 17. Vancouver City, West area

Key to areas shown on this map (Screened area on main map).

Scale of Kilometres

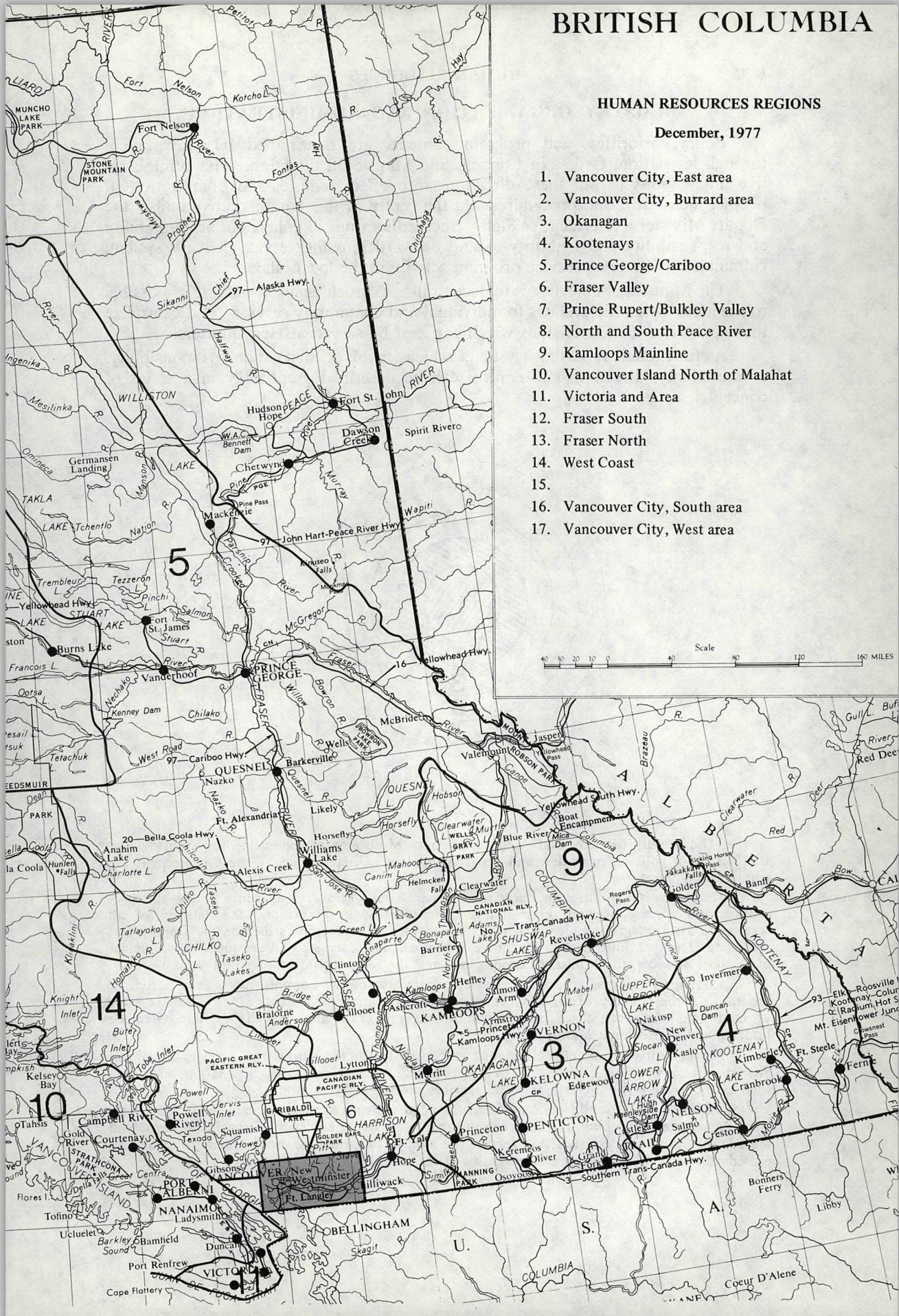
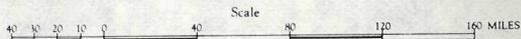


BRITISH COLUMBIA

HUMAN RESOURCES REGIONS

December, 1977

1. Vancouver City, East area
2. Vancouver City, Burrard area
3. Okanagan
4. Kootenays
5. Prince George/Cariboo
6. Fraser Valley
7. Prince Rupert/Bulkley Valley
8. North and South Peace River
9. Kamloops Mainline
10. Vancouver Island North of Malahat
11. Victoria and Area
12. Fraser South
13. Fraser North
14. West Coast
- 15.
16. Vancouver City, South area
17. Vancouver City, West area

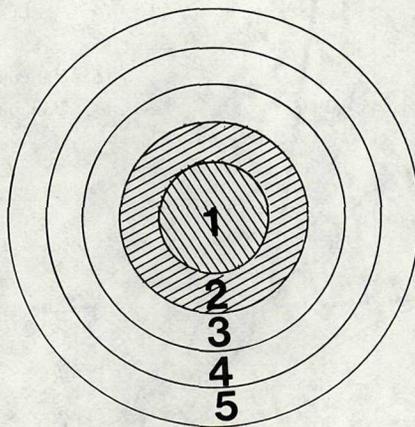


MINISTRY ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Policy, priorities, and program contents are determined by Government through legislation, Orders in Council, and Ministerial direction. The administrative implications to put these directions into effect requires the organization of people, their effort and procedures. At the centre of this administrative unit is the Deputy Minister and Executive Staff. Succeeding rings or spheres of accountability and responsibility and authority extend outward into the service delivery system, culminating with direct service program activity in the local office.

The Ministerial objective is to decentralize as much decision-making as possible to the local level which relates to individual and community services, and centralize those procedures and decisions which can best be served at Headquarters.

A functional reporting system, which involves delegation, responsibility, accountability, direction, and control can be described graphically in a series of concentric rings.



1. The Deputy Minister and Associate Deputy Minister are responsible for ensuring that the Ministry's policies, priorities, and program content as determined by the Government are administered appropriately.

2. Executive Committee members advise the Deputy Minister regarding policy and procedures and assume over-all responsibility for particular programs and the delivery of all services in assigned geographical areas of the Province. The members include the Deputy and Associate Deputy Ministers, five Executive Directors, the Manager of Personnel, the Manager of Support Services, the Ministry Comptroller, and the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

3. Managerial personnel are assigned responsibility for the administration of a particular program, or the delivery of all services in a regional management area. In 1977 there were 11 Divisional Managers, three Institutional Managers (Tranquille, Woodlands, and Glendale Lodge), and 16 Regional Managers.

4. Supervisory personnel are assigned responsibility for the delivery of services in a local district office, a divisional subsection, or a department, or service facility in a larger institution such as the psychology, dietary, or social services section at Woodlands.

5. Social workers; child care workers; financial assistance workers; case aides; psychologists; dietary, housekeeping, nursing, maintenance, and treatment staff of the institutions, and the administrative support staff that service the almost 200 work locations about the Province, provide the Ministry's services and programs at the local level.

THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

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

The Province has been divided into 16 management regions under the direction of a regional manager. Some of the regional boundaries were changed during 1977. The Ministry's regions are as follows:

- Region 1: Vancouver City, East area, with 13 local offices;
- Region 2: Vancouver City, Burrard area, with 14 local offices;
- Region 3: Okanagan, headquarters at Vernon with offices at Grand Forks, Kelowna, Oliver, Penticton, and Princeton;
- Region 4: Kootenays, headquarters at Nelson with offices at Castlegar, Cranbrook, Creston, Fernie, Invermere, Kimberley, New Denver, and Trail;
- Region 5: Prince George/Cariboo, with offices at Prince George (five offices), Fort St. James, Mackenzie, 100 Mile House, Quesnel, Vanderhoof, and Williams Lake;
- Region 6: Fraser Valley, headquarters at Abbotsford, with offices at Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Hope, Maple Ridge, Mission, and Langley;
- Region 7: Prince Rupert/Bulkley Valley, headquarters at Terrace, with offices at Burns Lake, Houston, Kitimat, Prince Rupert, Queen Charlotte City, and Smithers;
- Region 8: North and South Peace River, headquarters at Dawson Creek, with offices at Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, and Chetwynd;
- Region 9: Kamloops Mainline, headquarters at Tranquille, with offices at Cache Creek, Golden, Kamloops (two offices), Lillooet, Merritt, Revelstoke, and Salmon Arm;
- Region 10: Vancouver Island North of Malahat, headquarters at Duncan, with offices at Campbell River, Courtenay, Duncan, Nanaimo, Parksville, Port Alberni, Port Hardy, and Alert Bay;
- Region 11: Victoria and area (Capital Regional District), with 17 local offices;
- Region 12: Fraser South, headquarters at Delta, with offices at Delta, Richmond, Surrey, and White Rock;
- Region 13: Fraser North, headquarters at Burnaby, with offices at Burnaby and New Westminster City;
- Region 14: West Coast, headquarters at Vancouver, with offices at Sechelt, Coquitlam, Port Moody, North Vancouver, Squamish, West Vancouver, and Bella Coola;
- Region 16: Vancouver City, South area, with nine local offices;
- Region 17: Vancouver City, West area, with nine local offices.

Some services such as staff training, investigation, and inspections and co-ordinating of Child Care Services within the region are served from the Regional Manager's office.

The Headquarters operation, which includes Pharmacare, Income Assistance Division, Family and Children's Division, Community Programs, together with the staff functions of Personnel, Training, Administration and Public Information, and Accounting areas, is located in Victoria. Some centralized activities are located in Vancouver, including Health Care and Adoption Placement Sections.

MINISTRY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

The Ministry Comptroller's Office is responsible for all matters pertaining to financial accounting and fiscal control within the Ministry, financial reporting systems and procedures, and information systems pertaining to Ministry expenditures of money.

During 1977 the Comptroller's Office continued its efforts to improve the budgeting and financial management systems through further decentralization of budget preparation.

The income assistance processing system used in Vancouver was expanded to include Lower Mainland municipalities and several district offices.

Plans for restructuring the Financial Management Services section to assign the responsibility for providing a full range of financial services to managers have been approved with implementation expected in early 1978.

The Comptroller's Office continues to improve communication through the introduction of an accounting policy and procedures manual and by conducting more training seminars.

Plans for 1978 include standardizing accounting and financial reporting in organizations funded by the Ministry, wherever possible, preparation of a detailed budget preparation manual, and reviewing various computerized subsidiary systems.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Division of Office Administration and Public Information provides a range of administrative support services to the Ministry. These include analysis and consultation on administrative requirements in a variety of program areas; co-ordinating the purchase of 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.

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

Personnel statistics from the Vancouver Resources Board are not included in this review of Personnel Activities.

As at December 31, 1977, there were 3,412 staff members in the Ministry of Human Resources.

In 1977 the number of permanent positions in the Ministry increased from 3,025 to 3,217.

Table 2—Permanent Positions Established in 1977

Established positions as of December 1976	3,025
Positions added by Lower Mainland municipal takeover	201
Positions deleted by transfer to Ministry of Health	9
	<hr/>
Established positions as of December 31, 1977	3,217
	<hr/> <hr/>

Table 3—Personnel Activities in 1977 and 1976

Activities	1977	1976
Vacancies filled	729	738
Promotions	76	58
Reclassifications	158	270
Retirements and resignations	831	787
Transfers (nonpromotional movement of staff)	79	100

The Division recorded 24 grievances in 1977, submitted under the provisions of the various collective agreements.

In 1977 Personnel Division prepared Treasury Board submissions and received approval for several significant reorganizations. These reorganizations included Federal/Provincial Agreements Section; GAIN for Seniors; Administrative Support Staff; Family and Children's Services; Burnaby District Office.

By reallocating and reclassifying positions, the following were added to various divisions and regions:

- (a) 7 Family and Children's Services Co-ordinators within regional offices;
- (b) 7 positions for Family and Children's Services Evaluation and Support Team;
- (c) 50 positions for field offices to permit a continuous review of eligibility for GAIN for Seniors and Handicapped programs in order to enhance Federal cost-sharing of these programs;
- (d) 14 Administrative Assistant positions within regional offices;
- (e) 4 Regional Managers to accommodate four new regions established due to the addition to the Ministry of Human Resources of the former Vancouver Resources Board;
- (f) 1 Research Officer for Federal/Provincial relations;
- (g) 26 additional positions in the Provincial Rehabilitation and Employment Program;
- (h) District offices were established in Revelstoke, Sooke, Clearwater, and Cassiar;
- (i) 1 Administrative Assistant for Provincial Rehabilitation and Employment Program.

Personnel Division provided training in the administration of the union contracts and appraising work performance for all District Supervisors and Ministry Managers in the Field Service and Headquarters.

During the latter part of the year the Division's major activities were in the preparation for

- (1) the January 1, 1978, integration of the Vancouver Resources Board with the Ministry;
- (2) the closure of Island Youth and Guthrie Centres in Nanaimo and the subsequent reassignment of approximately 80 employees;
- (3) the Government-wide review of managerial positions.

STAFF TRAINING DIVISION

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the staff training program is to ensure that the Ministry's staff are capable of effectively administering the numerous programs operated by the Ministry. New staff must be trained and all staff must remain current with policies and skills necessary to be effective when providing services daily to approximately one out of every five citizens of the Province.

DESCRIPTION—Staff Training Division is a Ministry support service. It provides training and library services to staff in all Ministry classifications—management supervision, administrative support, social work, nursing, rehabilitation officers, etc. Programs provided range from general orientation of new staff to special counselling and personal care courses.

The Division frequently extends its services to other Government employees and volunteers working in related services—probation officers, teachers, foster parents, senior citizen counsellors, mental health workers, etc.

The Division liaises with universities and colleges in the development and maintenance of career programs relating to employment in the social services.

In 1977, Staff Training Division strengthened the decentralized nature of its training services through the distribution of an "orientation kit" to assist supervisors with the local training of new staff. In addition, a reported total of 5,380 permanent as well as new staff members participated in 437 workshops, courses, seminars, lectures, and special conferences throughout the Province. District Supervisors were the focus of two major training programs in 1977.

The library increased its activities as an integral resource to the staff of the Ministry. In 1977, total circulation and reference questions answered were double those of the preceding year. In addition to increased service to Ministry staff, the library assumed leadership in the establishment of the Government Libraries Network in 1977.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Costs for staff training are shared equally with the Federal Government.

RESEARCH DIVISION

The Research Division was reorganized in 1977, with some of the responsibility for Federal/Provincial planning, along with one staff member being transferred to the Federal/Provincial Agreements Section. At the same time, new areas of inter-governmental co-operation were opened when staff members participated in a Federal/Provincial Research Seminar held in Ottawa. This seminar resulted in the

establishment of a regular newsletter devoted to the exchange of information on research projects being undertaken by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Work continued on two major projects that were started in 1976 and a third project was added in 1977. Development work on the Predictive Model of Basic Income Assistance Caseloads and Costs continued. This model is designed to allow the addition of modules that incorporate new factors into the model. In 1977, modules that incorporated the effects of inter-provincial migration and of other Federal and Provincial income maintenance programs were added. In addition, consultation with other ministries engaged in economic and social forecasting was instituted so as to facilitate the incorporation of the model into the general budgeting process.

The Income Assistance Survey also continued into 1977. Although thoroughly pre-tested in 1976 it was not possible to begin systematic interviewing of clients until May 1977. Since that time, data gathering, which is to continue for a full calendar year, has proceeded. Preliminary results have already demonstrated the utility of the project.

The joint Federal/Provincial concern over the accuracy of the Ministry's eligibility determination practices was demonstrated in a new assignment in 1977. The object of this project was to determine the accuracy of information used to determine eligibility for some of the income maintenance programs. What is unique about this project is the application of rigorous sampling techniques to gain knowledge about a total program. This experimental project, which involves the co-operation of field staff, will continue into 1978.

The statistical responsibilities of Research Division came to the fore in 1977 with the expansion of some of the computer systems. Considerable staff effort was expended in ensuring that these systems produced accurate, useful statistics. The resulting saving in staff time more than compensated for the effort. For the first time, the whole Province employs a common statistical reporting system.

Efforts to improve the ability of the Research Division to provide quick answers to important questions continued throughout the year. These abilities were enhanced both by technological improvements provided by the B.C. Systems Corporation and by increased access to relevant data.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The costs of the research program are shared equally with the Federal Government.

MINISTRY INSPECTORS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Ministry Inspectors Program initiated in mid-1976 is to investigate alleged or suspected client-abuse of welfare programs administered by the Ministry of Human Resources; to develop policies and procedures to prevent potential fraudulent practices in welfare programs; to recover client-initiated overpayments of welfare benefits and to submit appropriate cases to court for prosecution.

DESCRIPTION—In 1977 there were 21 Provincial Inspectors, including six in Vancouver Resources Board, and a Provincial Co-ordinator, who have responsibilities for receiving complaints or information concerning suspected or alleged fraudulent practices by people applying for welfare benefits. The statistical trend concerning newly reported cases is as follows:

Table 4—Monthly Reports of New Cases Referred to Inspectors for Investigation

	New Cases		New Cases
January 1977	274	July 1977	289
February 1977	268	August 1977	342
March 1977	362	September 1977	339
April 1977	287	October 1977	251
May 1977	308	November 1977	335
June 1977	317	December 1977	273

NOTE—In addition to the foregoing cases referred to the inspectors, many other cases of client-induced overpayments are dealt with monthly by staff directly responsible for administering income assistance and social services.

The main thrust of the Inspectors' Program has been toward deterrent measures rather than prosecution. The latter is resorted to only in more flagrant cases and where prosecution would not adversely affect steps toward rehabilitation of the client and reinstatement into the work force. The deterrent effect is hard to measure as it is known that many clients, learning that an inquiry is about to commence, discontinue requests for assistance. Others, no doubt, hesitate to attempt fraudulent receipt knowing that they may be brought to account for their actions by the Inspectors.

As the Inspectors observe what they consider weaknesses in the Ministry's systems which permit overpayments and abuse, the Inspectors are bringing them to the fore with suggestions for improvement. Through these recommendations and staff training, new procedures and checks have been implemented.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Cost of the Inspectors Program is shared equally with the Federal Government.

The following statistics for the calendar year ending December 31, 1977, outline the work of this program during that period:

Table 5—Statistics for All Regions (Including VRB), January 1 to December 31, 1977

Total number of cases reported for investigation	3,645
Charges laid	354
Cases still under investigation	1,443
Unfounded complaints or insufficient evidence to proceed	994
Settlement otherwise negotiated	339
Values of recoveries made, ordered, or agreed to	\$379,689.33

Table 6—Amount of Monthly Assistance Terminated, Due Mainly to Involvement of Inspector (January 1, 1977, to December 31, 1977)

Total amount of monthly assistance terminated	\$164,679.59
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The above figure represents only the amount of *monthly* assistance being granted at the time of termination. It does not attempt to estimate an accumulation of the amount which may have been received in the months ahead, had it not been terminated.

MINISTRY EVALUATION TEAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Ministry's Evaluation Team established in 1976 is to evaluate and audit all programs in which funds are administered by or on behalf of the Ministry of Human Resources in order to determine adequacy of office practices and Ministry procedures and policies.

DESCRIPTION—In 1977 the Evaluation Team consisted of a stenographer, a supervisor, and five staff with accounting and audit training. The team's first priority has been to evaluate policies and procedures practices in all district offices throughout the Province. The team's second priority has been to audit and/or to evaluate programs administered by societies receiving operating grants from the Ministry of Human Resources.

The team's third priority is to audit adult and child residential care facilities to determine whether funds issued to operators of such facilities are being used appropriately.

On the basis of the evaluations and audits completed to date, a number of recommendations have been made pertaining to specific offices and/or to specific clients. In addition, a number of recommendations have been made that have resulted in policy and procedural changes, clarifications for field staff, or the recommendations have resulted in the additions of new policies and procedures in order to provide clearer directions to staff and better administration of programs.

During 1977 the Evaluation Team performed the following audits and evaluations:

- 35 Ministry of Human Resources Offices;
- 48 societies funded by the Ministry of Human Resources;
- 8 adult care institutions receiving funding from the Ministry of Human Resources;
- 2 organizations receiving funding from other ministries.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Cost of the Evaluation Team is shared equally with the Federal Government.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers from England. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important centers of commerce and industry in the New England region. In 1773, the city was the site of the Boston Tea Party, a significant event in the American Revolution. The city was then occupied by British troops from 1768 to 1776. After the war, the city continued to grow and became a major center of industry and commerce. In 1822, the city was incorporated as the City of Boston, and in 1870, it was reorganized as the City of Boston, which included the surrounding areas of Roxbury and Charlestown. The city has since become one of the most important and vibrant cities in the United States.

The city of Boston is known for its rich history and culture. It is home to many famous landmarks, including the Freedom Trail, the Boston Public Garden, and the Boston Common. The city is also known for its excellent education system, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University. The city has a diverse population and is a major center of commerce and industry. It is a city that has shaped the course of American history and continues to play a vital role in the United States today.

