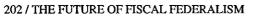
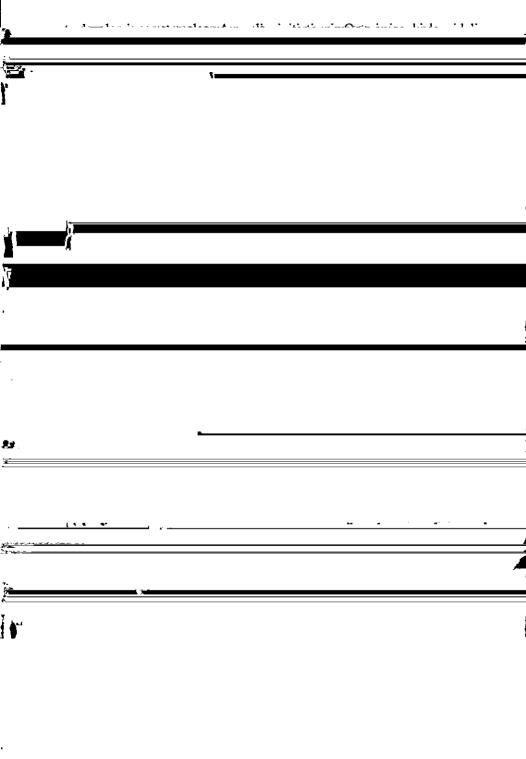
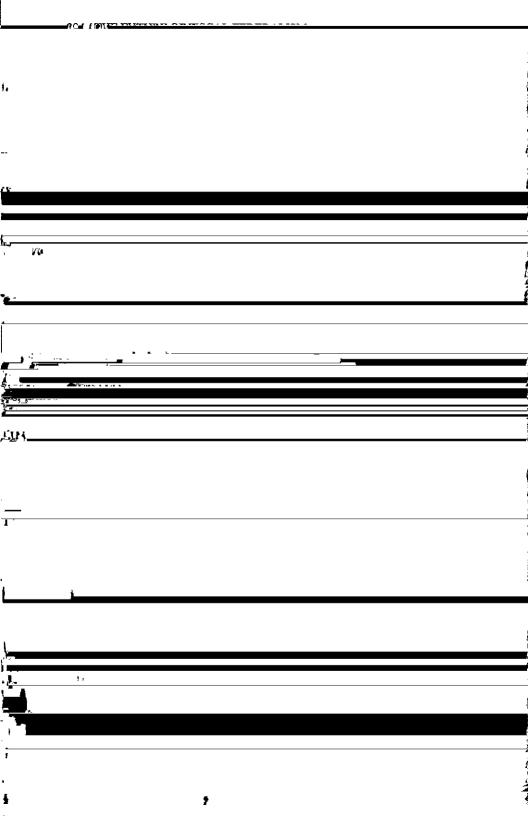
HEALTH POLICY AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 201 reduced through de-insurance, and anomented by an advisory panel including

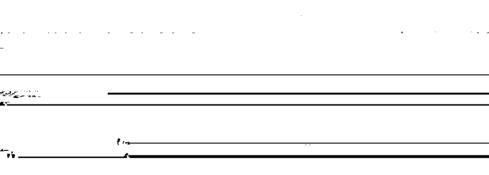




HEALTH POLICY AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 203 Conservative government, proposals for a restructuring of the delivery system



HEALTH POLICY AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 205 of them for-profit, which have sprung unin response to the increasing complex206 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM



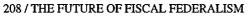
## HEALTH POLICY AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 207

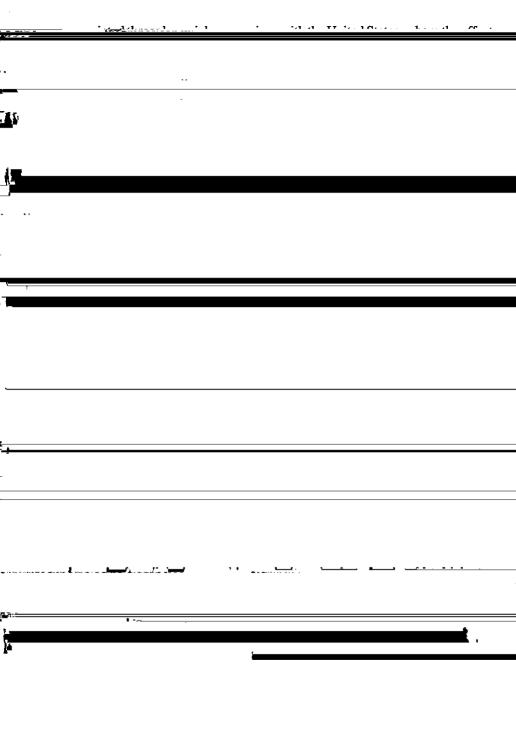
providing universal coverage through a Clinton-style plan, moves somewhat closer to the Canadian model.

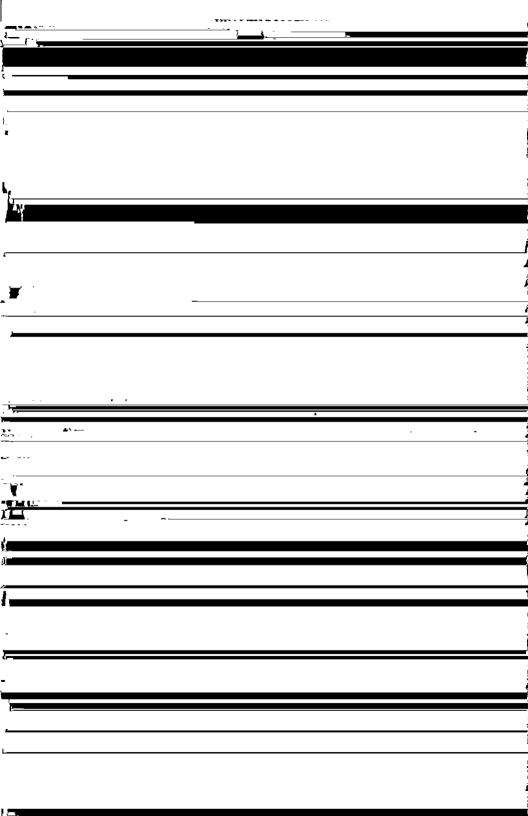
This scenario is a real possibility. On balance, however, I believe that it is

more, I believe that the fiscal decentralization that does occur (even if it includes the vacation of the field by the federal government) will not likely load

unlikely that fiscal decentralization in health care will progress as far as the





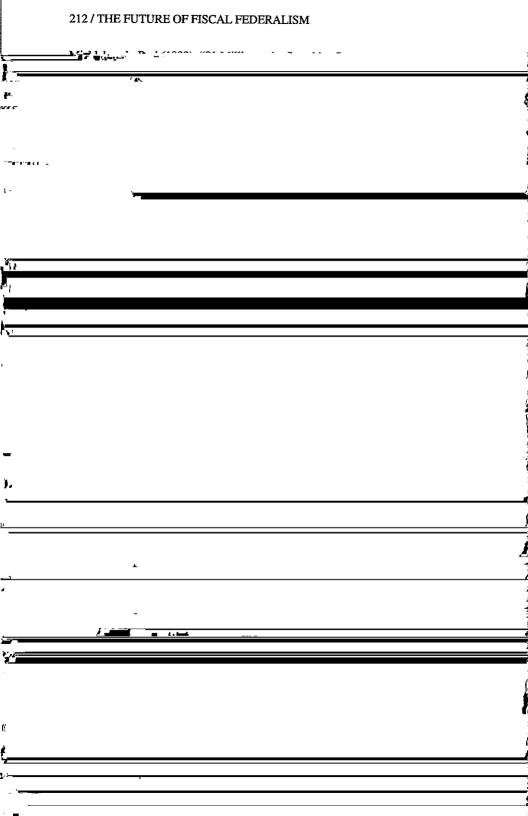


210 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM imaging machines will not be provided unless acquisition of the equipment has been approved by the government. Furthermore, under the hospital global budg-Atipp quotom any cianificant abanco in the values of consider including high

#### HEALTH POLICY AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 211

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, Geoffrey M., Joseph P. Newhouse and Leslie L. Roos (1989), "Hospital Care for Elderly Patients with Diseases of the Circulatory System," New England Journal of Medicine, 321, 21: 1443-1448.

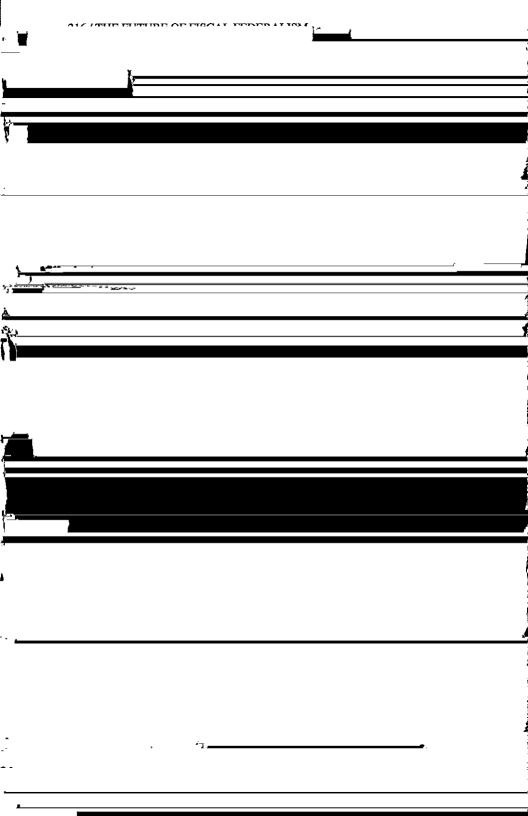


# Comment: Calmness and Desperation

I enjoyed Carolyn Tuohy's chapter a great deal, and her distinctions of distributional, symbolic and structural dimensions of policy are very useful. However, I went to the Yogi Berra School of Discussant Training and, although I can say that there is almost nothing that I disagree with, it is what the chapter does not



CALMNESS AND DESPERATION / 215 structural change of the type referred to in the paper, it may involve changes in į



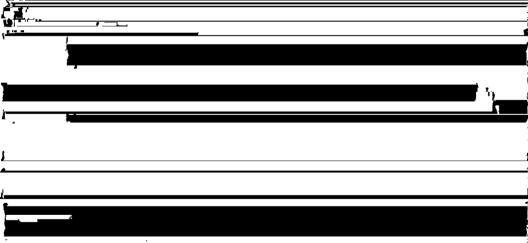
### **CHAPTER SEVEN**

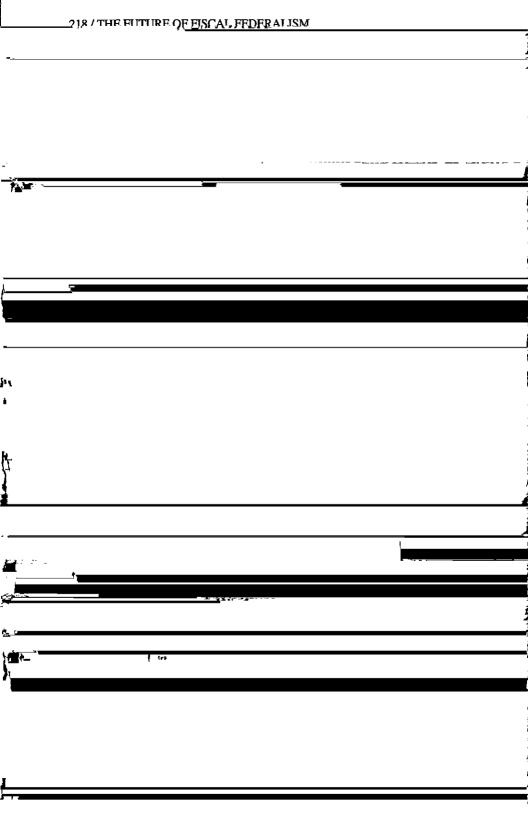
# More Carrots, Please: Education, Training, and Fiscal Federalism

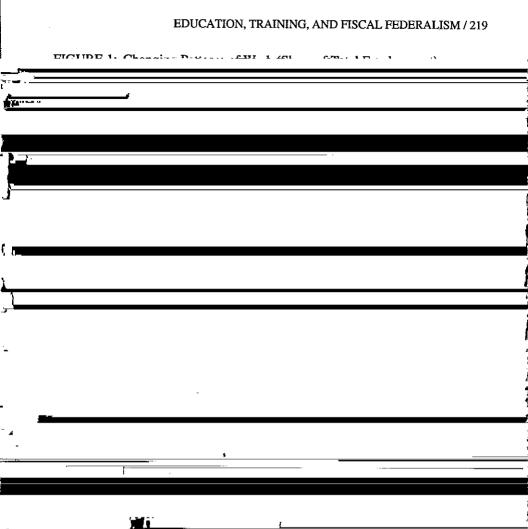
Judith Maxwell

#### INTRODUCTION

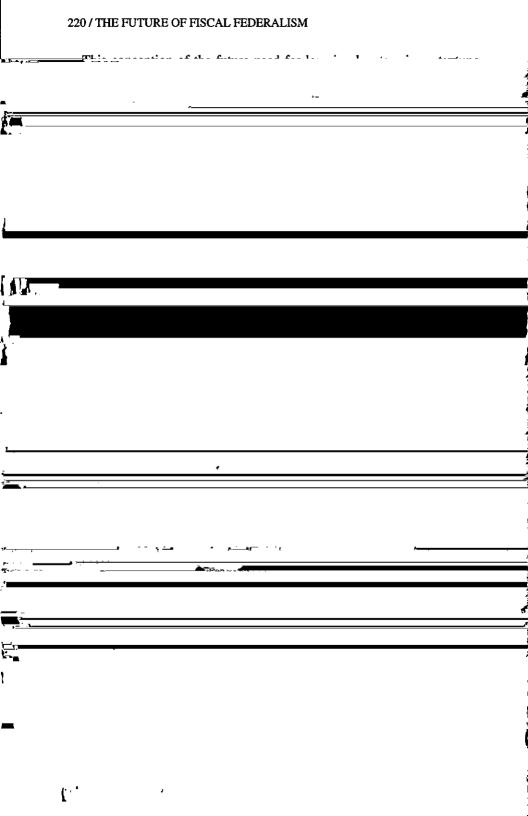
My topic is education and training in the context of fiscal federalism. I found







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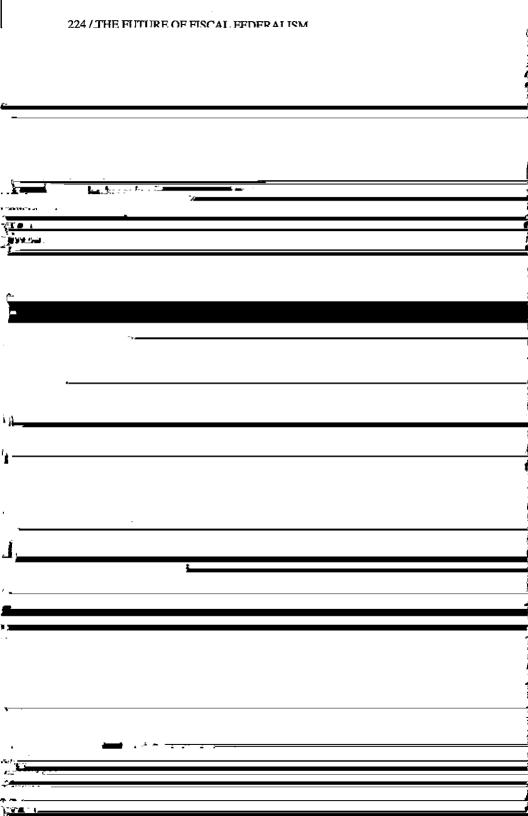


