

And so that additional funds, Neighborhood Youth Corps funds, which have been available for summer programs at this late date, are in the amount of \$47 million, and they come out of that additional \$75 million of appropriation.

Mr. SCHERLE. But none of this money is diverted from the regular OEO in and out of school Neighborhood Youth Corps programs?

Secretary WIRTZ. It is not. That is correct.

Mr. SCHERLE. How many Youth Corps graduates have you had?

Secretary WIRTZ. The total participating is 900,000, and I will insert in the record a statement on the graduates.

(The statement referred to follows:)

The graduate concept is not applicable to the Neighborhood Youth Corps because there is no fixed period of time for an individual to remain in the program. There are fixed upper limits for enrollment. A person may remain in an in-school project until graduation from high school. A person may remain in an out-of-school project for two years. But within these fixed limits, individuals move on for a variety of reasons that do not correspond to the usual interpretation of the word "graduate."

Up to June 1967, approximately 450,000 enrollees have moved out of the in-school program. Some of these left because their economic status changed and they were no longer eligible for enrollment. Some left for health reasons or because they could not successfully combine work activities with school responsibilities. Many left because they graduated from high school.

Of the out-of-school enrollees 250,000 have moved on for a variety of reasons. The latest study of NYC enrollees interviewed 3 to 12 months after completing NYC enrollment shows that 35% were in full-time jobs; 9% had returned to school; 4% in vocational training; 5% in school part time and working part time and 6% in military service. Within the two-year limit on enrollment in out-of-school projects, there is no fixed term of enrollment or concept of graduation. The plan is to provide enrollees with work experience, counseling and training that will enable them to move on as they are ready.

Mr. SCHERLE. My other question along that same line is: What is the total percent of these young people who now hold down nongovernment jobs and/or seats in the classroom?

Secretary WIRTZ. Thirty-five percent of the graduates have gotten full-time jobs. Nine percent of them have gone back to school.

I guess the answer to your question is the 35 percent full time.

Now, there are other routes where some of them have gone, into other training programs, into the military, and so forth.

The next answer is that 59 percent of them are what Mr. Howard calls positively accounted for.

We recognize that it means another 41 percent who have not met with success yet, and I point out, as he did, that we start in this case with a very particular group, and we are not proud of the 59 percent recovery rate, but we take some satisfaction in it.

Mr. SCHERLE. What efforts are being made to develop a set of statistics on the participants of this program, so that we can better evaluate its success?

Secretary WIRTZ. Mr. Howard has developed quite an extent—I answer only because he could only answer with a certain amount of modesty.

There has been with respect to the Neighborhood Youth Corps program a quite intensive evaluation program put into effect, and the record also contains a reference to that in answer to some similar questions early in the history.