

tionally served the area. Because job opportunities in the area were believed to be limited and because the program was to be "innovative," worksites were developed for the project that would provide interesting opportunities not usually available to youths in the area. Theater, art and forestry sites provide jobs for most youths, supplemented with additional work experience jobs in public agencies.

Steuben County CETA administers the Entitlement project from an out-stationed Entitlement office in Addison, New York. This office is responsible for recruitment and enrollment, job development and some counseling. Sub-contracted functions include verification, done by the New York State Employment Service, and payroll, done by SCEOP, a local Community Action Program (CAP) agency. Alternative education is provided under subcontract to a state agency (BOCES), and counseling is done by Rural Farm Workers, Inc., with staff housed at the Addison Entitlement office. Corning Community College sponsors the theater worksites, and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation sponsors the forestry worksites. All subcontracts are coordinated and monitored by the Entitlement coordinator in Addison and the CETA administrator, and all of the agencies have been utilized in the past for other CETA programs.

The program got off to a slow start with only the "sociodrama" worksite operating during the first part-time component. This worksite was unpopular with both the youths and the conservative community. Although it was discontinued in the summer of 1978, its negative effects lingered for some time. Theater, forestry and art worksites were added in different parts

of the Entitlement area, which offered participants a greater choice and eased somewhat the problem of transportation between home, school and the job. Approximately 25 jobs were developed in the area's schools and public agencies, and these are the only program jobs which are not run and supervised by full-time Entitlement staff. While there have been enough jobs for all the participants, scheduling enough hours has been a problem at some public agencies because of school schedules, work hours and transportation. The enrichment grant for the program will provide vans that should help scheduling and transportation problems by providing youths with access to more job sites.

Enrollment has always been somewhat below planned levels, in spite of fairly good recruitment efforts. Enrollment levels dropped after graduation in June 1979 to approximately 100 to 110 youths and have not risen significantly in spite of a fairly good working knowledge of the area's youths by counselors and school contacts. Out-of-school youths enrollment continues to be fairly high, with an average of about 15 youths in GED classes. GED classes are held in two locations in the Entitlement area. No alternative education programs were available in the area prior to Entitlement.

Although relations with the seven participating school districts have not always been good, currently all but one school district are cooperating willingly with the program and recognize its impact on the local communities. School reporting has not been a problem except at one school, and that problem seems to have been worked out. Counselors visit schools regularly and are usually aware of problems before formal reports are issued.

Counseling continues to be an important segment of the program.

Because the Entitlement office also serves as a worksite for many youths, counselors have frequent contact with participants. Other worksites are visited several times a week. Special sessions on career opportunities, financial aid, planned parenthood and other topics are also held frequently to acquaint youths with available opportunities.

Although internal management problems have at times disrupted the program and staff turnover has created some problems -- especially hiring replacements for theater supervisors -- Steuben's program continues to operate fairly well. The forestry site was closed for the school year because enrollments last year were too low, given that in-school youths could not participate when darkness fell at 4:30. Three theater sites, however, are working out very well, providing benefits to the youths as well as the community. Jobs with town and school agencies are also recognized as useful community benefits, bringing acceptance of the program in many areas.

#### Syracuse, New York

Entitlement in the city of Syracuse is administered through the Office of Federal and State Aid Coordination (OFSAC), an umbrella agency charged with the administration of federal and state revenues received by the city. OFSAC is divided into four divisions, each of which has assumed a role in Entitlement program implementation: the planning unit, the fiscal grants management unit, the operations unit, and the office of program evaluation. It is through this centralized structure that the Entitlement program is managed, implemented and monitored. There are no managing agents or major subcontractors, but there does exist a very close cooperative relationship with the Syracuse

Public School system. Entitlement provides an expanded youth employment program, operating through the existing youth employment delivery structure. The program's special features include services to teenage parents and juvenile offenders. A major emphasis is placed on the development of worksites in the private, for-profit sector.

Syracuse is one of the two Tier II sites (Berkeley being the other) whose Entitlement area is the entire city. The Entitlement area and school district lines are coterminous with the Syracuse city limits. Original program projections indicated that at its peak size about 1,051 youths would be enrolled.