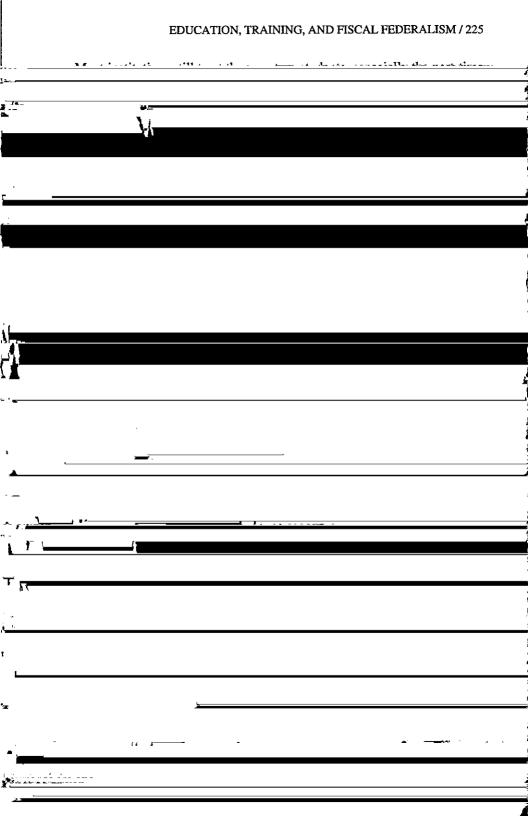


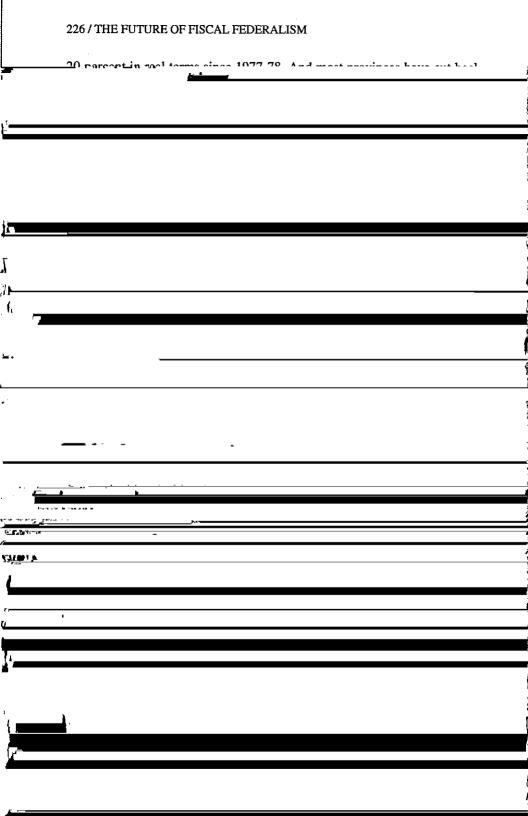
### 222 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM

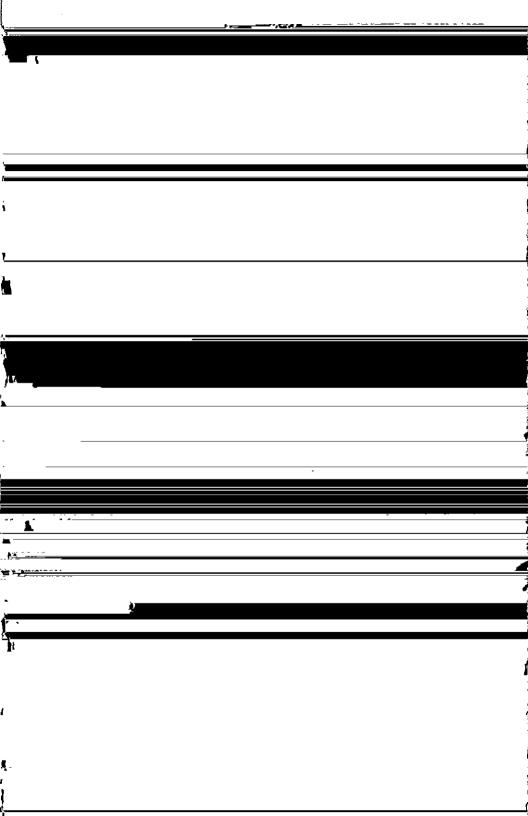
There is no shortage of studies which have declared that the current funding



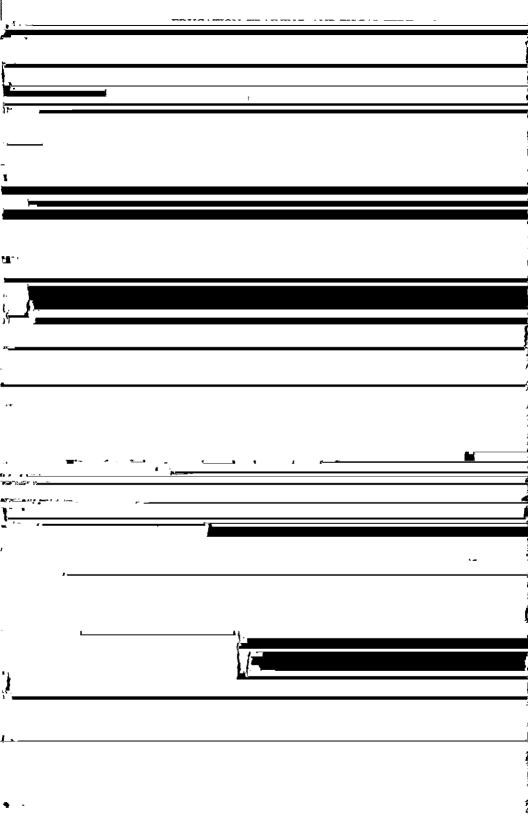




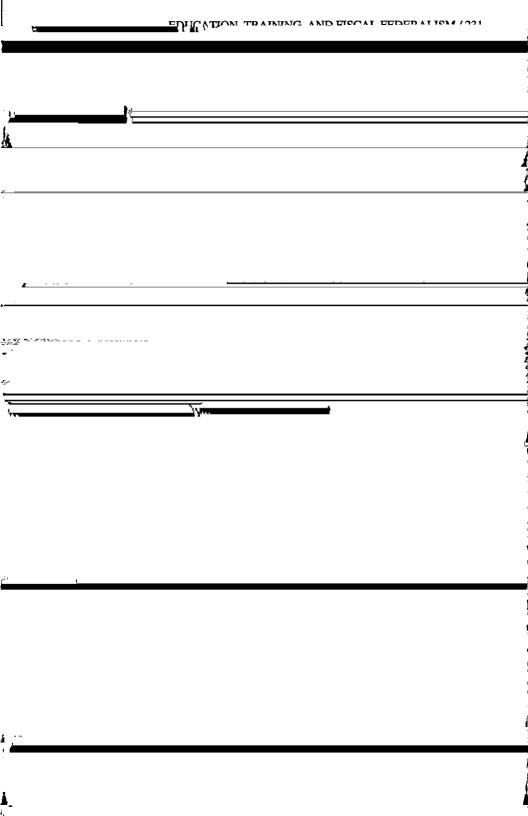


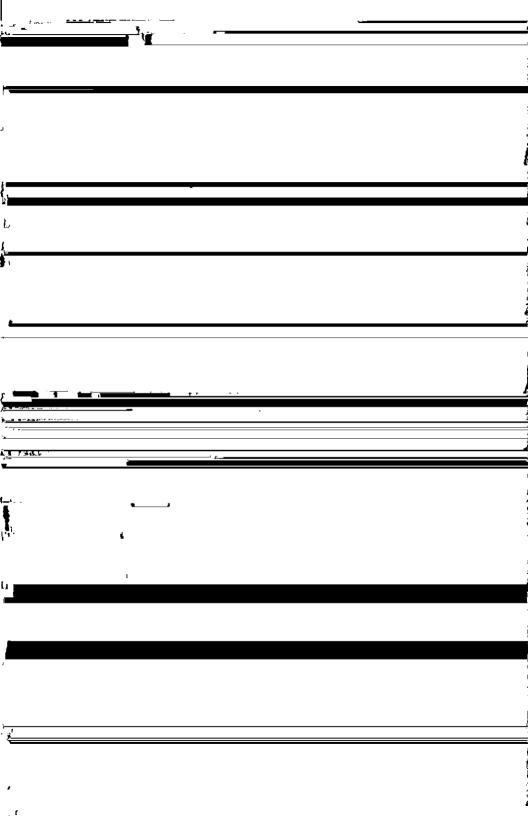


228 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM combines strong public support with a diverse funding base. This should strengthen the autonomy of these institutions and make them more responsive to the needs of students. Governance



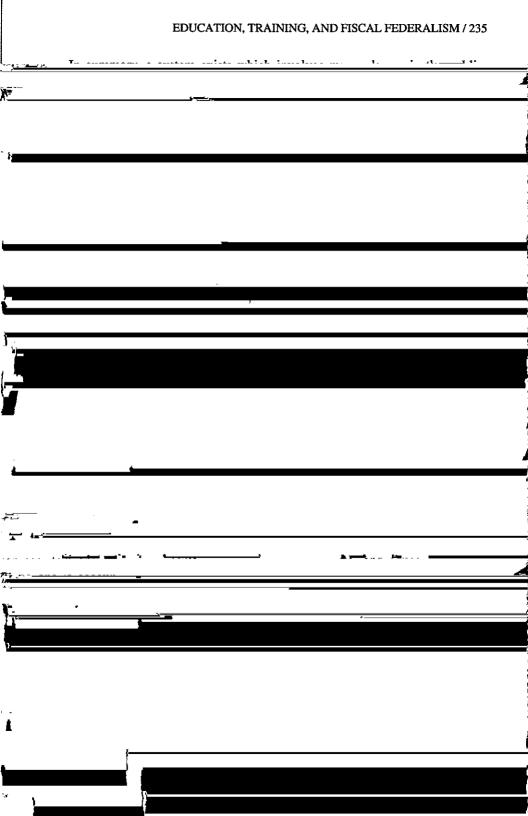
230 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM DIRECTIONS FOR CHANGE It is tempting to make proposals that would completely disentangle the two , who is a figure of a contract of the first of the first

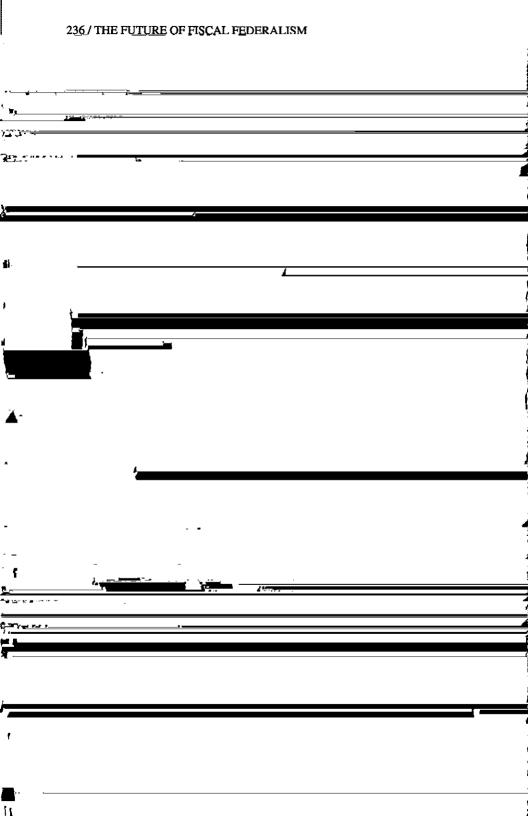


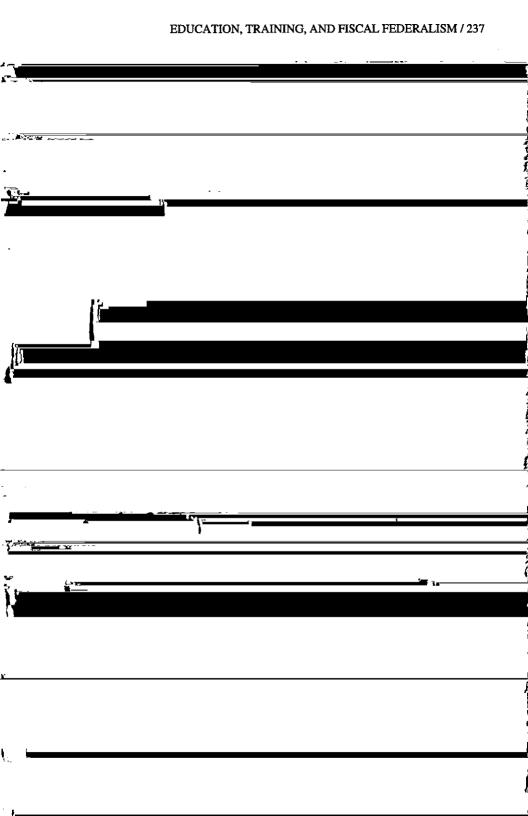


EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 233 Brunswick-Quebec border and the Ontario-Quebec border illustrate the lack of complete separation. This distinctiveness of the Ouches labour westers

234 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM programs and too few training places for the people who want to upgrade their skills.





