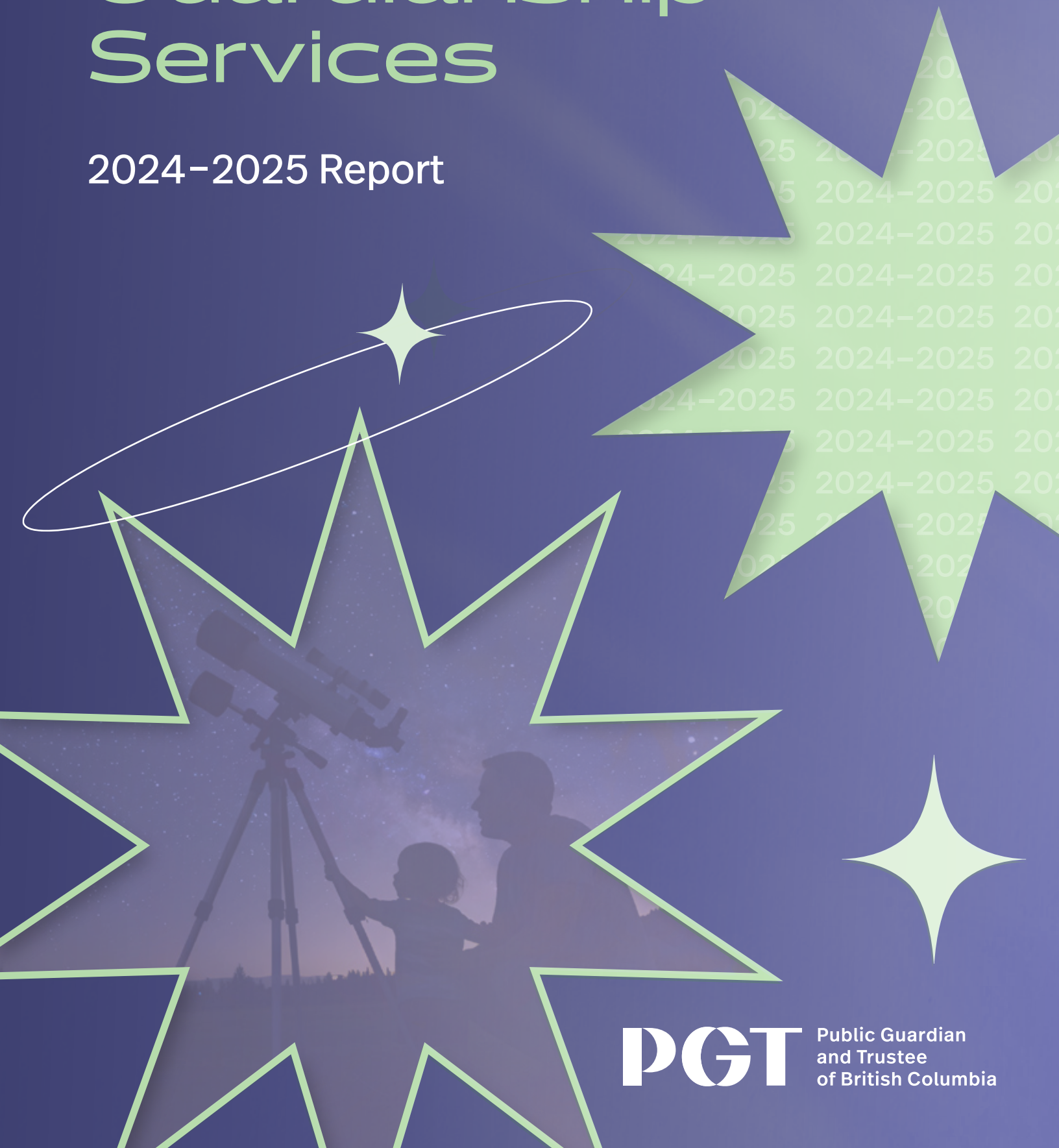


Child and Youth Guardianship Services

2024–2025 Report



PGT Public Guardian
and Trustee
of British Columbia

Territorial and relationship acknowledgement

We acknowledge the territories of First Nations around British Columbia and we are grateful to carry out our work on these lands. We acknowledge the rights, interests, priorities and concerns of all Indigenous Peoples – First Nations, Métis, and Inuit – respecting and acknowledging their cultures, histories, rights, laws and governments.

We also recognize the painful legacy of colonialism and the tragedy of the residential school system, including the discoveries of unmarked graves. We honour the survivors and the memories of the children who never came home. We further acknowledge the ongoing negative impacts of the current child and family services system in British Columbia for Indigenous children. We commit to meaningful reconciliation, including working with Indigenous Peoples on improving outcomes for the children and youth we serve.

Acknowledging the artwork in this report

Artwork used throughout this report was created by Nuu-Chah-Nulth and Secwepemc artist, Bayja Morgan-Banke (traditional name Petqua), who currently resides in Victoria, B.C. Bayja's unique approach to storytelling through art is grounded in Nuu-Chah-Nulth culture.

Highway near Sunset Beach,
Átl'ka7tsem (Howe Sound, B.C.)

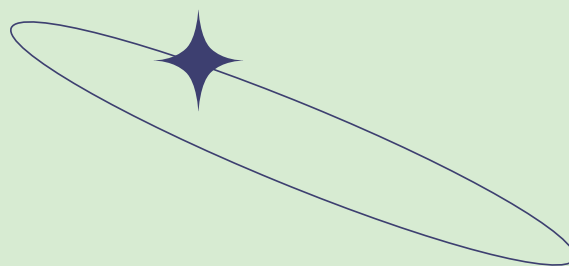


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Values in action

Seven major values underpin the work of the Public Guardian and Trustee (PGT) and are reflected in all aspects of PGT performance:



Provide client focused service

We put clients first when we make decisions.



Show accountability and integrity

We act under the highest ethical, legal and personal standards.



Be collaborative

We value collaboration with clients, colleagues and partners and believe in the importance of relationships in achieving positive outcomes for clients.



Pursue innovation

We seek to learn, pursue innovative practices and strive for continuous improvement.



Demonstrate openness

We describe our work, processes, timelines and decisions to the best of our ability. We seek input and welcome feedback.



Be a people focused workplace

We honour the experience and expertise of our employees. We support employee growth and development and believe a positive workplace contributes to improved relationships and services.



Respect people

We recognize our inherent diversity and strive to ensure respect is reflected in our relationships and services.

Child and family services in B.C.

The delivery of child protection and guardianship services in B.C. involves the following public agencies, government bodies and courts. While all share the common goal of supporting children at risk, each has a unique role.

Public Guardian and Trustee (PGT)

Property guardian for children and youth in continuing care and co-guardian with MCFD, ICFSAs and IGBs.

Indigenous Governing Body (IGB)

A council, government or other entity that acts on behalf of an Indigenous group, community or people that holds rights affirmed by s.35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. These bodies support Indigenous communities and assert jurisdiction, allowing them to manage their affairs according to their laws and customs.

Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD)

Personal guardian for children and youth at risk and co-guardian with the PGT.

Indigenous Child and Family Service Agencies (ICFSAs)

Provider of child and family services, including voluntary and/or child protective services, for Indigenous children and youth at risk. Some have personal guardian responsibilities and are co-guardian with the PGT.

The Courts of British Columbia

May hear matters related to custody, property interests and claims for personal injury. Also grant child protection orders, including continuing custody orders and may order a transfer of guardianship.