SECTION II

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

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SECTION II

FAMILY AND CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION

The year 1977 has been marked by numerous changes for the Family and Children's Services Division.

In April the previous Child Welfare Division, the Division of Residential and Treatment Programs for Children, Day Care Services, and that portion of the Home-maker Program not transferred to the Ministry of Health Long-term Care Program were integrated into one new Division called the Family and Children's Services Division.

The intent of this change was to achieve greater co-ordination and integration of programs, as well as an increased administrative efficiency. It was hoped in this way to emphasize more the family-support aspects of the Ministry's program and to provide a co-ordinated and integrated approach to the delivery of social services to families and children.

A focus on the de-institutionalization of children's services, such as those provided through Woodlands and Island Youth Centre, has resulted in the need to develop smaller, community-based services. The increased emphasis on family support and early intervention programs will enable more children to remain in their own homes and communities.

The use of contracts for purchasing services on behalf of children has been expanded and refined. Group Homes, Special Services to Children, and Residential Treatment Programs have all been involved.

The number of children coming into the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare continues to decline. As of December 31, 1977, there were 9,038 children, as opposed to 9,309 in December 1976.

A review of legislation pertaining to children's services was undertaken during 1977. The objective of this review was to amalgamate and integrate the numerous statutes which provide the legal framework through which services are delivered to children. Recommendations arising from this review will be considered for implementation during this coming year.

It is important to note that planning for children's services more and more frequently involves the co-operative effort of a number of Government ministries. Regular communication is taking place between this Ministry and the Ministries of Health, Education, and the Attorney-General in relation to a number of shared programs and planning for the delivery of children's services.

PREVENTIVE AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

The *Protection of Children Act*, a Provincial statute, provides for legal authority of the Superintendent of Child Welfare to intervene in the affairs of a family and, where necessary, to involve the Provincial Court when care of a child falls below the minimal acceptable standards of the community in which he lives, or where a child's life or health may be endangered by the actions, or lack of action, of his parents. Only a small proportion of these cases result in court action. The Superintendent's representatives in Ministry of Human Resources offices throughout British Columbia continue to seek alternatives to help families to resolve their problems and improve the standard of care for their children, so that the family may be maintained as a unit, in preference to court action which may result in the removal of children from their homes. Such efforts may appear to leave a child, for a period of time, in a less than desirable situation. However, since changes are often slow, Ministry of Human Resources staff have been equally active in their

efforts to involve the community in the planning. In all matters involving the protection of children and services to their families, the most successful planning has been evolved with community understanding and participation.

These efforts cannot always succeed in preventing the removal of children who may, for their own safety and well-being, need to be separated from their parents temporarily. Service to the family continues during any period of temporary separation with a view to the earliest possible return of the child.

In those cases where a permanent separation is ordered by the court because of circumstances which indicate that the child's welfare must take precedence over the rights of parents who are unable in the foreseeable future to meet his needs, every effort is made to find a permanent resource in which the child can remain until independent. In particular circumstances, and for some older children, ties with their natural family are maintained through visiting, even though they are in permanent care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

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

Table 7—Number of Children in Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare Under the Terms of the Protection of Children Act, as at December 31, 1977

Location	Wards	Children Awaiting Hearing Before the Courts
In British Columbia	5,617	462
Outside British Columbia	210	2
Totals	5,827	464

Under the section of the legislation dealing with mandatory reporting of child abuse and neglect, increasing activity is noted through 1977, both in the number of reports received and in the development of resources and skills to meet this particular problem. A medical-social work child abuse team, based in the Vancouver General Hospital, and a team of social worker consultants with the Vancouver Resources Board provided valuable assessment and treatment services, not only in the area of Vancouver itself, but to many other parts of the Province. These teams have also participated in training workshops for community and professional groups in many areas of the Province. A Child Welfare Response Unit in Surrey was formed by the local office of the Ministry of Human Resources to offer an immediate response to complaints received concerning abuse or neglect of a child in the Surrey area.

With the increasing awareness of the public at large, as well as the professional people involved, situations are more frequently being referred for service before any serious abuse has occurred, and parents who fear that they may react violently against their children in a moment of stress are referring themselves for help.

Self-referral has been encouraged by the development and expansion of a community resource known as Parents in Crisis. Here, parents who have hurt, or fear they may harm their children, can meet with others with similar problems, and with the aid of trained sponsors, may learn more acceptable parenting methods.

There are now 15 groups operating in the Lower Mainland, with many other communities throughout the Province organizing local groups through the past year.

These are volunteer community-sponsored groups, but receive some funding from the Provincial Government through the Community Programs Division. With the development of knowledge and skills in this area, together with community-based support services, fewer children need to be separated from their families because of physical abuse and can be maintained safely in their own homes.

Table 8—Cases of Probable Child Abuse—A Comparison

Age and Sex	Numbers of Children				
	1973 ¹	1974 ¹	1975	1976	1977
Male—under 3 years	24	28	50	58	63
3–10 years	37	36	66	92	99
11 years and older	15	12	25	41	46
No age reported .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Female—under 3 years	21	27	31	52	43
3–10 years	11	24	46	90	93
11 years and older	14	16	44	84	104
Totals	122	145	262	417	450

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 1973–74 figures presented here.

Children may come into care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare on an agreement between the parents and the Superintendent. This “non-award” care does not require intervention by the courts, but is a voluntary short-term arrangement to help parents who may need a temporary placement of their children due to some crisis in their lives, such as ill-health, but who will shortly be able to resume their parenting role. This type of care may also be a preventive service to families where a child’s “acting-out” or a parent’s emotional problems due to marriage breakdown or other stress require a temporary separation as a period of respite.

A responsibility of Protective and Preventive Services not directly related to children coming into care is the preparation of reports for the Supreme Court on matters concerning custody of children under the *Equal Guardianship of Infants Act* and the *Divorce Act*. If the separated parents are unable to agree on arrangements for custody of, and access to, the children of the marriage, the court may request, through the Superintendent of Child Welfare, a report on the circumstances of each parent to assist the Judge in making his decision. There were 86 such reports requested in 1977 for the British Columbia courts. This service is also provided to other provinces, and approximately 32 requests were received during 1977.

Issues of custody frequently come to the attention of the Superintendent of Child Welfare because of the action of one parent “snatching” a child from the other parent, to whom a court has awarded custody, and removing the child from the jurisdiction of the court. These are extremely difficult cases to deal with, and create serious hardship and anxiety for the parent who so “loses” a child. A new Act passed in British Columbia in June 1976 provides for the enforcement in British Columbia of custody orders made in other provinces. The Province of Manitoba has similar legislation. Legislation of this nature provides one of the tools that will help to protect children against the damaging effects of becoming victims of a “tug-of-war” between parents.

Table 9—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 (EGIA), and the Family Relations Act (FRA), as at December 31, 1977

Location	EGIA and FRA Wards
In British Columbia	532
Outside British Columbia	55
Total	587

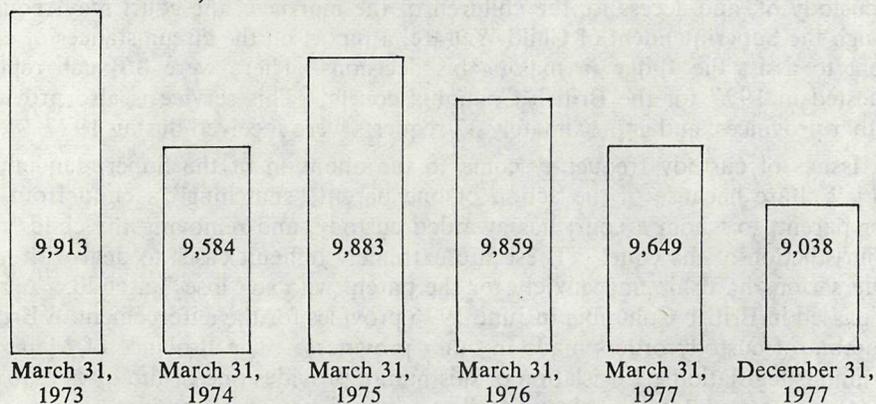
Committal of children to the charge of the Superintendent of Child Welfare may also be a disposition of the Provincial Court under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* and, for 1977, the number of children "in care" under this Act are shown in the following table:

Table 10—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 (JDA) as at December 31, 1977

Location	JDA Wards
In British Columbia	376
Outside British Columbia	6
Total	382

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

Table 11—Total Number of Children-in-care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare as at March 31, 1973-77, and at December 31, 1977



The Superintendent of Child Welfare has responsibilities under the provisions of another statute, the *Children of Unmarried Parents Act*. This Act makes provisions for agreements or court orders for the maintenance of children born out of wedlock. This Act also provides that any woman who is a mother within the definition of the Act may apply to the Superintendent for advice and protection in any matter connected with her child or the birth of her child.

Such services as are required are offered by the representatives of the Superintendent of Child Welfare in the local offices of the Ministry of Human Resources, and may include counselling, financial assistance, appointment of legal counsel where necessary to represent the mother in Court action, assistance toward reaching agreements between the putative father, the mother, and the Superintendent for maintenance of the child, and such other services as may be necessary to ensure that the mother has all possible assistance in planning for her child.

Assistance is also provided to the mother in enforcing or applying for variation in any order of maintenance made by the courts. A record is maintained in Family and Children's Services Division of all moneys paid under the terms of an agreement or a maintenance order so that action may be taken as quickly as possible when arrears begin to accrue.

Total receipts obtained from putative fathers pursuant to the *Children of Unmarried Parents Act* between April 1976 and March 1977 amounted to \$331,777 for an average of \$27,648 collected monthly.

REPATRIATION OF TRANSIENT AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN

Another service that the Family and Children's Services 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. From March 1976 to April 1977, 892 transient and destitute children were repatriated. This figure includes movement in and out of the Province only. Within the Province there is also substantial movement in returning children to their own homes.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—All costs of Preventive and Protective Services for children and their families are shared equally with the Federal Government.

CHILD DAY CARE

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Ministry's Child Day Care Program is to provide a variety of child day care services throughout the Province, which meet licensing standards established by the Child Care Facilities Licensing Board, permitting those families in need to have their children cared for in a secure, supervised, socially desirable setting. These services supplement the care, protection, and opportunities for growth provided by their parents.

DESCRIPTION—Day care is a preventive social service, offering six different types of programs to meet individual family needs.

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 Ministry of Human Resources' staff. The majority of children requiring care continue to be cared for in family day care homes.

Family day care has the advantage of being able to accommodate children from infancy up to the age of 12 years. Hours can be flexible, and care more readily found for children in their own neighbourhood, or near their schools.

At the close of 1977, there were 296 licensed family day care homes in British Columbia. This compares with 243 at the close of 1976.

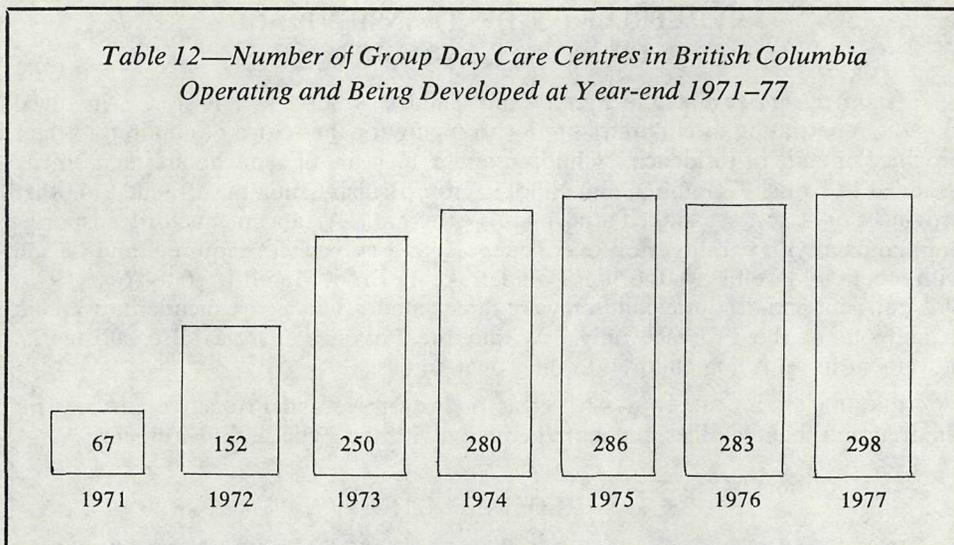
An average of 3,267 children received subsidization each month in the licensed and unlicensed family day care program.

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 must meet basic standards of health and safety. Facilities are inspected at least annually by the Ministry 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.

At the close of 1977, approximately 44 per cent of the total number of community care facilities licensed group day care spaces were filled by children on whose behalf subsidy was paid. There were 298 centres, licensed to provide 7,342 group day care spaces.

Table 12—Number of Group Day Care Centres in British Columbia Operating and Being Developed at Year-end 1971–77



3. *In-home care*—This service is designed to enable subsidization of shift-working parents to 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.

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 December 31, there were 151 licensed out-of-school facilities providing service to 1,800 children compared to 107 facilities serving 1,396 children as of December 1976.

5. *Nursery*—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 349 community care facilities licensed nursery schools in the Province, providing a service for 7,901 children. An average of 530 children is receiving subsidization each month. Families requesting subsidization are required to meet financial needs criteria only.

6. *Special needs care*—The objective of the special needs service is to enable children with physical, social, and/or emotional problems to receive assistance through available day care programs in both regular and specialized centres:

- (a) A child with social, physical, or emotional handicaps requiring more support and services than the regular day care program is equipped to provide may be designated as "special needs." As far as possible, the integration of these children into existing regular programs is encouraged.
- (b) Where it is possible to document aspects of physical, social, or emotional problems seriously detrimental to the development of the child, a non-profit group day care centre, nursery school, after-school centre, with an enrolment of 50 per cent or more children requiring very specialized care, may be designated as a specialized pre-school service. A community care facilities licence for specialized day care is required. Placement is made on an individual basis, related to the developmental needs of the child.

There are now 59 specialized day care centres serving 1,232 children. In keeping with more recent research, integrated programs, designed to meet the needs of both normal and handicapped children, have developed, and wherever possible, this is the program of choice.

During 1977, as a result of a decision to amalgamate all services to families and children, child day care was brought into the Family and Children's Services Division as a part of a Family Support Section with increased emphasis being placed on the preventive and family aspects of the service.

Child day care services are now available in most communities within the Province. Parents choose the day care program that best meets the need of their family. Eligibility for assistance with day care fees is dependent upon the financial situation of the individual family, based on an income or needs test and social need as established by the Federal Government for cost-sharing purposes. The social need criteria are as follows:

- (1) A single-parent family requires day care services and that parent works or attends an educational institution, or is undertaking medical treatment or a rehabilitative program.
- (2) A two-parent family requires day care services and both parents work, or one parent works and the other spouse is either incapacitated, attends an educational institution, or is undertaking medical treatment or a rehabilitative program.
- (3) A single-parent or two-parent family requires day care services that are recommended by or arranged by a social welfare agency as part of a child protection service; or are arranged by or recommended by a social welfare agency on the basis of an individual assessment of special needs of the family or the child, including physical, emotional, mental, developmental, language, or other identifiable and recog-

nized handicaps; or are arranged by or recommended by a social welfare agency due to conditions in which it is possible to document aspects of the physical, social, or cultural environment which are seriously detrimental to the development of a child and his equality of opportunity when he enters the formal education system.

- (4) A single-parent or a two-parent family requires day care services due to a short-term family crisis which is regarded as such by the administering authority.

*Table 13—Children Receiving Subsidized Day Care
as of December 31, 1977*

Program	Half Day	Full Day	Total
Group day care	174	3,048	3,222
Family day care	211	2,772	2,983
Nursery school	528	1	529
Out of school	1,686	47	1,733
Special need centre	310	577	887
In-home day care	107	575	682
Totals	3,016	7,020	10,036

Changing patterns—During the early part of 1977 the number of children being subsidized in group day care declined, but by November the numbers had increased to their former level. During this period, however, many centres faced financial problems and closed as a result of a decline in enrolment. The number of subsidized children enrolled in the part-time nursery programs increased from a monthly average of 250 in 1976 to 550 in 1977.

The reason for these changes were believed multiple—the general economic situation and its resultant high unemployment, higher salaries for those persons still employed, and the level of the income test scale upon which subsidy application was based. Recognition of this latter factor resulted in action to revise the income scale for implementation on January 1, 1978.

There are indications that a number of group day care centres and family day care operators are increasing their fee for service beyond maximum allowable subsidies. This situation is presently under review to determine the impact on the fully subsidized family.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The costs of the day care programs for children are shared equally with the Federal Government, with the exception of

- (1) the three-hour nursery program where application of the Federal social needs criteria is not mandatory;
- (2) when parents have qualified for subsidy using the Income Test and the child is enrolled in a privately operated licensed centre;
- (3) specialized day care centres where financial eligibility is not a criterion. Parents are requested to complete an application for subsidy, but this is not a requirement.

CHILD ADOPTIONS

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the adoption program is to place children of all ages for adoption when a child's immediate family and relatives are no longer able, capable, or willing to care for them, and to ensure the social and legal requirements of the *Adoption Act* have been fulfilled.

DESCRIPTION—Records of a child considered in need of adoption are referred by local Ministry personnel to the centralized placement office in Vancouver. Studies on families who have applied to adopt a child are also prepared by local Ministry staff, and forwarded to the same placement office. The central office selects the best home for the child considering his needs and the wishes of the relinquishing parent. The two local offices who have prepared the reports on the child and the adopting family put the adoption selection plan into effect.

The legal completion of Ministry adoptions is also a centralized service of the Ministry.

The Ministry also assists, when required, with step-parent, other relative, and private adoptions, but the legal aspects in such instances are usually undertaken by the applicant's own solicitors.

The following table indicates the number of children for whose adoptions the Superintendent of Child Welfare submitted reports to the Supreme Court in the calendar year 1977 and the types of adoption. Figures for the calendar year of 1976 are given as a comparison.

Table 14—Adoption Reports Submitted to the Supreme Court

Type of Adoption	Number of Children for Whom Reports Were Filled	
	1976	1977
Ministry of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources		
Board placements	831	843
Step-parent	867	791
Other relative	93	82
Private	54	39
	1,845	1,755

There was a reduction of 90, or 4.9 per cent, in the total number of children reported on in 1977 as compared to 1976. There has been a reversal of the trend in recent years toward slow and steady increase in step-parent adoptions, and in 1977 there were 76 fewer step-parent adoptions than in 1976. Private placements decreased, despite the continued long waiting-periods for newborn children placed by the Ministry of Human Resources.

Another highlight of 1977 saw the organization of a number of adopting parents into the Adopting Parents Group of B.C. In its beginning stages it is being organized in the more populated areas as an active meeting group. Other members from more remote locations in the Province will be active on a correspondence basis and the whole will be tied together by means of a regular newsletter.

The National Adoption Desk, commenced in September 1976, has had a productive year. The participation of this Province has included a total of 11 children being placed from other parts of Canada in homes in British Columbia.

The large number of available, approved adoption homes continues to increase and currently stands at approximately 800 homes. Approximately three quarters of these families wish only the newborn or very young, healthy infant. Placements of first children are taking approximately 18 months to effect from the date of application. Placements of second children in a family unable to have children by natural means are taking longer, usually two years. Taken as a comparison of other provinces these are relatively brief waiting-periods.

Single parents continue to apply to adopt. Several of them in the past have asked to be referred for a Korean child, but that country is now refusing to accept homes of single parents, even those who have previously adopted and who are wishing another child of the same origin.

The most time-consuming and difficult part of the adoption program is the placement of the child with special needs. These are the children who have medical or physical difficulties, emotional or behavioural problems, mental limitations, or who, by virtue of belonging to a family group of children, are not easy to place. Resources are limited and it is only by special kinds of appeals that many of them will become permanently settled in a home of their own.

Some interesting placements over the past year may serve to indicate more than anything else, the nature and scope of the task of this section of the Ministry working with social workers throughout the Province to facilitate the early placement of the children for whom this Ministry is responsible.

- Two infants were placed, both of whom had an unusually high-risk level of possibly becoming schizophrenic in later years. The 50 to 60 per cent risk for these children is caused because in each case both biological parents were diagnosed as schizophrenic.
- An infant with serious heart complications was placed from hospital with a family who is prepared to see her through some very high-risk surgery when she is closer to a year in age.
- Two little sisters, both of very limited intelligence, were placed with a family who is committed to nurturing them and assisting them to reach their maximum potential.
- A little girl of 2 years was placed with a couple and, tragically, the husband was killed in an industrial accident two months later. The surviving parent was given full opportunity to consider the future and she has decided to pursue this little girl's adoption as a single parent.
- An 8-year-old boy has been placed in the middle of a large family of seven where they are committed to raising him and to help him overcome the rejection by previous adults.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The costs of the adoption program are shared equally with the Federal Government.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Special Services to Children and Their Families Program is to enable children to grow up successfully in their own homes or communities by providing child care counsellors or family support workers to the child and his family where a child is clearly at risk of being removed from his or her own family or community, unless there is intervention.