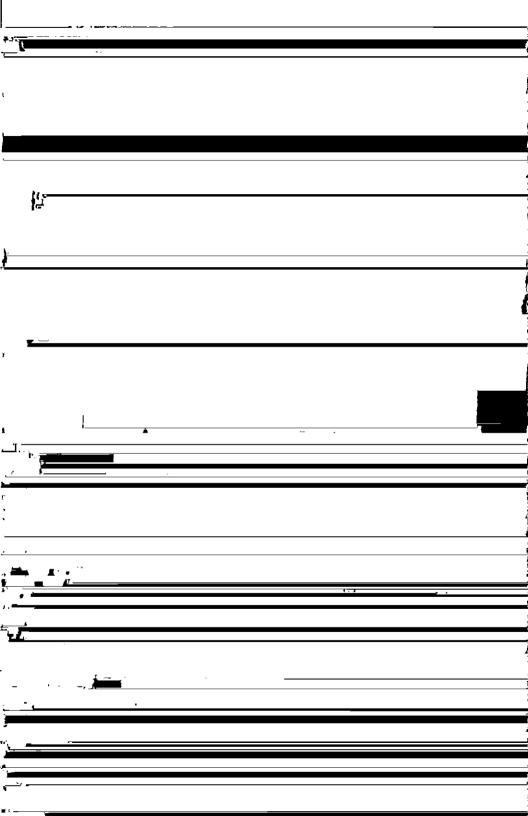


## Training Needs

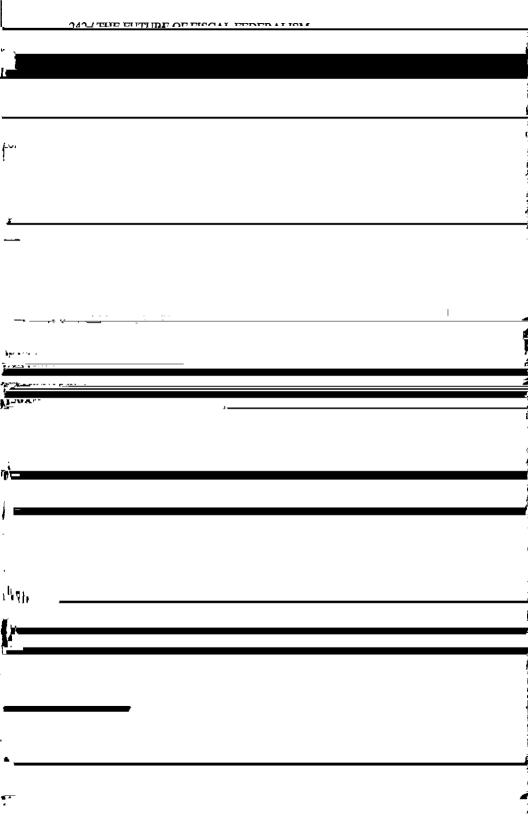
Table 3 provides a matrix to help frame the discussion of training needs and service delivery. The current approach to training is to pick a target group and design a program that will include some combination of income support, training courses, and infrastructure. Both federal and provincial governments

EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 239

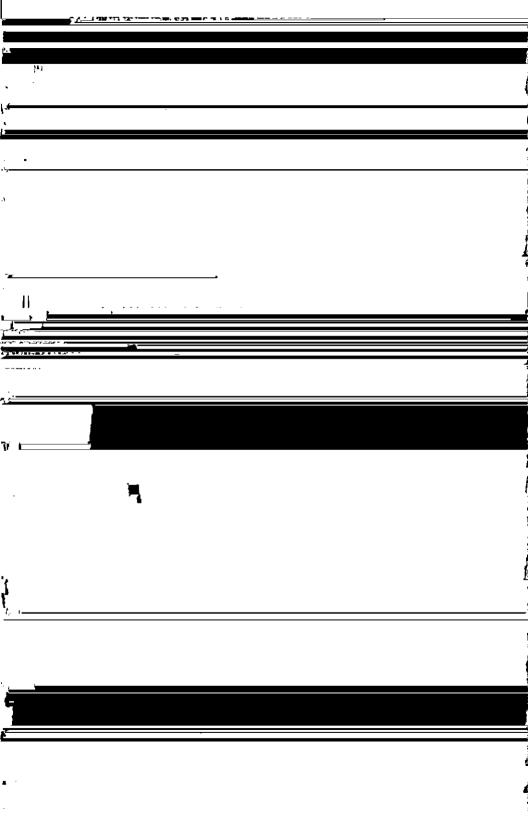
Throughout this extraordinarily complex system, there are several common threads. First\_all the training occurs in one of four places\_\_\_ the workplace

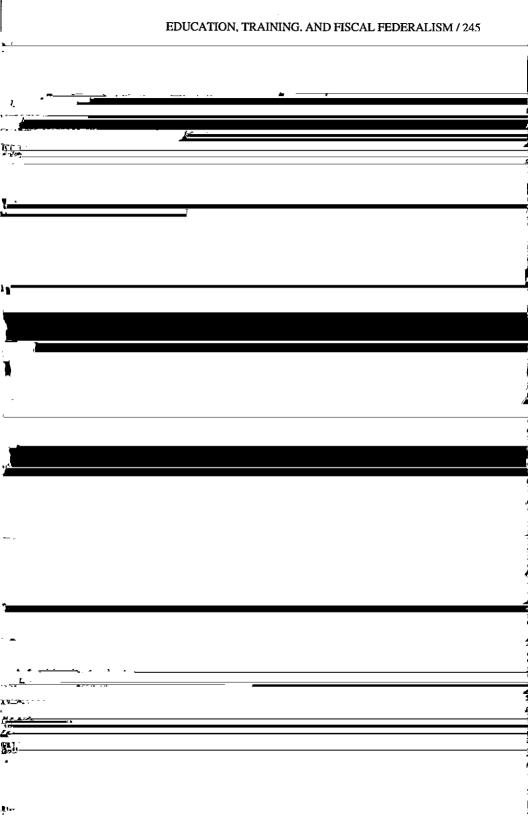


EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 241 standards will be an immense task. We probably need standards for 400



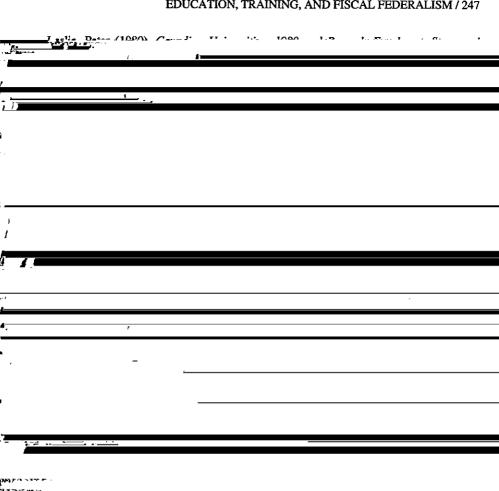
EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 243 be a problem if the whole system is running on the basis of clearly articulated standards. The stick would be a commitment to cut funding for all training programs





246 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM Cohen. Dian and Guv Stanlev (1993). No Small Change: Success in Canada's New

## EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND FISCAL FEDERALISM / 247

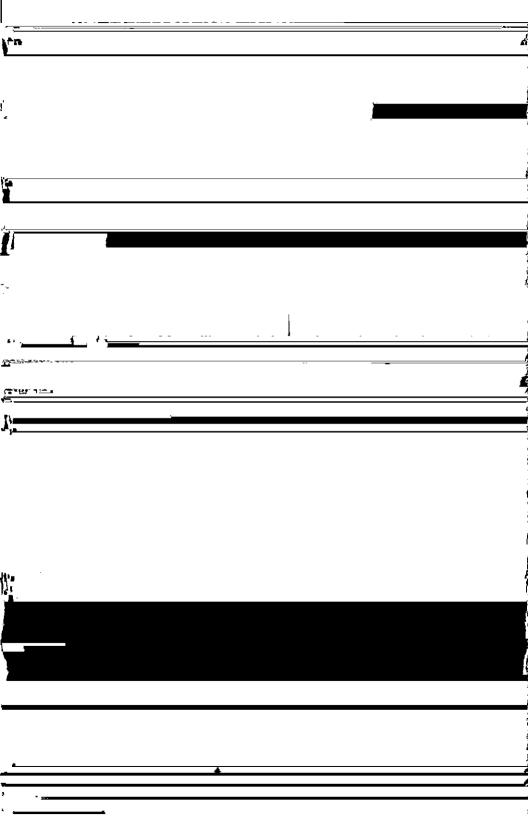




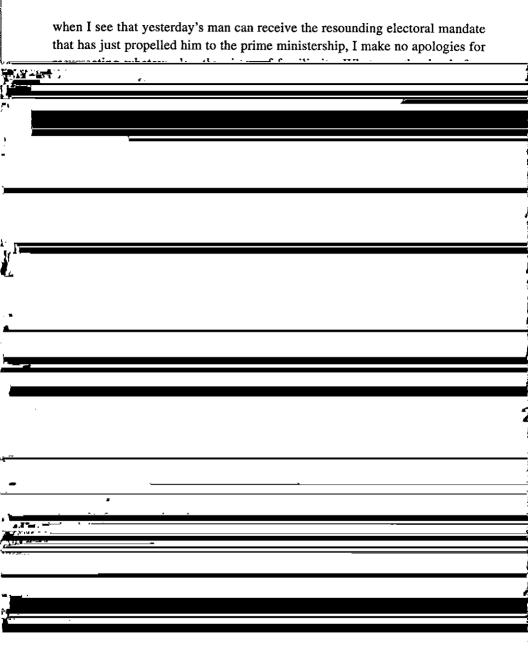
## Comment: The Promise of Procurement Federalism

J. Stefan Dupré

At its core, I consider that Judith Maxwell's chapter is a plea for asymmetric federal-provincial relations in motters of training and advertise. If the constant of the constant is a plea for asymmetric federal-provincial relations in motters of training and advertise.

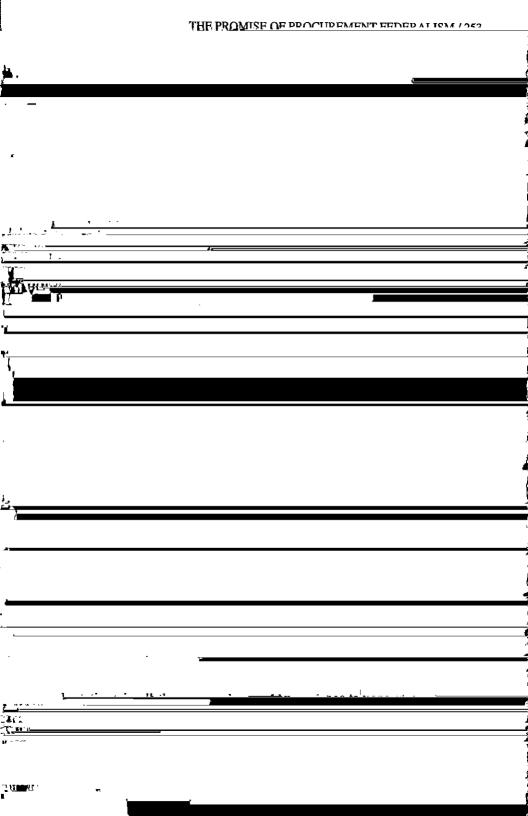


## THE PROMISE OF PROCUREMENT FEDERALISM / 251



officials responsible for their well-being as a direct threat to the planned

development of province-wide community college networks. By the 1980s, these networks had matured as planned. This mitigated, 

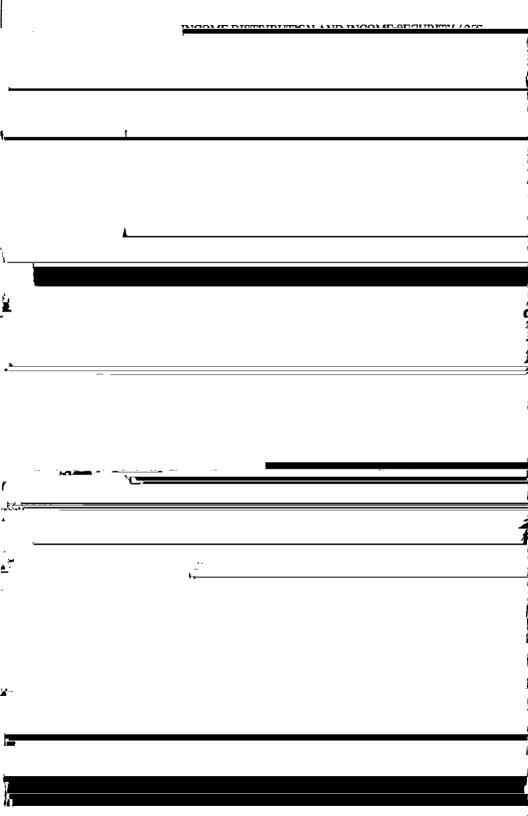


254 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM sectors require them with what mix of skills and in what numbers? More labour grand-symptomicle belon bus the continuous in shir much in

CHAPTER EIGHT

Income Distribution, Income Security, and Fiscal Federalism

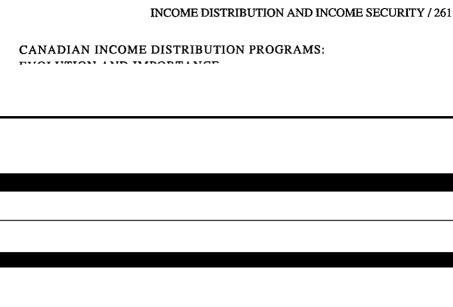
Income Concept	Year				
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
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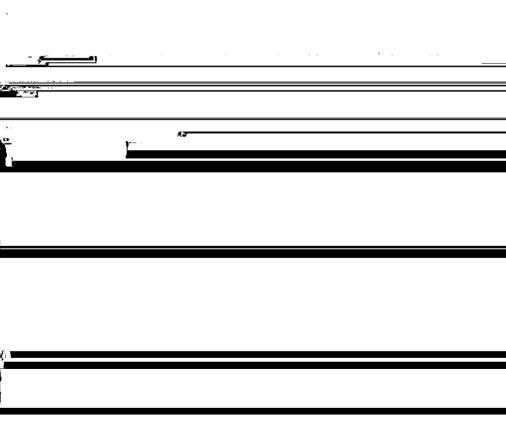


INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INCOME SECURITY / 259 the first to the last quintile and that post-transfer Gini coefficients are smaller

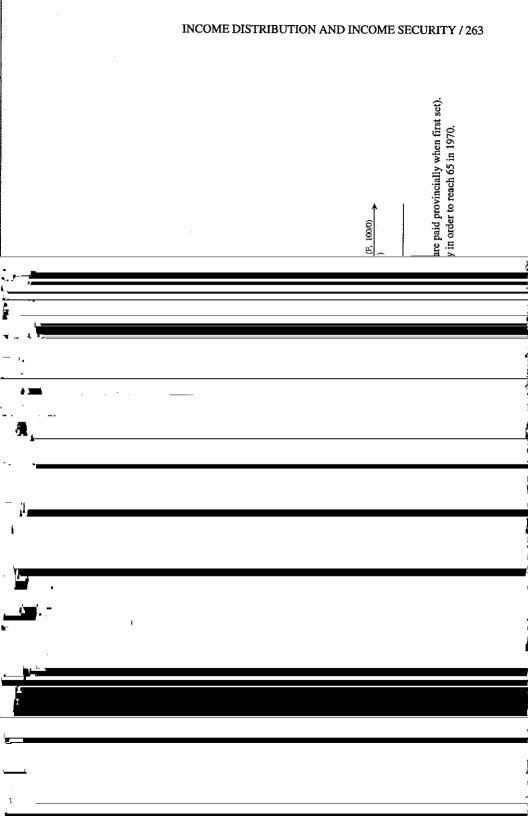
ς- .