Select Standing Committee on Children and Youth

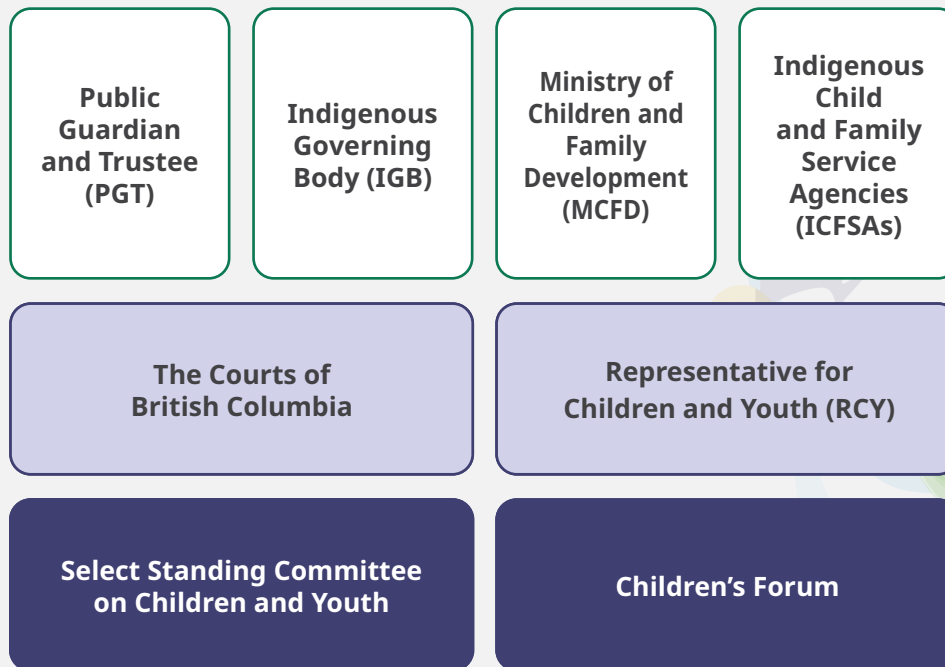
All-party committee established by the B.C. Legislature. Provides oversight on provincial services for children and youth.

Representative for Children and Youth (RCY)

Supports children, youth, young adults and their families in dealing with the child and youth serving system, for advocating for improvements and for providing oversight of public bodies that deliver services and programs to children and youth.

Children's Forum

Information sharing forum for senior B.C. officials with an interest in child protection and related services. Includes the PGT, MCFD, RCY, Chief Coroner, Provincial Health Officer, Ombudsperson and Human Rights Commissioner.



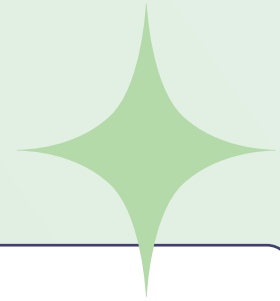
The PGT's Child and Youth Services (CYS) division has 51 staff positions¹ providing the following services:

- **Acts as property guardian** for children and youth in continuing care of the Province, those undergoing adoption, those without a legal guardian, and, in some cases, children in temporary care or in the care of a Nation **(4,097 clients)²**
- **As trustee**, invests and manages funds from a number of different sources for children and youth until age 19 and offers post-majority trust services **(8,933 clients)²**
- **Protects the legal interests** of children and youth by reviewing all proposed settlements of claims brought on their behalf **(3,264 clients)²**
- **May act as litigation guardian** in order to advance a legal claim on behalf of a child or youth **(119 clients)²**

1 Staff refers to full time equivalent employee positions.

2 Number of clients reflect the number of individual clients served throughout the year.

Message from the Public Guardian and Trustee



This report is about the children and youth served by the Public Guardian and Trustee (PGT) and the progress we made last year to do better by them. The 2024–2025 Guardianship Services Report reflects a year of growth, learning, and deepening relationships. We continue to improve our approach to property guardianship guided by the voices of Indigenous communities, service partners and the young people at the heart of our work.

This year, we witnessed the first steps towards a meaningful shift in how child and family services are delivered in British Columbia. First Nations are reclaiming jurisdiction, and with that comes a new way of working, one that is supported through meaningful collaboration with partners. We were honoured to sign our first property guardian coordination agreement with Cowichan Tribes in October 2024, a milestone that represents not just a legal arrangement, but a shared commitment to protecting Cowichan smun'eem (children) in a way that reflects their community's vision and leadership.

Throughout the year, we served over 4,000 children and youth as property guardian. Many of these young people are Indigenous, and their overrepresentation in the care system continues to be a call to action. We have worked hard to build stronger relationships with Indigenous Governing Bodies, Indigenous Child and Family Service Agencies and other partners, knowing that trust and collaboration are essential to improving outcomes.

We have also faced some tough realities. The toxic drug crisis continues to impact families and communities, and we have seen a record

number of critical incident reports involving children in care, each one a reminder of the vulnerability and resilience of the children we serve. Our legal team has responded with increased advocacy, opening hundreds of files and pursuing claims to ensure that young people are not left without support or recourse.

Financial wellness and transition planning have become even more central to our work. We have expanded our outreach, delivered workshops and created resources that reflect the voices and experiences of youth, especially Indigenous youth. We know that leaving care can be overwhelming and we are committed to supporting that transition in meaningful, safe and empowering ways.

This report is a snapshot of where we are, but it's also a promise of where we're going. We are listening more closely, learning more deeply and working more intentionally. As the landscape of child and family services continues to change, it is our honour to walk alongside our partners, communities and the young people we strive to serve.

Dana Kingsbury,
Public Guardian and Trustee

What is the PGT?

The PGT is a corporation sole established with a unique statutory role to **protect the interests of British Columbians who lack legal capacity to protect their own interests.**

The PGT is mandated to **protect the legal and financial interests** of children under the age of 19 years, **protect the legal, financial, personal and health care interests** of adults who require assistance in decision making and **administer the estates** of deceased and missing persons.

The PGT provided services with **328 full-time equivalent employee positions**, served approximately **27,700 clients** in 2024–2025 and administered over **\$1.6 billion of client trust assets** as of March 31, 2025.



Introduction

The 17th edition of the Public Guardian and Trustee's (PGT) Guardianship Services Report continues a shift in the report's purpose and scope. Historically, the Guardianship Services Report has provided details of specific PGT processes, outputs and challenges with respect to property guardianship. However, child guardianship services in B.C. are starting to transform as First Nations begin exercising jurisdiction for child and family services. As this change takes place, the PGT's report also will continue to evolve, adapting to new and emerging needs in child guardianship and reporting.

The shift in this report marks a renewed and intentional focus on building trust through transparency and collaboration. In addition to addressing ongoing challenges in property guardianship, the report provides a detailed overview of specific activities and initiatives the PGT has undertaken with service partners, First Nations and Indigenous Governing Bodies.

Future editions of this report will continue to change to reflect emerging priorities and developments, shaped by feedback from First Nation and Indigenous partners. Through this enhanced focus on accountability and partnership, the PGT is dedicated to supporting Indigenous communities by ensuring property guardianship services are delivered with the highest standards of respect, integrity and cultural sensitivity.

Reporting on the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025, this year's report covers:

- The PGT's efforts to support Truth and Reconciliation, including how PGT services are becoming more responsive to the needs of Indigenous children and youth
- Issues relating to specific services provided as property guardian
- The impact of external initiatives and issues on children and youth, and on PGT property guardian services
- The PGT's work to engage with the community to support property guardian services.

The role of guardians in B.C.

