

without parental care. These include protection for children in their own homes; care in foster boarding homes or, when necessary, in institutions; adoption services; and services to unmarried parents. Child welfare services are available in all provinces under provincial legislation.

The programs are administered by the provincial authority or by local children's aid societies (voluntary agencies with boards of directors operating under charter and under the general supervision of provincial departments). In Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, child welfare services are administered by the province; in Quebec, they are administered by recognized voluntary agencies and institutions, religious and secular; in Ontario, a network of local children's aid societies is responsible for the services; in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, services are administered by local children's aid societies in the heavily populated areas and by the province elsewhere; in British Columbia, services are administered on a regional basis by the province, and in two cities by local welfare departments.

Children's aid societies and the recognized agencies in Quebec receive substantial provincial grants and sometimes municipal grants, and some receive support from private subscriptions or from United Appeal funds. The cost of certain services and maintenance costs for children in care of a voluntary or public agency are sharable with the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Day care services for children are operated under either voluntary or public auspices. A number of provinces make capital grants for the establishment of day care centres and provide operating subsidies.

### **6.5.3 Living accommodation for elderly persons**

In all provinces, homes for the aged and infirm are provided under provincial, municipal or voluntary auspices. These homes are required to meet standards set out in provincial legislation relating to homes for the aged, welfare institutions or public health. Homes for the aged, regardless of auspices, are usually inspected and, in some provinces, must be licensed.

Small, proprietary boarding homes for the care of well, elderly persons are found in some provinces. Those who suffer from long-term illnesses may be cared for in chronic or convalescent hospitals, private or public nursing homes and some homes for the aged. Costs of care in the chronic or convalescent hospitals are paid through the provincial hospital plans. In the case of needy persons in the so-called homes for special care, maintenance costs are shared on a federal-provincial basis under the Canada Assistance Plan. Homes for special care include homes for the aged, hostels, lodges, nursing homes, etc. Various terms are used in the different provinces and within provinces.

In varying degrees, all provinces make capital grants toward the construction or renovation of homes for the aged by municipalities or voluntary organizations and, generally speaking, such homes are exempt from municipal taxation. Some provinces also make provision for capital grants to municipalities, charitable organizations or non-profit corporations for the construction of low-rental, self-contained and/or congregate living accommodation (homes for the aged, hostels, etc.) for older people. Independent living units for the aged may also be included in low-rental public housing projects for families.

## **6.6 Public expenditures on income security by all levels of government**

Public expenditures on income security and welfare grants were \$10.3 billion in the fiscal year 1973-74. This represented 8.3% of gross national expenditures. Most federal expenditures were made in the following income maintenance programs: Family Allowances, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement, Unemployment Insurance, Veterans' Pensions and Canada Pension and Quebec Pension schemes. The Canada Assistance Plan and provincial welfare programs, as well as outlays on a variety of research and development and special grants, made up the remainder of the expenditures.

## **6.7 Veterans' services**

The Department of Veterans Affairs administers most of the legislation known collectively as the Veterans Charter and also provides administrative facilities for the Canadian