Syracuse's first year of operations was successful and relatively uneventful in terms of major programmatic problems. At the end of 1978, the program was operating smoothly, having cumulatively enrolled more than 1,000 youths in the program. The prime sponsor had developed at least 500 jobs in the private sector, and all other program innovations were operational and in place. In January 1979, the position of Syracuse Employment and Training Agency (SETA) director was created, thereby prompting some minor reorganization within the prime sponsor. This move combined adult programs under SETA and youth programs, operated by Syracuse Youth Services (SYS), under one central authority.

In order to maintain its Entitlement enrollment level, OFSAC devised a prescreening/recruitment device in the form of a postcard. The two-part cards were handed out in schools, CBOs and other locations frequented by program-eligible youths. One portion of the card explained Entitlement and provided information on working hours and wages. The other portion was

self-addressed and postage paid. Youths filled in their name, address, phone, grade, etc., and mailed it back to SYS staff who recruited them later.

Distribution of the postcard hand-outs which began in mid-November of 1978 appeared to have the desired effect, as there was an increase in enrollments in Syracuse during the first month of postcard usage.

Syracuse's efforts to attract out-of-school youths, however, were not as successful. In addition to the regular problems of low pay and part-time hours, Syracuse was competing with another, apparently more attractive, large-scale employment program for out-of-school youths funded by ACTION, and serving 16 to 21 year-old youths in Syracuse and Onondaga County. The ACTION program had no income guidelines for eligibility, no school requirement, and also guaranteed youths a public sector job with a \$78.00 per week stipend. However, participants in the ACTION program are terminated after one year of service, and approximately 150 of these terminees were picked up and enrolled in Entitlement at the end of August 1979. In addition to school district program for returning school dropouts, GED center, Adult Basic Education Centers (ABE), Educational Opportunity Centers and Young Mothers' Educational Development programs exist to serve this population.

The Syracuse prime sponsor staff affected a major breakthrough with the local school system by negotiating an agreement which provided for giving academic credit for Entitlement work experience. Students are awarded one-half credit for working 150 hours and are eligible to receive a maximum of two credits under the arrangement. Relations with the local school system have always been good. SYS counselors are provided with office space, desks and telephones by the school district. SYS counselors

have also established good relationships with guidance counselors and teachers within the schools.

School standards require a youth to pass 80 percent of his subjects and be in attendance 80 percent of the time to maintain eligibility. Although enforcement has not been a problem, school-initiated suspensions have. Suspension in Syracuse usually means expulsion, and Entitlement counselors are put in advocacy positions to get kids reinstated. In most cases, the counselors are successful, frequently getting youths transferred to another school. The Syracuse reverification process functioned smoothly and effectively.

Generally speaking, Syracuse has managed to stay on top of its job development needs. There is a high degree of availability of both public and private sector jobs in Syracuse, although most of the best worksites are very saturated. There have, however, been some problems of delay in the Syracuse job-matching or assignment process. This has been attributed to the prime sponsor's rather rigid eligibility checking and a special employer interview process for youths assigned to private sector worksites (which represent about 25 percent of all worksites).

Initially, the prime sponsor feared that 50 to 60 percent of private sector employers would drop out because of the subsidy reduction. This has not occurred; to date, only five worksites have ceased participation in the program, and their departure has not been attributed to the wage-subsidy reduction plan.

Worksite monitoring is a relatively tight process in Syracuse. Visits to worksites by Entitlement counselors are augmented by a separate staff to monitor worksites. The special monitors visit each worksite once every

three weeks, whereas counselors visit every two weeks when picking up time-sheets. Problems are reported to the SYS Youth Development specialist, who follows up with a letter to the employer (within five days) and attempts to resolve the matter before it develops further.

APPENDIX B

-265-

295



## APPENDIX B

This appendix provides additional detail regarding the assumptions and methods used to develop the fiscal year 1981 cost projections. As noted in the chapter, there are two basic elements to the projections: an estimate of the average annual cost per youth participating in the program, and an estimate of the number of youths who will participate. Each of these is treated in turn.