DESCRIPTION—Special Services is a program whereby time-limited, one-to-one services are provided to identified children and their families. Family Support and Child Counselling Services are purchased, on a fee-for-service basis, from community societies which employ Special Services workers. The nature, intensity, duration, and costs of such services vary according to the needs of the individual families, and specific goals of service are defined in a contractual arrangement at the outset of the intervention.

During 1977, over 1,200 children and families received services which varied in nature from short-term support during a family crisis to assisting parents in the care and development of their physically or mentally handicapped child.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The costs of the Special Services to Children Program are shared equally with the Federal Government.

Ministerial expenditures for Special Services to Children are as follows:

*Table 15—Special Services to Children, Ministerial Expenditure,
Calendar Years 1975–77*

	\$
1977	2,797,974
1976	1,836,477
1975	3,209,071

The Special Services to Children and Their Families Program has been and continues to be one of the most effective and responsive programs for families and children in providing a viable alternative to apprehension and residential treatment.

INFANT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Infant Development Program is to assist families in caring for infants aged 0 to 3 years who are exhibiting developmental delay. Goals are to optimize the infants' development and to assist their families in responding to their infants in a positive, therapeutic manner.

DESCRIPTION—In 1977, Infant Development Programs operated in 11 areas of the Province, including Burnaby, Castlegar, Duncan, Kamloops, Kelowna, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Surrey/Delta, Upper Fraser Valley, Vancouver/Richmond, and Victoria. Each program has a Supervisor with professional training related to early childhood development, and an Advisory Committee comprised of parents and professionals. The programs are funded by grants from the Ministry to local sponsoring societies. A Provincial Steering Committee, appointed by the Minister of Human Resources, and a Provincial Co-ordinator, assist in the formulation of guidelines and the development of local programs.

When an infant is referred to an Infant Development Program by a concerned parent, doctor, public health nurse, or social worker, the family is visited by a professional staff person on a regular basis. During the home visits the staff person works with the family to develop activities that will encourage the development of the infant. In some cases other consultants, such as a physiotherapist will be involved to assist in certain parts of the infant's program.

A delay in providing the kinds of activities and experiences that the infant needs can result in more pronounced physical development delay which becomes more difficult to remedy in later years. In addition, secondary handicapping con-

ditions, such as speech problems, poor gait, or abnormal behaviour patterns can develop that further hinder the infant's development.

Special toys, books, and other resource materials are made available to parents, along with instructions on the appropriate use of these materials. Opportunities to meet other parents and to attend workshops on child development are also provided.

In all, 425 infants and their families were served by the Infant Development Program in 1977. Participation on the part of the family is voluntary and services were provided free of charge.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Costs are borne completely by the Province.

The following figures illustrate the Ministry's expenditure for the Infant Development Program in fiscal year 1976/77 and calendar year 1977:

*Table 16—Ministry Expenditures for Infant Development,
Fiscal Year 1976/77 and Calendar Year 1977*

	\$
1977	351,471.22
1976/77	210,276.27

SUMMER YOUTH HOSTEL PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Summer Youth Hostel Program is to make temporary low-cost accommodation available for youth travelling in British Columbia.

DESCRIPTION—In 1977, the Summer Youth Hostel Program involved 11 hostels, most of them temporary, in eight communities in British Columbia. These hostels provided 53,668 bed-nights for 50,054 individuals between June and September.

As in past years, financial responsibility for the program was shared between the Ministry of Human Resources and the Office of the Federal Secretary of State. The Secretary of State, through grants to community groups, funded most of the salary and operational costs of the hostels. The grant from the Ministry of Human Resources was used primarily for costs which were not met by user fees for those hostels outside the Vancouver area.

During the year the Association of B.C. Hostels merged with the Pacific Region of the Canadian Youth Hostels Association. The new Association operates under the name of Canadian Hostelling Association—B.C. Region.

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

*Table 17—Youth Hostels, Provincial Expenditures,
Calendar Years 1972 to 1977*

	\$		\$
1977	23,683	1974	120,503
1976	78,172	1973	127,592
1975	66,814	1972	425,000

The total number of people who used the Summer Youth Hostel Program are illustrated in the following table:

Table 18—Summer Youth Hostel Program Statistics, 1977

	Number of Persons	Number of Males	Number of Females	Canadian Cit- izenship	U.S. Cit- izenship	Other	Money Col- lected \$	Bed- nights
Hope	1,298	938	360	940	207	142	2,502	1,600
Kamloops	488	358	130	323	55	111	864	509
Nanaimo	832	537	295	598	85	153	2,262	976
Port Alberni	258	171	87	149	63	43	496	269
Prince George	440	324	116	235	96	109	1,570	683
Prince Rupert	302	200	102	116	115	71	983	480
Victoria	4,923	3,276	1,638	3,513	2,486	1,704	14,025	7,699
Henry Hudson	497	497	.....	245	99	138	2,786	1,005
Queen Mary	417	216	201	191	108	108	1,686	674
Vancouver YWCA	780	.....	780	393	250	162	3,528	1,345
Vancouver Jericho ¹ .....	.....	24,957 ¹	12,021 ¹	9,786	1,303	6,133	85,154	36,978
Totals, 1977	50,063	31,494	15,030	16,409	4,867	8,874	115,856	52,218
Totals, 1976	63,558	41,559	20,623	35,547	6,690	21,321	149,482	74,790

¹ These figures are based on bed-night occupancy rate and do not necessarily reflect the number of individuals utilizing the service. Statistics for the Whistler Hostel are included in the Jericho figures.

FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL COST-SHARING—The two senior Governments shared costs of the program in 1977 as follows:

*Table 19—Youth Hostel Program, Provincial and Federal Funding,
Calendar Year 1977*

	\$
Federal contribution	139,500
Total Provincial contribution	23,683
Total Government funding	163,183
Provincial recovery <i>re</i> cost-sharing	11,841
Total Federal contribution	151,342

CHILDREN'S REHABILITATION RESOURCES

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Children's Rehabilitation Resources Program is to provide alternative programs to youth not attending public schools.

DESCRIPTION—Rehabilitation programs for teenage youngsters have been in existence in British Columbia for at least six 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—Federal OFY (Opportunities for Youth) and LIP (Local Initiatives Program) grants, community grants from the Ministry 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 Ministries of

Education and Human Resources. There has also been some financial input from the Corrections Branch (Ministry of the Attorney-General) to a few of the programs.

The Ministry of Human Resources 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 Ministry's involvement in the program is through the provision of child care workers to the 123 programs operating in the Province.

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 (*see* Report in Income Maintenance section of this Report). There is also a very significant life-skills component to most of the programs which includes budgeting, job-finding, cooking, and housekeeping.

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 the use of this program was expanded 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 associated socializing experiences.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Children's Rehabilitation Programs are funded jointly by the Ministries of Human Resources and Education at a cost of \$2.2 million in 1977, without Federal cost-sharing.

Projects funded by the Ministries of Human Resources and Education in 1977 were as follows:

- Abbotsford: Reach Out; Transition Class.
- Armstrong: Armstrong Rehabilitation Program.
- Bella Coola: Bella Coola Rehabilitation Program.
- Burnaby: Bonsar Park; Donald Patterson School.
- Burns Lake: Rehabilitative Program for Youth.
- Campbell River: Chimo School; Campbellton Elementary Class.
- Castlegar: Open Road Centre.
- Chetwynd: Chetwynd Attendance Centre.
- Chilliwack: Operation "Bridge"; Program III; Re-Entry.
- Clearwater: Clearwater Rehabilitation Program.
- Coquitlam: SHAFT.
- Courtenay: The House; Sandwick School.
- Cowichan: Cowichan Valley Family Life Program.
- Cranbrook: Cranbrook Early Intervention Program.
- Creston: Creston Rehabilitation Program.
- Dawson Creek: Dawson Creek Attendance Centre.
- Fort Nelson: Fort Nelson Rehabilitation Program.
- Fort St. John: Fort St. John Rehabilitation Program.

- Golden: Golden Alternate School Program.
Gold River: Gold River Alternate School.
Grand Forks: Grand Forks Rehabilitation Program.
Granisle: Babine Accelerated Survival Skills.
Invermere: Opportunities Co-ordination.
Kamloops: McDonald Park; Operation Re-Entry; Clinical Class.
Kelowna: Kelowna Alternate School Program.
Kimberley: Focus Lab.
Kitimat: Kitimat City High.
Lake Cowichan: Lake Cowichan Alternate Education; Limited Academic Load Program.
Langley: Alternate Learning Environment Program; D. W. Poppy Junior Secondary School; Brookwood; Junior Development Program.
Lillooet: Lillooet Rehabilitation Program.
Maple Ridge: Maple Ridge Rehabilitation Programs (three).
Merritt: Merritt Alternate School Program for Youth.
Mission: Education for Life Program.
Nanaimo: Northfield Alternate Program; Elementary Rehabilitation Class; Physically Handicapped Class; Gyro Park.
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; 100 Mile House Rehabilitation Program.
Parksville: Parksville-Qualicum Rehabilitation Program.
Penticton: Penticton Rehabilitation Class—"Skaha House".
Port Alberni: Development Centre for Special Children; Emotionally Disturbed Class (Gill School Class); Project 70/74; Project 70/75; Project 70/76.
Port Hardy: Alert Bay Rehabilitation Program; Holberg Rehabilitation Program; Port Alice Rehabilitation Program; Port Hardy Rehabilitation Program; Port McNeill Rehabilitation Program.
Powell River: Powell River Rehabilitation School.
Prince George: Aurora School for the Trainable Mentally Retarded; Physically Handicapped Class.
Prince Rupert: Prince Rupert Rehabilitation Program.
Queen Charlotte Islands: Rehabilitation of Educationally Disadvantaged Students.
Quesnel: Alternate Class Project.
Revelstoke: Revelstoke Rehabilitation Program.
Richmond: Station Stretch; Cook School.
Saanich: Warehouse School; Royal Oak.
Salmon Arm: Salmon Arm Alternate Learning Program.
Saltspring Island: Saltspring Island Resource Worker.
Sechelt: Sechelt Rehabilitation Program.
Smithers: Smithers Rehabilitation Program.
Sooke Village: Sooke Alternative Program.
Squamish: Squamish Rehabilitation Program.
Summerland: Summerland Rehabilitation Class.

Surrey: Surrey Rehabilitation Programs (two).
 Tahsis: Tahsis Alternate School.
 Terrace: Terrace Rehabilitation Program.
 Trail: Elementary Rehabilitation Class; Secondary Rehabilitation Program; Trail Autistic Class; Sunningdale School for the Trainable Mentally Retarded.
 Vancouver; Bridge; Byng Satellite; 8J-9J; East Side; Kumtuks; Oakridge; OK East; OK West; Outreach; Riley Rehabilitation; Strathcona—Division 33; Streetfront; Sunrise East; Total Education; The Vinery.
 Vanderhoof: Nechako Attendance Centre; Fort St. James; Fraser Lake.
 Vernon: Vernon Rehabilitation Program.
 Victoria: George Jay Rehabilitation Program; Girls Alternative Program; S. J. Willis Rehabilitation Program; Boys' Club of Greater Victoria.
 West Vancouver: Sentinal Work Activity Program (SWAP).
 Williams Lake: Williams Lake Rehabilitation Program; Program II.

CHILD CARE RESOURCES—INTRODUCTION

It is universally accepted that a sense of belonging is necessary to every child in order for him to be able to inter-relate in a community of others. It is also accepted that a child acquires this attribute by deeply experiencing that he is wanted.

Similarly a child builds his own storehouse of self-esteem by being with others who accept and appreciate who and what he is.

The child acquires an ability to give and to love by being loved and given to.

A child obtains his own individual personhood by having the freedom to discover what other people mean to him and what he in turn means to them.

A child grows through a stage of youth of maturity only when his personhood is respected and cherished as being uniquely his.

This Ministry and other ministries of Government provide highly developed programs and professional skills to meet the needs of children. These programs and approaches can only be effective in our Provincial community if the people who make up this community want and love children in a climate of hope and joy rather than despair and fear.

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

Table 20—Children-in-care, by Type of Care, as at December 31, 1977

	Children
Foster homes	5,824
Own homes or homes of relatives and independent living	1,259
Receiving and group homes and therapeutic homes	602
Adoption probation	385
Other resources	968
Total number of children-in-care	9,038

CHILD FOSTERING PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Child Fostering Program is to provide good substitute family care for a child to meet his or her physical, emotional, and social needs.

DESCRIPTION—Social workers attempt to find a family for each child that is most suited to the child's individual requirements. The over-riding goal is, if at all possible, to reunite the child with his or her natural family as soon as possible. Human Resources staff work with the child's "natural" family as well as with the foster family. If it is demonstrated that it is not possible to reunite the child with his family, then attempts are made 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. In some cases the resource that best meets his needs is 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 Ministry 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.

The basic rates paid to foster parents, effective June 1, 1977, are as follows:

Table 21—Basic Foster Care Rates for Children Placed in Foster Homes

Age of Child (Years)	Maintenance \$	Clothing \$	Total \$
0- 5	93.89	18.62	112.51
6- 9	115.30	22.30	137.60
10-11	130.93	26.39	157.32
12-13	151.30	26.39	177.69
14-19	166.79	31.58	198.37

The foster home program is the backbone of the child welfare program. Approximately 64 per cent of 5,824 of the 9,038 children in care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare live in volunteer foster homes.

With the emphasis of the Ministry on keeping children in their own homes and community through the use of prevention programs, and with the move away from placing children in institutions, additional burdens have been placed on foster parents who must cope with difficult children for short periods of time.

The concept of caring for a child for a long time and including him in the home as part of the family is changing, because the majority of foster parents are asked to cope with children for relatively short periods of time. This often means that foster parents are not able to develop as close a relationship to a child as previously. Further, with the emphasis on preventive programs, the type of child who does come into foster care is more difficult to cope with than in the past. The

effect of short-term involvement and caring for children having severe behaviour problems is increased pressure on foster parents. As a result, there is a growing need for supportive services to them. One study showed, for example, that there was a 42-per-cent attrition rate of foster homes over three years. Ministry field staff as well are finding it increasingly difficult to recruit foster homes, particularly homes for teenagers.

The Foster Family Worker project was initiated in 1977 to try to reduce the number of foster parent "drop-outs" by offering support to existing foster parents. A secondary goal was to recruit new foster parents. The four offices where the project was tested report excellent results, particularly because the Foster Family Workers are themselves foster parents and relate easily to their peers. The staff report that a number of foster parents who were planning to drop out changed their minds through the efforts of the Foster Family Workers. The problems of recruiting homes for teenagers continues, however.

Part of the pressure on foster parents results from the difficult children they are now being asked to take into their homes. In an effort to upgrade the skills of these volunteers, the B.C. Federation of Foster Parent Associations developed a program in conjunction with Douglas College to teach basic fostering skills. This course is now available to foster parents throughout the Province upon request. The Federation also undertook a number of local workshops on such topics as dealing with the mentally handicapped foster child. The Federation is beginning to emphasize regional and local activities with the result that more local activities will be undertaken in future. Perhaps through these efforts to upgrade the skills of individual foster parents they will be better able to cope with the difficult children they are fostering.

In June 1977 the Ministry announced an increase in basic foster rates. The new rates are based on extensive studies over five years into the actual costs of keeping a child. The rate covers clothing and basic maintenance such as food, the child's share of household equipment and operation, transportation, recreation, gifts, and spending allowances. The Ministry also initiated an increase in school supplies payments, the first since 1968.

In an effort to assist the field staff, the Field Policies and Procedures Manual was updated and now is the sole source of child welfare policy regarding foster homes. Extensive revisions were also made to the child welfare forms to bring them up to date. Representatives of the B.C. Federation of Foster Parent Associations participated in some of these revisions.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The costs of the Foster Care Program are shared equally with the Federal Government.

A comparison of the number of children in foster care during the last several years is illustrated in the following table:

*Table 22—Number of Children in Foster Home Care, as at
December 31, 1977, and March 31, 1973 to 1977*

	Number of Children		Number of Children
December 31, 1977	5,824	March 31, 1975	6,109
March 31, 1977	5,943	March 31, 1974	6,140
March 31, 1976	6,070	March 31, 1973	6,471

Ministerial expenditures on foster home care in 1977 and fiscal years 1971/72 to 1976/77 are as follows:

*Table 23—Foster Home Care, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year
1977 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1976/77*

	\$ Million		\$ Million
1977	13.1	1973/74	11.6
1976/77	12.0	1972/73	10.3
1975/76	13.3	1971/72	9.5
1974/75	14.6		

THERAPEUTIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Therapeutic Home Program is to provide contracted treatment services on a short-term basis in order to help emotionally disturbed children, or children with severe behaviour disorders to control their behaviour.

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

The therapeutic home is a short-term placement with the goal of resolving specific behavioural or emotional problems and with a view to returning the child to his or her home or to a less-intensive community resource within one year.

In the 1976/77 fiscal year, \$398,402 was expended on this program, which provided for an average of 55 homes on a total-year basis. Ministerial expenditures on the program from January 1 to December 31, 1977, were \$491,237.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The costs for operating the Therapeutic Homes Program are shared equally with the Federal Government.

GROUP HOMES FOR CHILDREN

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Group Home Program 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 within 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.

Contracts are negotiated locally and may be effective for up to a full fiscal year. While only a total figure is agreed upon in the contract, the negotiation process involves considering the cost of several aspects of the service. Therefore, the total cost might include such costs as transportation, recreation, building occupancy, fee for service, training, etc.

Where need for a receiving-home fluctuates or where there is no suitable resource potential for group homes as outlined above, the Ministry may contract for a "bed subsidy home" on a yearly renewable basis. Under the bed subsidy arrangement, the Ministry pays a fee for service of \$50 to \$150 per month per bed for up to six beds. Regular foster home rates are also paid for each child placed. These resources are privately operated. The bed subsidy home in the past has been used primarily to guarantee bed spaces for short-term receiving or emergency services. This past year, in response to a growing need for a resource which falls between the foster home and the group home, more flexibility has been built into the bed subsidy home concept. While some bed subsidy homes are still for short-term placements, a number have now been established which provide longer term care. The most significant change in the Group Home Program this year has been the increase in the number of bed subsidy homes.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Costs for the Group Home Program are shared equally with the Federal Government.

In December 1977, there were 168 group homes operating with an occupancy rate for 996 children.

Table 24—Group Homes (Including Receiving Homes), Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1977 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1976/77

	\$ Million		\$ Million
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1977 ..	8.09	Fiscal year 1973/74	3.54
Fiscal year 1976/77	7.45	Fiscal year 1972/73	1.94
Fiscal year 1975/76	4.42	Fiscal year 1971/72	1.55
Fiscal year 1974/75	3.73		

SPECIALIZED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Residential Treatment Program for children is 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 in institutions and the numbers of children placed in institutions, wherever possible.

DESCRIPTION—Residential placements for children with emotional and behavioural difficulties are generally used when the problems are sufficiently severe that they require a greater level of professional care on a 24-hour basis than can be provided in local foster or group homes. There are approximately 400 children in British Columbia at any given time placed in 41 specialized residential treatment

programs. The average capacity of these resources is 10. (This figure does not include those children in residential care at Woodlands, Glendale, or Tranquille.)

The majority of these programs are operated through independent societies which vary in objectives and treatment methods. The Ministry 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 community with the minimum of support possible. A number of the societies are developing shorter-term assessment capacities and have initiated day programs to assist this movement.

The majority of the resources are highly staffed. A number of resources have staff resident ratios of one to one or higher.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Costs for the Specialized Residential Treatment Programs are shared equally with the Federal Government.

Ministerial expenditures for specialized residential treatment programs in calendar year 1977 and fiscal years 1971/72 to 1976/77 were as follows:

Table 25—Specialized Residential Treatment Programs, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1977 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1976/77

	\$ Million		\$ Million
1977	15.4	1973/74	8.8
1976/77	12.3	1972/73	4.7
1975/76	13.2	1971/72	4.4
1974/75	8.4		

NOTE—Costs exclude operating costs for Woodlands, Glendale, and Tranquille, with the exception of 1973/74 when Glendale's operating costs were included.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COUNCIL FOR THE FAMILY

A new development in 1977 was the establishment of the British Columbia Council for the Family, as recommended by the B.C. Conference on the Family, 1975/76. The Council is a registered, non-profit society, with representatives from religious bodies, ethnic groups, community agencies, and the four major political parties.

The council is funded by the Government through the Ministry of Human Resources, religious bodies, and interested individuals and organizations. The participation of all the parties indicates an increasing awareness that all segments of society must work together to strengthen and support family life.

The Ministry of Human Resources is making a major contribution to the Council by providing the two staff (a Co-ordinator and Secretary), office space, and a budget for expenses. This allows the council to develop a truly Province-wide organization with local branches which will provide a family focus in the community and stimulate and facilitate family support programs.

The council also has liaison with the Ministries of Education, Attorney-General, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Health, Provincial Secretary, Municipal Affairs and Housing, Recreation and Conservation, all of which have family-related services.

