

others in foreign markets. This leads to a breakage in employment quite frequently. In any one year, for example, in Canada, about 1,500,000 people enter or re-enter our labour markets and about 1,200,000 leave. Much of this of course is involved in the seasonal aspects, going and coming.

The CHAIRMAN: In one year?

Dr. SCHONNING: In any one year. Few people realize the tremendous milling around in any one year in an economy of this kind. If you think back to the real rural economy, how small that would be compared to this kind of economy we have now. This means that there is tremendous frequency of this breaking so far as employment is concerned. If the breakage is such that the person is no longer quite qualified for any of the other jobs, if they exist, then he may be unemployed for a long period of time unless there is some way of fitting him back into that kind of employment, at the side of other working people, because there is this change going on in the labour market, because we are moving upwards in the sense of away from the physical into the mental. This has been a characteristic now for a long period of time but I think its pace has accelerated.

This means we are doing away with a lot of slugging of the older days and the economy now is more based on mental effort. The latter is hard to characterize, because of automation, which you cannot characterize. You cannot say it is mental, it is some sort of thing where a person has to have a greater sense of responsibility. He has to have a keenness about something, to be a keen observer. He has to have a certain type of initiative and so on. This is the way we are moving.

On the other hand the people who are now at least in their 40s, 50s, 60s received their education and training a long time ago and because of this upward pressure for more and more education and for a different kind of training and other requirements, there is this tendency for those people, as they grow older, to become less and less competitive, as we call it, in the labour market, unless there is something done to get them back in again.

It is true they receive all kinds of experience over the years, which is partly a substitute for training, not necessarily a substitute for the kind of education which may be required if they are to be retrained or upgraded or trained in some other way. It requires a particular type of education in this technological world. There is a tendency for older people to have less education than the young and too little for many of the jobs in today's job markets.

I came across something rather startling not very long ago about education, in working through the census tables on education—which by the way is not referred to in this document but I want to mention it. There are over 1,000,000 people in Canada, aged 15 and above, with one to four grade of education, that is one to four years of schooling. At least for a technical and functional employment, these people are unemployable. There is no way they can be used, or at least it is very limited and the labour market now narrows very sharply for these kinds of people.

Senator GROSART: Would a high percentage of those be over 65? You say on page 17 that 65 per cent of those presently over 65 have only elementary schooling. This percentage of those with half elementary schooling would be even higher there, would it?

The CHAIRMAN: Senator, you will receive that answer very soon.

Dr. SCHONNING: There is education and training. There is the health factor, which I dealt with briefly. I thought I should point out that this is one of the great wasters as far as people are concerned and of course it intensifies the incidence and makes it greater as you grow older. There is on the part of people a tendency to become increasingly immobile. This is a very important characteristic in our type of economy where a fairly sizeable group must move around,