

think a more frequent adjustment is required, such as 30 cents or more for each extra \$100 of income or even a few cents for each extra \$10.

(4) To make the benefits selective, some threshold level of family income must be established below which full benefits will be paid and above which benefits will be reduced as income increases. Various levels have been considered for this threshold, including \$3,000, \$4,500, and \$5,000. On balance, the \$4,500 seems to be the most satisfactory level. The level of this income floor will need to be adjusted periodically as income levels change over time.

(5) As the number of children in a family rises, there needs to be some adjustments in the income floor and the income ceiling. It is proposed that the income floor be raised by an additional \$500 for each extra child in a family.

(6) The ceiling, or cut-off point, for benefits for all families above \$10,000 proposed in the White Paper will be eliminated. The ceiling for any family will depend upon the number of children in the family, their ages, and the reduction rate finally adopted. While the total number of families covered will be increased as a result of the changes planned, some families may be below and some may be above the ceiling that was set out in the White Paper.

(7) The White Paper proposed one maximum benefit rate - \$16 a month - for all children under 16, and did not indicate what might happen to the level of benefits for children 16 and 17. Now that the plan is to cover youth allowances it is proposed to have two different rates, one for those under 12 and the other for those 12 to 17, with perhaps a \$5-differential between their monthly benefits. This could mean that the maximum benefit rate could be slightly below the \$16-a-month figure for children 1 to 11 and higher than that rate for children 12 to 17.

(8) In order to make these improvements possible, an additional \$150 million will be recommended to Parliament under the Family Income Security Plan. With the plan extended to cover youth allowances as well as family allowances, this will mean that the total allocation of resources under the Family Income Security Plan would amount to about \$800 million.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

The new Family Income Security Plan embraces the anti-poverty concept of selectivity by placing substantially larger sums in the hands of low-income mothers, and at the same time preserves a measure of protection for middle-income families. It is estimated that approximately two-and-a-half million families will receive benefits under the revised plan, compared with 2.2 million families under the White Paper plan. About 900,000 families will receive the maximum benefits payable, compared with 640,000 families under the earlier version. This will include the children of the working poor and of families on assistance, including most of the 150,000 mothers who are by themselves raising more than 300,000

children. It will be particularly helpful to families in communities where the amount of social assistance being paid is relatively low....

With these improvements, we believe we have accommodated the wishes of the provincial governments. For example, we will be leaving sufficient flexibility for provinces to work out their own priorities as regards family policies. Increased benefits based on the selective principle will provide a substantial base on which provinces could build the kind of income-support plan for children they prefer - be this a flat-rate or income-tested supplementary family allowance program, a social allowances program related to needs, or one related to income that establishes a different income level for each family size.

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The Family Income Security Plan supplements the federal unemployment insurance program, permitting it to operate without impairing the incentive to work in the case of low-income workers with a number of children. The plan can be co-ordinated with provincial social assistance programs and can assist them in the application of the needs test. A FISP improved along the lines we have suggested can be dovetailed with the proposed Quebec Social Allowances Plan without interfering with its operations. It can also be co-ordinated with the complementary schooling allowances plan in Quebec. It is assumed that Quebec will continue to make the payments to youth 16 and 17 under financial arrangements with the Federal Government similar to those now in effect....

NEW APPLE MARKETS SOUGHT

Two senior scientists, Dr. William Mountain, Director of the Entomology Research Institute, and Dr. E.J. LeRoux, Assistant Director-General (Institutes) from the Canadian Department of Agriculture Research Branch, will help the Canadian apple industry open new markets in Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

They are travelling with Mr. A.J. Stanton, Acting Director of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Products Branch of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, on a three-week technical mission sponsored by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The two CDA scientists are concerned mainly with disease and insect regulations that prohibit the entry of Canadian apples into the Australian, New Zealand and Japanese markets.

While Japan is concerned about codling moths, Australia about fireblight disease and New Zealand restricts the importation of Canadian apples from regions where apple maggot occurs, the scientists believe they can demonstrate to these countries that importation of Canadian apples will not threaten their crops with these diseases and pests.