

**The Chairman:** But at the moment there is no co-ordination in that field?

**Dr. Dymond:** No. I should not say there is no co-ordination because we do have a committee of associations and other people interested that has advised us on the conduct of that survey . . .

**The Chairman:** But that was for the purpose of advising you?

**Dr. Dymond:** Yes.

**Senator Kinnear:** Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask a question in respect of manpower at the other end of the scale from the highly skilled. A look at page 7 of the brief reminded me of the Adult Occupational Training Act, and I notice that you are able to provide 50 per cent of the cost of research in respect of occupational training. My question is: What research are you doing aside from this which you mentioned for the young dropouts that are not coming into the labour force, for the drifters and for what I call the escapists from reality, and also the welfare cases that remain on welfare year in and year out? Have you done any research on how you can bring these people into the manpower scheme? What percentage do you consider are in the lower scales?

**Dr. Dymond:** I think we have some research going on in respect of that, and I will ask Mr. Lachapelle to talk about the kinds of groups you are speaking about in the labour force—the people who are less competitive in respect to our labour force needs.

**Senator Kinnear:** Yes, but they are people who must be taken care of in some measure. I imagine Senator Thompson was asking questions along this line. How can you have them become useful and productive citizens. I know that a great many injustices are done to that class of persons, but they have to be taken care of in some way, and they have to try to find out the research work already done, or what you can do for people in these categories. I have mentioned. Also, I would like to know what can be done for the students in the summer. I know that this year is expected to be, like the last two, a very poor year for students to obtain work.

It is awfully glamorous to talk about the arts and the deep range of skills in the country, but we must also take care of the other end of the scale.

**Dr. Dymond:** I certainly agree, and much of the departmental programs are designed and focussed on the people with lower qualifications, the lower skills in the labour force, the people who need the most help in getting employment, who need retraining to get employment, who need access to our joint federal-provincial rehabilitation program to get employment.

We are doing some planning and have been doing some research in this area. We are planning, for example, a very detailed survey at the moment of the people who are registered for long periods in our Canada Manpower Centres, many of whom are in the kind of groups you are talking about, to find out just who these people are, to get a sense of what their problems are and what kinds of needs for programs they have. Dr. Campbell, could you enlarge a little on some of our work in this area?

**Dr. Campbell:** Yes, I would be glad to do so. In general, both our training and our mobility programs seem to be heading into groups that are very closely related to the groups you are talking about. A recent study that we did showed that about half the people getting into the training program in fact come from the poverty groups. One of the main vehicles that we have had so far for helping with the problems of drop-outs, people with low motivation, low skills and so on, has been the rehabilitation program. There we have a number of research projects, many of the action variety. For instance, we have a project which is being carried out by the Jewish Vocational Center in Toronto and which is concerned with conditioning techniques in regard to youth with low motivation, to get them to respond to society in a way that is more beneficial to them.

In regard to the summer job situation this is one that we have been very concerned about. For quite a number of years the department—and, before it, the National Employment Service—has conducted campaigns to find jobs for students. Last year, it became quite apparent that the normal sort of campaign simply would not be sufficient. What we did last summer was to increase greatly our advertising budget, to mount a special campaign. We hired well over a hundred students in our offices to help to organize and find employment for summer students. We will be doing the same thing this summer, on a much more intensive basis. We are also, I should say, looking into other ways of getting at this.

**Senator Thompson:** What about your "new start" programs?

**Dr. Campbell:** That is now with the department for regional development. Dr. Dymond is probably the person who can best describe that.

**Dr. Dymond:** That was focused on the disadvantaged in selected development areas, or designated areas, one in Prince Edward Island, one in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan and one in Nova Scotia. I think there is one going ahead in New Brunswick, and others are in the process of development. There are experimental pilot projects really designed to get at what can be done for the very disadvantaged people by way of all kinds of training programs. Much of it we feel needs to be focused on the family unit. You cannot bring the male breadwinner up to participate