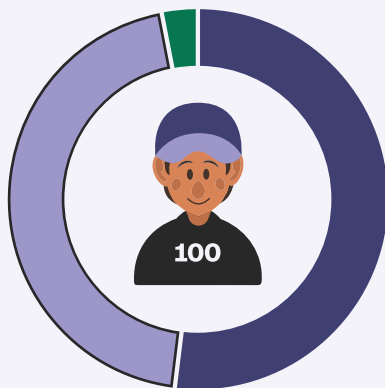
- MCFD and ICFSAs are personal guardians responsible for day-to-day decisions for care and supervision of children and youth in continuing care
- The PGT, as property guardian, is responsible for the legal and financial interests of these children and youth
- Usually, these two roles are carried out by a child's guardians. However, when a child comes into the care of the Province, the functions of personal guardianship and property guardianship are separated due to the inherent potential for conflict of interest between the two roles
- As of January 15, 2024, Indigenous Governing Bodies who have reclaimed jurisdiction over child and family services may choose to take on personal guardianship and property guardianship

Demographics

The PGT served a total of 4,097 individuals as property guardian throughout the 2024-2025 year. As of March 31, 2025 there were 2,537 children and youth served as property guardian by the PGT. The following demographic information of children and youth served as property guardian is presented as a group of 100 children¹

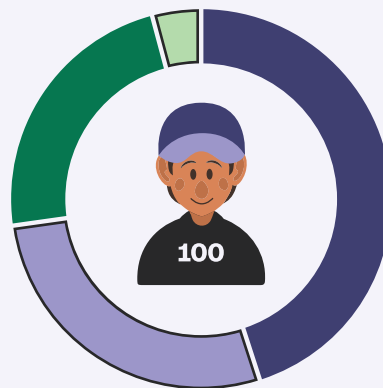
Gender of child or youth

- 52 Boys
- 45 Girls
- 03 Gender diverse or unknown



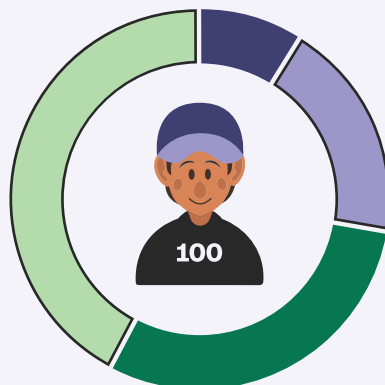
Personal guardian of child or youth

- 45 Indigenous children served by an ICFSA
- 28 Indigenous children served by MCFD
- 23 Non-Indigenous children served by MCFD
- 04 Children served by others²



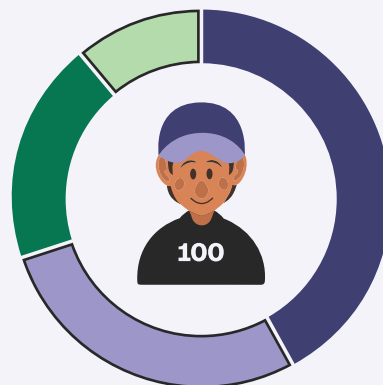
Current age of child or youth

- 09 Ages 0-4
- 30 Ages 10-14
- 19 Ages 5-9
- 42 Ages 15-18



Age of child or youth when PGT became property guardian

- 42 Ages 0-4
- 19 Ages 10-14
- 28 Ages 5-9
- 11 Ages 15-18



- 1 The numbers on this page represent the percentage of children and youth served by the PGT in each category as of March 31, 2025. Excludes former property guardian youth that the PGT is working to transition legal and financial matters to, and youth who are served under a post-majority trustee agreement.
- 2 This represents property guardian clients who are served by the PGT but who are not served by MCFD or an ICFSA. This includes clients from self governing First Nations, those undergoing private adoption and those who have no legal guardian.

TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION:

Improving PGT services for Indigenous children and youth



In 2024-2025, British Columbia was reminded of the systemic challenges and inadequacies of the child protection system. With the release of the Representative for Children and Youth's Don't Look Away Report, British Columbians once again heard of the longstanding consequences of the Province's colonial legacy on children and youth. At the PGT, we unfortunately continue to see a disproportionate number of Indigenous children in the care of the Province. According to the Province's own measurements, there were 4,795 children and youth in care as of March 31, 2025¹, and 68% were Indigenous children or youth in the care of either the Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) or an Indigenous Child and Family Service Agency (ICFSA). It is within this context that the PGT seeks to work more effectively with our Indigenous partners to improve property guardian related outcomes for children and youth in care.

Jurisdiction

Since legislation enabling the return of jurisdiction to First Nations and Indigenous communities was passed in November 2022, the PGT has been working with a growing number of partners to support the return of responsibility for child and family services under Indigenous laws.

When reclaiming jurisdiction, First Nations may choose to take on both property and personal guardianship roles or they may choose to enter into a coordination agreement for the PGT to provide property guardianship services for children and youth under their guardianship. The PGT's experience to date has shown the incredible complexities that Nations must navigate when exercising jurisdiction.

Nations are creating new agreements, systems and processes, not only with the PGT but with other entities, including MCFD. It is often in this context that Nations advise the PGT that they would like the PGT to provide property guardian services while the Nation focuses on other aspects of child and family services, such as the day-to-day care needs of their children and youth.

Property guardian coordination agreements themselves help support new and growing relationships between the PGT and individual Nations. The agreements contain guiding principles on approach and collaboration, along with describing how information sharing and communication will take place. Specific services, roles and responsibilities are also described in the agreements with the intent of establishing processes based in respect and cooperation.

¹ The PGT is typically co-guardian with MCFD or an ICFSA for children and youth who are in care through a continuing custody order or where specifically named as property guardian under a temporary custody order.

In October 2024, the PGT was honoured to sign its first coordination agreement with a First Nation in B.C. (see Spotlight section on page **13** for more).

The agreements do not change what services the PGT provides as property guardian. However, they do define how services are to be delivered in a more culturally appropriate way, meeting the unique needs of individual Nations while communicating in safe and collaborative ways. For example, some Nations prefer to have dispute resolution processes that are set out in accordance with Indigenous law and traditions. These requirements are reflected within property guardian coordination agreements. Supporting unique accountability processes identified by Nations is another way that the services are delivered in a more nuanced way. The PGT continues to learn more about how services can better meet the unique needs of each Nation.

During the transition of jurisdiction, the PGT is committed to being guided by the philosophy of Jordan's principle. No Indigenous child will be left behind or not receive the equal access to services that they deserve.

As the PGT works to support jurisdiction, additional resources are needed to properly support the new approach to working with First Nations and Indigenous communities through their Indigenous Governing Body (IGB) representative organizations. The PGT provides property guardian services for all children and youth in B.C. when statutorily authorized and does not charge fees for this service. This approach remains consistent when working with First Nations. However, the PGT aims to approach these new relationships in an open-minded way, supporting a distinctions-based approach and engaging in ways that are less transactional and more supportive of outcomes. Working with First Nations in a new way, and in alignment with the Province's Declaration Act, requires funding for additional staffing to effectively do this work. The PGT will continue to explore opportunities to advocate with government partners for the additional resourcing needed.

Collaborating with Indigenous service providers

Building effective relationships with ICFSAs is a priority for the PGT, as nearly **50%** of children and youth that the PGT serves as property guardian are also served by an ICFSa as personal guardian. In recent years, the PGT has been fortunate to increase linkages and collaboration with ICFSAs, particularly through closer communication with the Our Children Our Way Society (OCOW). OCOW supports 25 ICFSAs with various levels of delegated authority for child and family services from the Province and some First Nations who have or are in the process of exercising jurisdiction.

In 2024-2025, the PGT collaborated with the OCOW Secretariat in several ways. The PGT continued its participation on an OCOW committee that focuses on post majority supports for youth in and from care. Additionally, starting in 2025, the PGT worked directly with the OCOW Secretariat to communicate information about the PGT's role in completing applications for the First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's Principle Settlement (see page **28**). The PGT also attended two conferences supported by the OCOW Secretariat, including one that focused on issues relating to jurisdiction. These opportunities allowed the PGT to connect with several Nations across B.C. and Canada.

In 2024-2025, the PGT and the OCOW Secretariat continued to move forward in developing a new relational agreement to support improved coordination and collaboration guided by Indigenous principles and practices. Moving forward, the PGT looks forward to more opportunities to collaborate and harmonize with OCOW. The PGT is pleased that the strengthening of this relationship has led to improved connections and collaboration with ICFSAs and Indigenous communities.

Further legal reform supporting property guardianship and jurisdiction

The PGT has continued to work with colleagues in government to advocate for legal reforms that will improve property guardianship services. Working with the Ministry of Attorney General, last year the PGT advanced previously submitted recommendations for amendments to the Public Guardian and Trustee Act and other related legislation. These legislative changes would consolidate, modernize and clarify the legislative framework for property guardianship and address gaps in supporting the transfer of jurisdiction to First Nations.

