

recovery in the private sector which will create jobs. Nevertheless, we recognize that there are areas of special concern which require specific and concentrated attention by the Government. That is the responsibility of my Department. It is that which we have undertaken over the past year.

● (1600)

I remind the House particularly that last year we consolidated more than a dozen job-creation programs into four key initiatives. Our idea was not only to economize but to facilitate the administration of the programs and improve their delivery. Altogether the costs of these programs in 1984-85 will be \$1.1 billion, roughly similar to what they were last year, and we expect that they will produce something like 269,000 employment opportunities.

I will not go into any great detail on each of these programs. However, I would like to stress that two of them—the Career Access Program and the Youth Job Corps Program—are almost exclusively aimed at Canada's unemployed youth. Through these two programs, operating through a system of wage subsidies to the private sector, young men and women will receive on-the-job training in skills known to be in demand in the job market as well as vital work experience. For many it will mean that all-important first ever job. With their newly acquired experience they will be better qualified to find permanent work.

Another job-creation program, Canada Works, is essentially designed to provide temporary employment in times of economic slump or of temporary disruptions in the labour market caused by, for example, plant shutdowns. The fourth program is the LEAD Program, the Local Employment and Assistance Development Program. Its efforts and resources are directed at communities with chronically high levels of unemployment. To qualify for LEAD funding, projects must support local development plans and priorities and lead to economic growth in the community.

In addition to these programs, which are expected to result in over 600,000 new employment opportunities over a two-year period, the Government will spend another \$1 billion this year on national training programs. In essence, these two major initiatives are designed to prepare Canadian men and women to take advantage of opportunities resulting from sustained economic recovery. While we cannot predict with absolute precision just how many jobs will be required in a given time in a given industry in different parts of the country requiring this or that particular skill, we know that we face a future labour market vastly different from anything we have known in the past. Constantly changing technology will produce new products, new processes, new systems and new demands. Hopefully this will mean a replacement of old, obsolete jobs with new ones requiring new skills.

This is one of the reasons the Government attaches high priority to the development of a long-term human resources development strategy. We must establish an equilibrium between the future demands of the labour market and the skilled men and women to meet that need.

#### *The Address—Mr. Roberts*

One of the keys to our future success in doing this will be the ability we show in projecting our employment needs several years down the line. To do this, to help in this endeavour, we have developed the Canadian Occupational Projection System, usually known as COPS. This computerized system represents a promising example of what can be achieved through collaboration between the public and private sectors. Although it is not a magic machine, it will serve us well in analyzing trends, patterns and markets. With additional data from other sources, we believe we will be able to come up with a reasonably clear picture of what the future job market will look like and, therefore, how best to fill its needs.

I should mention another initiative which will help us do this as well, that is, the establishment of the Labour Market Research Institute which we are funding. It is directed by the Business Council on National Issues and the Canadian Labour Congress. It will make the same attempt to better define or to provide better precision for future job opportunities by working from the shop floor up to define what those opportunities will be.

As I mentioned earlier, there has been some shift of emphasis or focus in our job-creation activities in the Employment and Immigration Commission. That reflects our dominant concern. The statistics which I cited earlier reflect the reason for that concern—creating jobs for young people in the Canadian economy. It was with that in mind that we announced in the Speech from the Throne our dedication to provide new funding to support employment creation generally and to support young people particularly. We announced the addition of \$400 million of new funding, of which \$266 million will be directly oriented toward job-creation programs that aid young people. We expect as a result of those expenditures that something like 124,000 Canadians will receive jobs they would not otherwise have and 87,500 young people will receive jobs they would not otherwise have had.

I would like to give some indication of the breakdown of those funding expenditures. We have announced that we will be adding \$100 million to the Career Access Program, the program which provides job subsidies to private employers for the creation of jobs for new entrants into the labour force. We expect close to 35,000 additional participants as a result of that increased funding in those programs. We will provide \$25 million in funding to co-operate with the voluntary sector in Canada to create jobs through Section 38 of the unemployment insurance program. That \$25 million of new funds we are allocating for what purpose will draw out from the unemployment insurance fund \$60 million, making a total of \$85 million available for job creation through voluntary services using the unemployment insurance fund and Section 38.

As most Hon. Members know, we have expanded the Canada Works Program by the addition of another \$100 million. We have also added another \$35 million to the Section 38 program for unemployment insurance which will deal with private sector opportunities. We expect that that \$35 million will in turn pull out another \$84 million from the unemployment insurance fund. Also we announced the devotion of \$35