

Chairman PROXMIRE. This table includes the Job Corps and Neighborhood Youth Corps, work experience, special impact, adult work program, institutional training, on-the-job training.

Secretary WIRTZ. And the total was—

Chairman PROXMIRE. 273 in 1956, 250 in 1967, and you indicated it would be around that general figure in 1968.

Secretary WIRTZ. As far as MDTA figures are concerned. I think that last group of figures is too low, or putting it differently, it is conservative. But if your question is whether it is through the direct effects of government training, work-training programs, we will take sufficient strides toward the elimination of this last—I think in terms of about a million—the answer is no, and it will have to depend upon expansion of private training programs and on coordination of our public and private training programs.

I know what you are reaching for and perhaps I erred in suggesting to you that it is possible to do this with the present-day work training programs. If we can enlist the coordinated support of private industry, where we must look for these employment opportunities, or almost all of them eventually, we can do most of this job in the next 2 or 3 years and by the job, I mean moving in on that part of the remaining unemployment, which is susceptible to a work-training, public-private approach. I would hope, and this is obviously a risky statistic—I would hope that if the economy continues to do its part—we can train as a consequence of public and private effort in the next 2 to 3 years, approximately three-quarters of a million people. This would cut out most of the area which remains to be cut out. It is a rule of thumb.

Chairman PROXMIRE. Would you submit a comparison of how we are doing now as compared in the last 3 or 4 years, overall? The figures I asked about were only partial. You are giving me a more comprehensive one and I would like to have some comparison to see what progress we are making.

Secretary WIRTZ. I will give you the figures. You are right. What I have tried to project here is a more subjective judgment of what involves a fairly complicated—I hope sophisticated—estimate of how many people there are remaining who, as a result of progressive training programs, can be brought into employment.

(The table below was later submitted by the Department:)

Training opportunities, fiscal years 1964-68

Program	Number of trainees (in thousands)						
	Total in years	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 ¹	1968 ¹
Manpower Development and Training Act...	1,219	59	125	232	273	250	280
Institutional training.....	733	57	112	167	160	125	112
On-the-job training and other.....	486	2	13	65	113	125	168
Job Corps.....	41	-----	-----	-----	10	31	-----
Neighborhood Youth Corps ²	1,394	-----	-----	278	401	350	355
In school.....	463	-----	-----	102	106	125	130
Out of school.....	237	-----	-----	62	55	60	60
Summer.....	694	-----	-----	114	240	165	165
Work experience.....	110	-----	-----	-----	64	46	-----
Adult work program.....	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	-----
Special impact.....	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----
Totals.....	2,787	59	125	510	748	710	635

¹ Estimates.

² Each opportunity covers a "full-time training period, although more than 1 person may undergo training in the position during the course of the training period.

Source: Office of Manpower Research, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.