In 2024-2025, the PGT and Ministry of Attorney General began direct consultations on these proposed amendments with interested First Nations. The amendments were recently tabled and passed in the legislature as part of Bill 21 –

2025, the Attorney General Statutes Amendment Act (No. 2), 2025. The amendments will be brought into force at a later date once the PGT and other partners have had an opportunity to prepare for the implementation of the amendments. The PGT will report on these amendments in detail in next year's guardianship report.

There are many areas of the PGT's mandate for children and youth that can benefit from legal reform and modernized legal frameworks. This includes stronger property guardian protections for youth who may have a legal guardian but do not have an active property guardian, are transitioning into adulthood, as well as increased financial protections for child influencers in B.C. Starting with the amendments above, the PGT is hopeful that further progress can be made to the benefit of the children and youth across the province.



Mother nature holding the people in the community – the elders, adults and children at the very center.



SPOTLIGHT:

The PGT signs first coordination agreement

Cowichan Tribes is not the only Nation in B.C. to advocate for jurisdiction over child and family services, but it is the first to sign a property guardian coordination agreement with the PGT. In October 2024, the PGT and Cowichan Tribes formalized the agreement to work together as co-guardians, jointly committed to protecting the best interests of Cowichan smun'eem (children). The events of the last few years are just the most recent steps in a decades-long pursuit for the Cowichan people to reclaim their smun'eem.

A shared starting point

Following many decades of advocacy by Cowichan Tribes, the journey towards exercising jurisdiction started to accelerate in January 2019 when a letter of understanding was signed by Cowichan Tribes, the provincial government and federal government; this letter of understanding affirmed each party's commitment to Cowichan Tribes exercising its jurisdiction over child and family wellness.

Legislative shifts

The broader landscape in Canada also shifted in January 2020 with the Royal Assent of Bill C-92: An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families, which provides a federal pathway for Nations across Canada to exercise jurisdiction. The passing of this federal law prompted the Province and the PGT to begin consultations with First Nations, including Cowichan, on the implementation of Bill C-92. This included initial consultations between the Province, the PGT and Nations about amendments to provincial child and family service law regarding the return of jurisdiction for property guardianship.

After extensive consultation with Indigenous rightsholders, including Cowichan, provincial support for Indigenous self-government in child and family services came in October 2022 with the passing of Bill 38, the Indigenous Self-Government in Child and Family Services Amendment Act. Through Bill 38, B.C. became the first jurisdiction in Canada to recognize an inherent right of self-government specifically in provincial legislation.

Developing the framework

In October 2020, Cowichan Tribes Chief and Council formally notified the federal government of their intent to exercise jurisdiction over children and family services and develop their own law governing children and families. The Cowichan Tribes Child and Family Wellness Project Team was established in 2021 to lead this work on behalf of Cowichan.

From 2021 to 2024, tripartite negotiation table discussions were held with the federal and provincial governments, focusing on developing agreements, laws and service delivery models. Separate discussions took place between Cowichan Tribes and the PGT to develop a property guardian coordination agreement.

Throughout this process, PGT staff met with Cowichan's Project Team and leadership from Lalum'utul' Smun'eem (the existing child and family services agency serving Cowichan smun'eem) to discuss the specifics of how property guardian services would be delivered moving forward.

Jurisdiction reclaimed

On November 24th, 2023, Cowichan Tribes citizens overwhelmingly passed the Snuw'uy'ulhtst tu Quw'utsun Mustimuhw u' tu Shhw'a'luqw'a' i' Smun'eem – "The Laws of the Cowichan People for Families and Children," with 83% of voting citizens in favor. This comprehensive law included elements that address property guardianship.

In June 2024, a tripartite coordination agreement was signed between the federal government, provincial government and Cowichan Tribes, signaling the return of jurisdiction to Cowichan. At the formal event, federal and provincial ministers were present along with community members and other dignitaries. The PGT was honoured to attend and witness the signing of this landmark agreement. Cowichan Tribes officially began exercising jurisdiction over their child and family services on August 1, 2024.

On October 8th, 2024, the PGT met with Chief Cindy Daniels and Cowichan Tribes' council members to sign a property guardian coordination agreement. This agreement authorizes the PGT to provide property guardianship services to children and youth under the guardianship of Stsi'elh Stuhw tu Smun'eem, Cowichan Tribes' new child and family services organization. This marks the first coordination agreement between a First Nation and the PGT, representing a significant milestone in the PGT's implementation of Bill 38.

Walking forward together

The PGT is committed to listening and learning from our partners at Stsi'elh Stuhw tu Smun'eem to ensure services are delivered in line with Cowichan cultural values, laws and expectations. Cowichan Tribes is currently focused on transferring jurisdiction and the ongoing implementation of Cowichan's Law. The PGT looks forward to continuing to build this new and meaningful relationship, providing culturally appropriate supports and services to Cowichan members, and supporting more impactful, inclusive and community-informed outcomes for children and youth.

Chief Cindy Daniels (right) and Public Guardian and Trustee Dana Kingsbury (left) sign coordination agreement



LOOKING INWARD:

Improving property guardianship services

Property guardian services have a distinct role within the broader framework of child and family services. As property guardian, the PGT protects the financial interests of children and youth in care, pursuing benefits and entitlements where a child or youth is eligible. The PGT also reviews incident injury reports regarding these children and takes legal and other actions on their behalf. The PGT has a fiduciary duty to advance the interests of children and youth, and acts independently when doing this. The following section of the report summarizes key activities undertaken by the PGT as property guardian, and related challenges impacting service delivery.

Registered Disability Savings Plans

Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSPs) were designed to be a long-term savings plan to help people with disabilities save for the future. However, the process required to establish eligibility is administratively complex. The PGT sees a critical need to establish RDSPs for youth before they leave care at the age of 19. Turning 19 is already a stressful time for youth without the additional work of navigating further complicated government processes. Though the PGT endeavours to support RDSPs for children and youth receiving property guardianship services, there are still a range of challenges associated with administering and transitioning RDSPs. These challenges add complexity and can directly prevent young people from benefiting from RDSPs in the longer term.

As property guardian, the PGT managed **919** RDSPs as of March 31, 2025. The PGT begins the application process for an RDSP when notified by the personal guardian that the child or youth has become eligible for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC).

Eligibility for the DTC is a pre-requirement for an RDSP. As these designations require medical information and documentation, the personal guardian is responsible for coordinating this initial application and establishing eligibility.

Through detailed analysis conducted in 2024-2025, the PGT and MCFD staff were able to identify differences in RDSP uptake across different service areas within the province. In some instances, reporting indicated that applications had been started but appeared to have stalled based on information available from MCFD's systems. The PGT continues to work with personal guardians to improve RDSP uptake going forward, encouraging MCFD in particular to develop further reporting in order to support children and youth accessing these life long benefits.

Unfortunately, in 2024-2025 the PGT learned that the Endowment 150 program, administered by the PLAN Institute, was paused with no new applications being accepted. The PLAN Institute has historically administered contributions of \$150 towards all new RDSPs for PGT clients. Pausing this funding means that children and youth served by the PGT as property guardian

will no longer receive this contribution and the associated \$450 in matching federal grants. In anticipation of the program pause, the PGT was successful in completing a large number of applications prior the pause taking effect.

The timely renewal of DTCs is another issue the PGT has been monitoring. Renewing DTCs before expiry ensures the federal government will continue to make annual bond deposits to RDSP accounts. Having an active DTC also provides a reduction in taxable income for annual tax filing and is the gateway to eligibility for the new federal Canada Disability Benefit. Even though managing DTC eligibility is a personal guardian responsibility, the PGT strives to work with personal guardians to ensure that they are aware when a DTC is expiring and can renew the DTC appropriately. Unfortunately, the PGT will often send multiple reminders about an expiring DTC over multiple years and find that many social workers are not aware of basic information such as the role that MCFD's finance team plays in the reapplication process.