260 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM TABLE 4: Poverty Rates by Age and Family Type, Canada, 1961-91 Age Year



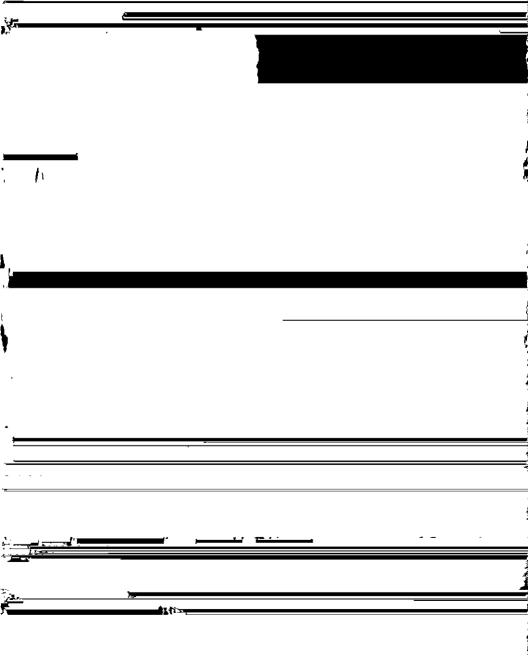




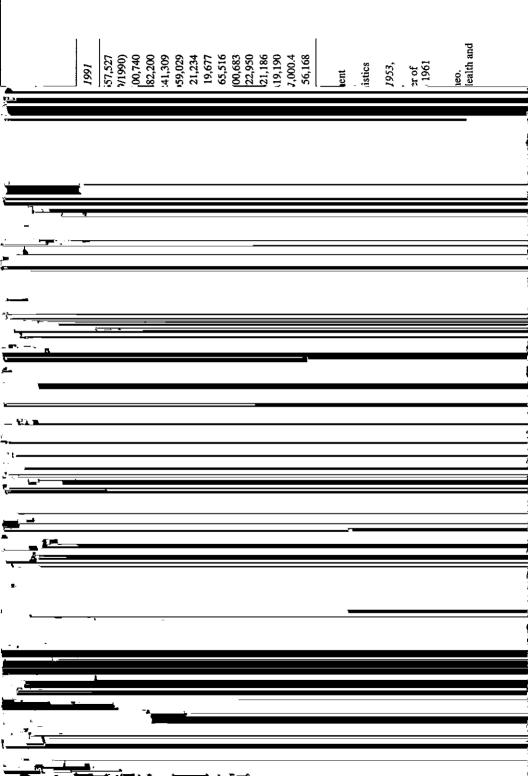


## The Importance of the Programs

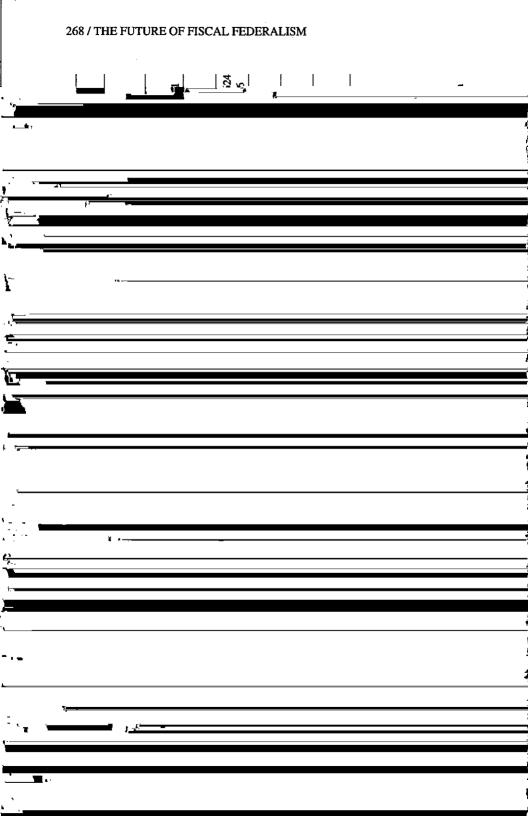
While Table 5 and Figure 1 allow us to trace the evolution through time of the income support system in Canada, they do not allow us to assess the relative

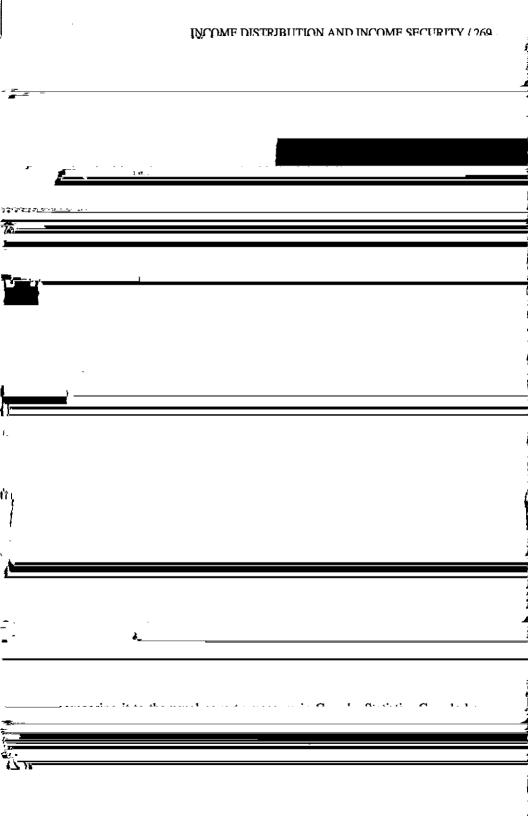


# INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INCOME SECURITY / 265 corresponds to the 4.9 23.3 14.2 7.5 20.4 6.4 0.7 14.7 4.4 3.4 1661 ,054.2 ,468.3 ,882.8 ,648.0 ,705.3 ,705.3 ,705.3 ,7134.1 ,736.0 ,109.6 ,163.9



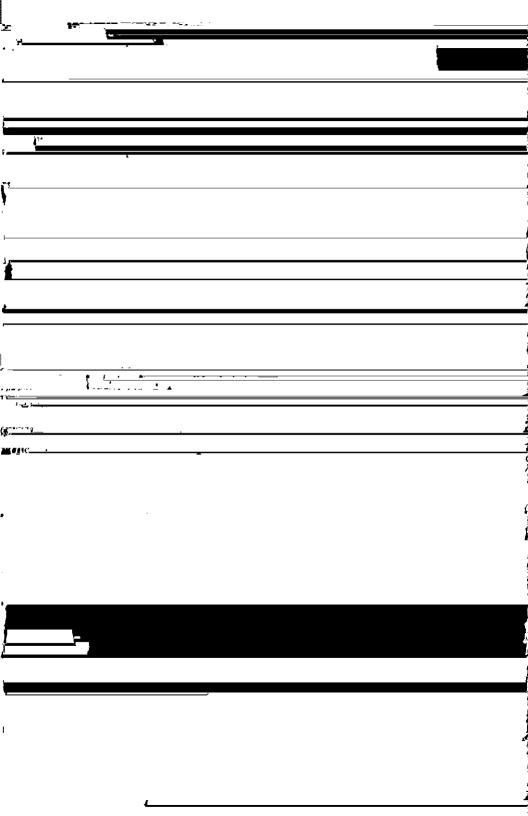
INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INCOME SECURITY / 267 Turning to Table 7, one finds that:

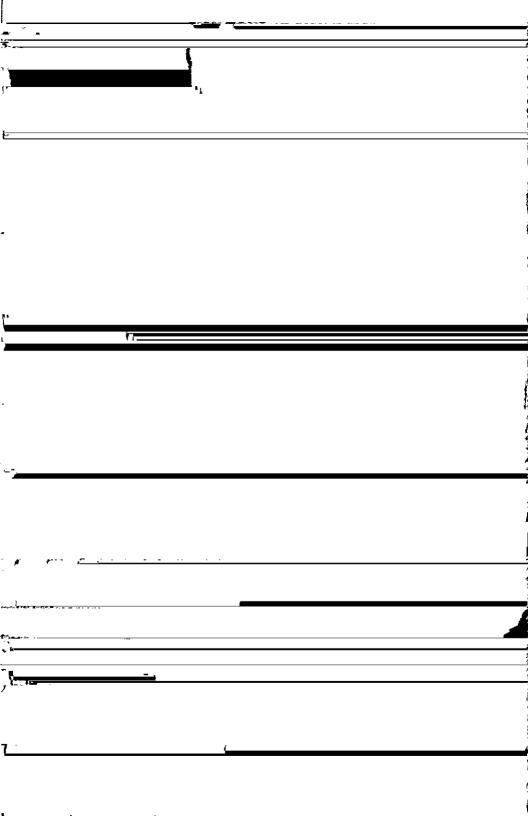


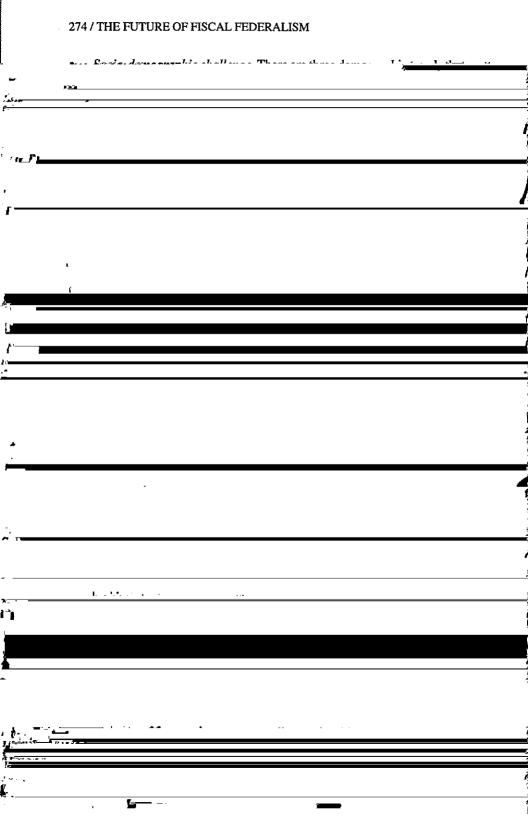


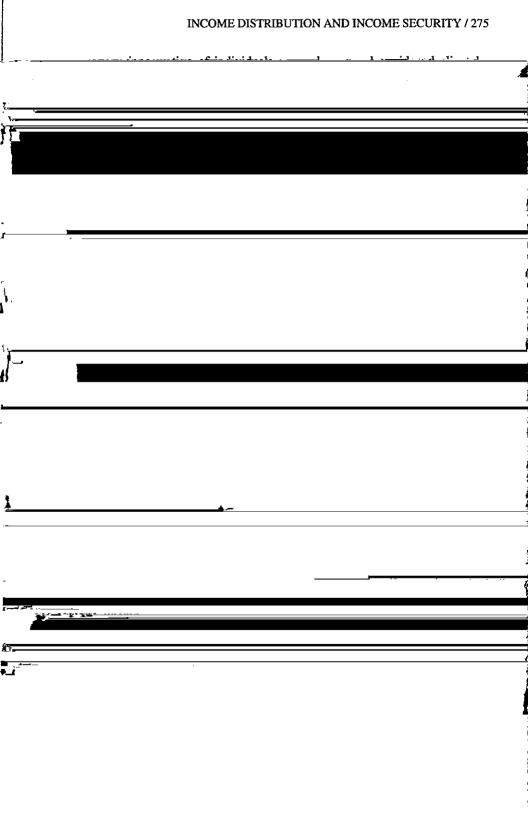
# 270 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM t per child from ear at zero income 6,000 family 51 per month, n single income = nly \$14,208), IS = \$450.34.1 reeks worked 7 to 50 (2 week d). Equals 60% September 1993) earnings: H7 per week. me (British ova Scotia, Prince onthly retirement 7.36. ncome (Alberta, in, Ontario, uebec, New nd (80%) or 75% 80%) and provinces.

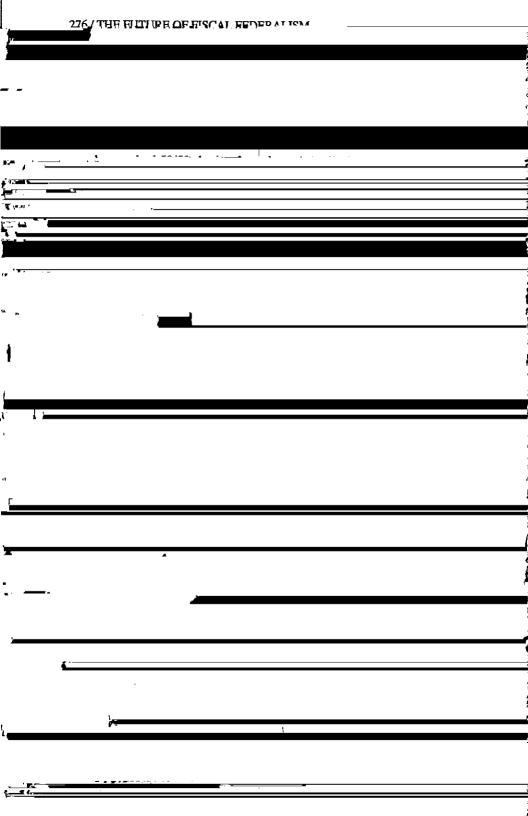
INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INCOME SECURITY / 271 REASONS FOR STATE INTERVENTION IN INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INCOME SECURITY







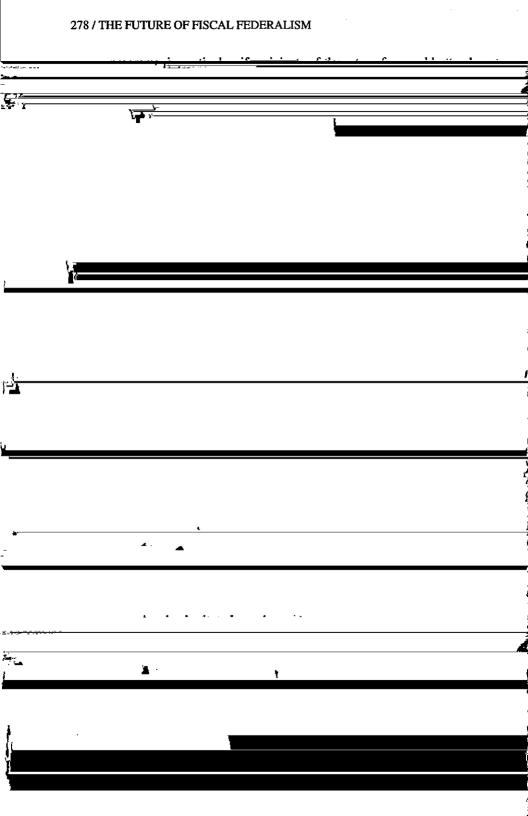


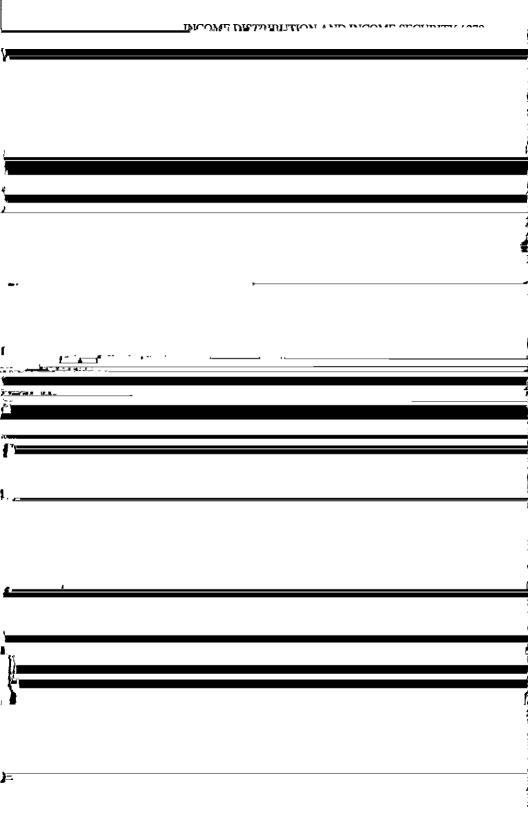


### INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INCOME SECURITY / 277

years to relocate within one's province (and after five within Canada, if a federal jurisdiction is in place). Benefits would be set for individuals with a sharing reduction for couples. Children would receive supplementary allowances. The allowable earnings while receiving benefits should be substantial and the tax-back rate should be significantly less than 100 percent to encourage employment. Such a scheme could approximate a guaranteed annual income.

