

Mr. FROST. Of those fifth graders?

Mrs. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. FROST. I am not surprised to hear that, either.

Mrs. GREEN. Of the Upward Bound youths, your 76 percent is a part of the 8 percent, if I understand the chart.

Mr. FROST. No, it is beyond the 8 percent.

Mrs. GREEN. You take 20,000 kids out of the 8 percent.

Mr. FROST. No. The 8 percent go now. We get another to go?

Mrs. GREEN. And then of your 20,000, 76 percent are accepted in college.

Mr. FROST. Right.

Mrs. GREEN. I am curious as to how you can make any judgment on the cost-benefit ratio when the program is only 2 years old and you don't know how many are going to go on and finish college.

Mr. LEVINE. That is the reason for the range, rather than the single number, Mrs. Green. The 1.7 is the number for the benefits for those kids who just get into college and stay 1 to 3 years. The variation from 1 to 3 years is not very much. Subsequent variations come as they graduate.

We say if they get into college and don't graduate, then the number is 1.7. Were they to graduate, the number would go up sharply.

Mrs. GREEN. Is the benefit the same for any youngsters that go to college?

Mr. LEVINE. The benefit estimate is the same as it would be for any of our youngsters.

Mrs. GREEN. Would you explain that?

Mr. LEVINE. The estimate of the benefit to a youngster from going to college is the same for one of these youngsters or for another youngster. But to get a benefit-cost ratio, we have to divide that benefit by a cost. What we divide it by is based on the Upward Bound program cost.

Mrs. GREEN. Is the percent of the youngsters who stay in college who have been Upward Bound, about the same as other students who have never been in Upward Bound?

Mr. LEVINE. That is Mr. Frost's testimony.

Mr. FROST. Staying power? Is that what we are talking about?

Mrs. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. FROST. Of the group that went in in 1965, 53 percent of them are back for their sophomore year, which they are now finishing up. I will know shortly how many survived that sophomore year.

Mrs. GREEN. It looks as though they are going to stay in college at about the same rate as the other students that go to college.

Mr. FROST. At the kind of colleges they went to; yes.

Mrs. GREEN. Did you take that into consideration in giving the cost-benefit ratio?

Mr. LEVINE. That will help determine the figure between 1.7 and 2.8; 1.7 assumes they get in. We could have a 100-percent dropout rate soon after getting in, but the youngsters who get into college, and last a year, have substantially increased earnings over those who don't get into college.

If you ask about the subsequent dropout rate before graduation, the smaller the percentage that drops out, the larger percentage that