

Mr. SCHEUER. Will you yield for a brief question?

Mr. GOODELL. I am also interested in anything you have been able to develop with reference to the Neighborhood Youth Corps or any program we have been talking about here.

Yes, I will yield.

Mr. SCHEUER. Do you have any plans for running an on-going course of economic analyses for manpower programs?

Secretary WIRTZ. Yes, we do. We can tell you how many people are currently programed; we have never tried to give firm figures on future programs, since these are largely dependent upon budget and appropriation decisions. We have told you how many people were being trained in a particular time.

That we can give you. We can also give you figures about the number who are employed after training. But as I have indicated, when it comes to solid cost benefit analysis it would give a false impression to suggest that the data available for manpower programs are yet sufficient.

I hope in the future, and in the not too far distant future, we can tell you, because we are working on it, whether a dollar going in here will produce more than a dollar going in someplace else. We cannot do that yet with any assurance.

I would only like to add, Mr. Scheuer, that in full recognition of the desirability of cost-effectiveness analysis, when we are working with human development programs there is a large part of the benefits which are going to be very hard ever to get out of a computer.

As long as the manpower program is geared to meeting the needs of a system, namely employment, earnings, and the economic system as a whole, we think we can come up with quantifiable answers. But to the extent a human redevelopment program ought to be measured in terms of the utilization of the capacity which is in each individual, or his psychic satisfaction in a job, that is going to be hard, thank heavens, for a computer to measure. On the other hand, if the program pays off in quantifiable benefits, we may be sure that it will more than pay off when the non-quantifiable and unmeasureable human values are also added in.

Mr. SCHEUER. I agree with that. In terms of your suggestion that it might cost as much as \$9,000 to do the full job for one of these chaps, we might find, and I think we probably would find, that in terms of the decrease in welfare cost of that individual to society, coupled with an increase in taxes, earning power, contribution to society as a citizen, I think it would be a lot easier to convince Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle as well as the American public that these programs can meet every test of a hard-nosed accountant.

They meet the test of the balance sheet, the bookkeeping statement. It is just darn good economics apart from the obvious humanitarian implications of the programs.

Secretary WIRTZ. Mr. Ruttenberg reminded me that one of our contract consultants is making a comparative study of the benefits of on-the-job training and the institutional training programs. This is one of the studies I have already mentioned.

I should also like to answer an earlier question of Mr. Goodell's, in which he asked about studies of the Neighborhood Youth Corps or