

So, in round numbers, of the 100,000 you have 50,000 who have gone through and have shown no marked increase in their potential for getting jobs or have not gotten jobs. Therefore, 50,000 who have gotten jobs have gone on to increased training or have shown marked improvement. Is that an accurate statement?

Mr. TRUELSON. I would say it is. From the inception of the program in December 1964 to April 30—

Mr. GOODELL. I want to clarify one thing. The tenor of my questions might indicate a critical viewpoint. I recognize we are dealing here with these very hard-core people. These are very hard-core problems. I think it is a program that is at least attempting to focus on the difficulty, in contrast to our manpower development and training programs which tend to take marginal people who are ready to move

Most of the people you are dealing with are not in that category. They need more than a little boost. The figures you recite may be a little discouraging, but you can look at it the other way. Fifty percent is a pretty good success rate among this kind of hard-core people.

I think also, though, we have to keep in mind that the 35,000 is really not a firm, hard figure of success in the sense that many of them might have gotten jobs without any program. So, maybe the 50 percent is a little high in terms of the success rate.

I won't pursue it here, but I would like to pursue later my concern that perhaps we are not setting up the evaluation procedures, or getting full data on how they are responding to these programs and the success of them that we should have.

I have read a number of comments from manpower experts who are critical of the work experience program along these lines.

Mr. CARTER. May I make a comment? I don't want to get back into figures again, but I do want to say, first, that we do have a study, which was made by our Office of Program Coordination, which is run by the Assistant Secretary engaged in program analysis and planning, and we would like to submit that for the record. This is a study of the title V program.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection, it will be received.

Mr. GOODELL. Do you have copies of it?

Mr. CARTER. We have copies here.

Mr. GOODELL. If you could give us copies here, that would be helpful. (The document referred to follows:)

STUDY OF TITLE V PROGRAM—SUMMARY

I. To be successful, Title V must overcome a number of barriers to improved earning power. Among these are:

- The maldistribution of workers in relation to jobs.
- Lack of occupational skills and job experience.
- Lack of basic education and requirements for jobs.
- Poor attitudes toward self and work.
- Health and medical problems.
- Lack of child care services.
- Police and bad debt records.
- Lack of income.

II. In response to the variety of individual needs, in FY 1968 the distribution of Title V funds has been programmed as follows:

- 50 percent for income maintenance.
- 16 percent for work experience.
- 14 percent for vocational instruction.