In addition to developing self-help programs at the community level, the council has two other major purposes:

- (1) To be a forum where responsible representatives of communities throughout the Province may communicate to each other, to various levels of government, voluntary agencies, and the private sector, their concerns about the needs of the family, and receive help in preparing plans and projects to meet such needs:
- (2) In association with appropriate bodies, local, provincial, national, or international, to increase public knowledge, arouse public concern, and promote positive action to enhance the well-being of the family.

A major program Provincially was the proclamation and celebration of "Family Month" in May. In May 1977, the first Family Month, 45 committees organized activities in 58 communities. Along with the family fun events, picnics, swimming, fishing, bike rides, and neighbourhood cleanups, there were essay and poster contests, displays of community services in shopping malls, and family educational programs. Some ongoing family support projects were also initiated.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The costs for the British Columbia Council for the Family are shared by the Ministry of Human Resources, up to a maximum of \$48,000, with the Council contributing, to date, approximately \$20,000, which covers Family Month promotion, seed money for local branches, the cost of the Board and committee expenses, and all other operating expenses.

SECTION III

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SECTION III

INCOME TAXATION
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GAIN—BASIC INCOME ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Basic Income Assistance Program is to provide a substitute income sufficient to maintain a basic standard of living for those persons under age 60 years who are unable to provide for themselves through employment or other resources.

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

1. *Single-parent families*—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*—A large percentage of income assistance recipients are unemployed due to 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 there is only minimal participation in the social life of the community.

3. *Children living with relatives*—Although the Ministry'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. Placing 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 duration of aid for this group is brief as many require help for only a short period of time.

1977 AMENDMENTS—In 1977 the Guaranteed Available Income for Need Regulations (GAIN) were amended several times. In so far as the basic assistance program is concerned, these amendments resulted primarily in new benefit levels for those on assistance less than four months, the availability of a shelter overage to single individuals for whom no job was available, a revised definition of the term "spouse", and a clarification of some incomes included in the term "unearned income".

APPLYING FOR INCOME ASSISTANCE—Eligibility for income assistance is according to criteria legislated in the GAIN Act and regulations. An examination of need is based on an individual's or a family's financial assets, income, housing costs, and family size. Certain assets and income are excluded from consideration, for example, the family home and car and Federal family allowances are exempt.

Basic income assistance rates to eligible persons are as follows:

Table 26—Basic Income Assistance Rate Schedule as of December 1977
(Applicable rates during *first four months* of eligibility for benefits)

Family Unit Size (Number of Persons)	Support	Shelter	Monthly Total Basic Maximum
	\$	\$	\$
One	100	75	175
Two	165	120	285
Three	200	135	335
Four	235	150	385
Five	275	160	435
Six	310	170	480
Seven	340	180	520
Eight	370	190	560
Nine	400	200	600
Ten	430	210	640

Table 27—Basic Income Assistance Rate Schedule as of December 1977
(For persons on assistance *five or more* consecutive months)

Family Unit Size (Number of Persons)	Support	Shelter	Monthly Total Basic Maximum
	\$	\$	\$
One (under age 55)	100	75	175
One (age 55 or over)	155	75	230
Two (adults under 55)	165	120	285
Two (one adult, one child)	200	120	320
Two (two adults, one or both 55 +)	220	120	340
Three	235	135	370
Four	270	150	420
Five	310	160	470
Six	345	170	515
Seven	375	180	555
Eight	405	190	595
Nine	435	200	635
Ten	465	210	675

SHELTER OVERAGE ALLOWANCE—Where an individual or family's actual rental cost, or mortgage and property tax cost exceed the amount of the basic rate for shelter, 75 per cent of the extra amount, up to a ceiling of \$500, may be provided by the Ministry.

For single persons, the maximum monthly shelter overage that may be granted is \$40.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL NEED—There are often items of special need required by income assistance recipients who experience emergencies but do not have assets,

family help, or credit resources to meet the need. Within the provisions of the GAIN Regulations, most of these needs, if they are essential, can be provided. Examples of special need are repairs to washing-machines, stoves, and similar appliances, repairs to septic tanks or other essential household repairs which, if not repaired, could result in a hazardous condition or would affect the recipients' health.

Expenditures for items of special need were as follows:

Table 28—Items of Special Need, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1977 and Fiscal Years 1972/73 to 1976/77

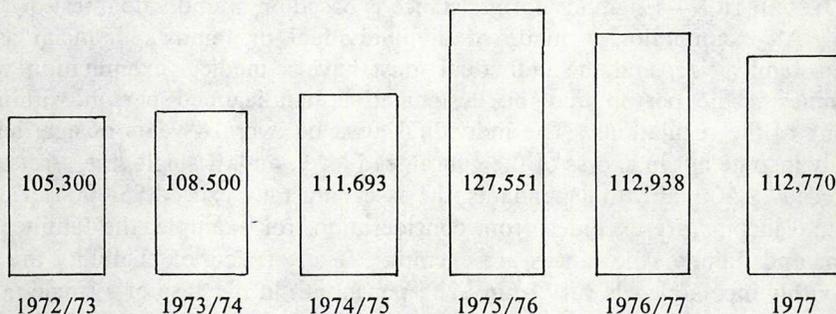
	\$		\$
1977	3,689,917	1974/75	2,344,397
1976/77	2,931,327	1973/74	1,097,095
1975/76	3,995,513	1972/73	281,555

Various other forms of help are given by the Ministry 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, it has been the practice of this Ministry to pay a school start-up fee. In 1977 the start-up fee was increased to \$20 per year for children under 12 years of age, and to \$30 for children over the age of 12. It is also the practice of the Ministry at Christmas-time to allot an additional \$15 per single recipient, or \$25 per family.

EARNING EXEMPTION—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 deduction from his income assistance.

The Ministry allows exemptions on earnings of \$50 per month for a single person and \$100 per month for a person with dependants 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.)

Table 29—Average Number of Recipients per Month: Basic Income Assistance, Fiscal Years 1972/73 to 1976/77 and January to December 1977¹



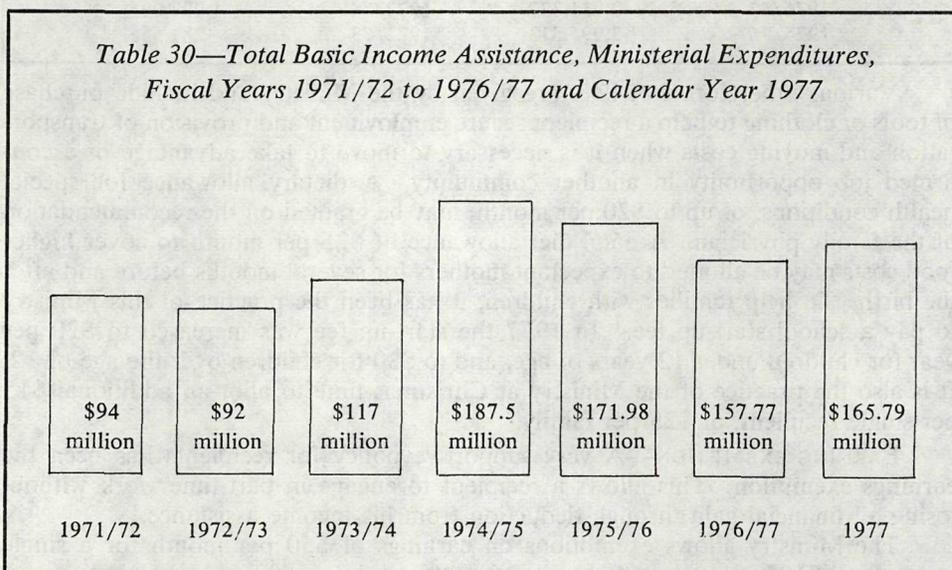
¹ December 1977 statistics had to be estimated to average 1977 figures due to change in computer systems and unavailability of final December statistics.

NOTE—Averaging statistical data January to December 1977, the number of basic assistance recipients in various categories were as follows: 29,170 heads of families (approximately two thirds of which were single parents); 59,091 dependants, mainly children; 14,397 single men; 10,111 single women.

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 income assistance level, as determined by family size.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—All basic income assistance programs are shared equally with the Federal Government.

Total expenditures on income assistance are as follows:



GAIN FOR THE HANDICAPPED

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the GAIN for Handicapped Program is to provide a guaranteed minimum income to residents of British Columbia declared handicapped.

DESCRIPTION—Eligibility for assistance is based on an individual test or application. An examination is made of the individual or family's financial assets, income, family size, and the individual must have a medical examination which determines if the person may be designated a handicapped person within the meaning of the regulations. The individual must be over 18 years of age, have a monthly income not in excess of the guaranteed level, and, if single, the assets must not exceed \$2,500 (if with dependants, the assets must not exceed \$5,000). Certain items and income are excluded from consideration, for example, the family home and car and Family Allowances are exempt. If all aspects of eligibility are met, the monthly income levels vary from \$265 per month in the case of a single person up to \$835 per month for a family of 10, provided both parents are handicapped. An additional amount may be paid for shelter if the rental or mortgage payments are in excess of the basic shelter provision.

In December 1977, there were 11,435 recipients of benefits through this program. Non-handicapped dependants of handicapped recipients would be shown statistically in the GAIN—Basic Income Assistance Program.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Through the Canada Assistance Plan the Federal Government participates in cost-sharing of this program to individuals whose assets do not exceed \$1,500 in the case of a single person or \$2,500 in the case of a person with dependants. Therefore, because the Ministry's eligibility criteria is in excess of this amount, the Province does not obtain full Federal cost-sharing on all benefits paid to handicapped persons. Approximately 93 per cent of the Ministry's dollar expenditures on this program are cost-shareable with the Federal Government.

GAIN FOR SENIORS, AGE 60 TO 64

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the GAIN for Seniors Program is to provide a guaranteed minimum monthly income to all senior citizens of British Columbia who are age 60 years and older and who are not in receipt of Federal Old Age Security benefits or Federal Spouses Allowances.

DESCRIPTION—Eligibility for this program is determined on an individual application basis. An examination is made of the individual's assets, income, family size, and other personal data. To be eligible a person must meet the following qualifications:

- (a) Be age 60 years or over and *not* in receipt of Federal Old Age Security benefits, nor the Federal Spouse's Allowance:
- (b) Have a monthly income not in excess of the GAIN guarantee level:
- (c) Have five consecutive years' residence in Canada or hold Canadian citizenship and reside in British Columbia:
- (d) If single, have assets not in excess of \$2,500, or if with dependants, assets not in excess of \$5,000. Certain assets such as a family home and car are excluded from consideration.

If the individual or family meet the above-noted requirements, there would be eligibility to raise their monthly income level to \$265 per month in the case of a single person and to \$530 per month in the case of a couple, both of whom are over age 60.

Most individuals who apply for this program are those who have retired from employment or who are dependants of retired individuals, or widowed. As of December 1977, there were 13,757 recipients who were either single or married couples both over age 60. Grants to dependent family members are shown under the GAIN—Basic Income Assistance Program. Since July 1975, there has been a continuing decrease in the number of recipients under this program, because of the Federal Government implementing its Spouse's Allowance Program; because of an asset test being applied effective April 1976; and because of increased private and Federal pensions.

PROGRAM 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 25 per cent of the total Provincial expenditure is returned to the Province in the form of Federal cost-sharing payments. With the inception of the asset test, this shareable percentage has been constantly increasing.

GAIN SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS TO OAS/GIS/SPA RECIPIENTS

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Supplementary Benefits Program is to provide a guaranteed minimum income to all senior citizens in British Columbia, 60 years of age and over, who are in receipt of the Federal Old Age Security benefits (OAS), Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), and Federal Spouse's Allowance (SPA).

DESCRIPTION—Persons age 65 and over with dependent spouses age 60 and over, resident in British Columbia, who are receiving Federal Old Age Security/Guaranteed Income Supplement and related Spouse's Allowance payments, are automatically granted a supplementary payment by the Province to raise their total income level from all sources to a monthly average of \$294.82 in the case of a single person and \$293.95 each in the case of a married couple (December 1977 rates). The guaranteed minimum income has continued to increase each quarter year when the Federal OAS/GIS/SPA increases.

Eligible persons are paid automatically on the basis of information received from the Federal Old Age Security Division. As of December 1977, a total of 92,506 British Columbians received benefits through this system.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—During 1977, needs testing was initiated on all recipients of the GAIN Supplement Program, in order to achieve Federal cost-sharing. Prior to such needs testing, there was no Federal cost-sharing.

STATISTICAL DATA—The following bar graph represents the number of people in receipt of GAIN for Seniors and Handicapped payments in December 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977. The Federal Government's Spouse's Allowance Program, the inclusion of qualifying asset levels, and increased Federal pensions accounted for the 1977 reduction in numbers.

*Table 31—Total GAIN for Seniors and Handicapped Recipients,
1972 to 1977*

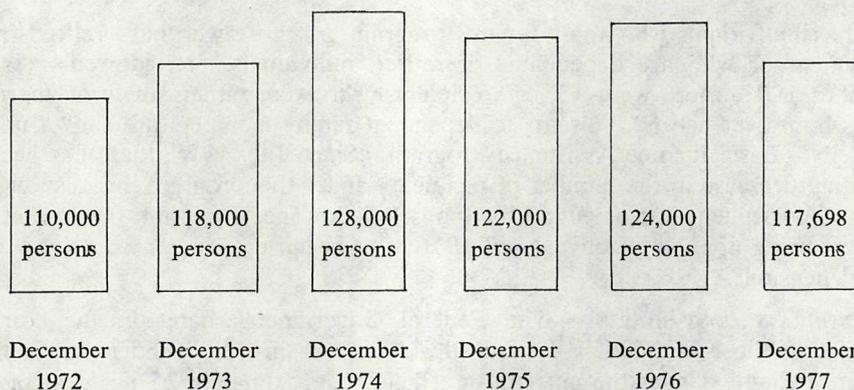
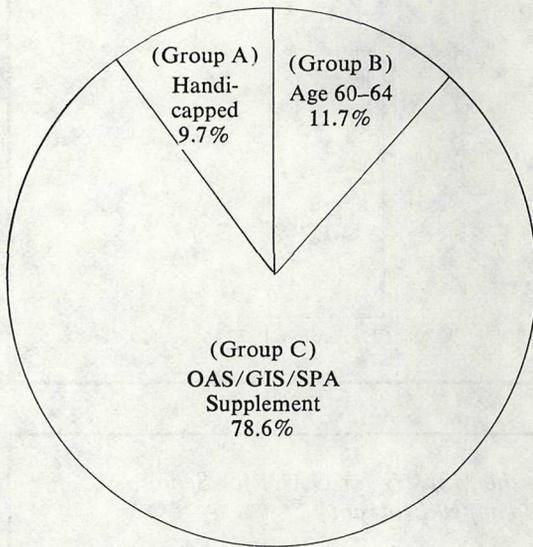


FIGURE 2

GAIN Recipients as at December 1977

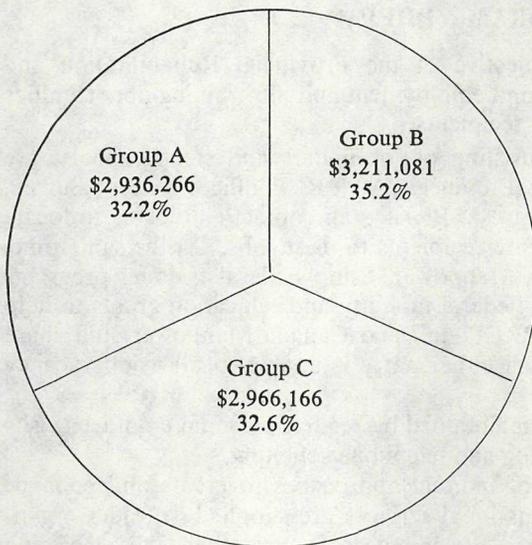


Group A. Handicapped: 11,435 persons

Group B. Age 60 and older, not receiving OAS/GIS/SPA: 13,757 persons

Group C. Age 60 and older, receiving OAS/GIS/SPA: 92,506 persons

Proportion of Total Expenditure, GAIN for Seniors and Handicapped, December 1977



Group A. Handicapped \$2,936,266

Group B. Age 60 and not receiving OAS/GIS/SPA \$3,211,081

Group C. Age 60 and receiving OAS/GIS/SPA \$2,966,166

Total \$9,113,513

Table 32—Number of GAIN for Seniors (60 and Over Not in Receipt of Old Age Security/Guaranteed Income Supplement or Spouse's Allowance) Recipients

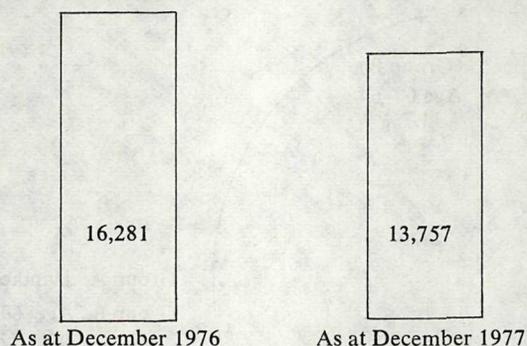


Table 33—Expenditures by the Ministry for GAIN for Seniors and Handicapped Program

Calendar Year	Expenditure \$	Calendar Year	Expenditure \$
1977	109,039,198	1974	100,042,000
1976	114,220,370	1973	54,479,000
1975	106,990,000	1972 ¹	4,624,000

¹ Program commenced December 1972.

PROVINCIAL REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (PREP)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Provincial Rehabilitation and Employment Program (PREP) is to find employment and job-training opportunities for income assistance applicants and recipients.

DESCRIPTION—PREP staff, consisting of job-finders and stenographers, are located in 22 offices throughout the Province. All PREP offices, except Surrey, are located in Canada Manpower Centres. PREP staff contact employers to locate job opportunities, and they refer welfare recipients to these jobs. At the same time, they co-operate closely with Canada Manpower, using Federal training programs for clients who require job skills and Federal mobility and relocation grants to help clients move to job opportunities. PREP staff and Canada Manpower staff share information on job opportunities when either party is unable to fill a job vacancy with its own clients.

The flow of job opportunities is maintained by regular personal employer visits by the job-finders, and by direct mailing and telephone soliciting.

PREP staff also use a variety of indirect approaches to create and enhance awareness of PREP services. Informational services are supplied to trades organizations, employer groups, chambers of commerce, and other job-generating resources. PREP personnel undertake speaking engagements, furnish program brochures, and present the program at fairs and exhibitions.

PREP staff continue to use programs for client training sponsored by Canada Employment centres, but there is a noteworthy trend toward initiation of work preparation and work activity projects by PREP with the co-operation of private enterprise, other Provincial Government ministries, and administrations within the Ministry of Human Resources, such as the Community Programs Division.

The incentive work program of the Ministry is used very extensively by PREP as a training resource for registrants interested in clerical careers. Field offices report good placement results in private business and industry following a period of incentive training within the program.

Notwithstanding a sharp decline in the job market, the Provincial Rehabilitation and Employment Program maintained a healthy success rate in assisting its registrants to gain or regain a useful place in the work force. PREP employment coordinators applied to good advantage the experience gained in the first program year, both with respect to improving their job-finding techniques, and with respect to adapting their services to peculiar features of local or area employment markets. Increasing familiarity with opportunities offered by pre-employment and vocational training programs was an additional factor attributing to the program's success, despite unprecedented unfavourable national employment conditions.

In retrospect, the program's pursuit of the Ministry's objectives during the year 1977 has been most successful in terms of developing and presenting viable alternatives for those seeking income assistance.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The cost of the Provincial Rehabilitation and Employment Program (PREP) is shared equally with the Federal Government.

WORK ACTIVITY PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Work Activity Program is to provide rehabilitation in the form of employment preparation programs for persons who have unusual difficulty in obtaining and maintaining employment or in benefiting from other training programs.

DESCRIPTION—Groups of trainees who have been carefully selected go through a training program which may last six or more months. The components include a work-setting, such as a forestry project, counselling and education, which will include some life-skills training, designed to help the individual cope with his or her environment (e.g., money management, job interview techniques, holding on to a job).

In addition, programs can be adapted for special groups such as the handicapped.

The programs can be available to persons receiving some form of income assistance under the GAIN Regulations, or are considered likely to be in need under the terms of the Canada Assistance Plan.

There were three projects with a capacity for 98 participants in operation at the start of 1977. Through expansion of existing programs and approvals for five additional programs, there were eight projects at the end of the year with a capacity to serve 234 participants at a time. The average time of participation being six months, 468 clients could be served in one year by means of those projects. Proposals for an additional three projects were in the processing stage toward the end of the year, with an additional seven proposals being received for processing.

Existing work projects serve a variety of handicapped and socially disadvantaged clients in the Fraser Valley, Cowichan Valley, Victoria, Surrey, Vancouver, and Kamloops. Specific target groups are those disadvantaged through lack of

education or work experience, those with debilitating family and personal circumstances and problems, those with physical, mental, and emotional handicaps, and youth.

