

After all, if we stick to the Advisory Council's definition of full employment in 1967, we were actually within the unemployment rate of 3.8 per cent. However, a closer look at the numbers suggests that everything is not quite so rosy, particularly when we compare the two years to the numbers of people who held full time, year-round jobs.

In 1967, the year with apparent full employment, 39 per cent of the population 15 years of age and older worked full time all year. But in 1988, a full 5 per cent more, or 44 per cent of the population held full time jobs year-round.

Let us compare what this has meant in dollars and cents for Canadians. And let's adjust the comparison to 1988 dollars so there will be no confusion.

In 1967, the year that meets the Advisory Council's definition of full employment, 14 per cent of the Canadian population enjoyed adjusted annual earnings of \$25,000 or more. But in 1988, when we had an unemployment rate of 7.8 per cent, more than 25 per cent of the youth and adult population earned that much. Now, were we closer to full employment in 1967 or in 1988? Which would you choose?

What I am pointing out to the hon. member, Mr. Speaker, is that full employment is much more complicated than his motion suggests.

This government believes that increased employment is possible and that the federal government has a significant role in achieving this goal. The government has recently authorized a new ceiling of \$346 million for training measures in 1990. That is more money than we have ever before set aside for training in the past.

Private Members' Business

Because of these allocations, people who would otherwise have been looking for work now have the opportunity to increase their skills to find the work they want. This emphasis on active intervention such as training and re-employment, rather than passive income support, is endorsed by all member countries of the OECD. Our goal is to apportion even a greater amount of our labour market programming towards this end.

This change in emphasis, Mr. Speaker, lies at the heart of the Labour Force Development Strategy. The Labour Force Development Strategy will dedicate more dollars to job training and skill enhancement than ever before. A total of \$800 million is being reallocated to expand the developmental use of unemployment insurance. The increased expenditures on active programs will raise our active mix of labour market programming from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

The expanded developmental use of unemployment insurance funds will allow for more training, mobility, self-employment and other re-employment strategies, practical measures that will provide long-term benefit to unemployed Canadians.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Corbett): The time provided for the consideration of Private Members' Business has now expired. Pursuant to Standing Order 96(1), the order is dropped from the Order Paper.

It being four o'clock p.m., this House stands adjourned until Monday next at one o'clock p.m., pursuant to Standing Order 24(1).

The House adjourned at 4 p.m.
