

48,263 reported ill by medical certificate. The number of new illnesses, as certified by medical certificate, was 74,542, somewhat higher than the 70,243 reported for 1960. Similarly, the number of days of completed illnesses increased to 1,034,593 in 1961 from the 990,804 reported for 1960. Other relevant statistics for 1961 indicate that, on the average, 7.5 working days were lost through illness by each employee, including 4.9 days of certified and 2.6 days of casual sick leave.

Several rates related to sickness absenteeism were calculated from the 1961 survey, based on the number of certified illnesses that occurred at some time during the year but not necessarily completed during the same year. These illnesses totalled 76,505. The severity rate or average number of calendar days per illness was 13.5 and the average number of working days was 9.3. The frequency rate or the average number of illnesses per 100 employees was 52.7. In addition, for each working day during the year, about two of every 100 civil servants were absent on certified sick leave.

19.—Rates per 1,000 Employees of Illnesses and Days of Illness for Federal Civil Servants, by Cause, 1961

(Certified sick leave only)

| International List Number | Cause | Rates per 1,000 Employees | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Illnesses | Days of Illness |
| | | No. | No. |
| 001-138 | Infective and parasitic diseases..... | 13.5 | 263.0 |
| 140-239 | Neoplasms | 8.6 | 295.7 |
| 240-289 | Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases..... | 9.3 | 149.9 |
| 290-299 | Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs..... | 1.7 | 35.5 |
| 300-326 | Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders..... | 16.8 | 489.4 |
| 330-398 | Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs..... | 20.6 | 324.8 |
| 400-468 | Diseases of the circulatory system..... | 28.6 | 932.4 |
| 470-527 | Diseases of the respiratory system | 213.8 | 1,580.2 |
| 530-587 | Diseases of the digestive system..... | 74.9 | 1,026.1 |
| 590-637 | Diseases of the genito-urinary system..... | 24.9 | 392.7 |
| 640-689 | Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium..... | 1.7 | 23.7 |
| 690-716 | Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue..... | 14.6 | 163.1 |
| 720-749 | Diseases of the bones and organs of movement. | 32.5 | 524.6 |
| 750-759 | Congenital malformations..... | 0.5 | 18.6 |
| 780-795 | Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions..... | 24.4 | 281.6 |
| N800-N999 | Accidents, poisonings, and violence..... | 37.4 | 584.7 |
| | Totals, All Illnesses..... | 526.5 | 7,096.1 |

PART II.—PUBLIC WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Responsibility for social welfare is shared by all levels of government. Comprehensive income-maintenance measures such as old age security and family allowances, and programs such as unemployment insurance and the National Employment Service where nation-wide co-ordination is required, are administered federally. Substantial federal aid is given to the provinces in meeting the costs of public assistance. The Federal Government also provides services for special groups such as veterans, Indians, Eskimos and immigrants.

The Department of National Health and Welfare is generally responsible for federal welfare matters; the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Citizenship and Immigration, and Northern Affairs and National Resources also operate programs for specific groups. The Unemployment Insurance Commission is responsible for the operation of unemployment insurance and the National Employment Service.

Administration of welfare services is primarily the responsibility of the provinces but the provision of services is often assumed by local authorities, generally with financial aid from the province.