Women were involved as participants in most projects this year. This move, along with the inclusion of clients with a variety of handicapping conditions, represented a significant expansion of the focus of the work activity concept. Proposals for new projects came from several regions, some of which had not had projects previously, and this represents a growing interest in using such projects as part of the rehabilitation process for special needs clients. It should be noted that a workshop for all project co-ordinators and supervisors was arranged and set up for January 1978 as a prelude to a year of new energy, new ideas, and new projects.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The cost of the Work Activity Program is shared equally with the Federal Government pursuant to the terms of Part III of the *Canada Assistance Plan Act*.

Ministerial expenditures for work activity projects are as follows:

Table 34—Work Activity Projects, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1977, and Fiscal Years 1972/73 to 1976/77

Year	Expenditure \$	Year	Expenditure \$
1977 (Calendar)	641,177	1974/75	313,117
1976/77	340,288	1973/74	366,710
1975/76	399,604	1972/73	279,257

INCENTIVE ALLOWANCE PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Incentive Allowance Program is to provide a work experience to an income assistance recipient in preparation for entry into the employment market.

DESCRIPTION—A special allowance of up to \$50 per month can be paid to a single income assistance recipient and up to \$100 per month can be paid to a family head for participation in a local community service program. This is a rehabilitative measure and the purpose is to give the individual an opportunity to gain experience and confidence in working with others, as well as making a contribution to the community. The payment provides incentive and assists with costs of clothing and transportation that are required by this kind of participation.

Incentive allowance is paid to income assistance recipients, who may be handicapped persons or persons who have been removed from the labour force for a long period of time, such as mothers who have either never worked or have not worked for a long period of time due to family responsibilities. The allowance is not ordinarily paid for a period exceeding six months, but depending on the individual situation, job readiness, and opportunity for employment, the program may be extended to 12 months where necessary. Eligible persons are selected on the basis of availability of opportunities and the potential of the individual for rehabilitation. Handicapped benefit recipients may receive the allowance for a more extended period of time where this is essential. There are approximately 2,400 persons participating in the program at any one time.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The cost of the Incentive Allowance Program is shared equally with the Federal Government.

The following table illustrates numbers of persons and costs involved in the Incentive Allowance Program:

Table 35—Incentive Allowance Program

Calendar Year	Number on Program in 12-month Period	Cost of Program \$
1977	2,400	2,234,810
1976	2,400	2,965,270
1975	2,000	2,415,000
1974	4,200	4,400,000
1973	2,400	2,550,000

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Community Involvement Program is to provide an opportunity for socially handicapped or otherwise unemployable persons to participate with others in community services endeavours, thereby benefiting both themselves and their community.

DESCRIPTION—This program was introduced in June 1976. Like the Incentive Allowance Program, the Community Involvement Program is operated at the local level with income assistance recipients participating in volunteer activities in non-profit agencies, performing useful community work.

The Ministry of Human Resources provides a grant to participants in this program of \$50 per month to cover transportation, clothing, and miscellaneous expenses associated with the program.

Unlike the Incentive Opportunities Program, there are no compulsory hours for participants in the Community Involvement Program, nor is the duration of the contract time-limited. These aspects are determined by the needs of the individual.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The Community Involvement Program is cost-shared equally with the Federal Government.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Training and Education Program is to assist income assistance recipients needing vocational, educational, or rehabilitative training in order to obtain employment.

DESCRIPTION—The Training and Education Program is used to assist income assistance recipients to obtain vocational training to enhance employment opportunities when this assistance is not available from any other source. In addition to continued payment of income assistance, up to \$20 per month in the case of a single recipient and up to \$30 per month in the case of a family head is provided to assist with cost of transportation fees and school supplies. An amount up to \$50 monthly for a single recipient, or up to \$100 monthly for recipient with dependants, may be exempted as income if received through a Ministry of Education loan or grant arrangement, or a Canada Manpower training allowance.

Educational and vocational upgrading is paid to income assistance recipients who cannot be assisted from other sources such as Canada Manpower or the Ministry of Education, and who require assistance in order to become employable. Eligible persons are identified by Ministry staff, often with the aid of, or recommendation from, the Provincial Rehabilitation and Employment staff (PREP) of the Ministry. The constant endeavour of all Ministry staff is to assist income assistance recipients to become employed. If the persons are deemed not "job ready" due to lack of education or vocational training, they are assisted by this program.

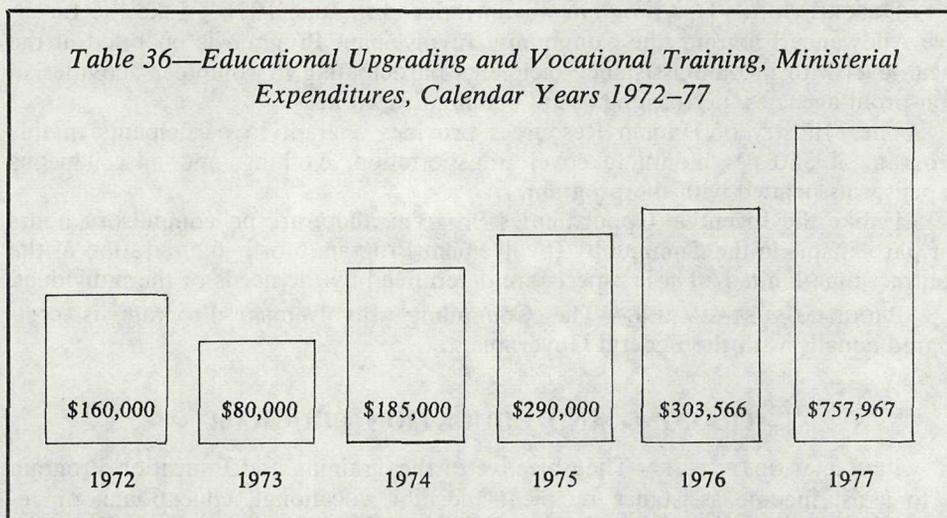
The restricted employment market during 1977 presented problems for recipients seeking upgrading and vocational training courses that will best benefit them when seeking employment. A survey of major district offices of the Ministry indicated the following concerns:

- (1) There are lengthy waiting-periods before clients are able to participate in vocational or job skill training courses. Too often, the waiting-period outlasts the clients' motivation and patience.
- (2) Too often there are no job opportunities for graduates of vocational training.

These identified problems have required closer co-ordination of efforts between PREP staff, financial assistance workers administering income assistance benefits, and staff of the Canada Manpower centres.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The cost of Training and Education Programs for income assistance recipients is shared equally with the Federal Government.

Table 36—Educational Upgrading and Vocational Training, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Years 1972–77



REPATRIATION

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Repatriation Program is to assist welfare recipients to return to other provinces, and occasionally other countries, when required for social reasons.

DESCRIPTION—The program is available to income 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 prov-

ince, 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 placed in a job, are no longer on income assistance.

Table 37—Repatriation, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1977 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1976/77

Year	Amount \$	Year	Amount \$
1977.....	56,038	1973/74.....	11,951
1976/77.....	57,105	1972/73.....	9,224
1975/76.....	32,482	1971/72.....	21,369
1974/75.....	30,325		

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

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The program is shared equally with the Federal Government.

INDIGENT BURIALS

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The purpose of the Indigent Burial policies is to permit payment of burial or cremation costs where no other resource to meet them exists.

DESCRIPTION—Burial services, including provision of burial plot, casket, and basic dignified burial, are provided in accordance with arrangements worked out with the Funeral Directors Association for deceased persons who have left no estates, and who have neither families or others able or prepared to take this responsibility.

Burial or cremation costs are paid on behalf of persons who die within the Province, leaving no estate to provide for their funeral, and who have no family or other source able or prepared to meet the cost of burial. The Ministry can be contacted by police, a relative, Official Administrator, the Public Trustee, or other interested persons.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The cost of this program is shared equally with the Federal Government.

Some financial recoveries for funeral costs paid for by the Ministry are made through claims against estates that become known or settled after burial, or from refunds of Canada Pension death benefits, where such recovery works no hardship on surviving family members.

Table 38—Burials, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1977 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1976/77

Year	Amount \$	Year	Amount \$
1977.....	246,474	1973/74.....	158,109
1976/77.....	332,573	1972/73.....	166,212
1975/76.....	220,654	1971/72.....	187,513
1974/75.....	187,027		

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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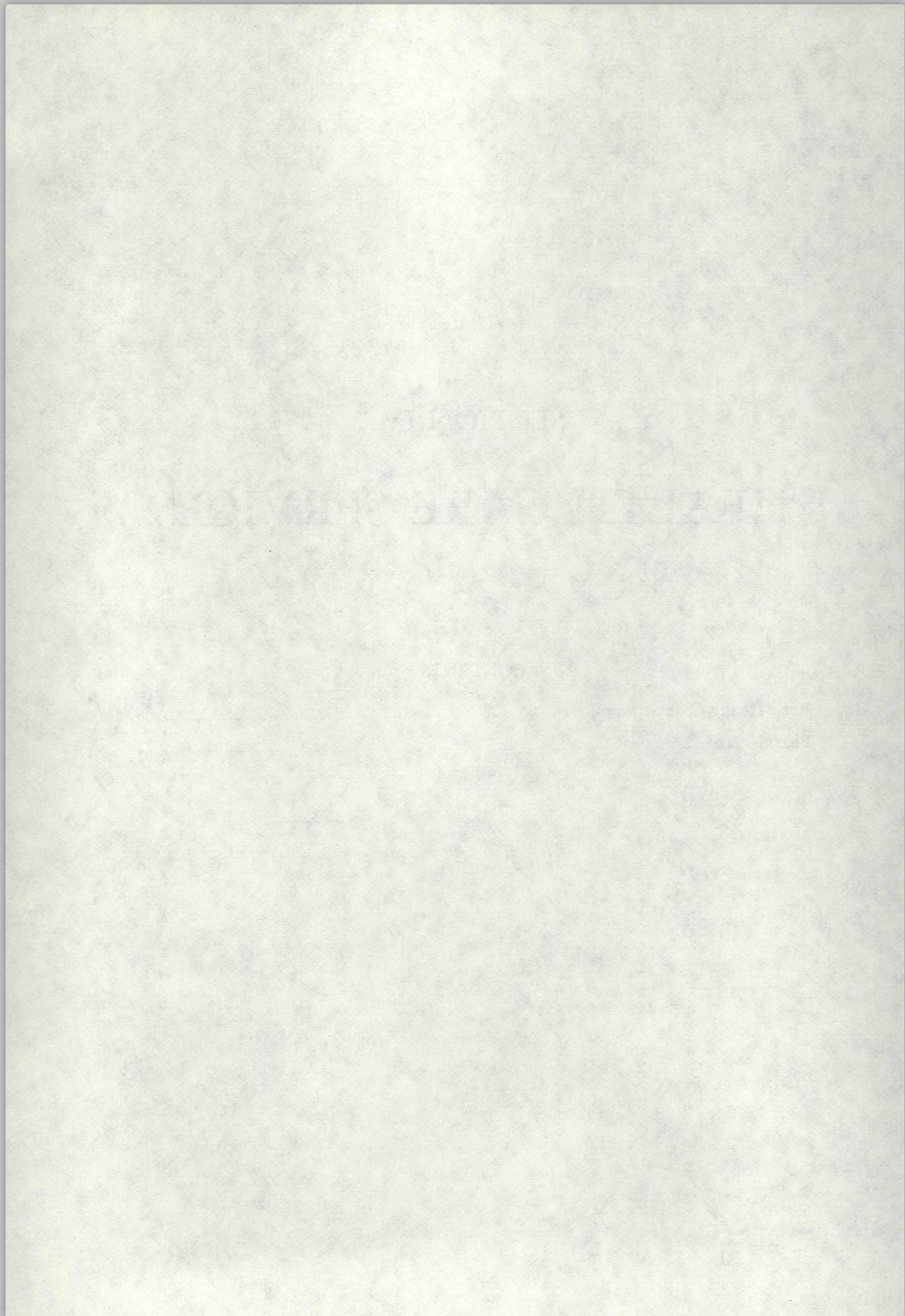
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SECTION IV

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

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BASIC HEALTH CARE SERVICES

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Health Care Services Program is to arrange for provision of quality health care for eligible persons at a reasonable cost.

DESCRIPTION—The Ministry's Health Care Division offers consultation to the Ministry's district office staff to ensure that they are aware of the available health care 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 Ministry:

- (1) "Unemployable" persons under 60 years of age who receive GAIN payments.
- (2) Children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare or in the home of a relative who receives income assistance on their behalf.
- (3) GAIN recipients over 60 years of age who qualify through a needs test.

Accounts from medical practitioners (doctors, chiropractors, physiotherapists, etc.) are paid by the Medical Services Plan of British Columbia. Accounts for hospital services are paid by the Hospital Programs Branch of the Ministry of Health. The Health Care Division of the Ministry of Human Resources processes accounts for the following additional services:

A. Medical services—Payment is made for examinations that are required by the Ministry of Human Resources in connection with the administration of the GAIN Program.

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

Dentists are paid at 90 per cent of their 1977 fee schedule.

C. 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 this Division.

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

D. Ancillary services—The Division provides prescribed nontransferable medical needs such as braces and surgical supports when clients' assets do not permit private purchase.

Prescribed wheel-chairs may also be provided. In such cases the client's needs may be assessed by the Canadian Paraplegic Association or other specialized agencies, at the Division's request and expense, for the best advice in ordering the specific chair or other equipment which will meet the client's physical needs and environmental circumstances. Purchasing is arranged through the B.C. Purchasing Commission to obtain the best possible price.

E. *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.

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

G. *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 1977, for instance, the Division made some payments for acupuncture treatments and a successful bio-feedback.

Table 39—Gross Costs of Medical Services for Fiscal Years 1972/73 to 1976/77 and Calendar Year 1977

Year	Medical \$	Provincial Pharmacy \$	Dental \$	Optical \$	Ancillary Services \$	Transporta- tion \$	Total \$
1977.....	915,469	252,320	6,152,356	784,813	811,131	570,152	9,486,241
1976/77.....	1,008,073	625,640	5,487,320	644,315	524,832	438,963	8,729,143
1975/76.....	793,868 ¹	622,300	4,209,007	486,080	616,234 ³	374,850	7,102,239
1974/75.....	754,422	591,539 ²	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

¹ Costs in 1975 Report included some figures which are now under ancillary services.

² 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 Ministry's health care services had been budgeted through the Provincial Pharmacy prior to January 1, 1974.

³ Increase over 1975 Report costs is due to inclusion of figures which were previously under medical costs.

Applications for handicapped allowance—With the assistance of consultant medical specialists, Health Care Division is responsible for deciding on the medical eligibility of GAIN for Handicapped Persons benefits; 3,030 applications were processed in 1977.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Most Health Care Division programs are equally cost-shared with the Federal Government.

Table 40—Total Number of Persons Eligible for Health Care as at December 31, 1966 to 1977

Year	Total Number of Persons	Year	Total Number of Persons
Dec. 31, 1966	76,474	Dec. 31, 1972	112,836
Dec. 31, 1967	79,085	Dec. 31, 1973	120,836
Dec. 31, 1968	85,430	Dec. 31, 1974	131,855
Dec. 31, 1969	98,902	Dec. 31, 1975	126,633
Dec. 31, 1970	115,512	Dec. 31, 1976	117,682
Dec. 31, 1971	115,813	Dec. 31, 1977	87,975

PHARMACARE

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Pharmacare Program is to provide full or partial financial assistance to eligible persons purchasing designated prescription drugs, osteomy supplies, and designated prosthetic appliances.

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

Pharmacare is of particular benefit to the senior citizens of British Columbia for, of the 281,000 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 approximately 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, and 90 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 also provides fully paid assistance to all citizens declared eligible for medical benefits of the Ministry of Human Resources as well as to all citizens receiving "care" in long-term care facilities.

Universal Pharmacare, introduced in June 1977, provides partial protection against major drug and other expenses for all citizens not receiving benefits on a fully paid basis. Universal Pharmacare will provide 80 per cent reimbursement for all eligible expenses exceeding \$100 in a calendar year.

PHARMACARE PLANS

Details of the various plans may be summarized as follows:

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 designated benefits prescribed by a physician, upon presentation of a Pharmacare card to the pharmacist or other supplier filling the prescription.

Any person 65 years or over registered with the Province's medical insurance carrier, the British Columbia Medical Plan, is automatically provided with a Pharmacare card.

Plan C—Plan C is designed to provide eligible persons (exclusive of senior citizens) in receipt of financial assistance from the Ministry of Human Resources with their prescription drugs free of charge. Children in foster care are included in this plan.

As a general rule, the persons eligible for benefits under Plan C are those persons in receipt of financial assistance from the Ministry 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.

Plan D—Plan D is intended to provide full payment for designated benefits received by those citizens resident in licensed long-term care facilities.

Plan E—Plan E will provide 80 per cent reimbursement of all allowable expenses exceeding \$100 in a calendar year, provided the recipient is not eligible for fully paid assistance and is registered with the B.C. Medical Services Plan.

The following table presents figures on the number of persons registered for benefits in the four plans:

Table 41—Number of Persons Eligible for Pharmacare in 1977

Plan	Estimated Number of Persons
A	281,000
C	100,000
D	17,000
E	2,200,000
Total	2,598,000

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—At present only costs relating to prescription drugs and supplies provided to holders of a valid Ministry Medical Services Program card are shareable equally with the Federal Government. These card-holders are income assistance recipients and children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

SECTION V

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS SERVICES

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THE
COMMITTEE ON
THE
FUTURE OF THE
NATION

1953

REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE
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TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
AND
THE
CONGRESS

ACHIEVEMENT CENTRES PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Achievement Centres Program is to provide assistance to registered non-profit societies or agencies which operate programs designed to improve the quality of life for handicapped persons over school-leaving age.

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

- (1) Centres which offer programs for teaching and practice of life skills and social skills, and which often use arts and crafts as focal points of operation:
- (2) Workshops which aim to provide supervised and non-competitive work for those persons unable to enter the regular labour force (this is most often accomplished by the manufacture or refurbishing of articles for sale, or contract work for other organizations):
- (3) Work-rehabilitation programs, which by means of assessment, training, and job-seeking, aim to place people into the regular labour force.

A number of centres operate components of all three programs.

To be eligible for financial support from the Ministry of Human Resources, operators of 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 non-profit society.

Once approved, centres submit monthly billing forms to the Ministry of Human Resources. Payment is based on a formula using the number of hours per month spent by the participants in a centre's programs (referred to as "user-hours"). The monthly grants give assistance with staff salaries and/or costs of supplies.

The current formula pays a rate of 62.5 cents per "user-hour." In October 1977, the transportation allowance to help people attend the centres was increased from \$10 to \$20 a month.

At year-end, 67 centres were in receipt of grants, and the amounts paid to each are listed at the end of this section. Approximately 4,000 persons attend the centres each month.

HANDICAPPED INDUSTRIES GUILD—Those agencies which operate sheltered workshops continue a drive to expand their spheres of operation into wider areas of production and services. To assist these objectives the Ministry has established a Handicapped Industries Guild which operates under the direction of a Board established by appointment from the Minister of Human Resources, and funded under the auspices of the Community Care Services Society.

The guild has specific terms of reference in the areas of product development, marketing, promotion, quality control, and transportation. Workshop societies may avail themselves of the assistance offered, but there is no obligation for them to do

so. Autonomy of the societies, with community participation, still remain key factors in the Achievement Centres Program.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The Federal Government shares costs based on the percentage of achievement centre participants whose income is no higher than Provincial income support levels. For example, if 80 per cent of an achievement centre's participants are GAIN recipients, the Federal Government will pay 50 per cent of the costs on that 80 per cent.