Finally, the PGT would like to highlight challenges associated with the Know Your Client requirements that Canada's Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre (FINTRAC) places on financial institutions, which create barriers for some disabled and marginalized populations. Under these requirements, when transferring the holder of an RDSP, the beneficiary or their legal representative must attend an interview process at the financial institution referred to as the Know Your Client (KYC) interview process. For the PGT this arises when seeking to transfer the RDSP of a former youth in care to either the youth or a support person. As required by FINTRAC, KYC interviews are a regulatory requirement for financial institution to understand their clients' financial situation, risk tolerance, investment knowledge and investment objectives. However, these interviews can be lengthy and complex, making it difficult to accommodate individual needs such as disabilities. They often use complex jargon and concepts that do not consider varying levels of financial literacy. The PGT will continue to seek different pathways for change on this issue moving forward.



CASE STUDY: SUPPORTING SKYLAR AND TAYLOR

A journey toward financial wellness

At the PGT, we are often witness to challenging situations involving RDSPs. Based on several real situations, the fictional story of Skylar demonstrates how the PGT as property guardian supports youth in care in navigating these challenges.

Skylar is a youth living with a disability that affects the quality of their daily life. When discussing Skylar's situation with their social worker, the PGT learned that Skylar had a sibling, Taylor, who is under a temporary custody order with MCFD as their personal guardian. The PGT did not have authority for Taylor as property guardian because the PGT was never advised of Taylor's circumstances.

The PGT saw an opportunity to support both siblings and suggested that the PGT be added as property guardian to the temporary custody order, so that the PGT could help apply for a Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP) on Taylor's behalf. The social worker for Taylor was originally not aware of RDSPs. After being informed of the benefit by the PGT, the social worker agreed and completed the necessary court processes, officially obtaining authority for the PGT to act for Taylor.

With authority in place, the PGT was ready to apply for RDSPs for Skylar and Taylor. Prior to applying for the RDSP, the PGT needed to confirm that Disability Tax Credit (DTC) applications had been submitted and approved. It turned out that the social worker had never completed a DTC application before and was not sure how to proceed. The PGT stepped in, offering an overview of the process, providing the necessary guidance and forms needed to start the applications.

Once the PGT was notified that the DTCs were approved, the PGT initiated the RDSP application process. However, Skylar's DTC expired the next year. The PGT informed the social worker and worked with them to get it renewed. Taylor's DTC remained valid because their disability was determined to be permanent by a medical practitioner.

After Skylar's DTC was renewed, the PGT was able to reinstate the RDSP and recover missed grants. The PGT also filed taxes for both siblings to support their ongoing eligibility.

During this process, the PGT noticed that both Skylar and Taylor were genuinely interested in learning about financial wellness. To support this, the PGT's Financial Wellness Facilitator met with the siblings through a community Financial Wellness presentation. The siblings learned how RDSPs work and how they can be used most effectively for the future. The Coordinator also shared practical money management tips tailored to Skylar and Taylor's needs.

By the time Skylar and Taylor turn 19 and gain access to their RDSPs, they are not just receiving access to these financial assets. They are also equipped with the knowledge and confidence to manage their RDSPs wisely. This journey highlights how collaboration, education and timely intervention can make a lasting impact on the financial futures of youth under guardianship.



Financial data insights

As of March 31, 2025, the PGT held \$70.8 million in assets for 1,529 property guardian children and youth.¹



If property guardian children and youth served by the PGT were imagined as a group of 100 children, then 43² of them would have financial assets in trust

Types of funds held by the PGT for property guardian children and youth at March 31, 2025¹

Source of funds	Total value
Personal injury proceeds	\$47,237,649
Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSP)	\$15,520,177
Canada Pension Plan (CPP) Children’s Benefits	\$3,409,233
Family Compensation Act proceeds	\$1,034,152
Estate proceeds	\$895,596
Tax credits	\$762,766
Insurance proceeds	\$734,814
Indigenous entitlements	\$377,011
Others	\$839,768
Total	\$70,811,166

1 This represents the types of funds and values of all funds held in trust by the PGT for children and youth, including former property guardian clients that the PGT is working with to transition financial matters.

2 This represents the percentage of children and youth served by the PGT as of March 31, 2025 with financial assets. All former property guardian clients that the PGT is working with to transition legal and financial matters are included. This year, the methodology used to calculate the results was updated.

Financial benefits collected in 2024–2025

Benefit	Number of children/youth	Total value
Canada Pension Plan (CPP) Children's Benefits	230	\$841,345
Indigenous entitlements	87	\$87,345
Endowment 150 gifts	93	\$13,950
Crime Victims Assistance Program benefits	2	\$10,596
Total	399³	\$953,236

What financial services does the PGT provide to property guardian children and youth?

The PGT pursues financial benefits and entitlements including:

- Canada Pension Plan Children's benefits
- Crime Victims Assistance Program benefits
- Entitlements from First Nations
- Estate proceeds
- Family Compensation Act proceeds
- Personal injury and insurance proceeds
- Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSPs)
- Provides financial wellness workshops and supports financial wellness learning



³ The sum of children in receipt of each benefit type is greater than the total number of children receiving benefits, as some children may receive more than one benefit type.

Critical Incident Reports (CIRs)

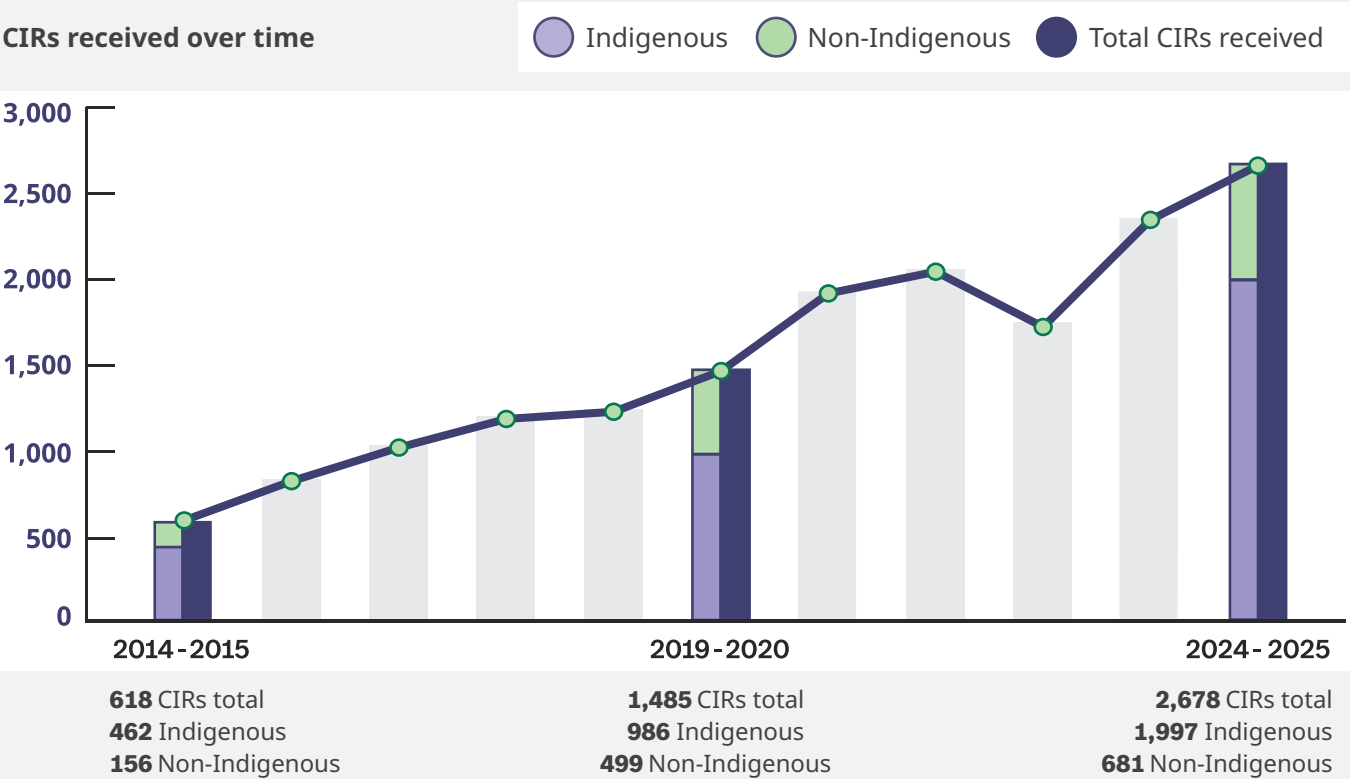
In 2024–2025, the PGT received 2,678 critical incident reports, a 13% increase from the previous year and the highest number recorded in the past five years. This continues a concerning upward trend, following a 36% increase in 2023–2024. These incidents vary in severity, ranging from incidents with no immediate harm to incidents involving significant injury or trauma to children and youth.

