

Mr. Ross. Many school counselors know a good deal more about what a college student might qualify for and what colleges have openings and that sort of thing than they know about the kind of work, the training requirements, and so forth, for those students who are not going on to college and who still make up a majority of the graduates.

Mrs. GREEN. How did you get the figure three-quarters of high school dropouts?

Mr. Ross. We made a special survey out of school youth in our monthly interviewing of families. This is the same source from which we derive the employment and unemployment figures. We usually have one or two special inquiries each month. Currently we survey 52,000 families each month. The number of families or the identity of the families rotate occasionally, but at any one time we have 52,000 families who are interviewed monthly.

This was a special inquiry in the current population survey of unemployment and employment.

Mrs. GREEN. Do either of you gentlemen have anything to do with the U.S. Employment Service?

Mr. Ross. Not directly, the U.S. Employment Service is an agency in the U.S. Department of Labor.

We do work closely with them but they are not directly connected with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mr. Frank Cassell is the Director of the Service.

Mrs. GREEN. When you gave the number of teachers, do you have any breakdown on accredited and substitute?

Mr. Ross. We would be glad to supply that.

(The information requested follows:)

The number of classroom teachers reported reflects (1) both full- and part-time teachers (in 1965, 98 percent of the public elementary and secondary school teachers were full time) and (2) both fully certified teachers and emergency certificated teachers. Emergency certificates are usually issued to take care of vacancies that cannot be filled with fully qualified personnel. Currently, about 90,000 elementary and secondary teachers are teaching on emergency certificates.

All States require teachers in the public schools to hold a certificate. Several States have this same requirement for teachers in parochial and other private schools. Certification requirements vary from State to State but the minimum educational requirement in all States is now a bachelor's degree. In addition to a college degree, a specified number of professional education courses is usually required.

Substitute teachers are not included in the Office of Education count of classroom teachers. The data are obtained directly from the school systems and do not reflect the number of substitute teachers being used during any single year.

Mrs. GREEN. Could you also define your term as to what you mean by accredited and what you mean by substitute teachers? Is a substitute teacher fully accredited?

Mr. Ross. Yes, indeed.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Gibbons?

Mr. GIBBONS. I call your attention to section 503-A of the act here. Have you had an opportunity to examine it? I will read it to you. It says: "The Commissioner of Education shall from time to time appraise the Nation's existing and future personnel needs in the field of education including present school programs, elementary school programs, secondary school programs, vocational, adult education" and just names them all.

It seems to me like that is what you have been doing. Is that right?