

figure, because what we did was pin them down with a series of questions. "What were you doing in the week, a month, 2 months," and so on, "before you went into the Job Corps?"

In fact, what you find when you look at post-Job Corps experience, on page 16 of that same report, you take "what did you do immediately after the Job Corps?" 53 percent were working and then you say "what are you doing now?" That is on page 20—here it is, current status, working, 58 percent.

The fact of the matter is that that is what they were doing as of that moment. If you go to page 18 in volume 4 and look at the number of jobs since leaving the Job Corps for waves 1 and 2 combined, you see that 13 percent said "none," which meant that 87 percent of trainees held a job at one point or another since leaving the Job Corps.

How do you explain this? Well, you can explain it in some ways. These young people are probably more susceptible to job change than any other group in our society.

Mr. GOODELL. You flipped back and forth, but what you cited was your No. 4 report, which was completed in May of 1967. You say that these figures are more accurate, than the first report because you, by your questioning methods in terms of whether they had a job or not, have been able to clarify that point.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. GOODELL. Just for the record, I would point out what you did show in your May 1967 report. If I am correct, with respect to graduates, those labeled as graduates of the Job Corps, "what were you doing just before joining the Job Corps?"—44 percent were working.

After graduating, 53 percent were working. So it went from 44 percent working to 53 percent working after they graduated from the Job Corps.

"In school," among those who ultimately graduated from the Job Corps, 10 percent were in school just before going into the Job Corps. After graduating, 8 percent were in school.

So your totals for graduates are 44 percent working, 10 percent in school before they went in, 53 percent working and 8 percent in school after they graduated.

That is an accurate figure, in your opinion, the best that you can get now by your questioning methods?

Mr. HARRIS. I think you dropped a line on that, Congressman. It was 47 percent among the graduates working and 53 percent if you read across, but that is a small point.

Mr. GOODELL. I took the total. So it was 47 percent working before and 53 percent working after graduation.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to clarify the dropouts.

Chairman PERKINS. Without exception.

Mr. GOODELL. In connection with the dropouts, and it is the next section down on page 9 of this report, there were 41 percent working just before joining the Job Corps and 52 percent working after they got out of the Job Corps.

Ten percent were in school, and 9 percent in school after the Job Corps.

Do you have any comment on those? Those are correct figures in context?