

Mr. CARTER. If I may try to respond, I think, as I understand the question, you are referring to the characteristics of the 61,000 who will remain in training.

Mr. GOODELL. Yes; the character.

Mr. CARTER. I think that the thing about title V is that it is a tailor-made, individual case-by-case program based on analysis of the needs of the individual and his or her prospects. There isn't any one answer that can cut right across the board.

Some people can be brought to employability in a very short time.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me interrupt you.

We are talking about a hard-core group here that in all probability will not be employed in the future. How many do we have in that category who are presently taking advantage of the program under title V?

Mr. CARTER. Of the 61,000, do we have any measure of the ones that we don't think—

Mrs. COUGHLAN. Actually there has to be some eventual objective of employment before anyone is on title V. It is true that due to the prevailing labor market condition in certain areas, like Appalachia, that the prospects of employment are not too good locally.

Chairman PERKINS. Do you have estimates of the number involved in those areas?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. We can give you in terms of the characteristics this kind of figure.

Forty percent of the trainees have eighth-grade education or less. One-third of the title V trainees have never worked 6 consecutive months in their lives before coming into the program.

But, as you know, it depends on the general economy. If the economy becomes very good, all of those people become employable.

It is very difficult to tell you flatly that a certain percentage are not employable.

Mr. GOODELL. Let me clarify that. We are having difficulty with terms here.

Out of 161,000 total, 100,000 have passed through, as you put it—as I put it, they are no longer in the program—and 35,000 have jobs. Is that right?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. Yes.

Mr. GOODELL. Some of the 35,000 are still getting supportive help of some nature. You mentioned the two categories, the 17 percent of the 35,000 employed whose earnings are inadequate, and then the balance of the 65,000 that went back on public welfare or are not working?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. Some of them went back on public welfare. In other instances these people were not on a public-assistance program, because they didn't have, for example, the problem of unemployed parents.

Mr. GOODELL. Let me put it this way. Do you have information as to the other 65,000, what they are doing, if they are going to school or doing other things.

Mrs. COUGHLAN. We have those that have entered advanced vocational training as 4,600. Again, of this group about a third are still receiving public assistance.

Mr. GOODELL. That is in addition to the 35,000?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. In addition; right.