

(2) This means that there will be no long-term structural unemployment.

(3) Over a century, we have accommodated the demand for work by shrinking the work week.

(4) The price of leisure has risen. People have wanted more leisure time and have been willing to work fewer hours and receive a somewhat lower income in order to have more leisure: this is a form of voluntary unemployment.

(5) Unemployment is related to population in the long term; short-term high levels of unemployment are difficult to explain as a cyclical blip.

(6) Structural unemployment is due to technological change and international competition causing displacement. This displacement may be sustained until workers can be absorbed in other areas.

(7) Increasing participation rates, especially due to the rapid entry of women into the labour force, puts a strain on the capacity of industrialized economies to provide jobs.

(8) During the inflationary period from the late '60s to '80s, the price of labour was allowed to rise causing rapid displacement in certain areas. Europe has seen a much faster relative rise in price of labour than the U.S.

(9) Economies which seem to grow more rapidly than others and which are able to sustain this growth have a high-quality, high-capacity labour force.

(10) The rate of capital expansion cannot explain rapid growth rates in certain countries (eg. India). Growth has been a result of changes in the quality of the labour force through investment in education and training.

(11) The nature of technological change means we must take seriously the embodiment of new skills to prepare the labour force and to provide a better match-up between skills and jobs.

(12) The economy of the '70s was managed under constrained conditions and a series of structural shocks: competition, inflation, energy costs, erosion of forces driving growth, the electronic revolution.

(13) The economy was managed with oppressive fiscal and monetary policies displacing labour in industrialized countries — the Canadian economy was not expanding sufficiently to absorb this labour.

(14) Education has been structured as if people will move on to "paper-pushing" occupations as opposed to jobs involving high-demand technological skills.

(15) The level of sophistication of the workforce in Japan is far beyond that in North America.

(16) Institutional training, as opposed to industrial training, as in the Japanese example, is far easier to operate. North America has found it difficult to combine the two.

(17) We need a highly adaptable, intensive re-training system able to adjust to industry demands in a period of rapid structural and technical change.

(18) If we do not re-train, there will be a permanent structural disorder resulting in a shift of Canadian workers into lower and lower levels.

(19) Had we not had inflation, the '70s and '80s would have seen less unemployment.

(20) Labour force adjustments are easier when growth is rapid.

(21) In Canada, mobility, flexibility and innovation of the labour force are threatened by inflation and the recession.

(22) Community college and university systems are changing the emphasis from old, industrial skills to newer technical skills.

(23) Elementary and secondary education systems must begin to change also.

(24) Full employment cannot be achieved without major changes in public policy.

(25) The inflation-proneness of wage and salary-setting processes creates problems.

(26) We must learn to look at wage bargaining, salary setting, social policy, equity and so on in order to run the economy at full capacity.

(27) Japan has made huge technological advances with very little unemployment.

(28) The modern Canadian farmer has accomplished similar advances since 1946.

(29) Workers currently resist such advances if they do not feel secure in their jobs and in their capacity to re-train.