

terially improved. For many of those on public assistance prior to their training, steady employment was effective rehabilitation.

b. *Effects on Placement.*—About 75 percent of those who completed their training went to work, most (nine-tenths) in training related jobs. The data from the beginning of the program in 1961 thru June 30, 1965 show that 21,053 trainees completed training. Of these, 15,892 had obtained employment. Because 14,321 persons obtained training-related employment, and most were unemployed at the start of their training, it must be concluded that the training was a major factor leading to their employment.

c. *Effects on Business, etc.*—Much of the training in the early stages of the program was for existing job vacancies rather than for new jobs created by the financial assistance provisions of the ARA. As ARA loans and grants were awarded more facilities were expanded and new plants became fully operational. Concomitantly, training projects were geared to such economic growth, making it possible for employers to staff new plants or to readily expand existing operations. At the same time the training effort was closely monitored to make sure that projects were not undertaken on behalf of firms which were ineligible for Government assistance because of the relocation provisions of the statute.

d. *Effects on Employment, Wages, etc.*—Information not available.

e. *Other Benefits.*—See answer for Question 9(e) under "Title II, Excluding Section 241."

f. *Pertinent Geographic Differentials.*—Geographical location has been an important factor in determining the socio-economic impact of occupational training activities under the ARA. Plants for which training was conducted in rural areas were usually manufacturing establishments, the largest firms in the community which contributed greatly to the local economy.

On the other hand, the number of individuals trained in large urban centers was very small in comparison to total employment. It may be assumed, therefore, that training played a minor role in the economy of the few urban centers which are officially designated redevelopment areas.

Much of the training activity centered in Appalachia, contributing to the upgrading of skills and development of new skills in an attempt to cope with the problems of rural isolation, inadequate training facilities, low educational levels, and limited job opportunities. Occupational training has not only helped meet existing job needs but it has also contributed to a more flexible, and hence more employable, labor force.

Cumulative thru June 30, 1965, 55 percent of the total number of trainees approved were training in 10 States. The number of trainees approved was as follows:

Michigan	4,965	Kentucky	1,847
Pennsylvania	3,915	Illinois	1,674
West Virginia	3,138	North Carolina	1,502
Oklahoma	2,313	Ohio	1,501
New Jersey	2,270	Rhode Island	1,458

g. *Contribution to GNP*—Information not available.

h. *Other Comments.*—Essentially, the program was a novel one with a focus on the needs of unemployed and underemployed persons,