

more fully in the economy in our society unless you bring his wife up and other members of the family. It is basically an experimental project to turn up information about programs.

I might mention one other research program here. In co-operation with the provinces we are developing an extensive program of research on training, and many of the questions surrounding our Adult Occupational Training Act and related questions on training, guided by a committee of our deputy minister and the provincial deputy ministers of education and labour. This work will focus on a number of areas of research that they think are important and of high priority for the formulation of policy with respect to adult training.

One of the areas they have assigned considerable priority to is to look at the people not now being trained. Who are these people that we are not picking up, who are obviously candidates in some sense for employment in our economy? This concerns particularly the younger groups. There has been a lot of talk about the people we do not pay allowances to because they are not out of school long enough. What is happening to these people? Who are they? Hopefully from this research will evolve some method of dealing with people who are falling through the grates, so to speak, of our training programs particularly. I think that research will begin to impinge heavily on the kinds of questions you are raising.

Senator Kinnear: About what percentage would you think is in this group or these groups?

Dr. Dymond: We did some work on the disadvantaged group generally, people who are not competitive in a variety of senses. I do not have those figures in front of me. Perhaps Dr. Campbell can speak to this. It is principally the work of Joe Klein.

Dr. Campbell: It is a tremendously difficult area. We have had a number of studies within the department that are not listed here, because they were fairly brief. They concern the number of people who have severe employment handicaps, whether they are social or psychological, or a severe lack of education, discipline, whatever it may be. People have an enormous range of problems of this kind, such as mental retardation and so on. The number of people in the group who at one time or another experience severe difficulties is very difficult to estimate. We have different estimates, and you can get a figure anywhere between about 200,000 and 600,000 quite readily. It depends very much on how you define the group and what you presume to know their problems to be.

Not all these people, of course, have these problems in perpetuity—which is a blessing. The fact is that many of them, either through getting into a training program or, very frequently in the past—and

I imagine at the moment—through their own efforts, have managed to overcome their handicaps in considerable degree, so we do not necessarily have at any one moment of time 600,000 people who are in desperate need. However, over the course of a number of years you get very large volumes.

The Chairman: How do you think the research work should be divided between you, the Department of Regional Development and the Department of Health and Welfare? Surely the Department of Health and Welfare has an interest in this field too.

Senator Kinnear: It would with the disabled, of course.

Dr. Campbell: I think all three of those departments have a major interest and concern in it. Certainly the projects that have been carried on, as I mentioned, have been fairly small ad hoc projects intended to acquaint us with the general dimensions of the problem.

The Chairman: And, we know that the Department of National Health and Welfare is not doing very much in that field and probably we have not heard yet from the Department of Regional Development.

Dr. Campbell: Certainly, if we were contemplating a single major project what we would do would be to get together with those other departments and form a committee or working group to oversee the project as a whole. That is the sort of arrangement, I might say, that we have been using with increasing frequency. At the moment, for instance, we have a project that is being carried on by a number of university professors in British Columbia for us, on the problems of Indian mobility. This is a major problem in Canada. It is quite apparent that our mobility program is just not reaching as many Indians as we and the Department of Indian Affairs would like it to. Although, because of our interest in our program we are providing the financing for that project, we, at a very early stage, in the development of the project formed a committee with the Department of Indian Affairs. The committee oversees the project to make sure it is not useful just to us, but to Indian Affairs as well. That sort of arrangement is a very fruitful way of getting a research done, when you have more than one department with a substantial interest in it.

Senator Thompson: Are not many of these projects interrelated? I was looking at a film about people handicapped because of mental retardation, and they were receiving training through, I think, one of your projects with a province. I had the feeling that perhaps expectations are being raised in the minds of these students. This was expressed by some of them. Unfortunately, because of advanced changes in technology they will never realize this. It gives a serious question as to why we do not examine this further. There is ARDA and so many departments. I