Ministerial expenditures to achievement centres in 1977 were as follows:

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
ABBOTSFORD:	\$
MSA Community Services	37,735.39
MSA Association for the Retarded	53,784.00
ARMSTRONG:	
Armstrong-Enderby Association for the Mentally Retarded	19,206.25
BURNABY:	
Burnaby Association for the Mentally Retarded	53,684.32
Canadian Mental Health Association	5,690.62
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
Campbell River District Association for the Mentally Retarded	19,221.55
CASTLEGAR:	
Kootenay Society for the Handicapped	11,594.90
CHILLIWACK:	
Chilliwack and District Opportunity Workshop	22,275.00
COURTENAY:	
Bevan Lodge Association	65,288.13
CRANBROOK:	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children	32,880.38
CRESTON:	
Kootenay Society for Handicapped Children	16,248.50
DAWSON CREEK:	
Dawson Creek Society for Retarded Children	18,807.78
DUNCAN:	
Duncan and District Association for the Mentally Handicapped	41,584.00
GRAND FORKS:	
Grand Forks and District Society for the Handicapped	13,662.25
HOPE:	
Hope Association for the Retarded	10,800.00
INVERMERE:	
Windermere and District Social Service Society	15,000.00
KAMLOOPS:	
Kamloops Society for the Retarded	80,131.25
KELOWNA:	
Canadian Mental Health Association	49,612.41
Kelowna and District Society for the Mentally Retarded	52,785.89
LANGLEY:	
Langley Association for the Handicapped	29,752.51
MAPLE RIDGE:	
Maple Ridge Association for the Mentally Retarded	27,653.00
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community Services Council	36,792.76
MERRITT:	
Nicola Valley Association for the Mentally Retarded	12,190.00

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
MISSION:	\$
Mission Workshop Association	39,881.02
NANAIMO:	
Canadian Mental Health Association	8,280.00
Nanaimo Association for the Mentally Retarded	35,602.29
NELSON:	
Kootenay Society for the Handicapped	22,975.01
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
New Westminster-Coquitlam Society for the Retarded	93,815.65
SANE Society	40,265.76
NORTH VANCOUVER:	
Canadian Mental Health Centre	15,266.75
North Shore Association for the Mentally Retarded	54,898.38
PENTICTON:	
Penticton and District Society for the Mentally Handicapped	62,605.13
PORT ALBERNI:	
Alberni District Association for the Mentally Retarded	17,954.26
PORT COQUITLAM:	
New View Society	18,951.64
POWELL RIVER:	
Powell River Association for the Mentally Handicapped	38,994.89
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Prince George and District Association for the Retarded	28,998.63
PRINCETON:	
Princeton and District Community Services	10,198.63
QUESNEL:	
Quesnel and District Association for the Mentally Retarded	12,780.00
RICHMOND:	
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded	52,415.63
SALMON ARM:	
Salmon Arm Association for the Mentally Retarded	29,976.20
SARDIS:	
Upper Fraser Valley Society for the Retarded	19,017.38
SURREY:	
Surrey Association for the Mentally Retarded	44,714.27
Surrey Rehabilitation Society	20,580.63
TERRACE:	
Terrace Association for the Mentally Retarded	14,814.51
TRAIL:	
Kootenay Society for the Handicapped	16,396.63
VANCOUVER:	
Arbutus Work Incentive Society	6,971.88
Canadian Mental Health Association	51,669.40
Coast Foundation Society	48,542.76
St. James' Social Service Society	15,940.00
Vancouver Central Lions Club	11,250.00
Vancouver Mental Patients Association Society	38,054.50
Vancouver-Richmond Association for the Mentally Retarded	148,636.88

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977 \$
VERNON:	
Canadian Mental Health Association	26,568.00
Vernon and District Association for the Mentally Retarded	67,656.00
VICTORIA:	
Arbutus Crafts Association	38,040.14
Canadian Mental Health Association	67,056.14
Garth Homer Achievement Centre	5,718.13
Greater Victoria Association for the Mentally Retarded	90,218.02
WHITE ROCK:	
Semiahmoo House Association	37,500.00
WILLIAMS LAKE:	
Williams Lake and District Association for the Mentally Retarded....	12,644.05
Total cost of Achievement Centres Program in 1977	2,091,230.08

BUS PASSES

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Bus Pass Program is to aid and encourage mobility among low-income senior citizens and handicapped persons.

DESCRIPTION—Bus passes are issued semi-annually for the period December 1 to May 31 and June 1 to November 30. The cost is \$5 for all or part of each six-month period and permits travel without payment of fares on all B.C. Hydro urban service vehicles in Victoria and Greater Vancouver.

Bus passes are issued to

- (a) residents of British Columbia, 65 years or over, who are in receipt of the Federal Guaranteed Income Supplement and/or GAIN for Seniors;
- (b) residents of British Columbia, 60 to 64 years of age, who are in receipt of GAIN Age Benefits;
- (c) residents of British Columbia under 60 years of age who are in receipt of GAIN Handicapped Persons Income Assistance.

Number of passes issued between December 1, 1976, and May 12, 1977, was 29,500.

Approximately 2,500 first-time applications are processed each issue. It is anticipated that the program will continue to grow at its present steady rate.

The following table shows the number of passes issued in the last 10 issuing periods:

Table 42—Number of B.C. Hydro Bus Passes Issued

December 1977	29,765	June 1975	26,685
June 1977	30,443	December 1974	25,428
December 1976	29,543	June 1974	23,000
June 1976	28,718	November 1973	20,570
December 1975	27,970 ¹	May 1973	18,657

¹ Revision of 1975 Annual Report estimated figures.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Administrative costs of this program are borne by the Ministry 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.

COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Community Grants Program is to provide encouragement to non-profit, community-based societies to offer social service programs which meet a recognized need, are supportive to the statutory programs of the Ministry, and, in addition, offer opportunities for citizens to volunteer their services.

DESCRIPTION—In all areas outside Vancouver City, societies submit applications for grants through the local office of the Ministry. In order to ensure that services are co-ordinated, do not duplicate or fragment existing programs, and fall within the guidelines of the Ministry, all proposals are screened by the Regional Manager. Recommendations are then forwarded to Community Projects Division, where staff process the information for senior administration.

In 1977, a total of 264 grants to community projects provided 600 full or part-time jobs throughout British Columbia (excluding Vancouver City which is reported as a separate item). The emphasis, however, continues to be on encouraging the use of volunteers and thus a far greater number of persons assisted projects by providing skills, time, and effort.

The following table shows Ministerial expenditures on community grants in the calendar year 1977 and fiscal years 1971/72 through 1976/77.

Table 43—Community Grants, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1977 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 and 1976/77

	\$		\$
1977	6,326,184	1973/74	2,871,707
1976/77	5,856,612	1972/73	737,850
1975/76	8,092,303	1971/72	242,678
1974/75	9,313,165		

NOTE—Ministerial grants include those made through the Vancouver Resources Board.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Claims under Part 1 of the Canada Assistance Plan Welfare Services are made against the Federal Government. The amount of shareability varies according to each project. The expectation is that an average between 25 to 30 per cent of total budget will be recovered.

Several 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:

FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
ARMSTRONG:	\$
Armstrong-Spallumcheen Community Services (percentage)	39,132.00
BURNABY:	
Burnaby Lifeline Society	55,029.00

FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS—*Continued*

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977 \$
CHILLIWACK:	
Chilliwack Community Services (percentage)	11,175.00
COQUITLAM:	
Coquitlam Share Society (percentage)	37,910.25
GRAND FORKS:	
Boundary Family and Individual Service Society (FISS)	935.00
MAPLE RIDGE:	
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community Services (percentage)	1,210.00
MERRITT:	
Merritt Listening Post Society	4,442.49
PENTICTON:	
Penticton Social Planning Council (Special Action Project)	13,982.43
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Prince George Moms & Kids Drop-In Centre	22,755.19
PRINCE RUPERT:	
Prince Rupert Friendship House Association	9,606.00
TERRACE:	
Terrace Mothers Time Off	18,927.00
VANCOUVER:	
Catholic Community Services	43,750.00
Coalition of B.C. Rape Centres	31,624.00
Family Services of Greater Vancouver—North Shore Branch	22,060.00
Family Services of West Vancouver	8,000.00
John Howard Society—Family Service Project	41,500.00
Lower Mainland Parents-in-Crisis	22,500.00
North Shore Neighbourhood House (percentage)	9,727.26
VERNON:	
Vernon Community Services Society	6,801.00
	401,066.62

SOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICE WORKERS

SALTSPRING ISLAND:	
Salt Spring Island Community Society	16,602.00
VICTORIA:	
Downtown Blanshard Advisory Committee	15,309.00
Esquimalt-Vic West-View Royal Advisory Committee	18,444.00
Peninsula Community Association	15,900.00
	66,255.00

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

COQUITLAM:	
Coquitlam Share Society (percentage)	14,379.75
CRANBROOK:	
Cranbrook Homemakers Service	3,265.92
DAWSON CREEK:	
Community Effort for Senior Citizens	35,810.00
DELTA:	
Deltassist Society (percentage)	90,845.28

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS—Continued

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
KELOWNA:	\$
Kelowna Multiple Sclerosis Transportation	3,556.50
KIMBERLEY:	
Kimberley Homemakers Society	3,900.00
MATSQUI-ABBOTSFORD:	
Matsqui-Abbotsford Transportation Service	30,000.00
MISSION:	
Mission Community Services (percentage)	4,360.00
NELSON:	
Nelson and District Homemakers Society	11,097.75
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
Western Society for Senior Citizens	136,215.72
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Transportation Service	94,941.98
PENTICTON:	
Penticton Multiple Sclerosis Society	12,212.85
Penticton and District Social Planning Council (percentage)	5,064.64
PORT ALBERNI:	
Port Alberni Wheels for the Handicapped Society	7,629.00
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Prince George Carefree Society	80,937.30
PRINCETON:	
Princeton Community Services (percentage)	25,884.56
QUESNEL:	
Quesnel and District Community Aid	35,052.00
RICHMOND:	
Richmond Volunteer Transportation	2,010.00
SECHELT:	
Sunshine Coast Community Resource Society (percentage)	29,913.49
SURREY:	
Surrey Community Resource Society (percentage)	111,574.11
VERNON:	
Vernon and District Volunteer Bureau Transportation Project	1,000.00
VICTORIA:	
Arbutus Crafts Society	10,269.15
Handicapped Resource Centre—Victoria	2,000.00
Victoria and Vancouver Island Multiple Sclerosis Society	11,702.00
WHITE ROCK:	
White Rock Community Aid Society	52,686.78
PROVINCE-WIDE:	
B.C. Lions Society for Crippled Children	80,625.00
	<u>898,673.47</u>

HUMAN RESOURCES

MULTI-SERVICE AGENCIES

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
CHILLIWACK:	\$
Chilliwack Community Services (percentage)	30,731.00
COWICHAN:	
Cowichan Lake Activity Centre (percentage)	35,356.32
Cowichan Valley Activity Centre (percentage)	5,031.00
CRESCENT BEACH:	
Crescent Beach Community Services (percentage)	6,015.00
DELTA:	
Deltassist Society (percentage)	59,046.00
MAPLE RIDGE-PITT MEADOWS:	
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community Services (percentage)	34,470.00
MATSQUI-SUMAS-ABBOTSFORD:	
Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Community Services (percentage)	35,135.00
MISSION:	
Mission Community Services (percentage)	29,090.00
NELSON:	
Nelson Community Services Centre (percentage)	25,181.00
PARKSVILLE:	
District 69 Society of Organized Services (percentage)	3,318.00
PENTICTON:	
Penticton and District Social Planning Council (percentage)	11,255.00
SECHELT:	
Sunshine Coast Community Resource Society—Community Service Centre	462.00
SURREY:	
Surrey Community Resource Society (percentage)	37,694.00
	<u>312,784.32</u>

YOUTH PROGRAMS

ABBOTSFORD:	
Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Community Services (percentage)	15,796.00
ARMSTRONG:	
Armstrong-Spallumcheen Community Services (percentage)	9,179.27
BURNABY:	
Burnaby Citizens Development Fund	75,600.00
Burnaby Lochdale Area Community School	11,914.47
Fraser Correction Resources Society PURPOSE	82,054.50
BURNS LAKE:	
Bridge the Gap Society	10,409.55
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
Campbell River Youth Centre Society	26,106.00
COMOX:	
Comox Youth Chance Society	22,648.00
COWICHAN:	
Cowichan Valley Activity Centre (percentage)	6,290.00
CRANBROOK:	
Cranbrook Boys and Girls Club	23,968.80

YOUTH PROGRAMS—Continued

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
CRESCENT BEACH:	\$
Crescent Beach Community Services (percentage)	6,015.00
DAWSON CREEK:	
Nawican Friendship Centre	7,840.00
DELTA:	
Hillside Boys Club of North Delta	25,422.75
DUNCAN:	
Duncan Community Options Society	21,178.44
FALKLAND:	
Falkland Youth Centre	12,893.00
FORT NELSON:	
Fort Nelson-Liard Friendship Centre	2,500.00
GRAND FORKS:	
Grand Forks Community Service Worker	10,054.53
HAZELTON:	
Hazelton Youth Centre	19,470.00
KAMLOOPS:	
Kamloops Boys and Girls Club	22,957.47
Kamloops Community "Y" (Youth Project)	25,605.00
Westsyde Human Action Movement	16,877.49
KITIMAT:	
Kitimat Youth Centre	4,845.00
LAKE COWICHAN:	
Lake Cowichan and District Community Activity and Resource Centre (percentage)	5,344.00
MAPLE RIDGE:	
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community Services (percentage)	8,466.00
MISSION:	
Mission Community Services (percentage)	2,180.00
NANAIMO:	
Nanaimo Boys and Girls Club	27,967.00
NELSON:	
Nelson Youth Activities Society	18,086.70
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
New Westminister "Y" Detached Youth Worker	32,714.00
NORTH VANCOUVER:	
Capilano Youth Worker	2,314.47
North Shore Neighbourhood House (percentage)	9,727.26
PENTICTON:	
Penticton Boys Club	9,963.00
Penticton Social Planning Council (Employability Project)	21,287.00
POWELL RIVER:	
Powell River Youth Centre Society	11,751.00
RICHMOND:	
Friendship Home Society (Lindsay Garden Project)	34,003.00
Richmond Project Contact	102,570.00
SALMO:	
Salmo Youth Centre	8,100.00

HUMAN RESOURCES

YOUTH PROGRAMS—Continued

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
SALMON ARM:	\$
Shuswap Youth Centre	45,608.73
SIDNEY:	
Sidney Teen Activity Group	7,280.00
SMITHERS:	
Smithers Youth Centre	38,472.00
SURREY:	
Grandeur Recreation Society	18,543.42
Guildford Gardens Recreation Society	22,138.00
Mayfair Family Program Society	22,313.00
VICTORIA:	
Victoria Boys and Girls Club (Langford)	17,221.21
Victoria Boys and Girls Club (Newton Gardens)	12,432.00
Victoria "Y" Detached Youth Program	76,125.24
Vic West Community Development Association	38,841.47
WILLIAMS LAKE:	
Cariboo Youth Outreach—The Lighthouse	13,775.22
	<u>1,066,848.99</u>

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

COQUITLAM:	
Pacific Association of Communication in Friendship Indian Centres PACIFIC	37,500.00
KELLY LAKE:	
Kelly Lake Community Development—Frontier College	24,342.00
NANAIMO:	
Nanaimo Community Employment Strategy Board	16,157.28
PORT COQUITLAM:	
Port Coquitlam Women's Centre	2,550.00
PRINCE GEORGE:	
Prince George Community Service Centre	6,000.00
QUESNEL:	
Quesnel Advisory Committee	500.00
VERNON:	
Vernon Social Planning Council	5,292.00
PROVINCE-WIDE:	
B.C. Federation of Foster Parents	56,509.50
B.C. Federation of Women	850.00
B.C. Association of Social Workers	15,547.00
Canadian Council on Social Development	16,000.00
Social Planning and Review Council	37,500.00
	<u>218,747.00</u>

ANTI-POVERTY/LOW-INCOME GROUPS

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
COQUITLAM:	\$
Coquitlam SHARE Society (percentage)	37,910.00
COURTENAY:	
Upper Island Low Income Society	18,458.00
KELOWNA:	
Kelowna SHARE Society	10,208.31
NEW WESTMINSTER:	
New Westminister SANE Society	26,643.00
NORTH OKANAGAN:	
North Okanagan Aid Society	2,438.00
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Co-operative Projects Society	19,810.00
SIDNEY:	
Sidney Community Action	190.65
VANCOUVER:	
Federated Anti-Poverty Groups	9,000.00
VICTORIA:	
Victoria Community Action Society	18,458.00
Victoria and Vancouver Island Mobile Community Food Service	8,834.74
Victoria Self Help Society	1,074.00
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	143,272.00
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HANDICAPPED PERSONS PROGRAMS

Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association—B.C. Division	10,800.00
Victoria Society for the Recreation of Handicapped Persons	5,000.00
Canadian Paraplegic Association	81,480.00
Garth Homer Achievement Centre	35,189.06
Physically Handicapped Action Committee	14,848.53
Greater Victoria Citizens Advocacy	26,270.25
Senior Citizens Activation and Motivation Program	61,936.00
Pacific Association for Autistic Children	10,143.00
Nanaimo Citizens Advocacy	5,610.00
Association of Concerned Handicapped	5,697.00
Surrey Rehabilitation Workshop	5,850.00
Nelson Silver King Workshop	750.00
Qualicum Workshop for the Handicapped	800.00
North Shore "Y" Integrated Handicapped Program	1,215.00
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	265,589.00
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COMMUNITY HUMAN RESOURCES AND HEALTH CENTRES

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Community Human Resources and Health Centres is to provide a community-based, integrated delivery of health and social services with an emphasis on prevention.

DESCRIPTION—The four Community Human Resources and Health Centres in the Province (in Granisle, Houston, James Bay (Victoria), and the Queen Charlotte Islands) are jointly financed and supported by the Ministry of Health and the Min-

istry of Human Resources. They provide primary medical care, public health nursing, and social services under the direction of an elected Community Board. The *Community Resources Board Act* provides the legislative basis for these centres. A multidisciplinary team called the Development Group is responsible for consultation and management of these centres.

The centre's services are available to everyone in the community. Social services and public health services are provided on the same basis as similar Ministry programs.

The Development Group for Community Human Resources and Health Centres maintains over-all planning, program, and monitoring responsibility for the four pilot centres.

In 1977 the Audit Committee's report on the Human Resources and Health Centres was completed. This committee with representation from RNABC, BCMA, BCASW, UBC (Faculty of Commerce), Ministry of Health and Ministry of Human Resources, visited each of the centres twice, and reviewed all available financial and statistical data pertaining to the centres. In summary, the committee concluded that the centres were making significant progress toward their stated objectives; that the centres provided significant improvements in service to the communities concerned; and that the centres appeared to be cost-effective. The report recommended that the centres be continued for at least three more years and that the Government give serious consideration to expanding this concept to other suitable communities. These recommendations of the Audit Committee were accepted by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Human Resources.

With the evaluation report behind them, the centres were concentrating more on program and organizational development at the year-end.

The first terms of the original Board of Directors of the four centres expired in November 1977 and new boards were elected in the November elections.

In the summer of 1977 the Development Group for Community Human Resources and Health Centres commenced its involvement in the planning and development of the Province's new Long-term Care Program.

In October of 1977 the group was transformed into the Program Development Group, responsible to the Associate Deputy Minister, Planning and Support Services, Ministry of Health. While still maintaining responsibility for the Human Resources and Health Centres, the group has been assigned responsibility for planning, policy development, and initiation of major programs within the Ministry of Health.

In relation to the Long-term Care Program, the Program Development Group, in conjunction with other branches of Health and the Ministry of Human Resources, played an integral role in the following areas, working with the staff of Public Health, Mental Health, and Hospital Programs:

- (a) General planning and organizing of the new program:
- (b) Co-ordination of policy development:
- (c) Determining and negotiating resource requirements for the program:
- (d) Recruitment and appointment of key staff positions involved in the administration of the program:
- (e) Orientation of new field and administrative staff in the program.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—All those services and programs that are generally cost-shared within the Ministries of Health and Human Resources are also cost-shared for the centres.

VANCOUVER RESOURCES BOARD

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Vancouver Resources Board was to maximize community involvement and accountability with respect to the Board's operation of all programs of the Ministry in Vancouver.

DESCRIPTION—The Board of Directors consisted of one school trustee, one parks board commissioner, two aldermen, and three ministerial appointees. A chief executive officer reported to the board. The comptroller, personnel director, and eight other managers reported to the chief executive officer. The entire staff, consisting of former staff from the City of Vancouver, the Catholic Family and Children's Service, and Vancouver Children's Aid reported through this structure.

Legislation was introduced in 1977 to amend the *Community Resources Boards Act*. Pursuant to those amendments, the role of the Vancouver Resources Board was terminated at the end of December 1977, and all personnel and their positions were transferred to the Ministry of Human Resources, effective January 1, 1978.

COUNSELLING

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Counselling Program is to assist people who have personal problems that may be of many different types, but which can be ameliorated by appropriate counselling or referral to a community agency.

DESCRIPTION—When people have personal, social, or family problems that may or may not be associated with needs relating to income assistance or other Ministry services and programs, the Ministry of Human Resources provides a counselling and referral service. The Ministry also assists by funding, in whole or in part, non-profit societies who operate crisis, information, and referral centres and Family Life programs.

Any person wanting specific information about community services or needing personal counselling may direct his request to any local Ministry office, or to any Information and Referral Centre, Crisis Centre, Family Life Centre, or Family Support Program.

Counselling Services are an integral part of the Ministry's field staff services, as they are with the Vancouver Resources Board's staff, whose salaries were funded by the Ministry.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Staff costs are shared equally with the Federal Government. In the case of community grants, the sharing is determined by the numbers of persons who are in need, which involves taking into account income levels according to family size.