- Financing. The share of individuals should increase from 0 to 50 percent in the financing of WCBs and to 50 percent in the financing of UI. Experience

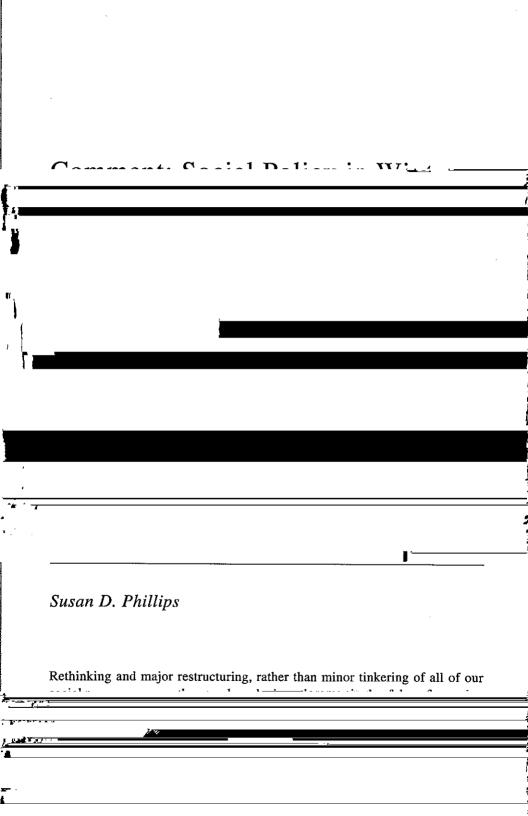




280 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM Canadian men ... substantially reducing the inequality of annual incomes." (1993, INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INCOME SECURITY / 281

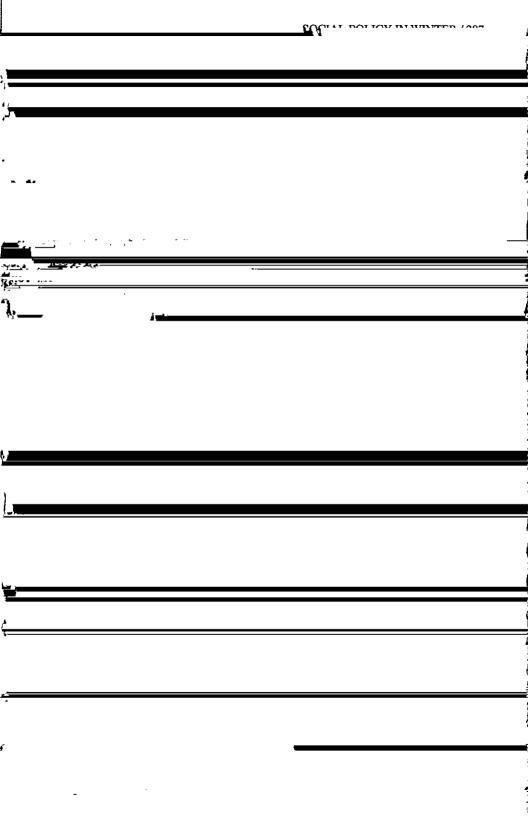
Kesselman, J.R. (1983), Financing Canadian Unemployment Insurance, Toronto: Canadian Tax Foundation. Lam, N. (1993), "Fully Funded versus Pay-As-You-Go: A Projection of the Canada Pension

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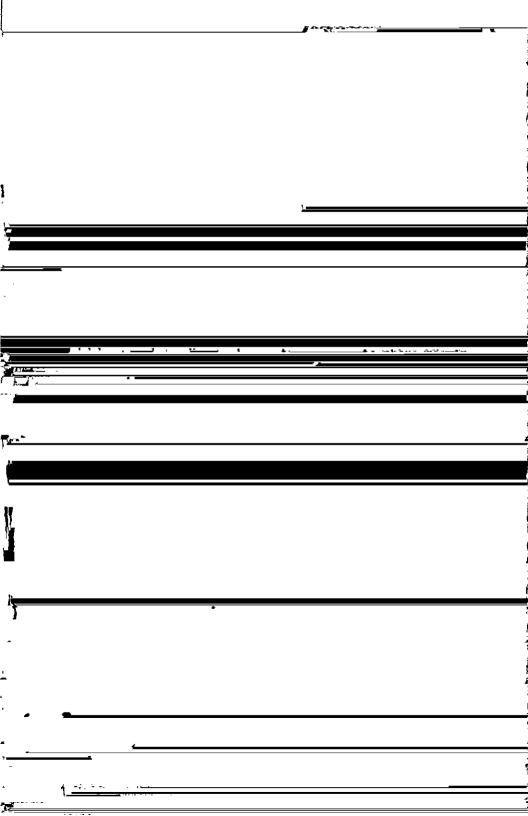


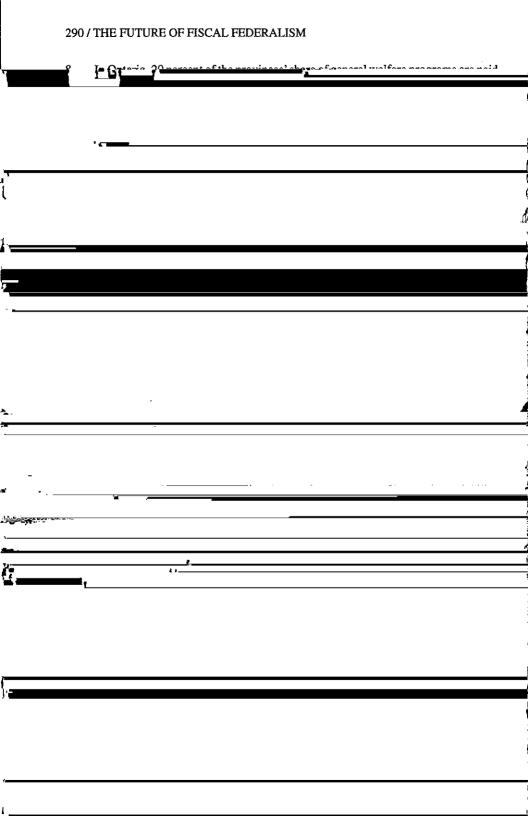
	SOCIAL POL	ICY IN WINTER / 285
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cost-shared programs related to hospitals and postsecondary education were



geographic mobility and social dislocation borne by metropolitan areas. Increased migration, whether from Somalia or St. John's, tends to lead to Toronto (or Montreal or Vancouver), not Kingston or Kapuskasing. Many scholars

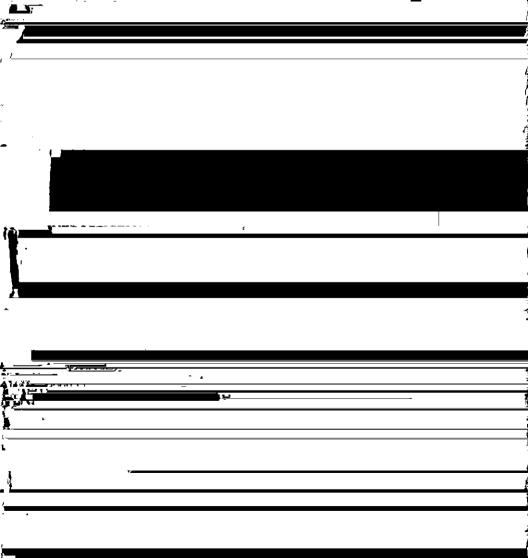




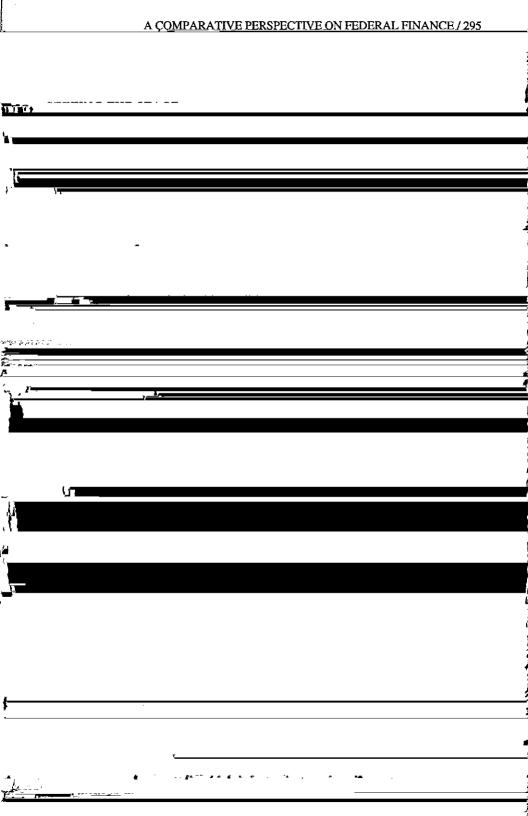
# Part Four comparative views

# CHAPTER NINE

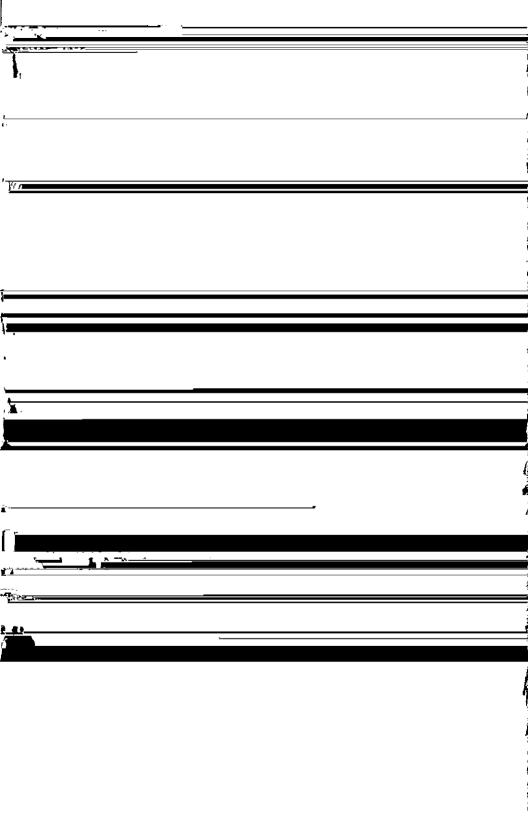
# A Comparative Perspective on Federal Finance



# 294 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM example, that subnational access to source-based taxes should be restricted and that, on the whole, intergovernmental transfers should be conditional (Bird



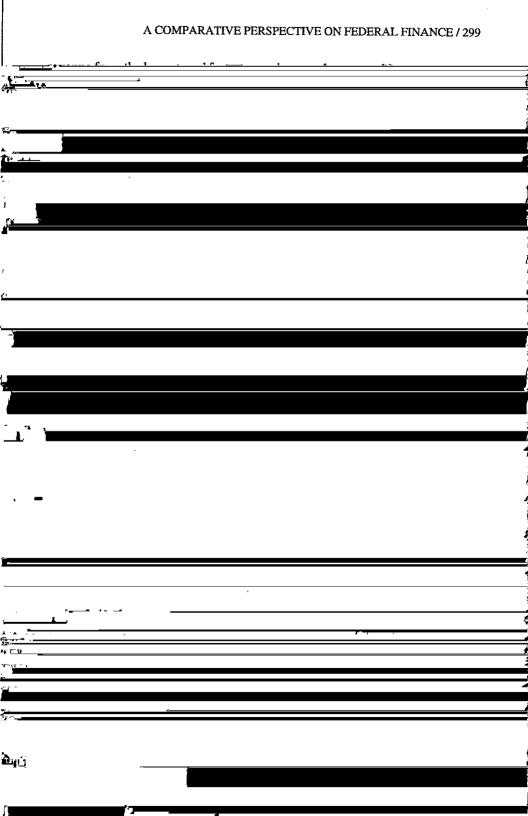
	296 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM
	Even within the small developed country sample there are thus a considerable variety of physical, demographic, political, historical, and economic characteristics.  Similarly the two developing country federations considered beliefly have
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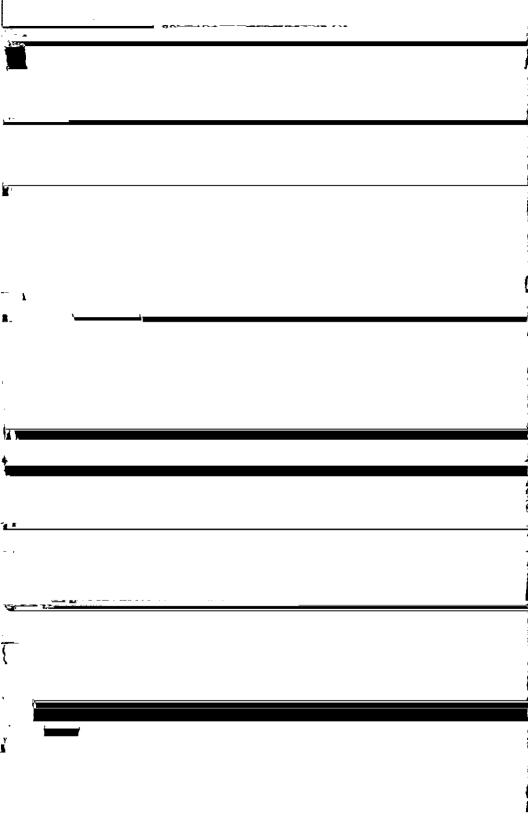
comparisons suggest about some aspects of three of the basic fiscal problems faced in all federations: vertical balance, equalization, and tax coordination.

