

CANADA
 TRAINING OUTCOMES FOR NON-SKILL TRAINEES*
 OCTOBER 1, 1973 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS				RESPONSE RATE
	EMPLOYED	UNEM- PLOYED & SEEKING WORK	NOT IN LABOUR FORCE	TAKING FURTHER TRAINING	
B.T.S.D.	432 39%	269 24%	188 17%	216 20%	1976 56%
LANGUAGE	326 63%	101 19%	42 8%	50 10%	1109 47%

* the survey sample in this group is 1 in 4

Counsellors would be more aware that an unwise training decision had been made if in addition to the impersonal mail survey conducted by headquarters' personnel for statistical purposes, they were required to personally follow up trainees. The Division should impress upon counsellors that when referrals for training are made interest in the future of the trainee does not cease.

The Committee recommends that it should be the responsibility of the counsellor who makes a referral to training to make an assessment of the relevance of that training to the employment finally secured. The results of such assessments should be made available to the district economist and through him to the Manpower Needs Committees.

The Fifty-Two Week Rule

It is evident from the training information pamphlets prepared for prospective trainees by the Division that a career planning strategy is supposed to be promoted by counsellors arranging training. While it is possible for the trainee's wishes regarding the school and even the province where he will undergo training to be met, there are other limitations. The Adult Occupational Training Act stipulates that attendance at full-time courses can only be authorized for a total of 52 weeks. After that a trainee must return to the work force. It is official departmental policy that the trainee then work 52 weeks before becoming eligible again for training unless no employment can be found. In this case the interim time period is frequently shortened. The Act does not restrict the number of courses a trainee may take. An exception is made for those taking Basic Training for Skill Development. If the BTSD trainee moves directly to skill training he is allowed a further 52 weeks. This rule obviously affects training decisions made for the client by the counsellor. Access to employment at the end of training must also form part of the training strategy.

The 52-week limitation was discussed before the Committee by many witnesses who deplored it. It has been retained by the Division as a deliberate