

Mr. PUCINSKI. As a sociologist who has gained nationwide reputation for reporting and evaluating things, would you care to comment on that figure—5,200 people involved in antipoverty program—and only three of those involved in arrests?

Mr. HARRIS. Congressman, if it is accurate, it is an impressive figure. It would indicate that those people exercised a good deal more restraint, and perhaps exposure to the program helped them exercise restraint. That is a clear impression from it. Whether there are any other mitigating circumstances, I can't tell without finding out.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I have studied your four volumes here and they are an impressive amount of work, but I wonder if you could direct my attention to what you consider the most significant table in these reports that would show clearly whether or not the Job Corps program is working.

Is there one table in this material that would give that story?

Mr. HARRIS. Well, Congressman, I think you can draw conclusions from a number of tables. One of the reasons I hesitate is that a part of our discipline I feel very deeply about is that you never take a single number and place all your reliance on that. You, rather, want—good questioning, good studying. You take things from many different sides, look at them and then you begin to get a pattern.

I would hate to point to a table and say, "This is it." It is the strength of the pattern in which you have your reliance and your competence.

You can take the hourly pay rate figures on page 28, which would certainly indicate that graduates receive a higher pay than dropouts or discharges. You can compare that, if you will, to—let's see the no shows study 1704, and if you look there at the figures on current pay, and you look at those on page 56 of that report, the second half of 1966, those would be the no shows 6 months after leaving the Job Corps, and that is the group you have to compare with this. You find their increase was only 14 cents.

I made some notes on this. You have this kind of situation, where all the terminations show a median 23 cent increase, and those who didn't get there at all showed a 14 cent increase.

That is almost double the increase in pay for the Job Corps people, so that is good evidence.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Perhaps I can help you zero in on some of these charts. There have been statements made by witnesses before this committee that people who never went to Job Corps are better off in terms of jobs and wages than those who went and dropped off before 6 months. Is this a fact?

They have cited your tables. Is that true?

Mr. HARRIS. Congressman, the fact of the matter is, you have to go to page 56 of this February report, study 1704, to get the answer, because overall, I think what might mislead people who perhaps just gave a cursory reading to that table, is net difference, plus a 25 cent increment in their pay.

However, you have to go down to the last breakdown called screening, first half of 1965, second half of 1965, 1966. Those screened in the first half of 1965 had a 42 cent increase, those in the second half of 1965 had a 30-cent increase and those in 1966 a 14-cent increase.