While the increase reflects ongoing challenges in the care system, it also signals positive systemic shifts. Over the past several years, the PGT and MCFD have worked to improve reporting of incidents involving children in care. Furthermore, the Representative for Children and Youth’s (RCY) **Don’t Look Away** report has played an important role in encouraging more timely and transparent reporting of incidents, prompting greater accountability and urgency across the sector.

In parallel, the PGT has taken deliberate steps to improve its own practices. Staff are engaging more proactively with personal guardians, using structured follow up protocols and better communication tools to enable real time messaging and more seamless collaboration. PGT staff are engaging in forward-facing, conversational approaches with social workers

to clarify the PGT’s role and responsibilities and emphasize the importance of timely information sharing. These efforts are supported by the PGT’s internal reporting for incident monitoring and follow up.

These developments reflect a broader shift toward reviewing each child’s experience in care. However, challenges remain, particularly in building stronger, more consistent communication pathways with personal guardians. The PGT remains committed to fostering a culture of proactive information sharing to better protect the rights and wellbeing of all children and youth, recognizing that timely information sharing is essential to protecting the legal and financial interests of children and youth.



In 2024-2025, the PGT received **2,678 CIRs** for **870** children and youth.

2,678 CIRs received total

1,594 CIRs reporting harm

1,084 CIRs reporting no harm¹

Three major categories of harm experienced by children and youth

Incident type	Number of CIRs
Physical assault ²	312
Self-harm	239
Sexual assault ²	236



Why does the PGT review critical incident reports?

The PGT receives reports from MCFD and ICFSAs of critical injuries and serious incidents involving the children and youth we serve. The PGT reviews these reports to determine if there is any legal claim or financial benefit to pursue with respect to the incident.

If property guardian children and youth served by the PGT were imagined as a group of **100** children, then **21³** of them would have been the subject of a CIR

- 1 "No harm" refers to instances where there may be no specific or lasting harm to the child or youth related to a particular CIR. Includes a sub-category to track occurrences where a child or youth was absent or missing from their residence.
- 2 This figure does not include incidents where the child or youth experienced both physical and sexual assault. There were 28 of these incidents in 2024-2025.
- 3 This represents the percentage of children and youth served by the PGT in the fiscal year where the PGT received one or more critical incident reports.

Legal services

The continued rise in critical incident reports is driving a significant increase in legal activity at the PGT. In 2024–2025, the PGT opened approximately 390 legal files on behalf of children and youth served as property guardian. This continues to reflect totals above historical norms. The ongoing levels of legal activity highlight the sustained demand for legal advocacy in response to harm experienced by young people in care.

To advance legal claims, the PGT must gather clear and comprehensive documentation, often from multiple sources including medical professionals, police agencies and most critically, the personal guardian. In the past, delays in receiving records from MCFD posed a major barrier to timely legal action. In recent years, the PGT has seen improvements in this area.

In 2024–2025, the PGT formally requested 83 children and youth records from MCFD and received 114.

Number of MCFD record requests sent	83
Number of MCFD records received	114
Outstanding number of MCFD record requests as of Mar 31	117

In 2024–2025, MCFD hired additional staff to support the processing of records related to returning jurisdiction, which also had a positive impact on outstanding PGT record requests. When not engaged in jurisdictional work, these staff were able to assist with PGT requests, returning 114 requests in 2024–2025, up from 39 in 2023–2024. Though a significant number of requests still remain outstanding (117 at March 31, 2025, down from 153 at March 31, 2024) this progress has helped reduce the backlog of outstanding records and has improved the PGT’s ability to assess and act on potential legal claims.

While the PGT strives to review all records on a timely basis, the bulk delivery of large volumes of records over short periods continues to strain the PGT’s capacity to review and respond promptly.

This is particularly critical when a youth is approaching their 19th birthday. If records are not received and reviewed in time, the PGT loses legal authority to pursue a claim, leaving the young person to navigate the legal system alone. This underscores the importance of timely, consistent information sharing and the need for continued collaboration with MCFD and other partners to ensure that no child or youth is left without support.

The increase in legal work, resulting from recently received records, has led to an increase in legal claims initiated by the PGT as property guardian. The PGT notified the Province of civil claims filed in Court on behalf of 14 children and youth in care in 2024–2025. Though this indicator was not tracked prior to 2024–2025, the PGT estimates this is a significant increase in the total number of claims filed when compared with prior periods. The PGT continues to monitor this area closely and remains committed to improving legal outcomes for children and youth through timely access to information and sustained cooperation.

In 2024-2025, the PGT secured approximately \$30,500 from legal services carried out on behalf of 20 children and youth served as property guardian. Claims often take years to finalize with most being concluded after a youth becomes an adult. As part of supporting a youth's transition from care, the PGT will arrange for external legal counsel to support youth with these claims into adulthood.



If property guardian children and youth served by the PGT were imagined as a group of **100** children, then **17²** received PGT legal services

Amounts secured from legal work¹

Fiscal year	Amount	Settled claims
2019-2020	\$26,790,101	4
2020-2021	\$734,289	15
2021-2022	\$115,235	10
2022-2023	\$393,653	7
2023-2024	\$284,960	13
2024-2025	\$30,500	2

New legal work over time

Fiscal year	New work
2020-2021	237
2021-2022	270
2022-2023	199
2023-2024	386
2024-2025	347

New and ongoing legal work in 2024-2025

Legal categories	New work	Ongoing work
Personal injury – non-MVA ³	190	220
Personal injury – sexual assault	118	146
Other legal file category	39	54
Total	347	420

1 These amounts are typically held in trust by the PGT.

2 This represents the percentage of children and youth served by the PGT in the fiscal year where the PGT provided legal services.

3 This category consists of personal injury incidents other than motor-vehicle accidents (MVA) and sexual assault.

LOOKING OUTWARD:

External issues impacting property guardianship

There are several external issues that continue to impact the services the PGT provides as property guardian. These external shifts add complexity and urgency to the PGT's unique role. In this section we note a few specific areas where the PGT continues to learn and adapt in order to meet the needs of children and youth served as property guardian.

Transition planning

The PGT and other partners continue to work to provide meaningful support for young people leaving care. During transition planning, the PGT may transfer funds collected or legal actions taken to the young person when they reach the age of 19. The PGT works to do this in a trauma-informed and thoughtful way. The PGT wants to be mindful and intentional, understanding each child's unique circumstances, needs, cultural considerations, preferences and goals.

The PGT uses this approach in the ways that we share information, funds or legal matters, so that we can tailor supports, resources and opportunities for each youth during transition planning.

Within transition planning, improvements have been made to monitor each young person's circumstances, communicate consistently and ensure the PGT's responsibilities to youth transitioning from care have been fulfilled. The PGT has strengthened and standardized internal processes by reviewing transition planning objectives, consulting staff and creating new reference documents to guide staff in this work. This helps to ensure consistent approaches amongst staff, streamline processes and provide a foundation from which to continue to improve.

One area for further improvement is coordination and communication between the PGT, personal guardians and other partners, so that youth are holistically supported by their full support circle as they enter adulthood.

The PGT also offers a Post Majority Trustee by Agreement program, which allows youth to enter into a voluntary trust agreement with the PGT until they turn 27. Staff at the PGT work closely with youth, social workers, the newly created MCFD Strengthening Abilities and Journeys of Empowerment (SAJE) teams, Community Living BC staff, First Nation supports and with the rest of the youth's support circle to develop the best plan possible for each youth we serve. The PGT's goal is for funds to be released to each young adult in a safe way.

