

vidual employer, it could also be assumed that the training does not adversely affect competition.

Other Benefits [for 9(e)].—Mr. Borus observed that reduction in welfare payments and other benefits paid by Federal, State and local governments averaged \$100 per year per worker. The value to the government of expected training benefits is estimated at \$1,321.54 for the first year and a total of \$7,823.37 for the first 10 years after training. The value of the benefits to the economy for a worker trained was estimated at \$5,061.91 for the first year and a total of \$29,965.95 for a 10-year period.

In addition to the two studies above, the program operation statistics show the following:

Placement Results for Selected Groups of Trainees who Completed MDTA Institutional Programs [for 9(b)].—Selected groups of trainees may benefit more than others from vocational training but results are encouraging even for those with lower placement rates.

Young persons under 19 years of age had a placement rate somewhat below the average for all trainees, but this is a notable achievement considering that teenagers have the highest unemployment rate of any age group in the nation.

Placement rates for older youths—those 19 to 21 years of age were fairly close to the overall average and for the 22 to 44 year old group the rate was somewhat higher than the average of 74 percent. For trainees 45 years of age and over, the job placement success was markedly below the average. However, 69 percent of these older trainees found work despite the difficulties of reemployment generally encountered by these workers.

Although job placement patterns with respect to age were somewhat similar for men and women, the variations from the average were more marked for men than for women. Thus, although older trainees had the lowest placement rates, older men had more difficulty than older women in obtaining jobs. The placement rate for men trainees 45 years of age and over was 72 percent, 7 percentage points below the average for all men; for older women, the 66.5 placement rate was only 2 percentage points less than the overall average for women.

The extent of formal schooling was a definite factor in employment after training. Placement rates with respect to schooling progressed steadily upward with additional years of formal education: The employment record was highest at 77 percent for those who had at least a high school diploma—probably reflecting the now customary employer requirement for a high school diploma.

The long-term unemployed continued to encounter job-finding problems and their placement rate was lower than for those who had been jobless for short periods before starting training. More than three out of four trainees with less than 15 weeks of continuous unemployment before training had obtained work; for those with 15 weeks or more of continuous unemployment the rate dropped to 68 percent, and to 63 percent for those out of work in excess of 52 weeks. (See following table.)