

females, 5 percent. They have come from small towns or medium-sized cities—40 percent and 35 percent, respectively, and from large metropolitan areas, 100,000 or more—41 percent and 60 percent.

Employment with full or part-time job prior to the Job Corps—65 percent of the males and 50 percent of the females, of those reporting. Sixty percent said they made less than \$1.25 an hour. The pre-Job Corps earnings reported to the Social Security Administration averaged only \$639 a year with 2.5 quarters being worked.

Of those eligible for the Armed Forces, 47 percent failed the test. Thirty percent failed for educational reasons, the mental test, and 17 percent failed for physical reasons.

Eighty percent of our enrollees had not seen a doctor or dentist in the past 10 years. Sixty percent come from broken families. For 63 percent, the head of the household is unemployed. Thirty percent of our youngsters cannot read or write. They are illiterate. Thirty percent are illiterate.

Looking at the next chart, titled "Enrollees on Board June 12, 1967" we have a breakdown of the current enrollment. You can see that in men's urban centers we have 15,120, which is 39 percent of the total. In women's urban centers we have 8,113, which is 22 percent of the total, and I am sure you are all aware of the fact that we have an amendment from last year's legislative action which requires us to have 23 percent women on board by the start of the coming fiscal year.

In the conservation centers we have 13,701, which is 36 percent of the total, but 49 percent of all male enrollees. Again it is part of existing legislation that at any given time no less than 40 percent of the male enrollees of the Job Corps must be assigned to conservation centers.

We also have 950 in State-related centers and 503 in demonstration centers.

Now, those figures were as of June 12. I was told this morning that we have 39,100 young people in the Job Corps as of midnight last night.

This chart titled "Job Corps Gets Younger," has considerable significance to the Job Corps. One of the things that it points out is that recent Job Corps enrollees are younger than those of a year ago and that fact has all kinds of ramifications for us in terms of employment, employability, State laws, bonding requirements, and so on.

You can see that about 30 percent of our youngsters right at this moment are 16 years old and 25 percent are 17 years old, so that 55 percent of our population falls into the 16- and 17-year-old category. And you can see that over time the Job Corps has tended to become younger because the percentage has moved up as you move from left to right on the chart.

It might be helpful for the members of the committee to note, in terms of the booklet (Job Corps Reports, June 1967) that we provided to you on Monday, that the chart we are looking at now, titled "Rate of Achievement in Education," is on page 58 of that long, thin booklet, if you would like to use your own volume. This chart indicates the rate of achievement in education that the Job Corps has been able to create.