

workers, and facilitate long-range manpower planning by providing occupational and labour market information; to help labour and management adapt to technological change through manpower adjustment programs; to provide reception, settlement and job placement services for immigrants; to process documents for international travellers and enforce the Immigration Act and its regulations.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1977, manpower centres assisted more than 863,000 persons, excluding casual workers, in finding continuing employment and referred 297,000 more to full- or part-time courses under the manpower training program. Under the Canada Manpower Mobility Program, 47,626 workers and trainees were granted moving and transportation assistance, and 77,703 received financial assistance.

A manpower division administers employment programs and services through the manpower centres. Dealing with the demand side of the labour market, it provides guidelines on employment services for employers and information on industrial needs. A consultative service helps industries undergoing manpower dislocation because of technological change. It also administers a mobility program to help workers move to areas of job opportunity. On the supply side of the labour market, client services provide employment counselling and aptitude and achievement tests. This branch also assists new members of the labour force and students seeking summer employment. Training programs help under-employed, unemployed or disadvantaged adult workers improve their qualifications through training courses bought from provincial or private schools or through contracts with employers. Participants receive wages or training allowances. A co-ordination branch is responsible for application of all manpower programs and services to the needs of disadvantaged unemployed persons in the labour force.

In 1976-77 the federal government continued its programs to alleviate seasonal unemployment through the Local Initiatives Program (LIP) and the Local Employment Assistance Program. A job creation branch directs these programs organized at regional, provincial and local levels. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1977, LIP created more than 45,000 jobs through some 6,645 projects organized and run by communities. The employment assistance program, intended to assist severely disadvantaged groups, funds projects on a longer-term basis than LIP. The number of projects in operation at March 31, 1977 was 124 employing 1,479 persons.

A program of community employment strategy seeks new ways of opening up job opportunities for people who have difficulty in finding and keeping steady employment. The employment and immigration commission has spearheaded the program. Provincial and territorial governments work in conjunction with the commission and other federal bodies to develop employment opportunities for people who might otherwise have to depend on social assistance or unemployment insurance for most of their income. This concerted effort is being made in over 20 selected communities across Canada, using community initiative and resources and creating local involvement and responsibility.

The manpower delivery system provides three levels of service to people looking for work. The first level is an information centre where job vacancies are displayed. In addition, a library at the centre has information about commission programs and services of other departments and agencies. The second level of service is directed at people who are employable but who could benefit from counselling, from training courses or from assistance in finding and moving to jobs in other areas. The third level is designed for clients who require concentrated counselling. Counsellors may use outside agencies for special assistance in helping these people to become employable. They are then referred to a job or may make selections from a job bank.

The immigration sector is responsible for selection and reception of immigrants who will be able to establish themselves economically, culturally and socially. They include people whose skills are required by the Canadian economy, relatives of Canadian residents and refugees and non-immigrants entering on a short-term basis. The department is also responsible for enforcement and control measures to prevent immigration of undesirable persons.