

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 or by special statutes dealing with welfare institutions, and by provincial or municipal public health regulations. The institutions are generally subject to inspection and in some provinces to licensing, and are usually required to make reports to the province on the movement of children under their care. 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. This Act sets out standards for operation and licensing and provides for provincial reimbursement of one half of the operating and maintenance costs of municipally sponsored day nurseries, which are established in most of the industrial centres in that province.

PART III.—HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES

Section 1.—Government Expenditures on Health and Social Welfare

In the six fiscal years 1956-57 to 1961-62, total annual expenditures of all levels of government on health and social welfare increased from \$2,004,000,000 to \$3,679,000,000, or over 80 p.c. When the growth of population is taken into account, the increase was somewhat less—per capita expenditure advanced from \$125 to \$202, or about 60 p.c. Government expenditures may also be measured in relation to the national accounts; on this basis, government expenditures on health and social welfare rose over the period under review from 8.5 p.c. to 12.9 p.c. of the national income and from 6.5 p.c. to 9.8 p.c. of the gross national product.

The federal share of health and social welfare expenditures increased from 70.0 p.c. in 1956-57 to a peak of 73.9 p.c. in 1958-59 and, conversely, the provincial and municipal shares fell, respectively, from 24.8 to 22.2 p.c. and from 5.2 to 3.9 p.c. However, since 1958-59, provincial expenditures increased more rapidly than federal expenditures mainly because of hospital insurance outlays which, although divided almost equally between the federal and provincial governments, form a relatively larger part of provincial expenditures on health and social welfare than they do of federal expenditures. As a result, the federal share dropped to 70.0 p.c. in 1961-62 and the provincial share rose to 27.0 p.c. The steady decline in municipal expenditures, in percentage terms, during the six years was attributable mainly to the introduction of hospital insurance which relieved the municipalities of much of the cost of hospital care for indigents.

Of considerable interest is the growing proportion of government expenditures on health and social welfare taken up by health programs. In 1956-57, health programs accounted for \$470,000,000 or 23 p.c.; by 1961-62, the outlays amounted to \$1,108,000,000 or 30 p.c.

An analysis of the principal components for the year ended Mar. 31, 1962 indicates the magnitude of the major programs and services. Family allowances payments amounted to \$521,000,000, old age security payments to \$625,000,000 and unemployment insurance benefits to \$455,000,000. Veterans pensions and allowances accounted for \$178,000,000 and \$75,000,000, respectively, and payments from the Prairie Farm Emergency Fund totalled \$54,000,000. These income maintenance programs were entirely the responsibility of the Federal Government. Federal-provincial income maintenance programs required expenditures of \$61,000,000 for old age assistance, \$5,000,000 for blindness allowances,