

namely, how to obtain a job without the skills and the experience required, and also, how to acquire the experience and the skills required if you cannot get a job. The Career Access Program offers a wage subsidy to employers who hire young people and give them on-the-job training. The subsidy, applicable for up to six months, can reach 50 per cent of the gross wages paid to the participants. The jobs created under this program consist essentially in training workshops designed to help participants acquire the skills they need to become eligible to full-time employment. The Career-Access Program provides also for the payment of financial assistance to handicapped and otherwise disadvantaged people, as well as to those who are returning to the market place after being away for a long time. The initial grant which is paid to these people may amount to 85 per cent of their gross salary. This grant may be paid for up to 12 months on a decreasing basis. In some cases, a contribution of up to \$10,000 may be paid toward the cost of providing facilities and equipment for the handicapped. Some 92,000 new participants are expected to avail themselves of the benefits of Career-Access Program during the fiscal year 1984-85.

The Job Corps Program, which has a similar objective, has been designed especially for those who are disadvantaged in some way or another in the area of employment. They may be physically or mentally handicapped or they may suffer from a severe social problem, such as former alcoholics or drug-addicts or offenders who need help to become productive members of society again, as well as other disadvantaged people. The Job Corps Program, which provides also for salary subsidy payments to businesses, organizations, community groups and individuals, offers disadvantaged people the opportunity of acquiring the skills, motivation, work habits and experience they need to become full share members of the work force. The program provides also for counselling services and training. For the fiscal year 1984-85, the Job Corps Program has available some \$37 million, exclusive of operational costs, but including \$19 million earmarked for the creation of jobs for young unemployed people. Some 4,700 new participants are expected to avail themselves of this program within the next two years.

Mr. Speaker, let us now have a look at the LEAD Program which, as I have indicated, is aimed at providing funds to encourage local development and create jobs in regions which are constantly suffering from acute unemployment. To achieve this, the program uses certain processes, including some which are somewhat complex; but no matter how complex they are, their common objective is to increase the number of jobs within the community by favouring the setting up of new businesses and the expansion of old ones. The LEAD projects must reflect the community's priorities and be consistent with a local development strategy. These projects will benefit not only to the unemployed who will find jobs, but also to the local businesses and organizations, as well as to the community as a

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whole. The program provides also financial assistance to help communities identify their needs and plan their own expansion strategies.

For the fiscal year 1984-85, the monies allocated to the LEAD program amount to some \$100 million, which should allow for the creation of some 17,700 jobs on a national scale. As is the case with other programs, the salary paid to the various participants under the LEAD Program should not exceed the salary paid for a similar job in the same area. Moreover, the approved projects should not be a source of unfair competition for already established businesses or organizations.

And now we come to the Canada Works Program which has a total budget of \$488.4 million for the fiscal year 1984-85. Its purpose is to compensate for the loss of jobs in a recession period and to alleviate the impact of any unexpected turmoil on the labour market, as I have already said.

The Canada Works Program offers financial assistance through contributions to a wide variety of projects which nevertheless must meet certain criteria. As a rule, these projects must create at least three full-time jobs and last between six and 52 weeks, except in the case of summer jobs for students which have an 18-week maximum duration.

The proposed projects must match the skills of the participants with the job requirements. At the time of review their impact on the local economic development and their advantages for the community are assessed. The participants selected from among those unemployed for at least 8 weeks, are introduced to prospective employers whose projects have been accepted through the nearest Canada Employment Center. Priority is given to job seekers who are no longer eligible for unemployment insurance benefits, to welfare recipients or to the laid-off workers receiving unemployment insurance benefits. Under the Canada Works Program, a contribution of up to \$325 per work-week may be paid as well as up to \$125 for non-salary costs. The Federal government has therefore allocated over a billion dollar to these four job-creation programs in 1984-85. You will surely agree that this is an extremely cost-efficient investment, Mr. Speaker.

[*English*]

Mr. Hawkes: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. Earlier in this debate today I was chastised by the Speaker for reading from a document which I was unwilling to identify for what I believe were good and sufficient reasons. It is obvious that the Parliamentary Secretary is reading from a document. I wonder if the same standard would not apply and if the Parliamentary Secretary could identify for us whether it is simply a departmental brochure, or exactly what document it is that he is reading?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: In a sense, I suppose the point is well taken. The present occupant of the chair feels that while no one should literally be chastised for reading from documents, there are ample precedents. Beauchesne deals with the matter.