

The Distribution of Powers and Functions (continued)

	Canada (1867)	United States (1789)	Switzerland (1848/1999)	Australia (1901)	Germany (1949)	Austria (1929)	India (1950)	Malaysia (1963)	Belgium (1993)	Spain (1978)	Czechoslovakia (1968)	Pakistan (1962)
Social Affairs												
Education and Research	S	S	C†S	S	S	FS	CS	F ^a	Sc	FS*	S	
Primary and Secondary Education	S	FS	FC†S	FS	C†**	F	FCS	F ^a	Sc	F		
Postsecondary Education		FS	F	FS	SC†	FS	FCS	F ^a	FS ^c			FS
Research and Development												
Health Services	SF	SF	S	FS	C†	C†	S	F	Sc	FS*		
Hospitals	S	S	C†	S	C†	FS	S	F ^a	Sc	S		
Public Health and Sanitation								FC	Sc			
Labour and Social Services					C			F			C	
Unemployment Insurance	F	FS	C†	C	C	F	S	F ^a	F	F		
Income Security	FS		FC	C	C	F	CS	F ^a	F	F		
Social Services	SF	SF	C†	C	C†	S	CS	C	Sc	FS		C
Pensions	C ^a	C	C†	C	C†S	F	C	P ^a S		F	F	FS

Legend:

- F = federal power
- S = state (provincial/canton/Länd)
- C = concurrent power (federal paramountcy except where denoted C^a which denotes provincial paramountcy)
- c = "Community" power
- r = "Regional" power
- ^a = asymmetrical application of powers
- * = 6 of the 17 sub-national orders of government have jurisdiction over education and health
- ** = enumerated as a framework legislation jurisdiction whereby the federal government may enact general principles only
- † = federal legislation in this field administered by the states

Note: Italics denote *de facto* distribution of powers and functions