How does the PGT support youth transitioning out of care?

- Provides information on financial wellness, resources and other services
- Aims to safely transition assets and ongoing legal matters
- Offers post majority trust services
- Administers a bursary to help those who were in provincial care reach their educational goals

Canada Disability Benefit

The Canada Disability Benefit is a federal income-tested initiative designed to reduce poverty and support the financial security of working-age people (from ages 18-64) with disabilities. The program, which started accepting applications in June 2025, aims to provide direct financial support to low-income Canadians with disabilities, providing a monthly benefit with a maximum value of **\$2,400** annually.

Prior to the start of this program, the PGT participated in program consultations led by the federal government advocating for the best interests of PGT clients, including children and youth served as property guardian. The PGT advocated on a range of issues including a low barrier approach to accessing the program and a recognition of Public Guardians and Trustee roles within the program's regulatory framework to support maximum benefit to clients. Internally, the PGT began preparing for the new benefit by developing policy and procedures to guide the PGT's applications on behalf of eligible children and youth.

With the new program starting in 2025-2026, PGT staff will lead transition planning for this benefit and will engage both the personal guardian and youth about specific financial decisions, including:

- Determining the best investment approach for these funds
- Transferring funds to the youth at age 19 in a trauma-informed manner
- Discussing Post-Majority Trust services available up to age 27 with the consent of the young adult
- Providing financial wellness support, either through one-on-one conversations or through group workshops offered by the PGT

The PGT will also help the youth and their supports understand how to maintain the benefit after transitioning out of care.

As this is a new benefit and the PGT's processes are still being developed, we will continue to update our approaches to achieve the best outcomes for young people.

Unregulated toxic drug crisis

In last year's Guardianship Services Report, the PGT documented in detail how the unregulated toxic drug crisis is affecting the lives of children and youth in care, and how the PGT's property guardian services play a role in responding to this crisis. In 2024-2025, we witnessed those same impacts on children and youth in care, as young people and their families continue to experience trauma and other direct and indirect impacts as a result of overdose.

An indirect impact from the unregulated drug crisis has been a growing number of financial benefit applications submitted on behalf of children and youth with deceased or disabled parents or guardians. PGT staff are seeing more cases where the PGT has completed applications for Canada Pension Plan benefits after being informed by MCFD of a parent's passing. The PGT follows up on applications and, where appropriate, reimburses or seeks reimbursement on behalf of children and youth with any missed benefits. Following up on benefit applications with Service Canada can often be challenging, leading the PGT to implement different strategies and processes to review application progress consistently.

In 2024-2025, the PGT collected \$841,345 in CPP benefits for 230 property guardian children and youth, which is the highest amount in the last 10 years.

Class actions

The PGT can file claims for children and youth served as property guardian who may be eligible to receive class action financial benefits. Sometimes, the PGT may also start class actions on behalf of the children and youth we serve. As described in previous property guardianship reports, class actions continue to be a significant area of emerging work impacting property guardianship, with several significant actions moving forward in recent years.

The following class actions are already having major impacts for children and youth served by the PGT as property guardian. Supporting impacted children and youth through these settlements remains an ongoing priority for the PGT.

What is a class action?

In Canada, a class action is a type of lawsuit where a group of people with common issues bring one large claim to court together instead of many individual claims. This type of claim is usually pursued when many people have common claims. Class actions are a more efficient and cost-effective way for these individuals to access the legal system, and can remove barriers to accessing justice. The claim is usually brought by a few representative plaintiffs on behalf of the group. The larger group is referred to as class members.

Class actions let affected people join together in seeking compensation or other remedies from those responsible. This allows everyone in the group to potentially get compensation without having to file their own separate lawsuit. The claim is managed by the same lawyers for all members of the group.

First Nations Drinking Water Settlement

The First Nations Drinking Water settlement is a major legal agreement addressing the long-standing issue of unsafe drinking water in many First Nation communities across Canada.

The settlement was launched to seek compensation for individuals and communities affected by long-term drinking water advisories (lasting at least one year between 1995 and 2021). The claims period is now closed, as the deadline for most claims was in early 2024. The class administrator is still processing submitted claims and issuing payments to eligible individuals and communities.

The PGT submitted approximately **200** applications for children and youth in care. The PGT also provided general information about the settlement to staff, service partners, and potentially eligible children and youth.

In 2024-2025, the PGT also received settlement funds for nearly **300** children and youth to hold as trustee, with many of these deposits directed to the PGT in accordance with the Family Law Act.

When youth turn 19, the PGT will transfer funds directly to each young person and offer financial wellness supports, such as Post Majority Trust services. For applications not yet adjudicated at the time a youth turns 19, the PGT will coordinate information between the class administrator and the personal guardian for the young person, to ensure they can contact each other upon the outcome of the application.

First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's Principle Settlement

The First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's Principle Settlement is a landmark settlement agreement.

The settlement compensates First Nations children and families harmed by discriminatory practices in Canada's child welfare system and the misapplication of the legal standard known as Jordan's Principle. Jordan's Principle in Canada is a child-first initiative. It requires that First Nations children receive the public services they need without delays or denials caused by jurisdictional disputes between governments.

The PGT is able to make applications for youth served as property guardian who have reached the age of 17, and expects this to be ongoing work over the next several years. There are 9 classes in the settlement, and the claims period for 2 of the classes opened in March 2025, allowing the PGT to begin submitting claims for youth under the Removed Child and Family classes. The PGT will continue making applications for youth in care as they reach age 17 and as more classes open up.

The PGT submits applications based on information the PGT regularly receives from the personal guardian. This information is typically received via automated reporting provided by MCFD to the PGT on a monthly basis.

To ensure the PGT can submit applications for eligible children and youth, it is critical that social workers ensure case management systems are updated or otherwise advise the PGT about Indigenous identity information.

Funds under this class action are only paid out directly to young adults after age 19. As part of the PGT's transition planning process, staff will connect with youth transitioning from care via social workers to share contact information between the young person and the class administrator. This is critical to ensure the young people can continue their application for compensation and receive funds after age 19.

What is Jordan's Principle?

Jordan's Principle is a legal rule named in memory of Jordan River Anderson, a First Nations child from Norway House Cree Nation in Manitoba.

Born with complex medical needs, Jordan spent time unnecessarily in hospital, while provincial and federal governments argued over who should pay for his at home care. Jordan died in the hospital at five years old, never having spent a day in a family home.

Jordan's Principle makes sure all First Nations children living in Canada can access the products, services and supports they need, when they need them.



Adverse childhood experiences

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic experiences that occur in childhood.

ACEs can include trauma stemming from events experienced or witnessed, including violence, abuse and growing up in a family with mental health or substance use problems. Toxic stress from ACEs can change brain development and affect how the body responds to stress. ACEs are linked to an increased risk of chronic health problems, mental illness and substance misuse in adulthood.

The PGT is supporting a potential class action claim regarding ACEs, which would apply to a large group of children and youth who experienced these harms while in the care of the Province. This claim is in the process of being assessed for certification as a class action. The certification process will determine if the claims are able to proceed as a class action. The Court will review a number of factors to make that determination.

In anticipation of this potential class action, the PGT supports children and youth who may be eligible members in several ways. The PGT has started applying the ACEs lens in various circumstances, including when conducting file reviews, reviewing incidents of injury and harm as captured in critical incident reports and transition planning. If a youth's experience in care has been particularly egregious, an individual claim may be initiated.

During transition planning, the PGT has begun providing general information about this class action to youth via their social workers. As youth may not always disclose their trauma and experiences, the PGT's approach is to share general knowledge widely so that young people are in a position to consider pursuing a claim if the class action becomes certified after they leave care. The PGT is uncertain if this information is consistently shared with youth by the personal guardian at this time.



