

Mrs. COUGHLAN. There is no duplication, no. If the State does have the unemployed-parent program, they are required to continue their public assistance payments and services.

Title V only will supplement and add to what they already get under their regular program.

Chairman PERKINS. In the Appalachia area, some States took advantage of the additional category of jobless parents under the Social Security Act before the enactment of title V.

Mrs. COUGHLAN. There is a total of 22 States in the United States and in Appalachia West Virginia is the only one.

Chairman PERKINS. Title V came along, and West Virginia abandoned that category or approach, if I recall correctly. Is that correct?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. No, they didn't abandon it. They used title V to enrich, really, the community work and training program by providing for supervision and vocational instruction and adult basic education, as well as a number of services that they had not provided under the community work training program.

Chairman PERKINS. Of all the figures that have been quoted here, we have about 11,000, to the best of your judgment, or about 17 percent of the 60,000 that are presently taking advantage of the work experience and training program that you feel will be unemployable in the future?

Mr. GOODELL. No, that was not it.

Chairman PERKINS. How many thousand?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. I don't understand the question.

Chairman PERKINS. How many of this hard-core do you feel will be unemployable after they take the work experience and training and stay for the length of time permitted under the act?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. Again, I think this is really determined by the labor market condition in those localities where they live.

Mr. QUIE. Would you say, ethically, that all of them are employable by the mere fact they are under title V?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. Yes, if there is a tight labor market—for example, in St. Paul, Minn., we have a group of unemployed fathers where the placement rate is 70 percent. In eastern Kentucky, with a comparable group of unemployed fathers, the placement rate is 32 percent.

Now, approximately the same services are given to those two groups. But because of the difference in labor market conditions you don't get the same success rate. If the labor market is tight enough, you can get a much higher placement rate.

Chairman PERKINS. Getting back to the criticism of your administration because of the lack of supervision and adequate training components, I think I understood you to tell Mr. Quie that you only had one project where you did not have some work experience or training component. Is that correct?

Mr. TRUELSON. That is correct.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to clarify the figure. You used the figure "17 percent" again. I would like to have it straight.

In talking about 100,000 who have gone through, there was a total of 40,000 who were either working or pursuing additional training. Then you had 17 percent of the additional 60,000 that you said had shown marked signs of improvement in terms of job skills, which, by figuring 17 percent of the 60,000, would be another 10,000.