

In your continuation school, what is the ratio of male and female?

Dr. PARKINSON. About 40 percent female and 60 percent male.

Mr. QUIE. If you go into a residential school, would this be for female and male also?

Dr. PARKINSON. I think it should be, and I think it properly can be, but you are going to have problems. This is not going to be an easy thing to do.

Mr. QUIE. You figure about 65 percent of those who come to the continuation school will finally finish, and therefore, do you call that 65 percent a success rate, or is there a percentage of the 65 percent whom you are not able to place on jobs when they finish?

Dr. PARKINSON. Many of the 65 percent will not be qualified for jobs because we don't have them long enough. You see, we don't get them until they are 16. In the continuation school, they are not required to stay after 18 by law. Many of them go out like a rabbit in a briar patch.

Many of those will come back in the fall into our adult schools and so forth.

Our success is measured by two things: One, the number of people who get jobs when they leave our school, and add to that the people who return for further training, and that is an increasingly large percent. It isn't as large as we would like, but it is a significant percent.

Mr. QUIE. For those who complete their training in your continuation school, what percentage is placed in a job in the area for which they were trained?

Dr. PARKINSON. The great majority of them are placed in a job for the area in which they are trained, or an allied area. If we train a man to be a food service operator, a fry cook, or something like that, they almost always obtain a job in the food service business.

If you train a man to be a alterations man or a bushel man in clothing alterations, we can place most of those, though we can't place them in the high-class tailoring institutions.

We place them in a allied job in the great majority of cases.

Mr. QUIE. Of those going to MDTA, what percentage receives, or secures, jobs in the area in which they are trained?

Dr. PARKINSON. About 80 percent of those who complete, and we follow those up, and we find out that of the 80 percent who are placed in entry jobs in the area for which they are trained, a year later about 80 or 85 percent of those are still working in that area, though not necessarily at that same job.

Mr. QUIE. What would be a case in the followup a year later in the continuation school?

Dr. PARKINSON. Those kids stay working. They shift jobs, and occasionally they shift areas. For example, they may develop a situation in a company where the company will train them for a different job. They have shown the ability to be a proper employee, and they train with the company.

The great majority continue working where they are placed once.

Mr. QUIE. How do you define a graduate from your continuation school?

Dr. PARKINSON. Does he go from your school to a job, or into a training program—fact that he may or may not get a piece of paper has little to do with it.

Mr. QUIE. Do you call a dropout anybody who enters your school and leaves after 1 day, or do you have a period of days?