The following community grants were made in 1977 to non-profit societies offering counselling services:

FAMILY LIFE PROGRAMS

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
ABBOTSFORD:	\$
Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Community Services (percentage)	15,796.00
CAMPBELL RIVER:	
Campbell River Family Counselling and Crisis Line (percentage)...	13,398.00
CHILLIWACK:	
Chilliwack Community Services (percentage)	4,467.00
COWICHAN:	
Cowichan Family Life Association	12,613.80

FAMILY LIFE PROGRAMS—*Continued*

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
GOLDEN:	\$
Golden Community Resource Society	2,640.00
KAMLOOPS:	
Kamloops Family Life Association (percentage)	32,760.00
LANGLEY:	
Langley Family Services	19,937.00
MISSION:	
Mission Community Services (percentage)	4,359.00
NANAIMO:	
Nanaimo Family Life Association	16,065.00
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Institute of Living and Learning	14,401.36
PARKSVILLE:	
District 69—Society of Organized Services (percentage)	3,318.00
PORT ALBERNI:	
Port Alberni Family Guidance Association	17,880.00
SAANICH:	
Saanich Peninsula Guidance Association	16,002.00
SURREY-WHITE ROCK:	
Surrey-White Rock Family Life Association	17,127.00
VICTORIA:	
Greater Victoria Citizens Counselling	30,933.31
	<u>221,697.47</u>

CRISIS CENTRE PROGRAMS

CAMPBELL RIVER:	
Campbell River Family Counselling and Crisis Centre (percentage)	13,398.00
COQUITLAM:	
Coquitlam Share Society (percentage)	37,910.25
COURTENAY:	
Crossroads Crisis and Family Service Centre	25,911.00
CRANBROOK:	
East Kootenay Mental Health Centre (percentage)	15,714.00
FORT ST. JOHN:	
Fort St. John Crisis Line	765.00
KAMLOOPS:	
Kamloops Family Life Crisis Centre	9,240.00
KELOWNA:	
Advice Service (percentage)	10,677.00
MAPLE RIDGE:	
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Community Services—Problem Centre	15,723.24
NANAIMO:	
Nanaimo Association for Intervention and Development	40,644.00
NELSON:	
Nelson Community Services Centre (percentage)	18,751.85

CRISIS CENTRE PROGRAMS—*Continued*

Project Location	Amount Granted, 1977
PRINCE GEORGE:	\$
Prince George Crisis Centre	28,345.38
QUESNEL:	
Quesnel Contact Line and Centre	24,302.49
RICHMOND:	
Chimo-Richmond Crisis Centre	51,348.75
SURREY:	
Surrey Intersection Society	7,500.00
TERRACE:	
Terrace Community Services Crisis and Volunteer Bureau (percentage)	8,721.25
VERNON:	
Vernon and District Volunteer Bureau (percentage)	11,787.50
VICTORIA:	
NEED Crisis Line	32,798.00
	<hr/>
	353,538.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

VOLUNTEER BUREAUX

(Provide support to many other programs)

AGASSIZ:	
Agassiz Social Services	7,125.03
CAPILANO:	
Capilano Community Services Society	7,419.57
CASTLEGAR:	
Kootenay Castlegar Volunteer Exchange	1,746.00
CHILLIWACK:	
Chilliwack Community Services (percentage)	9,498.00
COQUITLAM:	
Greater Coquitlam Volunteer Bureau	6,375.00
CRANBROOK:	
East Kootenay Mental Health Society (percentage)	15,714.00
East Kootenay Volunteer Bureau	2,655.00
FORT ST. JOHN:	
North Peace Community Resource Society	22,838.73
KELOWNA:	
Advice Service (percentage)	10,677.00
KITIMAT:	
Kitimat Community Services—Volunteer Bureau	12,335.50
LANGLEY:	
Langley Community Services	12,900.00
Langley Family Life Volunteer Training	1,000.00
MATSQUI-SUMAS-ABBOTSFORD:	
Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Community Services (percentage)	15,796.00
MISSION:	
Mission Community Services (percentage)	3,487.00

VOLUNTEER BUREAUX—*Continued*

NELSON:	\$
Nelson Community Services (percentage)	9,643.81
NORTH SHORE:	
North Shore Volunteers for Seniors	10,830.27
PARKSVILLE:	
District 69—Society of Organized Services	3,318.00
PENTICTON:	
Penticton and District Social Planning Council—Penticton Co- operative Community Services	7,878.00
PORT ALBERNI:	
Port Alberni Volunteer Bureau Society	21,191.25
PRINCETON:	
Princeton Community Services (percentage)	8,628.00
SECHELT:	
Sunshine Coast Community Resource Society (percentage)	14,956.84
SMITHERS:	
Smithers Volunteer Bureau	9,211.00
SURREY:	
Surrey Co-ordinating Centre	14,388.00
TERRACE:	
Terrace Community Resources Crisis Centre and Volunteer Bureau (percentage)	8,711.25
VANCOUVER:	
Volunteer Bureau of Greater Vancouver	29,125.00
VERNON:	
Vernon and District Volunteer Bureau (percentage)	11,552.00
VICTORIA:	
Greater Victoria Volunteer Society	29,910.40
Oak Bay Community Association	1,667.00
	310,578.00
	310,578.00

HOMEMAKER/HOUSEKEEPER SERVICES

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Homemaker/Housekeeper Program is to provide a broad range of homemaker and housekeeper services 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” of being apprehended.

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.

On behalf of eligible persons, the Ministry purchases homemaker services on a fee-for-service basis from non-profit and, to a lesser extent, proprietary agencies. Grants are also awarded to community groups to provide home-help services.

During 1977 the use of homemakers and home aides continued to increase rapidly, resulting in an increase of at least 30 per cent in the staffing complement of most homemaker agencies. As Ministry staff become increasingly aware of the valuable role homemakers can play in supporting families and assisting individuals in their own homes, the demand for well-trained homemakers rises. This demand is reflected in the number of homemakers enrolled in the Provincial Homemaker Training Program, co-ordinated by the Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and Canada Manpower. In 1977, a total of 240 homemakers completed the training program, compared to 100 homemakers in 1976. Courses were held in Burnaby, Chilliwack, Duncan, Maple Ridge, Nelson, North Vancouver, Parksville, Penticton, Sechelt, Surrey, and Victoria.

A total of 62 non-profit societies provided homemaker services in 1977. No new non-profit homemaker societies were established in 1977.

Wages for homemakers continued to rise in 1977, ranging from \$3 to over \$5 per hour for more skilled homemakers. With the emphasis on avoiding or delaying the unnecessary institutionalization of elderly people, the proportion of homemaker services provided to the elderly increased, relative to other groups.

Eligibility for homemaker services remained unchanged in 1977 with subsidies provided on the basis of individual financial need, in accordance with the GAIN Regulations. Individuals are ineligible for the subsidy if assets exceed \$1,500 for a single person, or \$2,500 for a person with dependants.

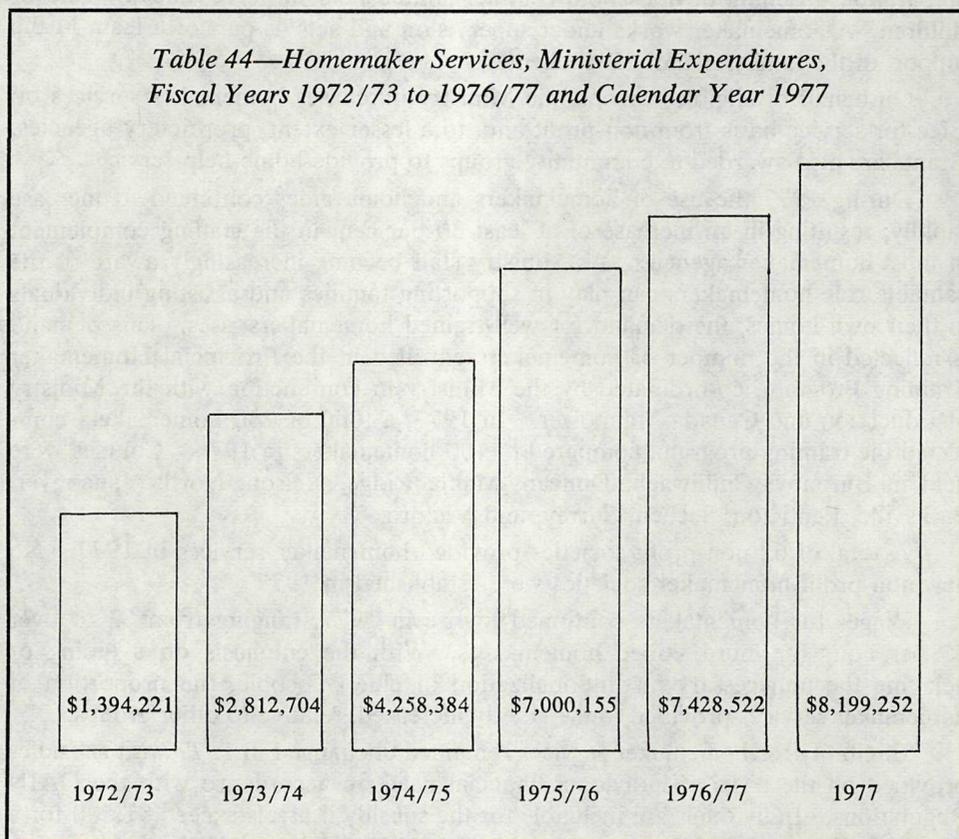
Toward the end of 1977, responsibility for homemaker services within the Ministry was transferred from the Adult Care Division to the newly established Family Support Section of the Family and Children's Services Division. Planning was also well under way to transfer, effective January 1978, administrative responsibility for the following portions of homemaker services to the Long-term Care Program of the Ministry of Health:

- (1) Assistance to individuals eligible for long-term care (exclusive of those referred to Ministry of Human Resources for needs testing):
- (2) Negotiation of appropriate fees to be charged by individual homemaker societies:
- (3) Homemaker staff training program:
- (4) Development of homemaker services:
- (5) Establishing and monitoring of standards for homemaker services:

Family support homemaker services will continue to be administered by the Ministry of Human Resources.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The cost of the Homemaker/Housekeeper Program is shared equally with the Federal Government.

The following table illustrates the Ministry's expenditure for homemakers in fiscal years 1972/73 to 1976/77 and calendar year 1977:



The following non-profit societies received grants through the Ministry of Human Resources in 1977 to assist with the administration costs for homemaker services:

- Boundary Homemaker Service Association.
- Campbell River Homemaker Services.
- Castlegar & District Homemaker Service.
- Central Fraser Valley Homemaker Service.
- Chilliwack Homemaker Services.
- Comox Valley Homemaker Services.
- Cowichan Family Life Association.
- Cranbrook Homemaker Service.
- Creston Valley Homemakers Services.
- Delta Homemakers Service Society.
- District 69 Society of Organized Services.
- Fernie & District Homemakers Service.
- Golden Community Resource Society.
- Greater Kamloops Homemakers Service.
- Hazelton Community Resource Society.
- Howe Sound Homemaker Society.

James Bay Community Homemakers Service.
Kaslo & District Homemaker Society.
Kelowna Homemakers Service.
Kimberley & District Homemaker Society.
Langley Homemakers Service Society.
Lower Similkameen Community Services.
Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Homemaker Service.
Nakusp & District Homemaker Service.
Nanaimo Red Cross Society.
Nelson & District Homemaker Service.
New Westminster Red Cross Society.
North Peace Homemakers Service Association.
Penticton Homemakers Service.
Port Alberni Homemaker Society.
Powell River & District Homemaker Service.
Prince George & District Homemaker Service.
Prince Rupert Homemaker Service.
Quesnel Homemaker Service.
Revelstoke & District Hospital Society.
Saltspring Island Homemakers Service.
Shuswap Homemakers Service.
Smithers Community Services.
South Cariboo Homemaker Service.
South Okanagan Homemakers Society.
Sparwood-Elkford Homemakers Service.
Summerland Community Homemaker Service.
Sunshine Coast Homemaker Service.
Surrey & White Rock Community Homemaker.
Terrace & District Community Resources.
Trail & District Homemakers Society.
Vernon & District Homemakers Society.
Victorian Order of Nurses—North Shore Division.
Williams Lake & District Homemakers.
New Denver-Silverton & District Homemakers.
Princeton & District Community Services.
Tamtik Status of Women Homemaker Service.

MEALS ON WHEELS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Meals on Wheels Program is to provide hot, nutritious, and appetizing meals, at cost, to elderly and infirm persons confined to their homes and unable to prepare a meal for themselves, or who have lost interest in eating and would suffer from malnutrition if this service were not available.

DESCRIPTION—Meals on Wheels is a volunteer community program which delivers meals to those persons requiring a supplemental food service. They may be referred by a local doctor, public health nurse, social worker, or community citizen. Local programs serve anywhere from one to six days per week and may include a visit by a volunteer which is important, as it may be the only contact with the community.

Volunteers provide the staffing for the program and their visits provide 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 Ministry 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-seven 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 1977:

Burnaby: Burnaby Meals on Wheels.
Campbell River: Campbell River Meals on Wheels.
Chilliwack: Chilliwack Meals on Wheels.
Cranbrook: Cranbrook "Sparkling Grannies."
Creston: Creston Meals on Wheels.
Kelowna: Kiwanis Meals on Wheels.
Maple Ridge: Maple Ridge Meals on Wheels.
Nakusp: Nakusp Meals on Wheels.
Nanaimo: Nanaimo Meals on Wheels.
New Denver: Upper Slovan Meals on Wheels.
New Westminster: New Westminster Meals on Wheels.
North Vancouver: North Shore Mobile Meals.
Parksville: Parksville SOS Meals on Wheels.
Port Alberni: Port Alberni Meals on Wheels.
Rossland: Rossland Meals on Wheels.
Saltspring Island: Saltspring Island Meals on Wheels.
Terrace: Terrace Meals on Wheels.
Trail: Trail Meals on Wheels.
Vancouver-Richmond: Vancouver-Richmond Meals on Wheels.
Victoria: Victoria Silver Threads.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The Federal Government does not participate in sharing the costs of the Meals on Wheels Program.

SENIOR CITIZENS COUNSELLOR SERVICE

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Senior Citizens Counsellor Service is to provide a counselling and information service to senior citizens by counsellors who are themselves senior citizens.

DESCRIPTION—The program began in 1968 with 30 senior citizen counsellors recommended to the Ministry by old-age pensioners' groups. In 1977, there were 114. Working as volunteers, the counsellors' interest in other senior citizens involves them in a helping role in a wide variety of activities—driving elderly people for medical appointments; visiting the lonely, providing information, counselling, and referral services; advising on Government programs; assisting with the completion of forms; or aiding in the development of programs in the community to meet the special needs of senior citizens.

The Counsellors work closely with their local Ministry of Human Resources Office. They maintain and update their knowledge of services, and changes in Federal/Provincial programs (e.g., OAS, GIS, GAIN, SAFER, etc.) by attending workshops and seminars. Counsellors are appointed by the Minister of Human Resources upon recommendation. They are respected members of their community, involved and interested in services to seniors, and have usually been involved in some community work prior to retirement.

Counsellors submit monthly reports for out-of-pocket expenses, and may be reimbursed up to a maximum of \$60 per month. The following table shows expenditures for the Senior Citizens Counsellor Service for the fiscal years 1971/72 through 1976/77 and calendar year 1977:

Table 45—Senior Citizens Counsellor Service, Ministerial Expenditures, Calendar Year 1977 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1976/77

	\$		\$
1977 (calendar)	53,008	1973/74	38,074
1976/77	58,117	1972/73	25,000
1975/76	54,874	1971/72	21,100
1974/75	48,763		

The following table gives an estimate of the number of people served by senior citizen counsellors:

Table 46—Numbers of Persons Served by Senior Citizen Counsellors, Calendar Year 1977 and Fiscal Years 1971/72 to 1976/77

	Number of Persons		Number of Persons
1977 (calendar)	73,500	1973/74	49,000
1976/77	70,000	1972/73	44,200
1975/76	66,750	1971/72	37,600
1974/75	57,000		

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The Federal Government shares equally in the cost of this program.

SENIORS DAY CENTRES PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Seniors Day Centres Program is to provide community-based drop-in centres for the elderly. The centres may provide counselling and information, recreational activities, arts and crafts, together with an opportunity for socialization. The intent is to enable a senior citizen to remain in his own community and avoid becoming a shut-in and possible candidate for some type of long-term care.

DESCRIPTION—Grants are provided to non-profit societies who operate such centres. The grants assist with building upkeep, utilities, staff costs, and program expenses.

The centres are usually open to all persons in the senior age range. In some cases a modest membership fee is charged.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Federal cost-sharing of the program is based upon the numbers attending the centres who are considered to be in need.

As part of the Ministry's Community Grants Program, a number of grants were made to senior citizens' centres and projects in 1977. These centres provide information, counselling, and a place for seniors to drop in for group recreation and socializing.

The following programs were funded in 1977:

SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRES		Amount Granted 1977
Project Location		
CAMPBELL RIVER:		\$
Campbell River Old Age Pensioners Society		4,599.00
COWICHAN:		
Lake Cowichan and District Activity and Resource Centre		3,739.00
Cowichan Valley Regional District Activity Centre—Senior Centre		6,516.00
PENTICTON:		
Penticton and District Retirement Centre		22,368.00
NEW DENVER:		
Japanese Concord Society		7,500.00
NORTH SHORE:		
North Shore Adult Day Care Society		35,107.00
North Shore Silver Harbour Manor Society		75,417.00
VICTORIA:		
Silver Threads Service		98,312.00
		<u>253,558.00</u>

SECTION VI

**RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR
ADULTS AND
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN**

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SECTION VI

EXPERIMENTAL CARE FOR
ADULTS AND
HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

CONTENTS

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194	Home Care of the Adult with Physical Illness
195	Home Care of the Adult with Mental and Physical Illness
196	Home Care of the Adult with Mental and Physical Illness and Social Problems
197	Home Care of the Adult with Mental and Physical Illness and Social Problems and Economic Difficulties
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ADULT CARE PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES—The objective of the Adult Care Program is to subsidize elderly or handicapped people who must be cared for outside their own homes and whose income is insufficient to pay for their own costs of such care. A second objective is to encourage the development of resources for this purpose by non-profit societies and by the private sector.

DESCRIPTION—The Ministry estimates that 2 per cent of people over the age of 65 require extended care, while a further 5 per cent require personal and intermediate care.

The rates paid to care facilities on behalf of people receiving care vary with the type of care that is required. All personal and intermediate care facilities in the Province are licensed through the Community Care Facilities Licensing Board of the Ministry of Health.

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

Table 47—Definition of Types of Care in British Columbia Subsidized by the Ministry 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" in the past.

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 Ministry of Health and the Ministry 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 \$4 per day (December 1977 rate). Private hospitals provide care at up to \$900 per month to persons who are unable to find a vacancy in an extended-care hospital.

RATES AUTHORIZED

The Ministry subsidized costs of care in adult care facilities for persons in need. At year-end the rate paid to private operators for eligible persons requiring personal care was \$340 per month, ranging up to \$500 per month for intermediate care. The rate for an adult in a private hospital was \$750 per month.

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

Eligibility for subsidy in adult care facilities is the same as eligibility for income 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 the cost 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 Ministerial 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 Ministry of Human Resources.

A monthly comforts allowance of up to \$40 is paid to residents of adult care facilities whose personal assets do not exceed \$500.

Ministerial 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 Ministry of Human Resources for calendar years 1976, 1977, and fiscal years 1972/73 to 1975/76:

Table 48—Adult Care Expenditures and Number of Persons Assisted by the Ministry of Human Resources, Calendar Years 1976/77 and Fiscal Years 1972/73 to 1975/76

	<i>Private Hospital Care</i>	
	Estimated Expenditure \$	Estimated Number of Persons Assisted per Month (Average)
1977.....	8,180,688	1,800
1976.....	9,042,050	2,000
1975/76.....	6,727,770	2,600
1974/75.....	5,120,742	2,300
1973/74.....	5,523,189	1,350
1972/73.....	2,537,450	1,400
	<i>Personal and Intermediate Care¹</i>	
1977.....	18,469,413	13,300
1976.....	18,901,985	13,000
1975/76.....	14,064,092	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.

The expansion of the extended-care program throughout the Province has resulted in a decrease in the number of people cared for in private hospitals.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—The cost of subsidies for adult care was shared equally by the Federal Government for persons designated as “in need.” However, as of April 1, 1977, the Federal Government initiated its “block” funding of adult care patients. Block funding is paid to a province on a formula that takes into account the Province’s population and the only cost-sharing after April 1, 1977, was 50 per cent of any subsidies required for a person in need to a maximum of a sum equivalent to the Federal OAS/GIS payments paid to Canadian citizens.

TRANSFER OF ADULT CARE PROGRAM—Effective January 1, 1978, the entire Adult Care Program is to be transferred to the Ministry of Health, with the exception of adult care programs for the mentally retarded which will remain in the Ministry of Human Resources.

HALFWAY OR TRANSITION HOUSES AND HOSTELS

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Transition Homes and Hostel Programs is to provide temporary room and board to people who may require income assistance and who are “in transition”, i.e., families in crisis, people recently released from hospitals, prison, or other treatment centres, drug and alcohol dependent persons, or women separated from their husbands and homes.

