

cerning the surveys, and in that respect he was inaccurate. I can't draw any judgment about the rest of his observations. They may be perfectly fine.

Mr. GOODELL. I would like to clarify this one-third, one-third, one-third ratio. Are you referring to the number of enrollees who enter the Job Corps in saying that essentially one out of three fits into the success pattern and one out of three into the failure pattern and one out of three is mixed?

Mr. HARRIS. I was thinking of page 6 of study 1709, where you have the 32 percent who are graduates. Actually, in terms of time—I was looking for that breakdown there—you have a figure that sticks in my mind of about 29 percent for those who stay for the longest period.

If you go to page 4 of the 1729 you can see 35 percent graduate. If you look at the length of time in the Job Corps, I think this is the key. The longer they can keep them, you know, up to a reasonable period, the more likely their success will be.

Mr. GOODELL. The statistic that we used—

Mr. HARRIS. There is no doubt that if you lose them in the first month or two it is a casualty. I would consider it a defeat if you lose them in the first month or two.

I would consider it even a greater defeat if you have those who do not show up at all.

Mr. GOODELL. In answer to Mr. Quie, you answered the question that one out of three fits into the success pattern which you have described in your testimony today and one out of three fits into the failure pattern and one out of three fits into apparently a mixture of the two.

What I am driving for here is one out of three what? Were you referring to enrollees when they come in?

Mr. HARRIS. If you go to page 14 of study 1729, if you look at the bottom table there, waves one and two combined—that is the skinnier report here—

Mr. GOODELL. Page what?

Mr. HARRIS. Page 14. If you look there you will see the total of all August and November terminees, less than 3 months, 33 percent. Now, I think that is as handy a simple reference as any if you want to say what is the failure group.

By their not staying over 3 months, the Job Corps lost a great opportunity to do a great deal with them. Even that group does better than the group who never showed at all. So there is some advantage but we are talking, I assume, about success and failure on a relative basis here.

In other words, I would say the Job Corps is remiss every time it cannot keep one of these young people beyond 3 months.

Mr. GOODELL. These figures are a value judgment. We have had some witnesses who are rather experienced in their fields say they feel 6 months is the turning point. Regardless of where we set the line between success and failure, it is not a black and white line even then.

Mr. HARRIS. That is right.

Mr. GOODELL. But the figures you are citing here are showing that 33 percent of the total enrollees stay less than 3 months and