

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. These are chiefly under voluntary auspices, except in Ontario, where there are also municipally sponsored day nurseries operated with the aid of provincial grants.

#### **Subsection 5.—Quebec's Family Allowances Program**

The Province of Quebec introduced its own family allowances program under legislation enacted in 1967. Under this plan, the following allowances are paid at the end of each six-month period to persons satisfying the relationship and residence requirements in respect of children under 16 years of age: \$15 for one child, \$32.50 for two children, \$52.50 for three children, \$77.50 for four, \$107.50 for five, \$142.50 for six, and an extra \$35 for each child after the sixth. These allowances are increased by \$5 for each child between the ages of 12 and 16 years. To qualify for the allowances, children must be attending school regularly from the time when they are first required to do so, unless prevented by physical or mental infirmity. These allowances supplement those paid under the federal scheme.

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

Canada is actively involved in the social welfare and social development work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and of various international voluntary organizations. At the United Nations, Canada is represented on the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Social Development, is a member of the governing bodies of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization and actively participates in the work of a number of related organizations such as the Society for International Development and the International Social Security Association. The Department of National Health and Welfare provides representatives to such organizations, participates in international studies and contributes to the development of Canadian policy in this sector.

Under the External Aid Program, Canada supports a number of social welfare projects in developing regions as well as providing social work and social welfare training for foreign students recommended by their governments. The necessary technical services to the bilateral and multilateral aid programs in this sector are supplied by the Department of National Health and Welfare which also works closely with a number of Canadian voluntary organizations engaged in social development, many of which have technical personnel working in the field in addition to the direct assistance which they provide. The Overseas Institute of Canada acts as a clearing house and information centre for the voluntary sector.

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

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

In the seven years ended Mar. 31, 1961-67, expenditures by all levels of government on health and social welfare rose from \$3,356,800,000 to a record high estimated at \$5,369,500,000, an increase of 60 p.c. If these figures are adjusted to take account of the growth in population, the increase in per capita expenditures—from \$186 to \$266—is about 43 p.c. Government expenditures may also be measured in relation to major economic indicators; on this basis, annual government expenditures on health and social welfare over the 1961-67

\* See also pp. 174-179.