

need preparation for placement in foster homes, and emphasis is increasingly being placed on group-living homes. The development of small, highly specialized institutions, which function as treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children, is of particular significance. Institutions for children are governed by provincial child welfare legislation and by provincial or municipal public health regulations; they are generally subject to inspection and in some provinces to licensing. Sources of income may include private subscriptions, provincial grants, and maintenance payments on behalf of children in care, payable by the parents, the placing agency or the responsible municipal or provincial department.

Services to unmarried parents include casework services to the mother and possibly to the father, legal assistance in obtaining support for the child from the father, and foster-home care or adoption services for the child. Support for unmarried mothers may be obtained under general assistance programs. In many centres, homes for unmarried mothers are operated under private or religious auspices.

Day nurseries for the children of working mothers are established only in the larger centres and chiefly under voluntary auspices. Licensing is required in five provinces but Ontario is the only province with a Day Nurseries Act.

#### **Section 4.—International Welfare\***

Canada's participation in the international welfare activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and of other international organizations is co-ordinated by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Canada has been on the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) since the Fund was created in 1946, except for a three-year period from 1959 to 1961. The Deputy Minister of National Welfare, the Canadian representative on the Executive Board of UNICEF, was elected Chairman of the Board in February 1966 after serving two consecutive terms as Chairman of its Programme Committee. Some 224 UNICEF-assisted projects are at present benefiting the health, education and welfare of needy children in 84 developing countries and territories. Canada is also represented on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization.

Through multilateral and bilateral programs, Canada contributes technical assistance to developing countries in the social as well as in other fields. Academic training and observation tours are arranged for foreign students in Canadian universities and institutions and Canadian welfare experts are sent abroad to help in the social development of less advanced nations. In addition to the activities and contributions by the Canadian Government, Canadian voluntary agencies are active in providing aid to developing countries and participating in international discussions of welfare matters.

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

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

In the seven years ended Mar. 31, 1959-65, expenditures of all levels of government on health and social welfare rose from \$2,821,000,000 to \$4,466,500,000, an increase of 58 p.c. If these figures are adjusted to take account of the growth in population, the increase in per capita expenditures—from \$164 to \$231—is about 41 p.c. Government expenditures may also be measured in relation to major economic indicators; on this basis, annual

\* See also pp. 171-176.