

seemed to respond to the whole area of hygiene, care of themselves and care of families, and things that are perhaps a little less directly concerned with job training. Of course, I am sure a lot of women might like to say being a housewife is just as much as being gainfully employed.

I would say that the pattern of women is quite different from that of men.

Mr. DANIELS. Do you think you would need more time to make a more basic conclusion on the question of the success of both programs?

Mr. HARRIS. I think the thing I would be most interested in seeing, I think over a period of time a certain number of these women necessarily have to be expected to go out of the job market. A certain number, however, will stay.

I would guess I would be most interested in the women 12 to 18 months later when they sort of embarked on a career as against what they did when they first came out.

I do not know the purpose of it, but I note under the law the Job Corps is required to have 22 percent of the enrollees as women, which is a good thing.

Mr. DANIELS. Forty-seven cents per hour, drop out 20 cents per hour and those that never went into the job Corps, no-shows by 25 cents per hour. Here again it looks like the youngster who never went into the Job Corps does better than the one who dropped out. How do you account for that?

Mr. HARRIS. That is the question that was just asked before. The fact is you cannot take the figures on those who were the terminees, the August and November groups, as comparable to the study we did on the no-shows for the reason that we went back to determine the terminatee's status 6 months after they left the Job Corps. We went back to the so-called no-shows, those that never arrived but were accepted, went back to them on an average of 12 months after so that there was twice as much time elapsed.

Therefore, what you have to do is compare comparable groups. When you compare the no-shows who are out 6 months, by that I mean 6 months after their point of contact with the Job Corps, 6 months later what happened to them you get a 14-cent increase in their wage rates as compared with a much higher 23 cent increase for the terminees.

Mr. DANIELS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I believe the Chairman made a statement earlier that the average cost per trainee was \$5,900, but that includes the capital investment.

Chairman PERKINS. That was the average cost per enrollee at Breckinridge.

Mr. PUCINSKI. But that includes the pro rata investment so that figures is going to keep coming down as the capital investment is amortised.

Chairman PERKINS. That does, but there they are in a military institution.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I think they spent a couple of million dollars improving the camp.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, I have to disagree with my good friend from Illinois because I have recent figures from the Job Corps in