

absence of any duration after seven days of casual leave have been taken. During the calendar year 1962, of an estimated 151,400 civil servants covered by Civil Service Leave Regulations, 51,562 reported ill by medical certificate.

17.—Rates per 1,000 Employees of Illnesses and Days of Illness for Federal Civil Servants, by Cause, 1962

(Certified sick leave only)

International List Number	Cause	Rates per 1,000 Employees	
		Illnesses	Days of Illness
		No.	No.
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases.....	13.4	261.2
140-239	Neoplasms.....	9.6	353.9
240-289	Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases.....	11.1	182.9
290-299	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	2.1	54.0
300-326	Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders.....	17.8	508.6
330-398	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.....	22.9	341.1
400-468	Diseases of the circulatory system.....	30.1	998.9
470-527	Diseases of the respiratory system.....	221.2	1,585.6
530-587	Diseases of the digestive system.....	81.6	1,136.9
590-637	Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	25.2	395.4
640-689	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.....	1.9	27.9
690-716	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	15.0	159.0
720-749	Diseases of the bones and organs of movement.....	35.4	608.2
750-759	Congenital malformations.....	0.5	12.5
780-795	Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions.....	26.5	302.9
N800-N999	Accidents, poisonings, and violence.....	41.1	623.0
	All Illnesses.....	558.8	7,565.0

PART II.—PUBLIC WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Responsibility for social welfare is shared by all levels of government. Comprehensive income-maintenance measures such as old age security and family allowances, and programs such as unemployment insurance and the National Employment Service where nation-wide co-ordination is required, are administered federally. Substantial federal aid is given to the provinces in meeting the costs of public assistance. The Federal Government also provides services for special groups such as veterans, Indians, Eskimos and immigrants.

The Department of National Health and Welfare is generally responsible for federal welfare matters; the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Citizenship and Immigration, and Northern Affairs and National Resources also operate programs for specific groups. The Unemployment Insurance Commission is responsible for the operation of unemployment insurance and the National Employment Service.

Administration of welfare services is primarily the responsibility of the provinces but the provision of services is often assumed by local authorities, generally with financial aid from the province.

Section 1.—Federal Government Programs

Subsection 1.—Family Allowances

The Family Allowances Act of 1944 is designed to assist in providing equal opportunity for all Canadian children. The allowances do not involve a means test and are paid from the federal Consolidated Revenue Fund. They do not constitute taxable income but there is a smaller income tax exemption for children eligible for allowances.