

So that every time a youngster moves through one of these steps there is a record of his having satisfactorily completed that step in terms of the vocational program he is in.

The next chart, titled "Follow-up Statistics," is on page 63 in your booklet. This is a presentation of our followup statistics to May 1, 1967. The Job Corps has put out, put through the system since its inception, 75,410 youngsters. That includes youngsters that may have only stayed 1 day, but in any case we have had 75,410 boys and girls in and out of the Job Corps.

Our data show that 70 percent or 52,985 of these young people entered jobs, school or the military. Of that amount 40,000-plus or 76 percent entered jobs; 5,000-plus or 10 percent entered the military; 7,000 or 14 percent entered school or returned to school. It also shows that our Job Corps enrollees obtained better jobs with higher skills, better wages, \$1.71 per hour on the average versus \$1.19 previously reported as pay.

At the moment we have 22,415 youngsters who are not in jobs, school, or the military. The majority of them are not Job Corps completers. They dropped out. Twenty percent are under 18 years of age, and this is very significant because if you are under 18 years of age in this country, it is extremely difficult to get employment regardless of your training. We will cover that in just a couple of minutes. Nineteen percent of these 22,000 had a police record, and that is a problem wherein a youngster faces employment resistance if he has a police record. Fifty-three percent of them face low employment opportunities at their home location and are not old enough to be mobile or have not gained the degree of sophistication or maturity to be mobile. They went back to the ghetto, and I think everybody is aware of the tremendously high unemployment rates in the ghetto even among older people.

Ninety-one percent lack high school diplomas or equivalent which is again a problem, a barrier to successfully getting a job.

On page 64 of the booklet it is interesting to note from this chart, titled "Verified Placements in Jobs, School, or Military," that the longer you stay in Job Corps, the better your chances are of being placed in jobs, school, or in the military. You will note that of those people who left in less than 3 months from Job Corps, only 52 percent of them are employed. You see a dramatic increase and really kind of a peaking when you look at the bar that says 6 but less than 9 months, and 9 but less than 12 months. The youngsters that stay that length of time in the Job Corps, 80 percent of them and 82 percent of them, respectively, have jobs.

You will see for the youngsters who stay the longest, when you move over to the last bar which is 15 months or longer, that 88 percent of those youngsters have jobs.

On page 65 we have a chart depicting the "Starting Hourly Wages After Training." Hourly rates are plotted against time in Job Corps. The scale on the bottom shows months in Job Corps. It will be noted that the lowest wage scales are among those youngsters who left before they were there 3 months.

You will note again that, in terms of time, the longer you stay, the more you learn, the more you earn.