

or 6.5 per cent of 169 poverty cases, are low-income families for which an income supplement is essential. Here various restrictions or difficulties appear to make persons ineligible for types of employment such as might be provided through retraining for income maintenance jobs.

4) A large portion, 43.7 per cent, of the poverty cases are persons with low incomes who require full-time employment and who, because of limitations (such as age, or large family size) which would make relocation difficult, do not appear to qualify for retraining programs. Employment for this group could be provided through public works programs (such as construction and maintenance of park or forest conservation projects), or possibly in the private sector.

5) The inventories conducted suggest, in combination with other material, that a large part of the low-income rural poor have very small holdings, less than five acres, and that many of them reside on small holdings on the fringe of built-up centres.

45. Studies like the land inventories described above have the effect of revealing issues leading to better understanding of the economic and social insufficiency that constitutes poverty, and they tend to yield a factual basis for intelligent solution. In view of their usefulness and importance, and in order that policy and programs can be formulated on the basis of fact rather than supposition, studies like these should be undertaken for the entire province.

46. The inventories completed to date make clear that coordination among all agencies should take place at the grassroots and extend to dealings with individual persons. We must not have, for instance, a