

Miss PARSONS. What I said is in the record. The statement, because I had to wait all day, was pared down. In deference to the committee, if they had to listen to everything I had written out it would be too bad.

Mrs. GREEN. Could you make available the unpared down version?

Miss PARSONS. I will be glad to.

Mrs. GREEN. At one point when you were discussing the Milwaukee school you said their pocketbook was out of joint. What is the cost per pupil in running the Milwaukee Technical School?

Miss PARSONS. May I guess? I don't know exactly. He told me and it is something between \$50 and \$100 per pupil more. Most of that is not in salary but in equipment.

Mrs. GREEN. Per pupil per year?

Miss PARSONS. Yes.

Mrs. GREEN. I was thinking that the average cost for a good vocational school with the equipment was about \$2,000 compared to about \$500 for academic.

Miss PARSONS. Yes. Of course, you see, there is the cumulative effect of the thing like Milwaukee. The per year is based each year per year. So it becomes safe. They don't usually keep statistics well enough to interpolate over the number of years. I believe this is what he said. I may be wrong. It may have been 75 to a hundred. When you go into the cost of equipment, of course, the cost soars.

Mrs. GREEN. You may have given the answer to some of these questions when I was out of the room so I apologize. What percent of the high schools in the country have vocational education? You said 10 percent of the high school graduates have—what percent of high schools throughout the country have technical vocational schools? Did you write a series of articles?

Miss PARSONS. Yes. I don't know for the whole country because no one knows. Baltimore County, Md., the statistic is 3 percent. I think Chicago, which is one of the highest, claims something like 25 percent. Then you go in between. My estimate for the country is between 5 and 10 percent are offering. My statistic is two out of every 10 students in the school are getting some job training. If you say how many are getting excellent, up-to-date, really strong programs, it really gets to be very small.

Mrs. GREEN. In comparison with the study of a few years ago that 9 percent of the high schools across the country were offering any real vocational training.

Miss PARSONS. For instance, in Ohio only 3.7 percent in the whole State of Ohio were getting any vocational training and 3.4 percent of that—I mean 95 percent of that was in agriculture, which is no longer needed. They have more farmers than they need in agriculture.

Mrs. GREEN. Agricultural and home economics in the home, but not for remunerative employment.

Miss PARSONS. And of farm occupations, which they need more than they do farmers.

Mrs. GREEN. What would you say would be the average amount that was spent—Let me ask you first, why do you think that this is true that this very, very small percentage of the high schools offer technical or vocational training?

Miss PARSONS. I am glad you asked that question. I blame it on the school superintendents or school administrators across the country. I