

any significant portion of employed persons going into the out-of-school program. The thrust is unemployed disadvantaged.

Last year the kind of young people we were reaching has indicated an increasing effectiveness with regard to the disadvantaged.

This study was a scientifically conducted sampling, based on a number of projects, urban and rural, in a number of States. With field visits by an independent professional contractor—it was not performed by our organization—it was indicated that 59 percent—of those who have left the out-of-school program entered positive activities, such as occupations, schools, and so forth, in the 3 to 12 months after completion.

Further, it indicates that 35 percent were in full-time jobs. This is now 3 to 12 months after they had completed the program.

These are all dropouts. None completed high school. All were unemployed, all disadvantaged.

Nine percent have returned to school. This could be back to school to get a high school diploma. It could be back to night school or in an adult-education school.

Four percent were in vocational training. This could be MDTA or a local vocational school, one of those alternatives.

Five percent were working part-time and going to school part-time. This is a typical combination of the older dropout whose does not want to go back to the regular classroom. It might be a night school, an adult school, or a vocational school.

Six percent went into military service.

We believe that from where we started, which was around zero, we have here about 60 percent movement. I might point out this is competitive.

When we talk about full-time jobs, we are not talking about continued, Government-subsidized jobs. We are talking about competitive jobs, 100 percent paid by the employer. We are not continuing the subsidy. This, I believe, is a measure of what is being achieved with the work experience program with a difficult group of young people.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Do you find any relationship between the period of training that a group has and the wages that they are able to command?

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, we have a number of correlations directly related to the length of time of the program.

First of all, the longer in the program, the more stability, the higher percentage of jobs, the better jobs.

The study that is referred to in the Secretary's testimony indicates that the average wages were about \$1.57 per hour; in the \$1.60 area for those who had gone into full-time employment after the Neighborhood Youth Corps out-of-school program.

Based on the length of the time of the program the percentage of those who leave the program directly into jobs reaches a very high proportion after about 5 or 6 or 7 months. That is the more exposure to work experience, the more exposure to the remedial education and supportive service, the more ready these young people are to do a job which will give them employment and continuous employment.

We find that those who stay in longer don't turn over. A higher percentage of these have had just one job during the 3 to 12 months they were out of the program.