

Financial Manager	23,019-25,175
Office Manager	20,281-22,177
Agency Review Clerk	20,281-22,177
Records Clerk	18,271-19,966
Receptionist	15,312-16,617
Secretary to the Chair	24,271-26,563
Secretary to the Director, Agency Review	24,271-26,563
Secretary	18,891-20,655
Secretary	18,891-20,655
Word Processing Operator	19,347-21,153

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AUGUST, DECEMBER 1984

Question No. 223—Mr. Howie:

(1) How many persons in Canada were employed in (a) August, 1984 (b) December, 1984?

2. In each of the months above, how many persons were employed in temporary or term positions?

3. In each of the months above, how many persons did Canada Employment Centres place in (a) permanent full-time jobs (b) temporary or term full-time jobs (c) part-time jobs?

Hon. Flora MacDonald (Minister of Employment and Immigration): 1. Total employment (Canada, seasonally adjusted) revised January 28/85:

August, 1984	11,044,000
December, 1984	11,141,000
change	+97,000

2. Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey does not provide data on temporary employment nor on term positions. The closest proxy measure is part-time employment.

Part-time employment (Canada, seasonally adjusted) revised January 28/85:

August, 1984	1,708,000
December, 1984	1,692,000
change	-16,000

Comment: Between August and December, 1984, while total employment in Canada grew by 97,000; full-time employment grew by 129,000. (Figures do not add up because each is seasonally adjusted separately.)

3.	Placements by Canada Employment Centres	
	August, 1984	December, 1984
Regular placements	62,397	37,119
Casual placements	10,201	8,173

A regular placement results when the job is expected to last longer than five working days.
A casual placement is expected to be five working days or less.

Note: Part-time work is not separately identified and placements in part-time jobs would be included in the above totals.

[English]

Mr. Dick: I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the remaining few questions be allowed to stand.

Oil Substitution Act

Mr. Speaker: The questions as enumerated by the Parliamentary Secretary have been answered. Shall the remaining questions be allowed to stand?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[English]

OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION ACT
CANADIAN HOME INSULATION PROGRAM ACT

MEASURE TO AMEND

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Wise (for the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources) that Bill C-24, an Act to amend the Oil Substitution and Conservation Act and the Canadian Home Insulation Program Act, be read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on National Resources and Public Works.

Mr. Bill Tupper (Nepean-Carleton): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased this afternoon to rise on behalf of the residents of Nepean-Carleton to speak to Bill C-24. The Bill before the House provides for the termination of the Canada Oil Substitution Program, or COSP, on March 31, 1985, and for the phasing out of the Canadian Home Insulation Program or CHIP by March 31, 1986.

The Government's intention to make the changes as noted this morning by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources (Mr. McDermid) was announced last November by the Minister of Finance (Mr. Wilson) and the President of the Treasury Board (Mr. de Cotret). Since then we have all had a chance to appraise the termination of these plans. Furthermore, all Canadians have had considerable advance warning and if they were interested in taking advantage of those programs have had ample opportunity to do so.

Speaking specifically at the moment to COSP, the off-oil program introduced in 1980, it has provided taxable contributions of up to \$800 toward the cost of converting oil-heating systems to other fuel systems, that is, to natural gas, electricity, propane, solar power and other sources of renewable energy. The existing legislation provided a termination date of December 31, 1990 for the program. The amending Bill changes this date to March 31, 1985. Furthermore, as the Parliamentary Secretary noted this morning, the legislation provides for a limited exception which will allow participants a further three months, that is until June, 1985, to complete their conversions if they have signed contracts prior to the November 8 announcement and if they have faced difficulties in getting the work done by March 31.

COSP, the off-oil program, was introduced in October, 1980. At that time OPEC dominated the world's petroleum supply and pricing mechanism. Through a cartel-like arrange-