VERTICAL BALANCE: CLOSING THE FISCAL GAP

Two types of imbalance are frequently distinguished in discussions of federal

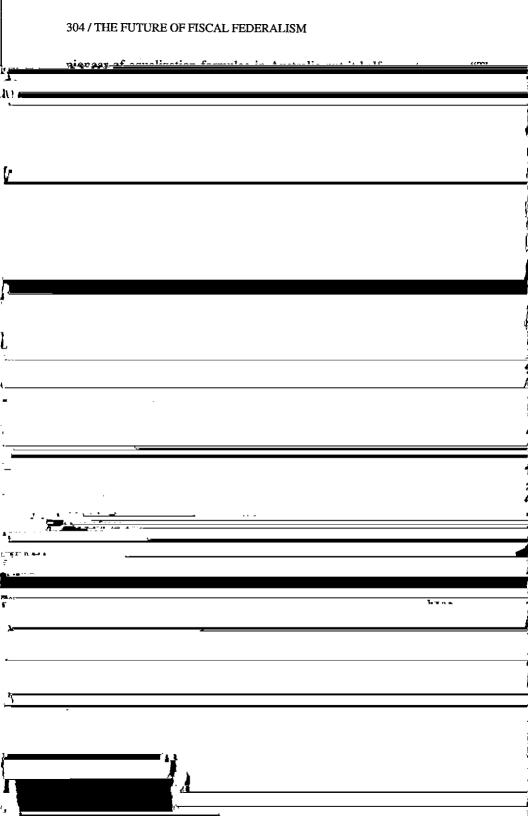


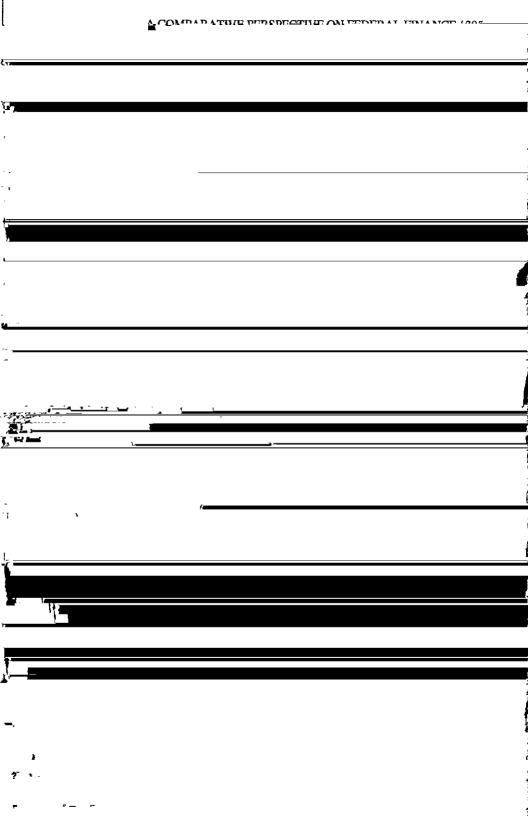
In principle, the gap in state finances could also be closed by (a) moving expenditure functions up to the central (richer) government; <sup>18</sup> (b) moving taxes down to the state (poorer) levels or (a) raising existing state taxes or levels or (a) raising existing state taxes or levels or (b) raising existing state taxes or levels or (b) raising existing state taxes or levels or (b) raising existing state taxes or levels or (c) raising existing state taxes or levels or (c) raising existing exists taxes or levels or (c) raising existing exists taxes or levels or (c) raising exists taxes or levels or (c) raising exists and (c) raising exists taxes or levels or (c) raising exists and (c) raising exists taxes or levels or (c) raising exists and (c) raisin



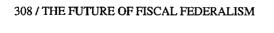
302 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM tensionment tioilemi. he tioileva area attus relevant intermediate and implicit intermediated

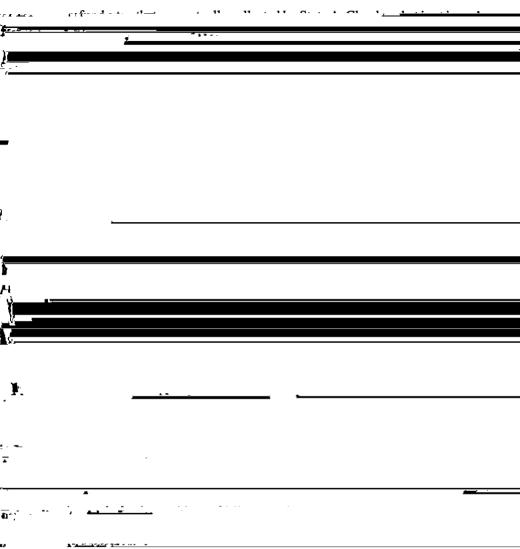


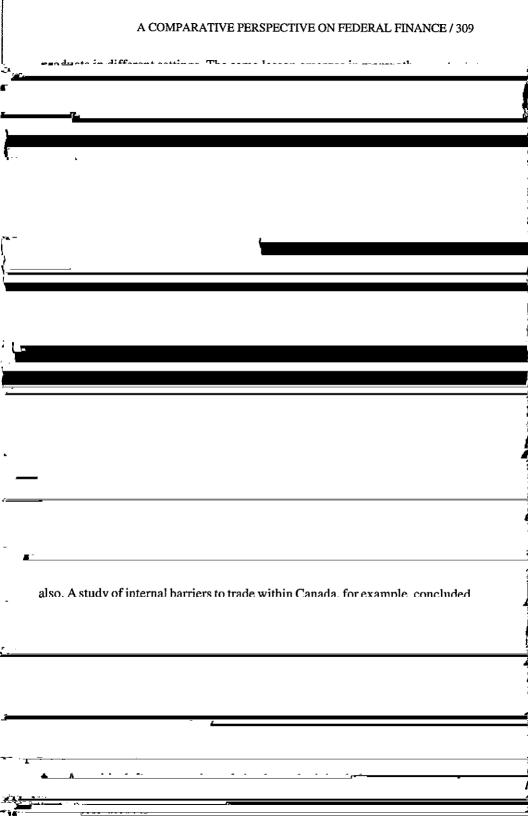


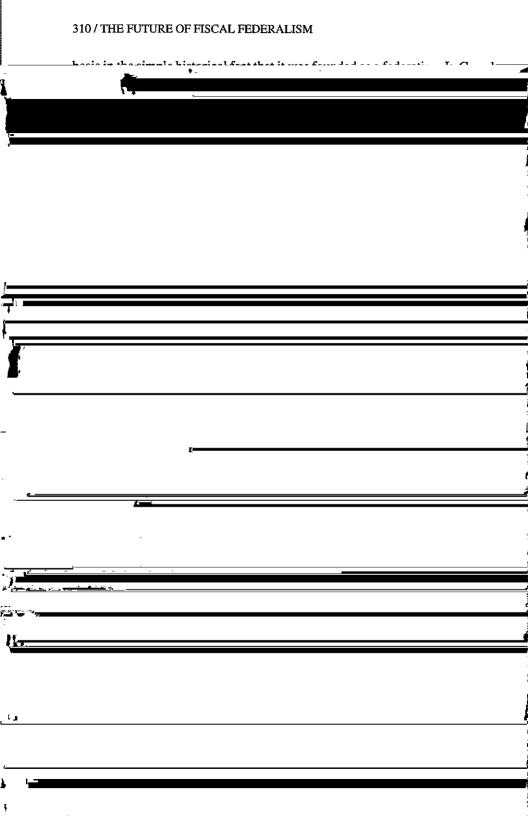


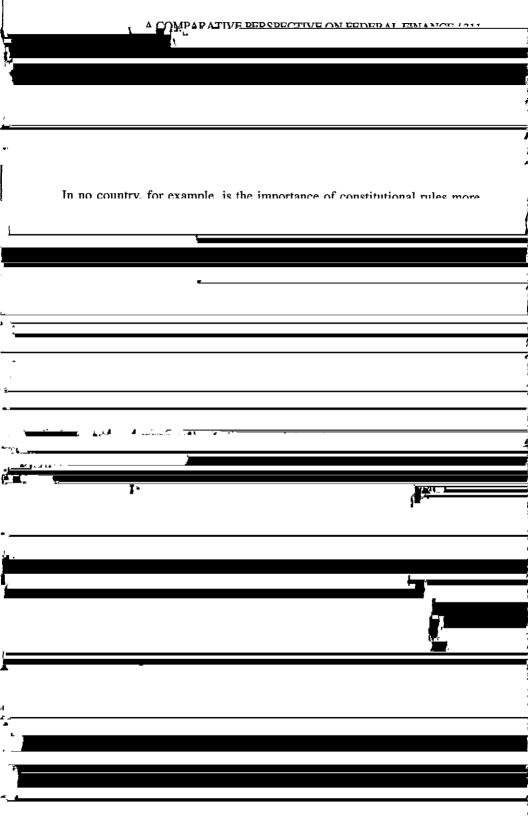
A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON FEDERAL FINANCE / 307 four possible directions of change seem feasible in the dual sales tax countries.

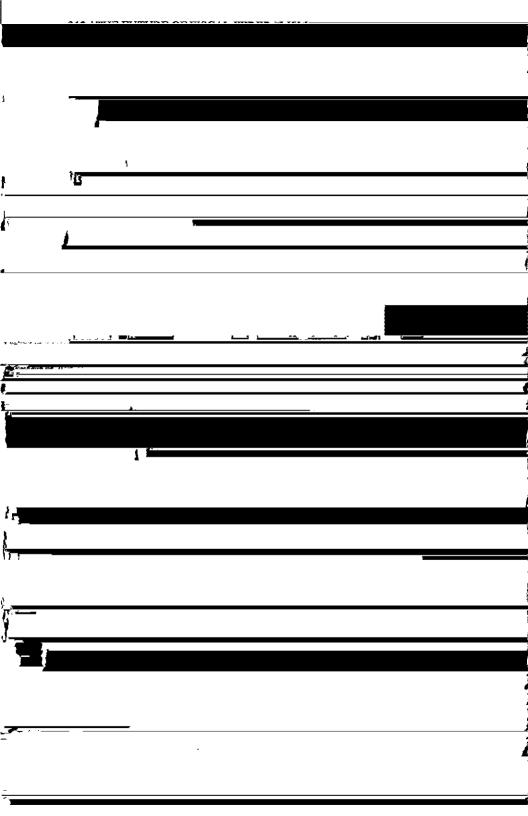


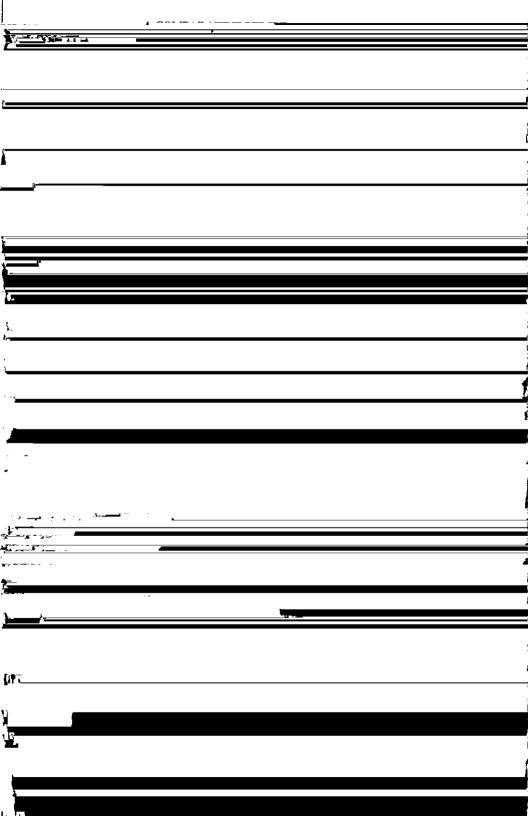




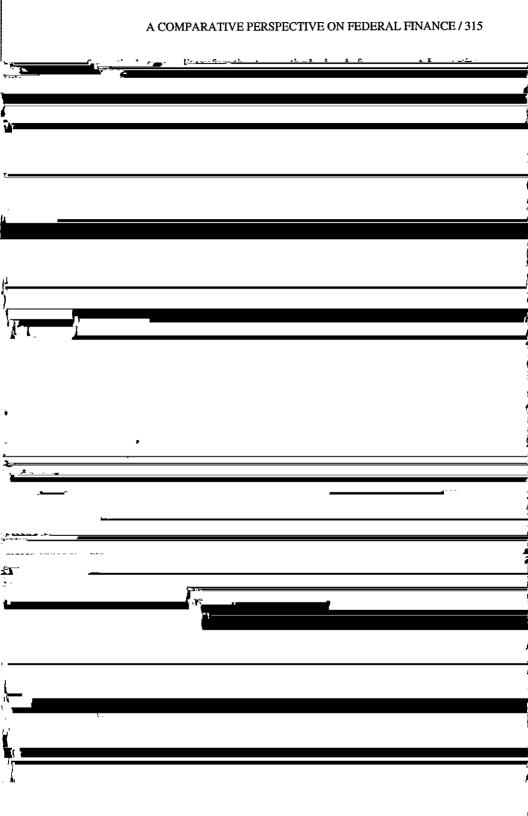


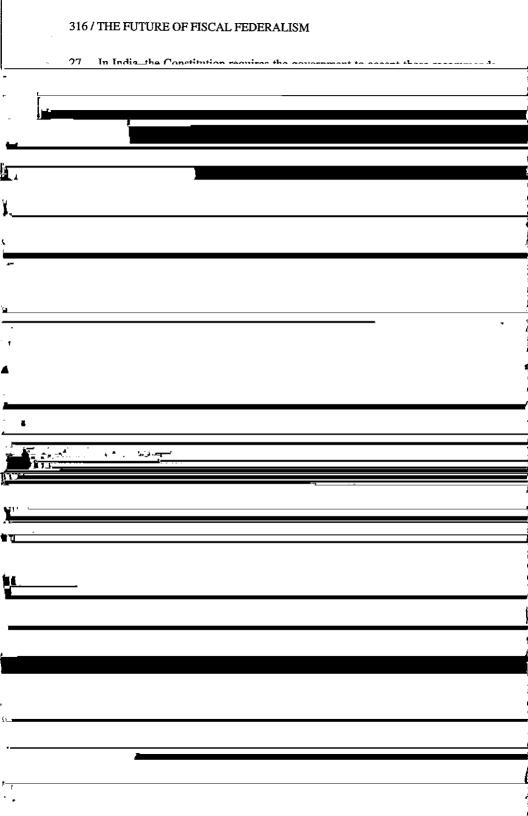


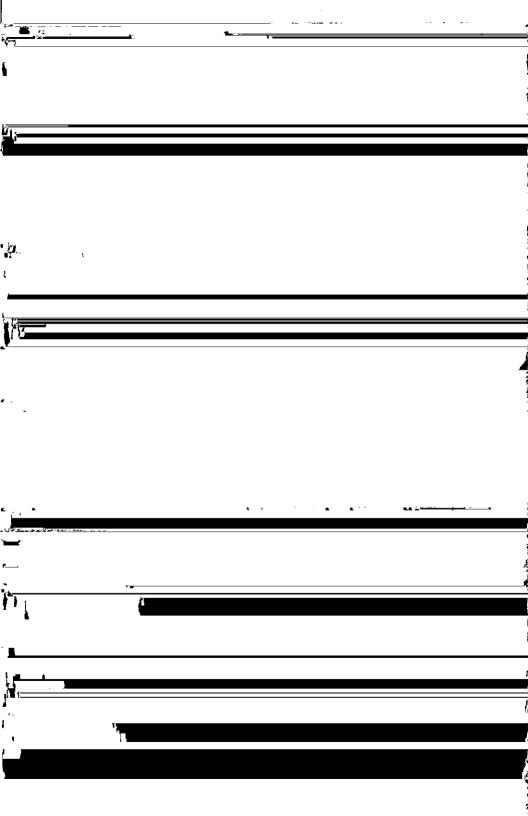


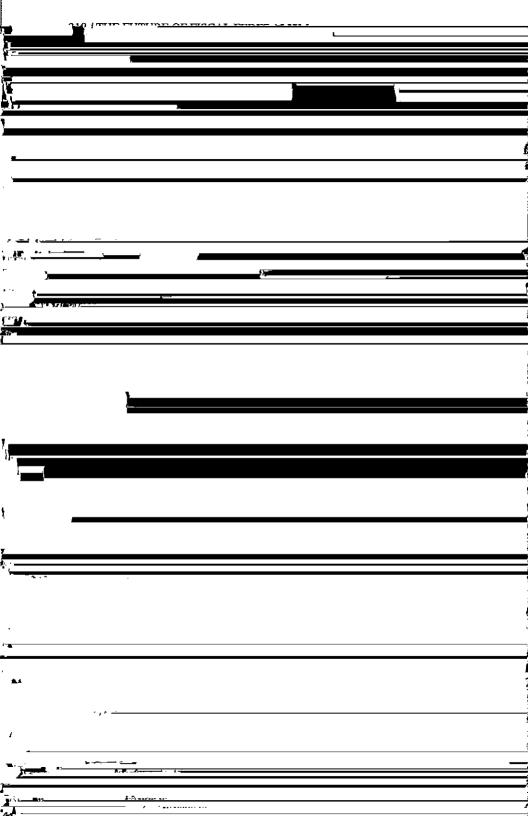


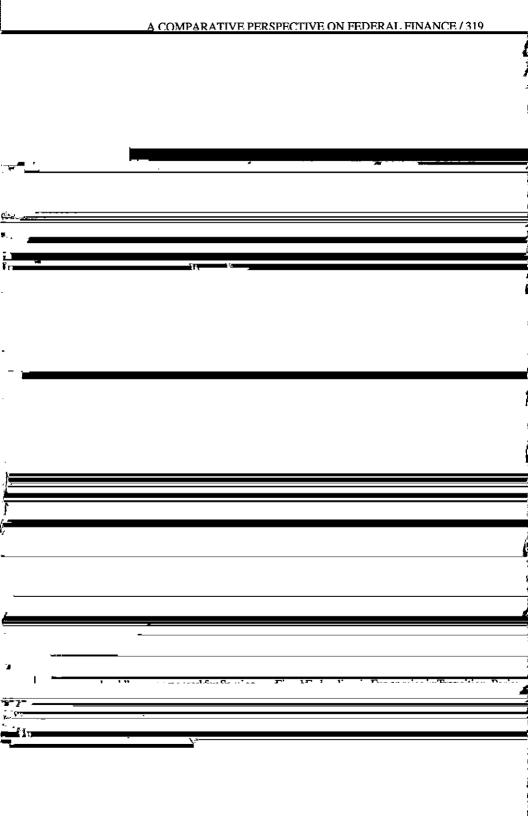
	314 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM	
,	9. For earlier comparative studies of federal finance from this perspective, see	
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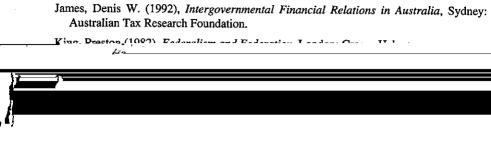