### Estimate of average annual cost per participant

Since the fiscal year 1979 average annual cost was estimated (\$1,631 per youth), that figure was taken as a base for the fiscal year 1981 estimate. The wage and non-wage components of the per youth cost were adjusted separately. Wages were increased by the legislated increase in the minimum wage between 1979 and 1980 (15.7 percent), and the non-wage part by a two year inflation estimate (20 percent). Based on current program experience (see Table 2-1), costs were increased by 2.5 percent to account for central program management and monitoring. Options (2), (3) and (4) include expansion of the program to new sites. Since new sites would incur start-up costs which are not reflected in the fiscal year 1979 adjusted figure (start-up costs were incurred prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1979), the per youth cost for such sites is further increased by 3 percent. This reflects the difference in cost between the start-up and fiscal year 1979 periods. The two fiscal year 1981 per participant cost measures are, after these adjustments, \$1,913 per youth in continuing sites, and \$1,970 per youth in new sites. Finally, the site operating costs are adjusted downward for an assumed

20 percent level of matching funds. Although matching funds were about 22 percent of all monies spent on the program thus far, it was argued in Chapter 2 that this level would be unlikely to be continued in the future. The cost in Entitlement funds is therefore \$1,578 per youth for continuing sites, and \$1,625 for new sites. The formulas used for computing program costs for the four programs appear in Table 2-8.

#### Estimates of number of participating youths

Different procedures were required to estimate the number of participating youths for the four alternatives. For the first, the number of youths participating in fiscal year 1979 was used. Since program size changed very little from summer 1978 through summer 1979, it is plausible to assume that in the current 17 sites, participation has stabilized.

The second alternative assumes that there are ten new Tier I and ten new Tier II sites established. Since the exact location of these is not known, we assumed that their average sizes are 6,900 youths for the Tier I sites and 550 youths for the Tier II sites.<sup>1</sup> These assumptions result in an estimate of 74,500 additional youths participating in the 20 new sites.

A more complex procedure was used to estimate participation for alternatives (3) and (4). It was necessary to first estimate the size of the eligible population for the entire United States. This calculation was performed by the Office of Youth Programs, Department of Labor, using the 1978 Current Population Survey data. As noted in the chapter,

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<sup>1</sup> These figures applied to the current 17 sites produce an estimated participation level of 53,800, compared with an actual 53,972 youths.

separate population estimates were made for the Office of Management and Budget poverty standard and 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard. The eligible population is defined as persons 16 to 19 years of age, not a high school graduate, and residing in a low-income household. The eligible population in designated poverty areas is obtained by multiplying the national eligible population estimate by 41.8 percent, the percent of all low-income persons who live in those areas.<sup>1</sup>

The final step in estimating the number of participating youths is to multiply the number of eligibles by 40.1 percent, the participation rate estimated for the four survey sites (Baltimore, Cincinnati, Denver and Mississippi) in the current demonstration. It should be noted that this figure may not be a good estimator of either continued or expanded demonstrations, although it is currently the best figure available. The limitations of this figure are that it is an average of only four sites, and it covers only the period through December 1978. In addition, there are other factors (discussed in Chapter 2), such as the presence of other youth programs in the community, which may affect participation rates.

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<sup>1</sup> The 41.8 figure was calculated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and is based on the 1978 current population survey.

**APPENDIX C**

**-269-**

**299**

TABLE C-1

ANALYSIS OF DAYS ELAPSED BETWEEN ENROLLMENT OF YOUTHS AND INITIAL ASSIGNMENT TO JOB OR TRAINING  
IN THE ENROLLMENT DEMONSTRATION THROUGH JUNE 1979, BY SITE AND TIME OF ENROLLMENT

