

Canada, the commission's activities are carried out in more than 400 employment centres and 109 immigration centres in 10 regions.

The labour market group provides programs and services which are administered through Canada employment centres. Their major objectives are: to provide workers and employers with an effective placement service; to assist workers in making full use of their potential by giving them advice or referring them to training programs; and to assist employers in recruiting qualified workers and in planning the long-term work force by providing information on occupations and the labour market.

A manpower consultative service assists industries that must reorganize their work force because of technological change. Moving workers to areas where jobs are available is facilitated by a manpower mobility program.

The labour market group provides counselling services for workers and develops aptitude and skill tests. Newcomers to the labour market and students seeking summer employment are also assisted. Training programs help workers upgrade themselves through courses purchased from provincial or private schools or obtained through contracts with employers. The participants receive a salary, a training allowance or unemployment insurance benefits.

The federal government carries out programs to reduce seasonal unemployment. A five-year job creation strategy was introduced in October 1976 and extended in September 1978 to increase the employability of Canadians and to stimulate employment in both public and private sectors. One element of the strategy was the Canada Works program, a regionalized year-round job creation program to provide community services or facilities. An economic growth component of the program was

There were nearly 10.9 million people in the Canadian labour force in 1978 — nearly 6.7 million men and over 4.2 million women. More than 3.3 million belonged to labour unions, an increase of 4.1% over 1977.

designed to create continuing employment in the private sector by funding activities proposed by federal government departments and agencies. Another program, Young Canada Works, was introduced to facilitate students' future access to the labour market. A summer job corps invited federal government departments and agencies to propose projects creating summer employment for young people, primarily students. A year-round program was introduced in 1979 for young people who had left school.

A program of community employment strategy was introduced for people having difficulty finding and remaining in stable employment. The provincial and territorial governments co-operated with the commission and other federal agencies to create job opportunities for persons who might otherwise depend largely on social assistance or unemployment insurance for income.

Three levels of service are provided for people seeking employment. On the first level, at a job information centre, lists of job vacancies are posted and a library provides information on the programs of the commission and services offered by other departments and agencies. On the second level, assistance is provided to persons who are able to work but who need advice, training or help in finding a job or settling in another area. On the third level, clients who need more intensive assistance are counselled. Outside agencies may be called to provide special help for these persons to find work, referring them to a job or assisting them in choosing one from a "job bank".

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978, Canada employment centres helped more than 880,208 people, not including casual workers, find permanent employment and referred 300,000 others to full or part-time courses under the manpower training program. In addition, 49,938 workers and trainees received moving and transportation allowances under the manpower mobility program.

The immigration sector is responsible for selection and reception of immigrants who will be able to establish themselves economically, culturally and socially. They include