

It is the story of dropouts returning to school or entering training, or securing jobs.

A recent study of out-of-school enrollees, interviewed three to twelve months after completion of their NYC enrollment, showed that nearly 35% were working in full-time jobs, 9% had returned to school, 4% were in vocational training, 5% were working part time and going to school part time, and 6% were in military service. Since none were employed or in school when they started NYC, this 59% represents a significant and heartening gain.

It is the story of the urban ghetto and the isolated rural area. From the beginning the NYC has been as concerned with hidden rural poverty as with the more visible suffering in our cities. Through March 31 of this year, 531 of the NYC projects have been in rural areas; 36% of the job opportunities and 33% of the total funds have been used in rural areas.

It is the story of service to communities.

32% of the out-of-school enrollees have been serving their communities as education and clerical aides, filling sub-professional roles. In the case in-school enrollees the percentages are higher. 19% in clerical work, 20% in education, 7% in library service.

8% of the out-of-school enrollees have been working in health occupations, helping to expand health services in their communities.

Another 22% of them have been working to increase recreational facilities and conserve our natural resources.

It is the story of 589,000 boys and girls who were able to continue their education through 2,550 in-school projects.

In January 1966, 34% of the sponsors of the out-of-school projects provided remedial education. By December 1966, 50% were providing remedial education.

The investment made in these young people is small in terms of dollars. It is estimated that in fiscal year 1967 the average cost per enrollee will be \$2,930 in out-of-school projects, \$650 in in-school projects, and \$520 for summer projects. The out-of-school costs is higher, of course, because these enrollees need more intensive supportive services such as counseling, and remedial education.

The return goes beyond dollar measurement, both in terms of human lives saved and community benefits. However, we are beginning to get, in addition, a dollar return as well. On March 15, for example, Mayor Cavanaugh of Detroit told the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee that 9,500 young people have been enrolled in NYC in Detroit. The cost to date, he said, was \$5.4 million. Today, he added, NYC alumni earn \$10.5 million a year and are returning tax money at a rate of \$1.75 million a year.

Amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act, both in 1965 and 1966, added new work experience programs for adults. These programs, found in Title ID and sections 205 (d) and (e), were very recently delegated to the Department of Labor, and are being administered through the Manpower Administration by the new Bureau of Work Programs which also administers the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The adult work program added in 1965, section 205(d)—the community improvement program—is intended to provide work experience to unemployed adults, particularly the older workers who find themselves with outmoded skills, and rural workers who cannot compete in the labor market today. This work experience is to provide necessary improvements to the community and at the same time give these unemployed adults experience and training that will help them qualify and hold permanent employment. The "Green Thumb" projects in operation in several States are examples of this program. We have named the program "*Operation Mainstream*"—a name that is intended to convey the program's purpose, that is, bringing the unemployed older worker back into the mainstream of American economic life.

The *New Careers* program—section 205(e)—was added to the Economic Opportunity Act last year. It is one of the most innovative of the manpower programs. This program is also designed for adults, but is not limited to those who are chronically unemployed. Under the present Act it is designed to reach adults 22 and over, in all areas of the country, but because of the kind of job opportunities it provides, it is implemented more easily in the cities than in the rural areas.

The *New Careers* program provides unemployed adults with work experience in social service occupations on the condition that their work experience will count