Transition services

On average, **46** children and youth served as property guardian transition out of care each month



Reason the PGT's property guardianship role ended

Youth turned 19	48%
Adoption order granted	32%
Transfer of guardianship	11%
Other reason ¹	9%

The PGT Educational Assistance Fund²

As of March 31, 2025, the PGT held **\$1.2M** for **40** youth as part of the PGT's Post Majority Trustee by Agreement program

In 2024–2025, the PGT awarded **\$32,300** to **18** individuals



- ¹ This category consists of cases where a continuing custody order is cancelled or a child or youth for whom the PGT is property guardian is deceased.
- ² For more information about the PGT's Educational Assistance Fund visit www.trustee.bc.ca/children-youth/pgt-educational-assistance-fund

Community outreach and financial wellness

Supporting financial wellness and learning is a growing area of focus for the PGT. Collaborating with the communities we serve is also essential for positive communication and improved outcomes. As such, the PGT has taken a number of steps to increase community engagement.

Community outreach

In 2024-2025, the Public Guardian and Trustee added additional Indigenous staff in the Child and Youth Services division who directly support outreach. These staff come with lived expertise and insights into service delivery for Indigenous children and youth, helping the PGT provide property guardian services in more culturally appropriate ways. For the first time, the PGT was also able to restrict specific staffing competitions to Indigenous applicants, aligning with the [Province's Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Strategy](#). The PGT aims to hire a workforce more representative of the people being served, which can in turn support relationship building with Indigenous Peoples and communities around the province.

Through the PGT's enhanced focus on outreach and community engagement, the PGT has been connecting with new partners across the province. The map on page **32** shows the many locations of the PGT's community outreach in 2024-2025. PGT staff travelled to these places to support financial wellness learning and provide information on the PGT's role as property guardian.

This outreach included direct connection with a wide range of children and youth, personal guardian partners such as MCFD and ICFSAs, and other youth serving agencies. In 2024-2025, staff also attended several conferences and events, including National Indigenous Peoples Day celebrations, Our Children Our Way conferences, the Gathering Our Voices conference, the First Nations Leadership Gathering, and the Indigenous Disability and Wellness Gathering.

One particular way we work with partners is by sharing specific information about PGT services, processes and responsibilities. From consulting on case specific matters, to providing general information on related property guardian services such as the Disability Tax Credit process, targeted sessions with partners provide opportunities to share and receive knowledge and learning. These sessions support more effective collaboration between the PGT, personal guardians and other youth serving partners, ultimately resulting in a stronger working foundation for the PGT's mandate to serve children and youth in care.



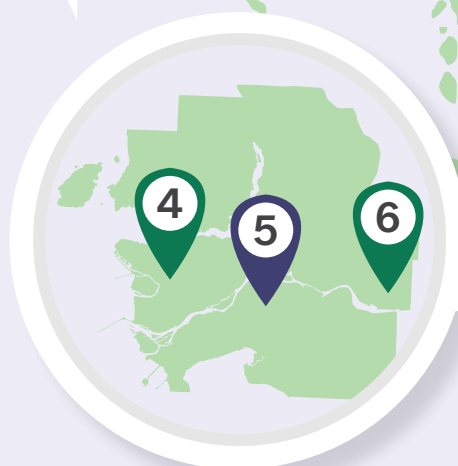
The PGT delivered **52** presentations to social workers and community partners, **35** more presentations than last year.



The PGT conducted **43** financial wellness workshops, **48%** more than last year.



The PGT delivered **32** virtual presentations and trainings.



Presentations and events legend¹

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Stsi'elh Stuhw tu Smun'eem (Cowichan Tribes, Duncan) | 7 Snowoyelh (Sts'ailes, Harrison Mills) |
| 2 Nil Tu, O Child and Family Services Society (Saanichton) | 8 MCFD social workers (Penticton) |
| 3 Multiple including National Indigenous Disability Health and Wellness Conference (Victoria) | 9 Foundry (Kelowna) |
| 4 Multiple including Urban Native Youth Association, YMCA, Foundry, and MCFD social workers (Vancouver, Richmond) | 10 Splitsin Stsmamlt Services (Splitsin, Enderby) |
| 5 Multiple including SAJE program, alternate high schools, and MCFD social workers (Surrey, Port Coquitlam) | 11 Secwepmc Child and Family Services (Kamloops) |
| 6 National Indigenous Peoples Day celebration (Mission) | 12 Denisiqi Services Society and Knucwentwecw Society (Williams Lake) |
| | 13 MCFD social workers (Vanderhoof) |
| | 14 Carrier Sekani, Nezul Be Hunuyeh, and Tl'azt'en Nation (Prince George & Fort St. James) |
| | 15 Ktunaxa Kinbasket Child and Family Services Society (Cranbrook) |

¹ This map shows many of the PGT's community outreach activities from 2024-2025, but is not an exhaustive list.

Financial wellness

The PGT supports financial wellness through the sharing of financial learning materials, one-on-one conversations with youth transitioning to adulthood and financial workshops with groups of young people in and from care. The PGT has been able to expand work in this area since establishing a dedicated Financial Wellness Facilitator staff role in 2023-2024.

The PGT continues to receive a growing number of requests for financial wellness workshops. Financial wellness workshops are arranged through a range of community partners such as government organizations and other non-profit agencies, and typically delivered in conjunction with transition planning for youth in care. The PGT is also responding to additional workshop requests driven by class actions work. As Indigenous communities prepare for and receive funds from several ongoing class actions, Indigenous agencies and service partners are seeking to prevent and mitigate potential harms caused by funds that are being distributed to youth without appropriate financial supports.

When the PGT visits communities to run workshops, the PGT comes with resources developed by and for youth. Because many of the PGT's workshops are delivered specifically to Indigenous youth and communities, the PGT has given particular focus to including Indigenous youth perspectives in financial wellness materials. Every visit is also a learning experience for the PGT. As resources are shared, information is gained and curated for the benefit of future learners. As staff time is limited and prioritized to support direct frontline services, the PGT recently developed a new financial wellness "Train the Trainer" module to mobilize knowledge and support community partners.

Through the Train the Trainer program, the PGT's Financial Wellness Facilitator trains community partners to engage in financial wellness conversations. Depending on the needs of a particular community, sessions can be made available to children and youth in care and members of the broader community. Mobilizing communities to share these ideas requires building relationships by meeting youth where they are.

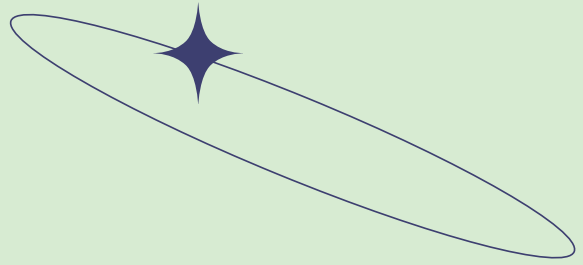
Including youth voices

In 2024-2025, the PGT had the privilege of employing a youth intern from the Province's Indigenous Youth Intern Program for the second consecutive year. Through this program, the PGT has been able to access youth perspectives, including to help create financial wellness resources. In 2024-2025, the PGT completed another major update to one of our primary financial resources, the [Dollars and Sense Activity Workbook](#). Having the input of youth has been critical in providing more authentic and relatable materials for young people.

The PGT's financial wellness workshops are continuously developed and refined through interactive engagement with youth. The workshops provide a venue for youth to share concerns, solutions and resources while interacting with their peers. This allows youth to contribute to the learning platform with information relevant to their own cohort and for the program to grow with youth input. The PGT welcomes future opportunities to include the voices of youth in our work moving forward.

In 2024-2025, 92% of participants in financial wellness workshops that completed surveys found our sessions helpful.





General inquiries

Public Guardian and Trustee of British Columbia

700-808 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3L3

Phone	604-660-4444
Fax	604-660-0374
Email	mail@trustee.bc.ca
Website	www.trustee.bc.ca

Toll free calling is available through Service B.C. After dialing the appropriate number for your area (see below) request to be transferred to the Public Guardian and Trustee.

Vancouver	604-660-2421
Victoria	250-387-6121
Other areas in B.C.	1-800-663-7867

PGT hours of operation

Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.