

The only figures that I have seen are a study connected with the Ford Foundation of, I believe, 100 vocational schools and 100 general high schools. It showed that 30 percent were using their skills upon termination. If so, then the Job Corps figures, where 35 percent of the graduates and 42 percent of those who are in there 6 months or more are using these trainees are higher.

Now, having said that, I would certainly feel very remiss if I said that that therefore proves the Job Corps has been an enormous success, a greater success than vocational education schools and so on. I think the fact of the matter is that all through any organization greater effort must be made to train better and have this training applied better, and if the Job Corps were to take those figures as a measure that all is wonderful and no improvement is needed, I think they would be sorely remiss.

But it seems to me that the 23-percent figure, or the 35-percent figure, is not too far out of line.

If I might add, Congressman, there is another figure. We asked them about how much satisfaction they had with the training, and I believe the figure there was 56 percent of all terminees, 71 percent of the completers, and 75 percent of the corpsmen in training over 6 months felt better off now compared with before the Job Corps, and 65 percent of all terminees, 76 percent of all completers, and 82 percent of those in training over 6 months felt the training was helpful.

That is what they said.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Weeks, who originally wrote a book on the survey, showed that for every victory there were six defeats, and that there were more dropouts—I didn't read this in your survey.

Mr. HARRIS. I can look this up, Congressman, but usually figures stick right in my mind, and I would say that this is not true. I would say that, in fact, as I remember it, 38 percent of the dropouts were unemployed at the time we interviewed them as against 41 percent before.

Mr. THOMPSON. Another witness stated that the results of their survey—this was the chamber of commerce—and yours, were both off base because those youngsters who were unemployed were the hardest to reach, and therefore you most likely reached those who were employed.

Would you care to comment on that?

Mr. HARRIS. That just isn't true. The fact of the matter is, and I think the Bureau of the Census can bear this out in the regular unemployment surveys they conduct. The quickest people to reach, the easiest people to reach are the unemployed. There is a perfectly good reason for this.

The unemployed have less mobility. They haven't the means to go beyond their own neighborhood, so they are in and around their homes.

Since they don't work, they are at home a great deal more. If they are not at home, they are in the block at one place or another. We have always found this, and one of the things we try to take precautions on is trying not to have an oversample of unemployed.

Anyone who has ever walked through a low-income neighborhood is always struck by the fact that men who are unemployed are sitting around on the street. They are always sitting in their front parlors at 2 o'clock in the afternoon or 11 in the morning.