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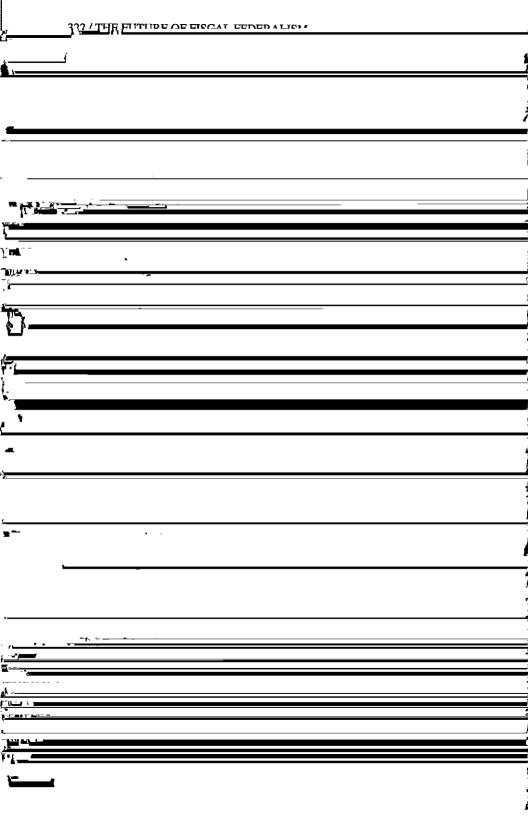
### A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON FEDERAL FINANCE / 321

Oliveira, Joao do Carmo and Raul Velloso (1991), "Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Brazil: Trends and Issues," paper prepared for Seminar on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations and Macroeconomic Management, New Delhi, August.

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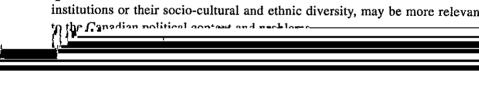
# Comment: The Value of Comparative Perspectives

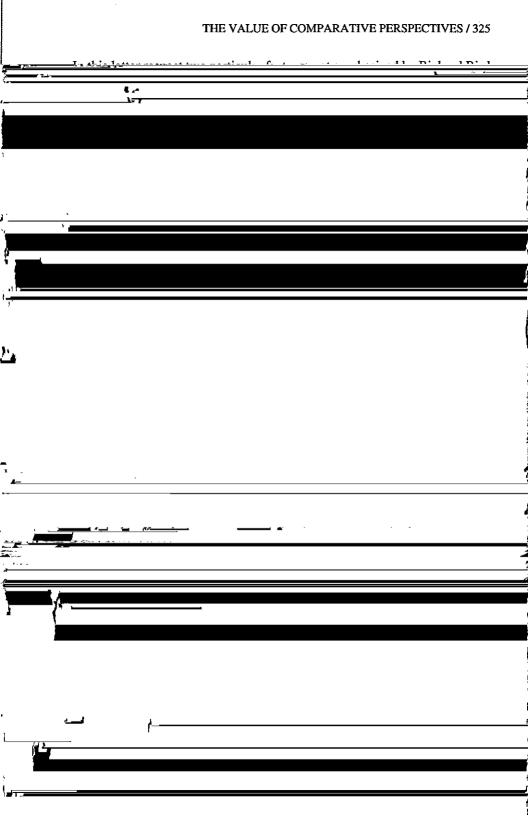
Ronald L. Watts

INTRODUCTION

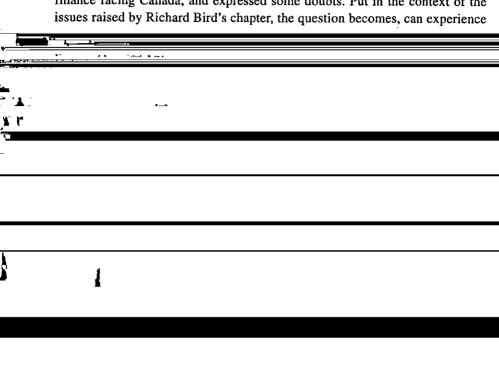
The two major themes of Richard Bird's chapter are ones with which I find

institutions or their socio-cultural and ethnic diversity, may be more relevant to the Canadian political annivers and machine





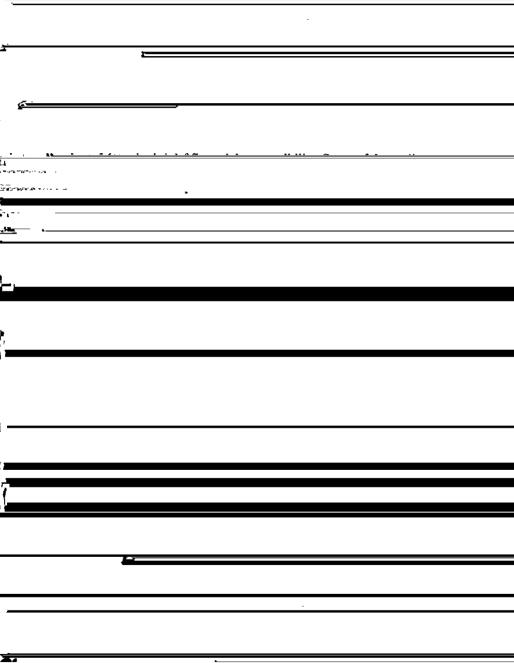
finance facing Canada, and expressed some doubts. Put in the context of the



## THE VALUE OF COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES / 327

federations have attempted to deal with this problem. In the United States, for innovations in some states in the provision of social services.

example, it has been argued that such offloading has in fact led to creative Second, another\_issue that is related to that of correcting vertical imbalance



328 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM tions in terms of the recognition of intergovernmental interdependence within



























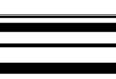






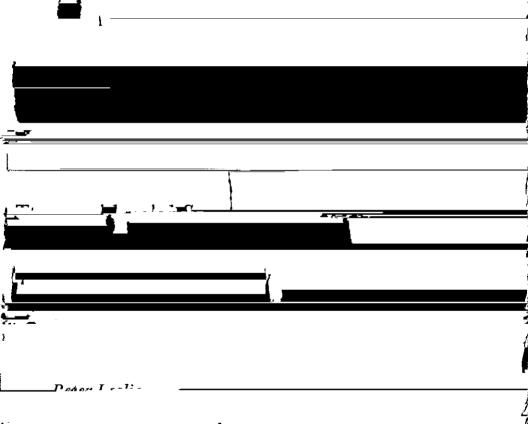






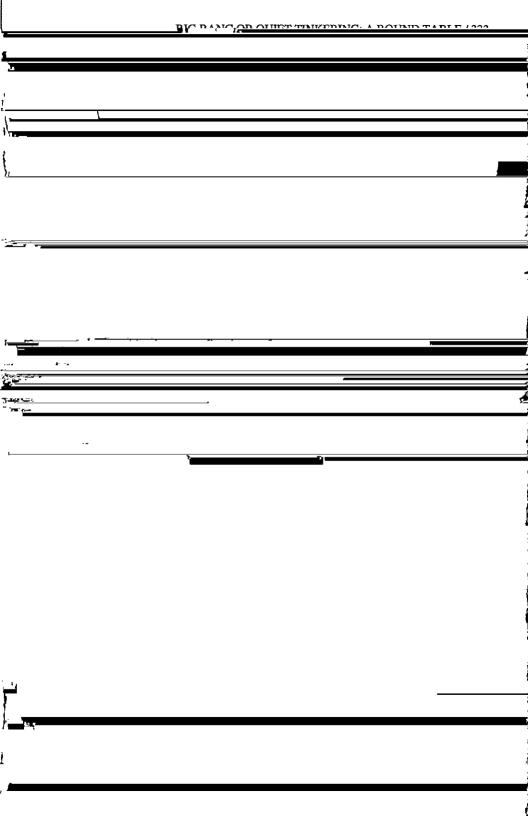
CHAPTER TEN

Big Bang or Quiet Tinkering:



My theme is risk, or coping with risk; as one contemplates the reform of

332 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM mix in Canada, and argued for their redesign - and for adapting or recasting



# AGENDA OVERLOAD

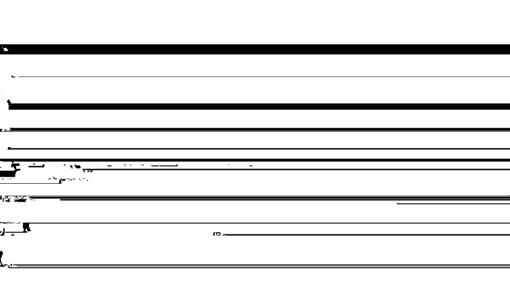
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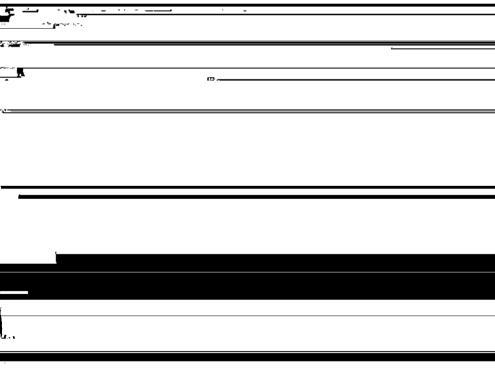
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have to include a review of possible responses to demands from the Reform Party and others (including, certainly, within the Liberal Party) that Quebec should be forced into line, or if it refuses, that it should be forced to get out of Canada. I do not know what, in substance, to propose; but I do know — to take a recent case — that failure to develop fallback positions as part of the strategy

BIG BANG OR QUIET TINKERING: A ROUND TABLE / 337 occented many for example in 1020 did not know that "novorcionter



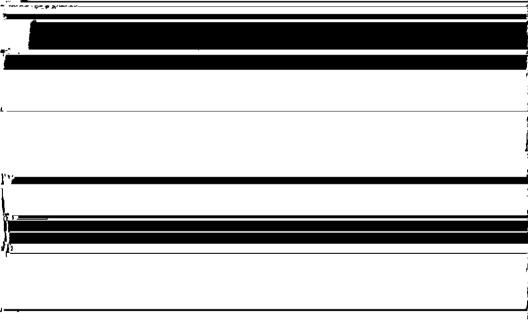


# Delaying the Big Bang

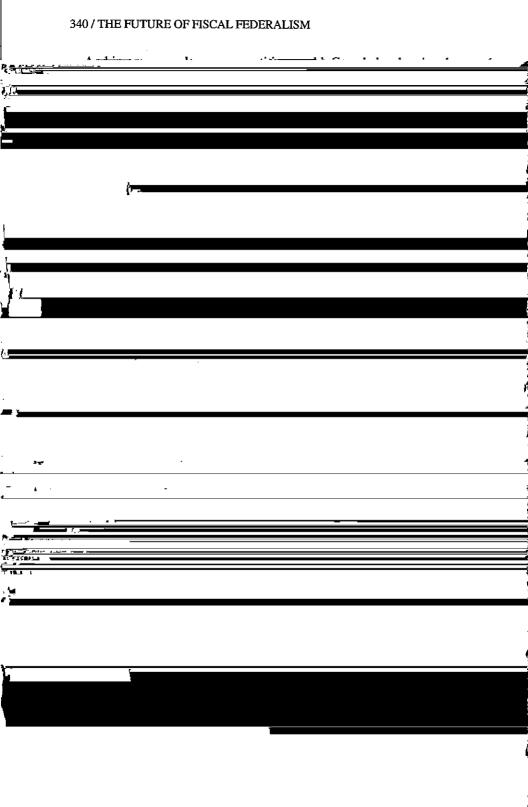
Robert Normand

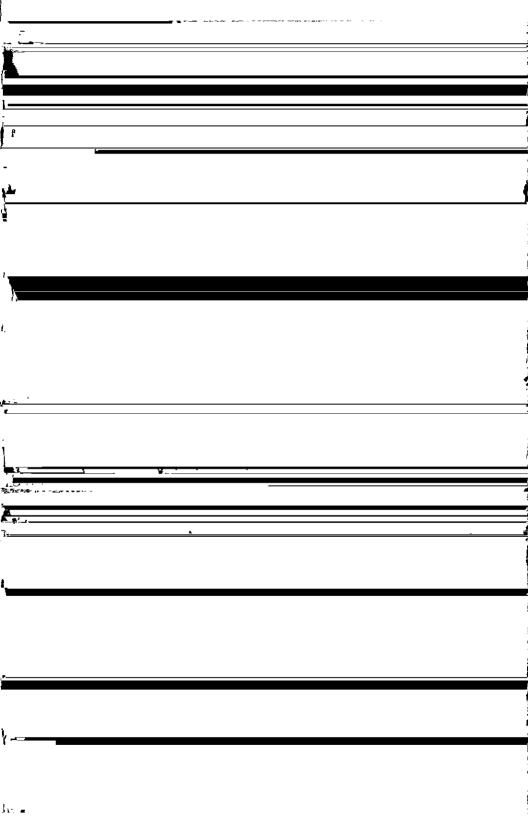
INTRODUCTION

It is very difficult to come up with new ideas on fiscal federalism and I would



First, we have been going through a severe economic crisis for the last three Meers and we granatest of it yet no metter what the Conference Board or other

