

school projects, including both rural and urban sites, were randomly selected to participate in the survey. Over 70 percent of the terminees were personally interviewed.

REVIEW OF MAJOR ITEMS

Summary of Major Experiences Since NYC

Nearly 60 percent of the 2,000 terminees in the survey had been employed for some period of time since their termination from NYC. (The next largest involvement in activity was that of "looking for work," in which nearly 39 percent of all terminees were reportedly engaged. Other activities in which 10 percent or more of the terminees had been involved included: "not working—not looking"—20 percent; part-time work—18 percent; full-time school—15 percent; and housewife or pregnancy—15 percent.)

Employment and Training Experiences

Over 70 percent of the terminees sampled were involved in one or more of the following work-related activities since their termination from the program: full-time work, part-time work, Armed Forces, Job Corps, MDTA institutional training, MDTA on-the-job training, registered apprenticeship programs, and Community Action Agency training programs (See Table 1).

Two-thirds of the terminees who had been employed worked for 50 percent or more of the time since leaving NYC. Of those who worked, 70 percent of the males and 60 percent of the females were employed for more than 50 percent of the time since termination.

The investment that NYC has made in these youth is already reaping a financial return: Nearly three-fifths of those who worked since termination have remained in only one job.

In addition, 27 percent have held only two jobs. The average length of time in present occupations is almost six months. For those who have held more than one job, the average length of time the job was held was three months, and the main reason for leaving was that the job was limited or temporary.

School Experiences

Nearly 25 percent of all terminees have had some schooling since leaving NYC (See Table 3). The frequency was one and one-half times greater for urban (26 percent) than for rural youth (17 percent). About 60 percent of the youth involved in school activities spent more than half the time since termination in these activities.

Three-fifths of the youth who had taken educational courses since termination were still in school at the time of interview, and another 16 percent had completed their courses. About half of these terminees were taking high school trade/technical courses or courses for a high school diploma. Others were involved in elementary/secondary school courses, business courses, nursing courses, and college courses.

Opinions About Present Employment

Eighty percent of the terminees reported that they liked the type of work they were doing at the time of interview. With regard to pay, approximately two-thirds of the terminees reported being satisfied. The average hourly rate for all primary interviewees was \$1.55; it was \$1.54 for white males and females, \$1.48 for non-white females, and \$1.65 for non-white males in their present jobs (the average for the non-whites was \$1.57 per hour). Primary interviewees averaged 38 hours of work per week. Approximately three-fifths of the terminees felt that they have a chance for advancement in their present jobs, and 70 percent thought that they were learning useful skills in their present occupations.

Opinions About NYC Experience

For the entire sample, about 90 percent of the youth expressed satisfaction with their work experience in NYC. Satisfaction was somewhat greater for females than for males, and for urban terminees than for their rural counterparts. Differences between white and non-white respondents were insignificant.

Over three-fourths of all terminees felt that their NYC work experience had "helped a lot" or "helped some" their chances for employment. More of the females (35 percent) than the males (23 percent) answered "helped a lot." Differences between rural and urban groups and whites and non-whites were only slight.