

States having over 1,400 trainees approved are as follows: Michigan, 4,965; Pennsylvania, 3,915; West Virginia, 3,138; Oklahoma, 2,313; New Jersey, 2,270; Kentucky, 1,847; Illinois, 1,674; North Carolina, 1,502; Ohio, 1,501; and Rhode Island, 1,458.

In studying the characteristics of ARA trainees it may be noted that since the inception of the program more women have been trained (52.7 percent of all trainees) than men (47.3 percent of all trainees). This differs from the manpower development and training program in which men have consistently outnumbered women in training programs.

Under the ARA more trainees have not been classified as the family head or as head of household (63.1 percent of total trainees); only 36.9 percent of the trainees were categorized as heads of households.

A further study of the characteristics of ARA trainees indicates that 43.6 percent of the trainees had been unemployed 27 weeks and over; only 23.4 percent were unemployed less than 5 weeks. The majority of ARA trainees were classified in the 22 to 44 age group, with 52.7 percent of the trainees in that category. Persons under 19 years of age constituted 14.6 percent of the total number of trainees.

Area redevelopment training programs have repeatedly demonstrated their usefulness in assisting communities to attain economic recovery. A major role has been taken by training programs in reducing one of the greatest bottlenecks to economic recovery: the absence of skills needed to attract industry. Increased gainful employment of citizens added income to economically depressed areas; individuals were removed from public welfare; and the training activities in depressed regions offered assurance that businesses moving into the region would have a source of skills which their endeavors required.

10. Economic classification of program expenditures

Total Federal expenditures for this program in fiscal year 1965 were \$3 million.

(NOTE.—In the national income accounts the training allowances are considered a transfer payment to individuals. Payments to State and local vocational and educational institutions are considered a purchase of goods and services. Payment to State offices for administration are considered a grant.)

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

(The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964—Title II—B)

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. Objectives

To improve the basic reading and writing skills of adults unable to find employment because of their functional illiteracy.

2. Operation

The adult basic education program, part of the war against poverty, is administered by the Office of Education under delegation from the Office of Economic Opportunity. It is a federally operated program providing grants to the States for adult basic education. These grants represent a 90-percent Federal share of expenditures, with the State's share representing 10 percent in matching funds. Grants are