

stantly redoing the job by projection methods. So, we are giving thought to some developmental work.

**Senator Thompson:** Are there any provinces doing a similar study?

**Mr. Pankhurst:** No.

**Senator Thompson:** They rely on you?

**Dr. Dymond:** I think Ontario did a study.

**Mr. Pankhurst:** They are not doing an econometric model; they are making some projections for the province.

**Senator Thompson:** When it gets down to the high school counsellor level, does he get this projection to advise young people about what sort of jobs to go into?

**Dr. Dymond:** He will, when we get it done. We have a study from 1965 to 1970. The Meltz-Penz study is being used in the meantime, and will be used fairly extensively.

**The Chairman:** 1970 is pretty short term now.

**Dr. Dymond:** Yes, that is why we call this other project the crash project, to get some information out by July, up to 1975.

**Senator Bourget:** Am I right in saying that the most important program you have developed and, possibly, the most costly, has been the adult occupational training program? Has this program been in operation long enough to find out exactly what are the beneficial results you get from it?

**Dr. Dymond:** I will turn that question over to Dr. Campbell, because he has been, in his branch, developing the benefit-cost model on this program, and we are going to feed some early statistical data into it.

**Dr. Campbell:** We have had developed, about a year ago, a benefit-cost model on that program. That model does not measure the benefits; it does measure the costs, and forecasts benefits. The only way to be truly precise about exactly what the benefits are is to follow the people up, get a precise reading, and feed it into the model. The preliminary results are highly favourable, on a forecast basis. We have had an extensive test of a questionnaire for a follow-up study and, depending on printing and associated problems, we hope to have a follow-up study going in the next two or three months which will provide the concrete data to see how big the benefits are. Preliminary indications are very good, but we will not know for certain until we have the tests.

**Senator Bourget:** What is the cost of that program per year?

**Dr. Campbell:** The budget, from my recollection—but I would want to check it—is about \$190 million.

**Senator Bourget:** And it is shared 50 per cent by the provinces?

**Dr. Campbell:** No, it is 100 per cent federal.

**Dr. Dymond:** That is the allowances cost and operating cost.

**Senator Yuzyk:** Have you a study of the placement of Bachelor of Arts graduates in universities, that is, their absorption into the labour force? I am asking this question because many of them have just a general arts degree and are not specifically qualified for specific jobs. Is there any study under way to gauge their absorption into the labour force?

**Dr. Dymond:** I might ask Mr. Pankhurst about that. There is some information from the highly qualified survey, but that would not catch the general arts people, would it?

**Mr. Pankhurst:** No.

**Mr. Harry H. Morrill, Assistant Director, Manpower Information and Analysis Branch, Department of Manpower and Immigration:** We have a survey of requirements for new graduates which will be carried out in March of this year, and this will give some indication of what our requirements are for this year for graduates in arts as well as in other fields.

**Senator Yuzyk:** But there is no study in respect of B. A. graduates and what happens to them after they leave?

**Dr. Dymond:** There is no study as to what happens to them after they graduate, but we would have some impressionistic information from the manpower centers on the university campuses—from their success in placing them. We get a reading from that kind of data, but there has been no detailed follow-through study.

**Senator Yuzyk:** Do you not think that your department should undertake some study in this area? This is a current problem every year.

**Dr. Dymond:** I would think it is certainly worth looking into because the labour market for university graduates may get more difficult in the future. I just do not have any very firm ideas on it, but we are approaching something of a peak in the inflow of university graduates into the labour force. It will peak in about 1973, I think, after which it will level