DESCRIPTION—Twenty-four facilities, administered by non-profit societies, provide shelter on a time-limited basis. Residents who require financial aid may apply to the nearest Ministry of Human Resources office, where their needs may be met in the form of direct income assistance or the facility operators may be authorized to bill the Ministry directly on a *per diem* basis at a pre-determined rate. Hostels are licensed through the Community Care Facilities Licensing Board of the Ministry of Health, and hotels, which are sometimes used as hostel resources, are approved locally by the Ministry of Human Resources. The budget for these facilities is an integral part of the Adult Care budget and is administered through the Income Assistance Division. However, grants to meet the needs of specific groups are provided by the Government ministry concerned. For example, halfway houses for drug addicts and alcoholics receive grants directly from the Provincial Alcohol and Drug Commission. By year-end the bed capacity available to the Ministry of Human Resources in these programs was approximately 1,460.

Halfway and Transition House staff may provide counselling services in addition to providing room and board. Hostel staff generally provide only room and board, as well as some referral services to appropriate agencies.

PROGRAM COST-SHARING—Shelter costs are shared equally with the Federal Government for people designated as being “in need.”

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The Ministry of Human Resources strives to improve the quality of its programs for the mentally retarded. In line with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights of the Mentally Retarded, the Ministry is committed to the normalization of the lives of the handicapped to the fullest extent possible.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Foster homes—Whenever mentally retarded children, and a limited number of adults, can be appropriately placed in foster homes, that is the first choice when the natural parent's home is no longer an option.

Group homes—Private group homes, as well as those administered under the auspices of non-profit societies, continue to be a much needed part of community-based residential services for the mentally retarded.

Short-stay hostels—Many parents who wish to keep their handicapped children at home still need a respite from time to time. The period of high demand for this service is, of course, the summer holiday months. The Ministry has funded local associations for the mentally retarded who operate hostels for July and August only. In a number of cases, group homes are maintaining one or two beds to be used for emergencies or parent relief. Five short-stay hostels with a total of 45 beds are in regular demand on a year-round basis.

Training centres—The six community-based training centres are now stressing a drive to bring as many as possible of their residents to a point where they can move into a semi-independent or independent living situation. After several years of self-care training, work-skills training, as well as recreational skills, it has been found necessary for the Ministry to fund some community workers to provide a graduated system of in-home support for those persons moving out of the training centres to live on their own.

The six training centres are:

	Capacity
Endicott Centre, Creston	62
Northern Training Centre, Smithers	33
Beaver Lodge, Oliver	32
Variety Farm, Ladner	44
Chrisholme, Langley	24
Bevan Lodge, Courtenay	65

Boarding-home care—Whereas the Ministry of Human Resources funds the Boarding-home Program, the supervision of them is jointly undertaken with the Mental Health Boarding-home staff in the Ministry of Health. There are approximately 160 boarding-homes in the Province, ranging in capacity from 2 to 36 where the predominance of residents have been assessed as mentally retarded, and requiring either personal care or intermediate care. This part of the total program accounts for some 3,600 retarded persons.

Institutional care—There are three institutions within the Province established for residential care of the mentally handicapped. These institutions are Glendale Lodge in Victoria, Tranquille near Kamloops, and Woodlands in New Westminster. Reports on these three institutions follow:

GLENDALE LODGE SOCIETY

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Glendale Lodge Society is to provide residential, assessment, and training services to the handicapped and mentally retarded, specifically from the Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands area.

DESCRIPTION—Glendale Lodge Society was established to provide

- (1) 300 beds for the care and development of severely and profoundly retarded persons on a long-term basis;
- (2) 20 beds for retarded on a short-term basis (i.e., one week to three months), to provide parent relief, parent vacation, parent respite in family illness or emergency, behaviour shaping to facilitate individual accommodation in own home or a community resource;
- (3) short-term training for the severely handicapped person;
- (4) comprehensive assessment service for handicapped individuals where there is an indication of retardation or of severe communication problems; this service also includes a travelling clinical team which covers the major centres in the geographical area served, quarterly or oftener if requested by professional people in the area, and this team operates in conjunction with Health, Human Resources, and Education and also provides training programs for teachers in schools, parent counselling in general, and advice and guidance to parents who wish to keep the child in his own home;
- (5) a screening assessment for those with impaired hearing in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other professional groups interested in hearing programs;
- (6) a 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. day care program, five days per week, for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded of the Greater Victoria area who are residing at home;
- (7) dental services to retarded in the Greater Victoria area; it is also in the process of establishing a regional pharmacy in co-operation with the Ministry of Health and their Director of Government Institutions, and Ministry of Human Resources.

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

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

The following table gives statistical information on Glendale:

Table 49—Glendale Lodge

	1976	1977
Resident population as at December 31	305	311
Admissions, 12 months	14	152
Discharges	16	146
Staff establishment as at December 31	383	401

TRANQUILLE

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the residential program located at Tranquille is to provide care on a residential basis for mentally retarded persons over the age of 6 years, resident in the central, northern, and eastern Interior of British Columbia, requiring levels of care not normally available in their community.

DESCRIPTION—Resident services are provided only for very seriously retarded persons who could not normally be cared for in their own homes or community. Tranquille services and levels of care include

- (1) *extended care*—to provide complete care and rehabilitative services, where possible, to 80 severely physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons;
- (2) *pædiatrics*—to provide complete care and training, where possible, to 100 severely retarded young people between 4 and 19 years of age (these persons are housed in the newly opened 100-bed Stsmemelt Village at Tranquille);
- (3) *moderately retarded*—to provide care and training in life skills for 48 mentally retarded adults and, where possible, to prepare the residents for placement in a community boarding-home;
- (4) *severely retarded*—to provide care and training in life skills for 56 mentally retarded adults and, where possible, prepare them for placement in a community boarding-home;
- (5) *profoundly retarded*—to provide complete care, and where possible, rehabilitation services for 112 profoundly retarded adults.

The following table gives statistical information on Tranquille:

	1976	1977
Resident population as at December 31	384	376
Admissions, 12 months	36	45
Discharges	24	55
Waiting-list (December 31)	45	10
Staff establishment as at December 31	490	493

WOODLANDS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE—The objective of the Woodlands Program is to provide residential, assessment, and training services for mentally handicapped persons, primarily from the Lower Mainland area of the Province.

DESCRIPTION—Woodlands' residents are divided into five Program Units, as follows:

- (1) *Health Care Program 2* consists of eight wards with a resident population of approximately 240. The majority of these residents fit the criteria of extended care.
- (2) *Developmental Opportunity Program 7* consists of five wards with a resident population of approximately 120. The general thrust for this group is to prepare the children for return to the community as quickly as possible.

The increase of community resources has resulted in a high proportion of the ambulant population of Woodlands being within the severe and profoundly retarded range.

- (3) *Intermediate Care Motivation Program Unit 3* consists of eight wards with a resident population of approximately 200. A ward

for severely retarded who are blind is part of this unit and a specialized program is required.

- (4) *Intermediate Care Preparation Program Unit 5* consists of six wards and Alder Lodge with a resident population of approximately 180. Within this program unit effort is made to give residents the training and experiences that are necessary to pave the way for their return to the community, usually to an intermediate-care level home. Alder Lodge, residential facility for 50 in Maillardville, facilitates the community placement of residents.
- (5) *Life Education Program Unit 4* consists of seven wards and a Half-way House with a resident population of approximately 170. The residents within this program unit are primarily brighter and are at Woodlands primarily because of psycho-social problems. The goal is to help the residents achieve behaviour control to permit a return to their families or communities.

Woodlands has an active Out-patient Department (now termed Assessment and Resource Centre—Woodlands) which provides assessment, management plan, and follow-up services.

Woodlands community consultation services include staff training and program evaluation. The Home Management Program provides direct services to individual families, offering training in child management skills to parents in the home.

Admissions for 1977 numbered 52, which is fairly consistent with recent years. Many of these were admitted as crises when community resources were unable to be mobilized. Many admissions have been averted by Woodlands continuing to offer services to the retarded, their families, or community agencies through the Assessment and Resource Centre, Home Management Program, or specialized consultation.

Many innovative programs have been introduced in 1977 to provide extra service to the children and adults in residence. Among these are the Early Learning Place, a special recreation playground for multiple handicapped children, a Greenhouse Program, Adult Education through Douglas College, and Resident Medication Profile.

The introduction of the proposed Community Living Board in 1977 has required considerable staff time spent preparing for an increased number of community placements through the auspices of the Community Living Board.

Through the efforts of the Social Service Department, together with ward teams, there was an increase in placements during the year (110, as opposed to 75 in 1976). This has helped the over-crowding in the institution.

The following table gives statistical information on Woodlands:

Table 51—Woodlands Program

	1976	1977
Resident population as at December 31	962	906
Admissions, 12 months	50	52
Discharges	—	110
Deaths, 12 months	10	16
Waiting-list (December 31)	3	3
Staff establishment as at December 31	999	999

LIFE (LIVING INDEPENDENTLY FOR EQUALITY)

In June 1977 The Honourable William N. Vander Zalm announced the LIFE Program.

The origins of this program began with the Woodlands Parent Group. This group of concerned parents of residents in Woodlands brought forward ideas as to how many residents might live more independently in the community.

From this stimulus came the many ideas which culminated in Project LIFE.

Project LIFE consists of the following:

- (1) *The Handicapped Guild*—A Board of Directors has been appointed to a guild that will assist Provincial Achievement Centre Societies and their staff in the development of marketing, promotion, transportation, and quality control of items manufactured by handicapped persons attending achievement centres.
- (2) *Community Living Society*—A society has been established to assist handicapped persons to live independently, by arranging for placement, individualized services, and continuing support for these persons placed in the community from institutions.
- (3) *Affirmative Action Program*—A program is established to encourage and promote the employment of physically and mentally handicapped persons, to establish an employment registry for the handicapped, and to co-ordinate all rehabilitation services of the Ministry.

SECTION VII

LEGISLATION

The Ministry of Human Resources administers the following legislation:

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

2. *Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act* (S.B.C. 1976, chapter 19) and *Guaranteed Available Income for Need Regulations* (B.C. Reg. 479/76, and amendments)—This Act and regulations provide a guaranteed minimum income to the handicapped, all residents 60 years of age and over, and financial assistance and several social services that are essential for individuals and families who are unable to maintain themselves by their own efforts. The social services include day care, homemaker services, residential care, counselling and rehabilitation services.

3. *Adoption Act* (R.S.B.C. 1960, chapter 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.

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

5. *Protection of Children Act* (R.S.B.C. 1960, chapter 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.

6. *Human Resources Facilities Development Act* (S.B.C. 1974, chapter 39) and *Human Resources Facilities Development Act Regulations* (B.C. Reg. 586/76)—The purpose of this Act and regulations is to authorize Provincial grants to municipalities, societies, and community resource boards, for the development of residential facilities or centres for children, disabled persons, and senior citizens.

7. *Community Resource Boards Act* (S.B.C. 1974, chapter 18)—This Act permits the Government to initiate local community resource boards and Human Resources and Health Centres where the Provincial income assistance programs, social services, and health services may be administered on a local community basis.

8. *Social Workers (Registration) Act* (S.B.C. 1968, chapter 51)—This Act permits the Government to establish a Board of Registration for social workers.

MEMORANDUM

TO : [Illegible]

FROM : [Illegible]

SUBJECT : [Illegible]

[The remainder of the memorandum text is illegible due to extreme fading.]

SECTION VIII

**FISCAL AND STATISTICAL
ADDENDUM, 1976/77**

SECTION VII
FISCAL AND STATISTICAL
APPENDIX 1970

Table 52—Proportion of Total Gross Welfare Expenditures

	1975/76		1976/77	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent
Administration (including Minister's Office and Vancouver Resource Board).....	\$ 40,319,722	8.5	\$ 42,082,099	8.7
Services for Families and Children.....	46,548,758	9.8	48,971,899	10.3
Services for Seniors and Handicapped.....	147,843,284	31.1	159,264,167	33.1
Health Services.....	30,744,687	6.5	34,820,390	7.2
Community Programs.....	8,776,746	1.8	6,667,033	1.4
Income Assistance.....	171,975,573	36.2	157,971,558	32.8
Special Programs for the Retarded (includes Woodlands, Tranquille, and Glendale)....	28,613,506	6.0	31,234,306	6.5
Alcohol and Drug Commission.....	654,910	0.1	.....	.....
Totals.....	475,477,186	100.0	481,011,451	100.0
Municipal share of costs.....	26,844,360	5.6	31,186,647	6.5
Federal Provincial cost-sharing:				
Canada Assistance Plan.....	183,606,786	38.6	184,524,792	38.4
Department of Indian Affairs.....	3,445,837	0.7	3,277,310	0.7
Other revenues.....	2,946,512	0.6	2,374,090	0.5

Table 53—Number of Cases by Category of Service,¹ as at March 31, 1976 and 1977

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 Category	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
	Family Service.....	398	414	240	276	270	333	229	211	301	285	97	86	173	161
Income assistance—														
Single person.....	1,609	1,234	1,326	1,261	1,779	1,602	2,467	2,442	571	470	521	449	1,284	1,149
Couple.....	215	163	158	111	253	265	204	179	57	45	73	46	125	113
Two-parent family.....	470	366	404	279	794	591	628	552	226	186	194	167	362	318
One-parent family.....	1,503	1,470	1,029	1,010	1,609	1,601	1,701	1,747	508	541	539	508	1,143	1,208
Child with relative.....	161	161	137	133	211	202	163	162	230	95	95	77	122	108
Income assistance totals.....	4,356	3,808	3,294	3,070	4,916	4,594	5,392	5,923	1,893	1,730	1,519	1,333	3,209	3,057

Category	Region 10—Vancouver Island North of Malahat		Region 11—Capital Regional District		Region 12—Fraser South		Region 13—Fraser North		Region 14—North Vancouver		Region 15—Vancouver		Totals	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
	Family Service.....	322	356	551	653	458	715	602	800	295	415	2,178	2,840	6,114	7,545
Income assistance—														
Single person.....	3,000	2,391	3,479	3,353	1,841	2,121	2,387	2,577	974	970	8,466	8,928	29,704	28,947
Couple.....	349	244	284	242	108	148	175	147	72	73	269	566	2,342	2,342
Two-parent family.....	943	661	521	442	629	728	443	375	136	123	513	775	6,263	5,563
One-parent family.....	2,176	2,160	1,904	1,968	2,254	2,579	1,952	2,189	695	694	3,743	3,900	20,756	21,575
Child with relative.....	274	267	121	133	136	168	131	112	45	40	40	189	1,866	1,952
Income assistance totals.....	7,064	6,079	6,860	6,791	5,426	6,459	5,690	6,200	2,217	2,315	13,031	17,195	64,867	67,924

¹ Source: Caseload Report Form W2.

Table 54—Selected Expenditures for Income Assistance, 1976/77

	\$
Basic income assistance	138,259,881
Repatriation, transportation within the Province, nursing and boarding-home care, special allowances and grants	57,105
Housekeeper and homemaker services	7,428,522
Emergency payments	2,355
Hospitalization of income assistance recipients	23,140
Total	145,771,003

Table 55—Average Monthly Number Receiving Income Assistance
During 1975/76 and 1976/77

Category	Average Case Load and Recipients per Month	
	1975/76	1976/77
Heads of families	30,427	28,413
Single persons	27,986	23,809
Total case load (average)	58,413	52,222
Dependants	69,138	60,715
Average monthly total	127,551	112,938

Table 56—Gross Costs of Medical Services for Fiscal Years 1967/68 to 1976/77

Year	Medical	Drugs ¹	Dental	Optical	Transportation	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1975/76.....	1,099,479	23,642,347 ³	4,209,007	486,080	374,850	310,623	30,122,386
1976/77.....	1,008,073	26,716,886 ³	5,487,320	644,315	438,963	524,832	34,820,389

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 57—Cost of Maintaining Children in Care, Fiscal Year 1976/77

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	9,409,130
Other residential resources	17,231,546
Receiving special services	2,519,123
	<u>29,159,799</u>
Gross cost to Provincial Government of maintenance of children in care of Vancouver Resources Board	8,683,807
Gross cost of transportation of children in care of Superintendent of Child Welfare	429,515
Gross cost of hospitalization of new-born infants being permanently planned for by the Superintendent of Child Welfare	98,089
	<u>38,371,210</u>
Gross expenditures	38,371,210
Less collections	<u>8,916,841</u>
Net cost to Provincial Government as per Public Accounts	<u><u>29,454,369</u></u>

HUMAN RESOURCES

Table 58—Number of Children in Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Legal Status, by Regions, as at March 31, 1977

Region	PCA Wards		Before Court	JDA Wards	Equal Guardianship of Infants Act Wards	Other Province Wards	Non-wards	Total
	Permanent	Other						
Region 3	211	185	19	23	18	46	84	586
Region 4	121	124	6	14	10	12	81	368
Region 5	228	183	41	67	44	11	73	647
Region 6	246	260	31	19	33	17	94	700
Region 7	136	98	19	35	70	7	50	415
Region 8	93	81	15	25	17	6	7	244
Region 9	270	216	17	25	39	16	100	683
Region 10	337	279	41	55	70	39	184	1,005
Region 11	327	206	35	37	35	23	178	841
Region 12	293	280	30	37	29	28	130	827
Region 13	200	257	39	58	24	10	115	703
Region 14	115	72	18	9	25	4	61	304
Region 15	457	487	107	90	26	22	238	1,427
Other supervising offices ¹	22	34	-----	1	1	2	376	436
Wards supervised by another province ²	113	103	1	11	55	-----	-----	283
Subtotal, children in care (excluding Vancouver) ³	2,712	2,378	312	416	470	221	1,533	8,042
Total of Superintendent of Child Welfare	3,169	2,865	419	506	496	243	1,771	9,469

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

² Because of incomplete computer revisions, a few of the children at present showing as under Vancouver Resources Board supervision are also out-of-Province.

³ Effective April 1, 1974, Vancouver agency wards became wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. To allow comparison with earlier reports, this subtotal is put in to cover those wards who would in the past have been under the Superintendent of Child Welfare's supervision.

Table 59—Number of Children in Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Type of Care, as at March 31, 1977

Type of Care	Supervised by—		Total
	Ministry of Human Resources	Vancouver Resources Board	
Paid foster-home care.....	5,016	927	5,943
Boarding-home, child maintains self.....	187	25	212
Free home and free relatives' (or parents') home.....	699	118	817
Adoption home.....	396	57	453
Resources ¹	1,594	280	1,874
AWOL.....	150	20	170
Totals.....	8,042	1,427	9,469

¹ This covers a wide variety of placements ranging from subsidized receiving-homes to Federal institutions.

Table 60—Children in Care and Legal Responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Age-group, as at March 31, 1977

Age-group	Ministry of Human Resources	Vancouver Resources Board	Total
Under 3 years.....	450	197	647
3-5 years, inclusive.....	480	139	619
6-11 years, inclusive.....	2,094	293	2,387
12-15 years, inclusive.....	2,776	349	3,125
16-17 years, inclusive.....	1,673	305	1,978
18 years.....	569	144	713
Totals.....	8,042	1,427	9,469

Table 61—Number of Children Placed for Adoption by the Ministry of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board for Fiscal Years 1975/76 and 1976/77

	1975/76	1976/77
Ministry of Human Resources	648	791
Vancouver Resources Board	103	74
Totals	751	865

The following tables are available, on request, from the Division of Office Administration, Ministry of Human Resources, Victoria:

Table 62—Number of Family Services Cases (Not in Receipt of Financial Assistance from the Ministry of Human Resources) Served by the Ministry of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board During Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 63—Number of Children Born Out of Wedlock in British Columbia, by Age-group of Mother, During Fiscal Years 1975/76 and 1976/77.

Table 64—Number of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare During and at End of Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 65—Number of Children Admitted to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Legal Status, During Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 66—Reasons for New Admissions of Children to Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare During Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 67—Number of Children Discharged From Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare, by Legal Status During Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 68—Reasons for Discharge of Children in Care of Superintendent of Child Welfare for Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 69—Children Who Are Legal Responsibility of Superintendent of Child Welfare Receiving Institutional Care as at March 31, 1977.

Table 70—Number of Adoption Placements Made by Ministry of Human Resources, by Regions, and Vancouver Resources Board, by Type of Placement, for Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 71—Number of Adoption Homes Awaiting Placement, in Which Placement Made, and Homes Closed for Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 72—Number of Adoption Placements Made by Ministry of Human Resources, by Regions, and Vancouver Resources Board, by Religion of Adopting Parents, for Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 73—Ages of Children Placed for Adoption by Ministry of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board During Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 74—Number of Children With Special Needs Placed for Adoption by Ministry of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board During Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 75—Number of Legally Completed Adoptions, by Type of Placement, by Regions, and by Vancouver Resources Board During Fiscal Year 1976/77.

Table 76—Number of Children Placed for Adoption by the Ministry of Human Resources and Vancouver Resources Board for Fiscal Years 1975/76 and 1976/77.

Table 77—Total Number of Persons Eligible for Health Care as at December 31, 1967 to 1977.

Table 78—Payments to British Columbia Medical Plan and Doctors (Gross Costs), 1967/68 to 1976/77.

Table 79—Dental Expenses, 1967/68 to 1976/77.