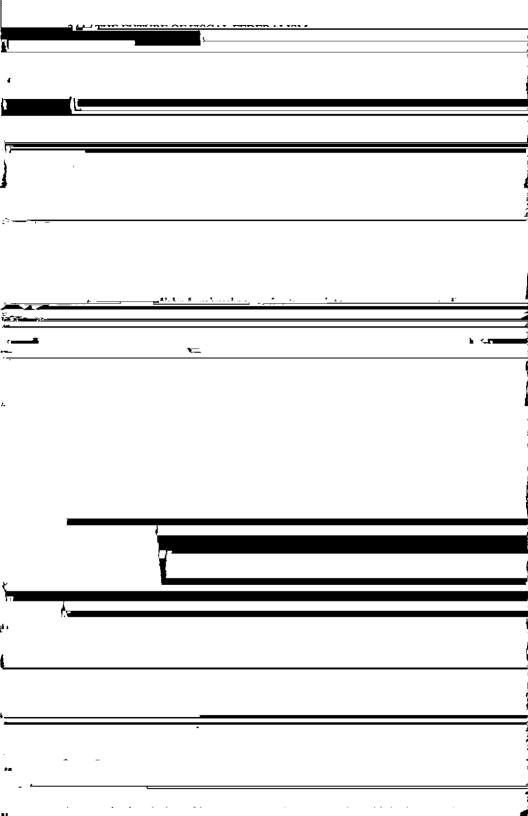


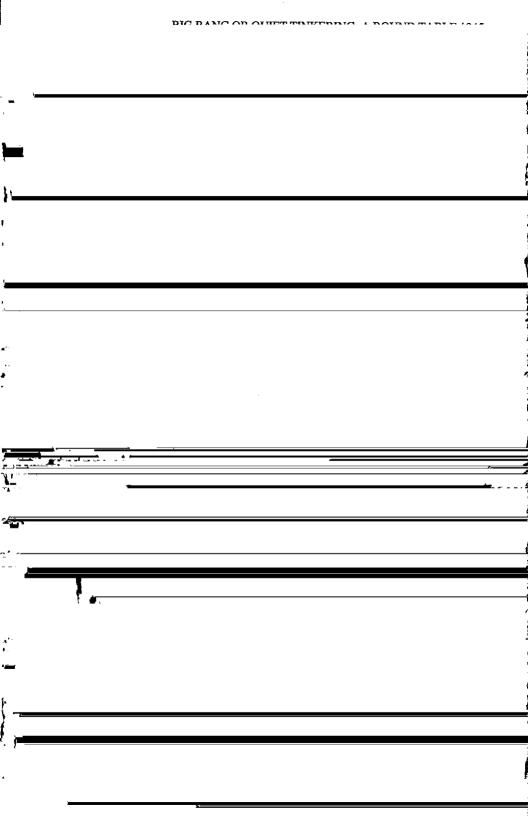


342 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM necessity and well explained, the government that decides to change the plan, BIG BANG OR QUIET TINKERING: A ROUND TABLE / 343

Not So Quiet Tinkering

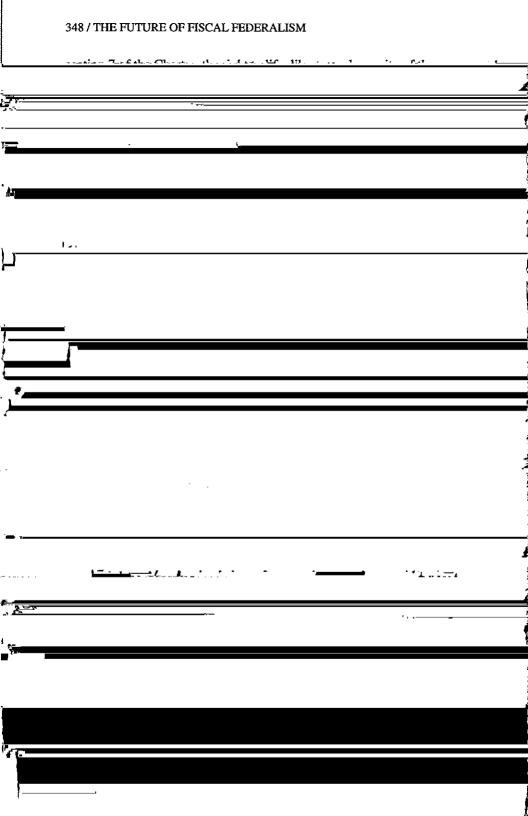
Katherine Swinton

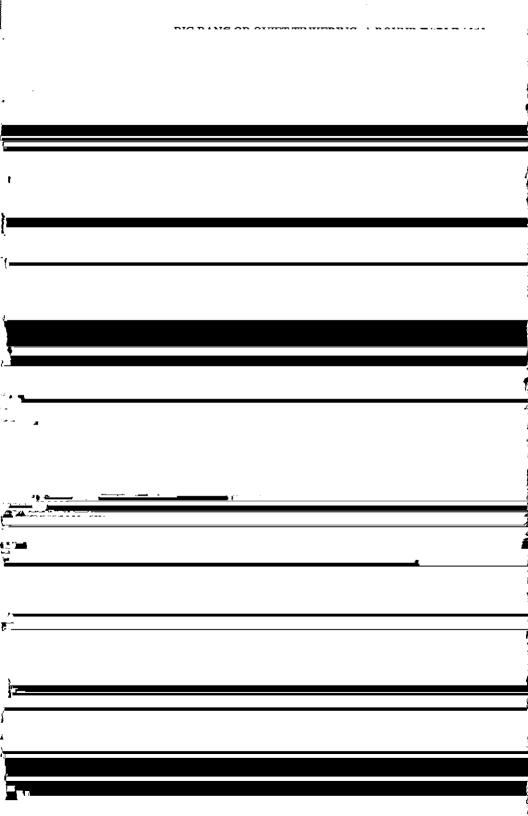


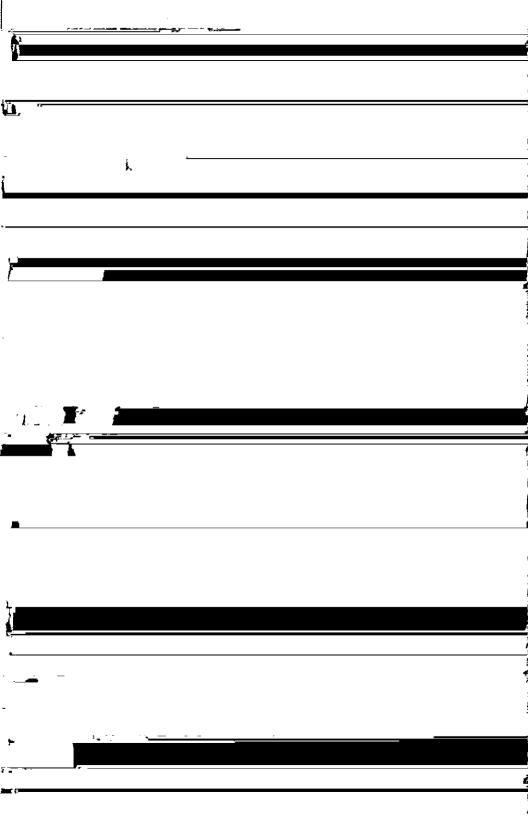


## BIG BANG OR QUIET TINKERING: A ROUND TABLE / 347

role in social policy, which may be a political asset to the federal government. Second, if these groups do not feel that their concerns are adequately addressed in the political process, they are likely to resort to litigation. In recent years, the Supreme Court of Canada broadened the rules of public interest standing in



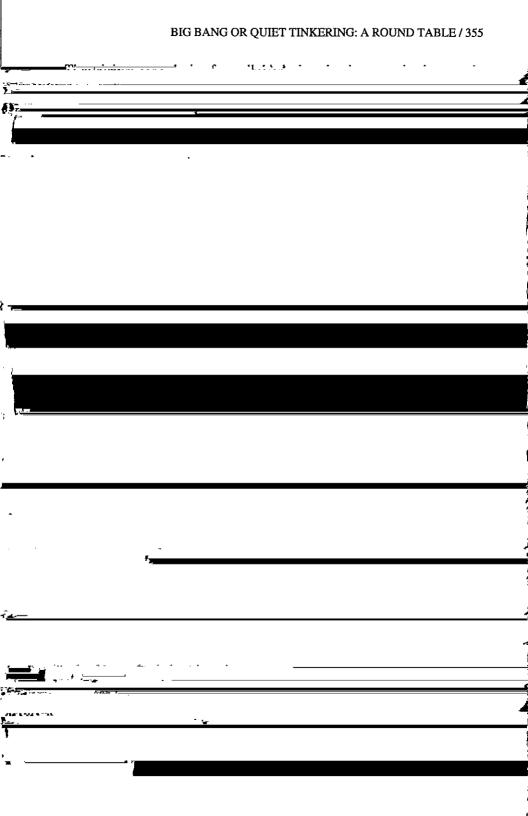




A second idea is that the public sector inescapably operates under an ill-defined, but nonetheless real, budget constraint because citizens want simulting the second idea.

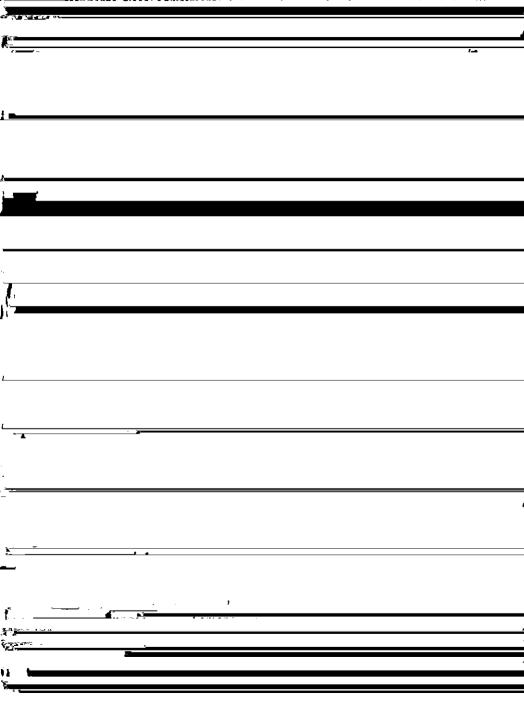
352 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM spending has been roughly constant during normal economic conditions; it BIG BANG OR QUIET TINKERING: A ROUND TABLE / 353

354 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM THE NEED FOR "CREATIVE DESTRUCTION" IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR Social program initiatives over the last three decades have realized important opogene notably in improving everes Consdient books states and in



## 356 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM

The government has been able to accomplish this wrenching, by Canadian



BIG BANG OR QUIET TINKERING: A ROUND TABLE / 357 Hence, while the budget contains no major tax increase, it does intend a modest further increase in the federal tou CDD ratio Maline and adjustment (desail 1

### 358 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM

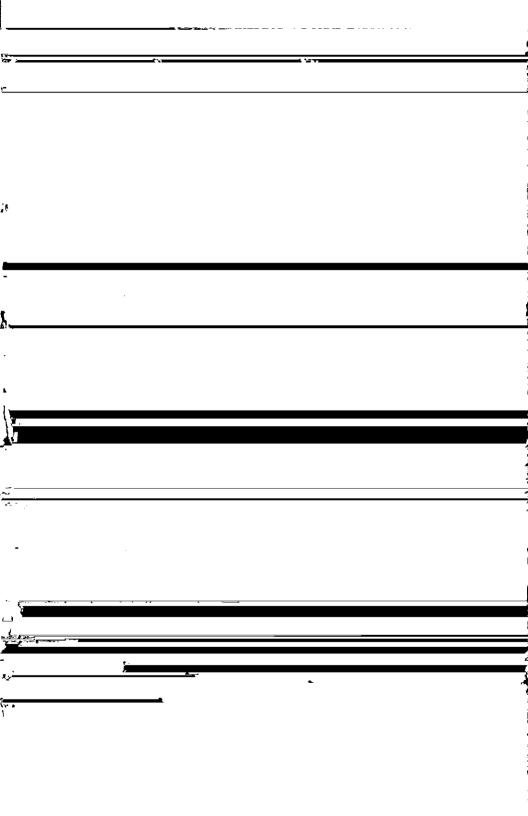
TABLE 2: General Government Outlays (Percentage of GDP)

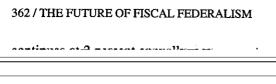
	1979	1984	1989	1993
United States	31.6	35.5	35.7	38.7
Japan	31.6	32.9	31.5	34.9
Germany	47.7	48.1	45.5	50.8
France	45.0	52.0	49.1	54.2
Italy	41.7	49.4	51.3	54.8
United Kingdom	42.6	47.2	40.7	47.0
Canada	39.0	46.8	44.9	51.5

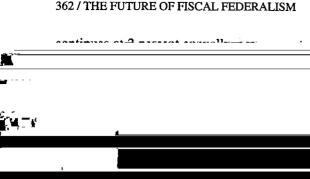


BIG BANG OR QUIET TINKERING: A ROUND TABLE / 359

The relevant interest groups in this process can be usefully categorized: One astronom of aroune is nublic sector unique/associations of sector-sec. J 360 / THE FUTURE OF FISCAL FEDERALISM threatened by change in social policy. These alliances have been a formidable













































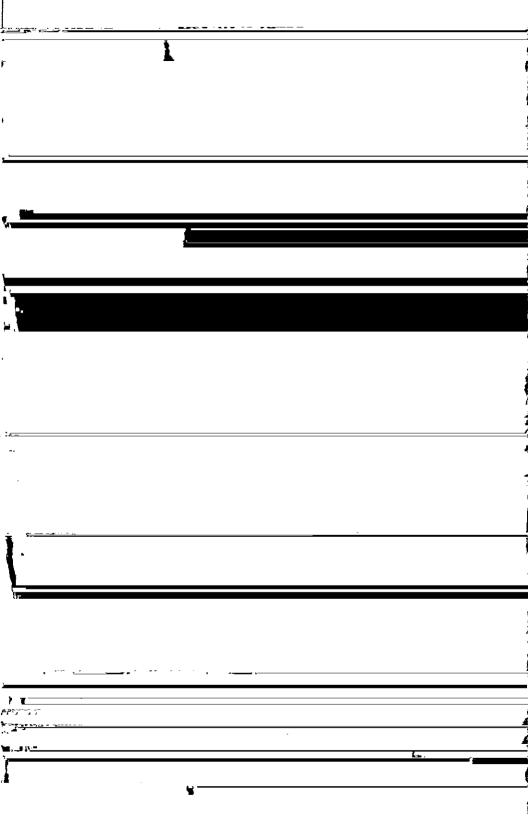












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# BIG BANG OR QUIET TINKERING: A ROUND TABLE / 365

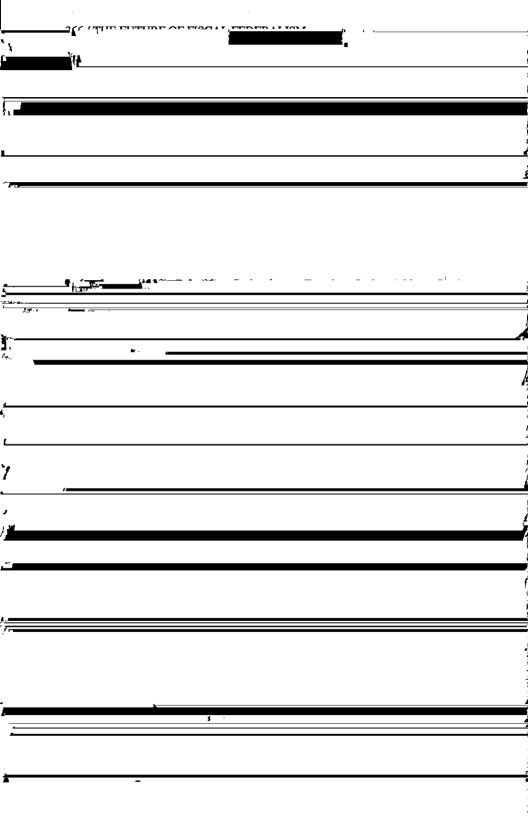
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title	). The So	cial Policy Ch	allenge: a series	on social poli	icy, no. 3, To	ronto: C.D.	How
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# Contributors





