

out that 47 percent of them had a job according to your refined statistics when they went in.

Mr. HARRIS. I agree with that.

Mr. GOODELL. The success rate there becomes 18 percent—

Mr. HARRIS. It is about a 45-percent increase.

Mr. GOODELL. You are applying it to the number that had jobs before but you increased the number who had jobs by 18 percent rather than increasing the number of jobs by 65 percent.

Mr. HARRIS. It would be wrong to say 65 percent had jobs today. It would be equally wrong to say there has been an increase of 18 percent. It means that 18 on 47—I could do it on the slide rule if you like—in rough terms it is about a 40-percent increase in employment. That seems to be the fair way to say it.

Mr. GOODELL. They are not necessarily the same people. That is the point.

Mr. HARRIS. We see some turnover in the tables, that is true.

Mr. GOODELL. Forty-seven percent had a job when they went in and 65 percent had a job when they got out.

Mr. HARRIS. Actually, 87 percent held a job at one point or another since they got out of the Job Corps.

Mr. GOODELL. Then we can cite the figure that 53 percent got a job immediately.

Mr. HARRIS. We are measuring at a single point in time and it seems to me the gross figures 47–65 are very fair, much better, let's say, than the 47 and 87.

Mr. GOODELL. Is 47 percent the number who had jobs when they went in?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOODELL. Is it not a fairer figure then if you are going to take 65 percent as the number who had jobs later to take the number who had jobs within 6 months prior to going in?

You have chosen an arbitrary moment when they went into the Job Corps for your 47 percent and although they may have had a job a week or two before, they are not in that 47 percent.

Mr. HARRIS. You are getting into this problem of how far back you can go retrospectively. You can ask a person if he has worked and if he is 17 years old he may not have worked for a whole year but he will say, "Of course, I have worked," because that year telescopes in time so he tends to think it is only a few months since he was working, expending energy, getting paid for it, and since it felt pretty good he says he worked.

You see, we are trying to pin down what was the status of these young people prior to their Job Corps experience and then what has been their experience since.

To be perfectly frank about it, Congressman, I think the real effects of the Job Corps will come when we go back a year later, 18 months later.

They do better 6 months later.

One of the things I would like—I did say in my statement and I would like to reiterate—it is a terrible misstatement to assume that measurements are locked in for all time in one period of time, one point in time.