

international agencies with welfare interests, in whose work Canada participates, include the International Labour Organization (see Index) and the International Social Security Association. Through the Colombo Plan and other bilateral aid programs, Canada provides social welfare assistance as well as other kinds of help to developing countries (see p. 155).

In addition to these activities and contributions by the Canadian Government, Canadian voluntary agencies are also active in providing aid to developing countries and participating in international discussions of welfare matters.

This work, whether governmental or voluntary, has taken on new significance in the current United Nations Development Decade, with the growing realization throughout the world that progress depends upon people as much as upon machines and materials. Having pioneering experience in many fields of social development, Canada is equipped to give special assistance in the promotion of human welfare abroad.

## **PART III.—HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES**

### **Section 1.—Government Expenditures on Health and Social Welfare**

In the seven years ended Mar. 31, 1957-63, expenditures of all levels of government on health and social welfare grew from \$2,004,000,000 to \$3,868,000,000, an increase of over 90 p.c. If these figures are adjusted to take account of the growth in population, the increase in per capita expenditures, from \$125 to \$207, was somewhat less—about 65 p.c. Government expenditures may also be measured in relation to the national accounts; on this basis, annual government expenditures on health and social welfare rose over the period under review from 9.4 p.c. to 12.5 p.c. of the national income and from 6.5 p.c. to 9.4 p.c. of the gross national product.

The federal share of health and social welfare expenditures rose from 70.0 p.c. in 1956-57 to 73.9 p.c. in 1958-59; correspondingly, provincial and municipal shares fell, respectively, from 24.8 p.c. to 22.2 p.c. and from 5.2 p.c. to 3.9 p.c. However, since 1958-59 provincial expenditures have grown more rapidly than federal expenditures mainly because of hospital insurance outlays which, although divided almost equally between federal and provincial governments, form a relatively larger part of provincial expenditures on health and social welfare than they do of corresponding federal expenditures. Thus, the federal share of government outlays on health and social welfare dropped to 69.3 p.c. in 1962-63 and the provincial share rose to 27.7 p.c., a level not reached since 1944. Municipal expenditures on health and social welfare declined steadily in percentage terms in the seven-year period, owing mainly to the introduction of hospital insurance, which relieved the municipalities of much of the cost of hospital care for indigents.

Of considerable interest is the growing proportion of government expenditures on health and social welfare taken up by health programs; in 1956-57, such programs accounted for \$470,000,000 or 23 p.c. of the total and in 1962-63 for \$1,238,000,000 or almost 32 p.c.

An outline of the principal components for 1962-63 shows the magnitude of the major programs and services—family allowances payments amounted to \$532,000,000, old age security payments to \$734,000,000, unemployment insurance benefits to \$403,000,000, veterans pensions and allowances to \$176,000,000 and \$82,000,000, respectively, and payments from the Prairie Farm Emergency Fund to \$15,000,000. These income maintenance programs were entirely the responsibility of the Federal Government. Federal-provincial income maintenance programs required expenditures of \$76,000,000 for old age assistance, \$7,000,000 for blindness allowances, \$39,000,000 for disabled persons allowances and over \$200,000,000 for unemployment assistance, the latter including some municipal expenditure. Workmen's Compensation Boards spent \$97,000,000 on cash benefits for pensions and compensation and the provincial governments spent about \$40,000,000 on mothers' allowances. Welfare services for Indians and for veterans and the national employment service accounted for \$38,000,000 at the federal level and child welfare services required an expenditure of almost \$48,000,000 by provincial governments.