

provincial government or purchased from voluntary agencies by a provincial government include medical, social and vocational assessment, intensive counselling, restorative services, the provision of prostheses, vocational or educational upgrading, rehabilitation allowances, work conditioning, and provision of tools, books and other equipment. Employment counselling and placement are provided through the Canada Manpower Centres of the Department of Manpower and Immigration or by the voluntary agencies from which services are purchased.

In each participating province, a provincial co-ordinator or director of rehabilitation is responsible for the co-ordination and administration of services to disabled or vocationally disadvantaged persons. The federal aspects of the program are administered by the Manpower Utilization Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration in co-operation with the Department's five regional offices. The Manpower Utilization Branch also has responsibility for the development of services for other persons suffering occupational disadvantages. Its role is to encourage a more favourable employment climate for older workers through a continuing educational program, to encourage research, maintain liaison with management, labour and voluntary agencies, to assemble and disseminate informational material concerning gerontology in industry, and to furnish supportive services to the Canada Manpower Centres.

In the year ended March 31, 1972, federal expenditures under the vocational rehabilitation program totalled \$6.5 million. Reports received on 5,909 disabled persons rehabilitated during the year indicated that, at the end of the year, 4,005 of them were rehabilitated to regular employment and 428 to sheltered employment or self-care; 240 were rehabilitated as homemakers. The cost of support of those who obtained employment and of their dependants was estimated, before rehabilitation, at \$4 million annually; their aggregate earnings, following rehabilitation, were estimated at \$16 million.

6.6.5 Family planning

A Family Planning Division in the Social Allowances and Services Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare was established in January 1972 to provide a centre of responsibility for the federal family planning program. Its objective is to ensure the accessibility and availability of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. The division carries out this mandate by informing Canadians about the purpose and methods of family planning so that the exercise of free individual choice in this area will be based on adequate knowledge; by promoting the training of health and welfare professional and other staff involved in family planning services; by promoting relevant research in family planning; and by supporting family planning programs operated under public or voluntary auspices through federal grants-in-aid and joint federal-provincial shared cost programs.

The Division's program includes consultation, information, and family planning grants. Informational-educational materials on family planning, sex education, and family life education are distributed in quantity, free of charge, by the Division.

During the 1972-73 fiscal year, a total of \$1.1 million was available through the family planning grants for the support of family planning services and demonstration, training, and research projects. Grants have been made for research fellowships, seminars, conferences and the programs of national voluntary agencies.

6.7 Provincial welfare programs

Major welfare programs governed by provincial legislation include social assistance, services for the aged and child welfare services. In addition, Quebec operates the Quebec Pension Plan which is comparable to the Canada Pension Plan described in Section 6.5.1, a youth allowances program as outlined in Section 6.7.5, and a supplementary family allowances program, details of which appear in Section 6.7.4. Provincial departments of public welfare are responsible for the administration of welfare programs, although they may share their administration in certain fields with their municipalities.

Public services are supplemented by those of voluntary agencies whose interests include the welfare of families and children and of groups with special needs, such as the aged, recent immigrants, youth groups and released prisoners. Welfare councils and social planning councils contribute to the planning and co-ordinating of local welfare services. Local voluntary agencies and institutions may receive public grants, depending on the nature and standard of their services, although their main support is usually from United Appeal funds or from sponsoring organizations.