## TIER I

Site	Time of Enrollment											
	Feb.-Aug. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Nov. 1978	Dec. 1978	Jan. 1979	Feb. 1979	March 1979	April 1979	May 1979	June 1979	Feb. 1978- June 1979
<b>Baltimore</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	8,316	516	617	460	336	430	326	403	368	590	482	12,844
% Assigned within 21 days	19.4	21.5	50.0	44.7	10.1	8.8	19.9	35.0	31.2	3.2	48.7	22.4
% Assigned in more than 56 days	7.3	2.5	2.3	3.0	6.5	1.9	15.3	1.0	24.5	12.7	3.1	7.0
% Never Assigned	4.7	1.6	1.1	2.0	4.8	3.5	3.4	9.2	6.3	6.3	23.0	5.2
Average Days Pending <sup>a</sup>	34.5	29.1	31.0	30.2	34.7	35.9	35.6	28.4	35.6	44.5	21.6	33.9
<b>Boston</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	5,229	332	378	232	217	343	307	463	240	278	370	8,409
% Assigned within 21 days	2.8	7.5	6.7	2.8	0.9	4.4	4.6	5.0	10.4	28.2	25.9	5.4
% Assigned in more than 56 days	55.5	46.1	48.4	59.5	44.7	32.7	41.7	47.7	11.7	4.0	0.8	47.4
% Never Assigned	10.3	9.3	10.6	11.5	9.7	19.8	24.4	22.7	17.1	21.9	35.1	13.5
Average Days Pending	85.5	76.0	80.1	81.6	72.6	60.9	73.2	69.3	36.4	27.0	26.5	77.2
<b>Cincinnati</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	2,678	141	145	134	124	128	136	184	96	162	210	4,138
% Assigned within 21 days	13.9	14.8	6.2	9.6	15.4	24.2	22.8	16.2	13.5	13.5	18.5	14.5
% Assigned in more than 56 days	38.5	24.8	31.0	33.6	37.9	19.5	23.5	30.4	28.1	25.3	13.8	34.2
% Never Assigned	2.9	6.4	8.3	8.2	1.6	3.9	7.4	5.4	3.1	4.9	8.6	4.0
Average Days Pending	55.8	48.6	49.4	54.9	50.5	42.2	44.4	52.8	47.3	45.1	35.3	52.6
<b>Denver</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	2,905	255	187	159	130	156	124	109	102	116	61	4,304
% Assigned within 21 days	24.3	50.2	50.3	42.7	39.3	43.6	43.5	37.7	54.9	43.1	47.5	31.4
% Assigned in more than 56 days	24.3	6.3	10.7	13.8	13.1	12.2	4.8	8.3	2.9	3.4	0.0	19.1
% Never Assigned	18.1	20.0	20.3	19.5	16.9	19.9	18.5	12.8	14.7	21.6	50.8	18.8
Average Days Pending	51.5	25.5	30.1	33.3	31.3	30.8	24.4	27.4	20.6	23.2	11.2	43.8
<b>Detroit</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	4,507	201	310	250	85	159	286	289	356	599	618	7,660
% Assigned within 21 days	37.4	19.4	41.0	29.6	10.6	20.7	35.3	53.7	67.7	84.1	87.9	45.8
% Assigned in more than 56 days	27.0	21.4	15.8	42.4	71.8	15.1	11.2	5.5	4.5	1.3	0.5	20.6
% Never Assigned	7.3	11.4	12.3	12.4	8.2	6.9	9.4	7.6	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.8
Average Days Pending	46.9	60.3	44.0	64.4	81.1	38.3	32.2	24.5	17.1	8.8	6.9	38.8
<b>King-Beckwith</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	2,607	76	175	162	104	184	89	114	169	161	297	4,138
% Assigned within 21 days	89.7	90.7	88.0	81.5	78.9	82.7	84.2	83.4	86.4	74.5	89.2	87.6
% Assigned in more than 56 days	1.2	0.0	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	4.1	0.0	0.3	1.3
% Never Assigned	2.2	1.3	2.9	4.9	5.8	4.9	6.7	0.9	4.1	8.6	4.7	3.1
Average Days Pending	8.7	6.2	10.0	12.0	10.5	9.0	8.4	10.2	8.9	10.2	6.0	8.8
<b>Mississippi</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	5,423	450	322	246	170	322	257	289	272	693	748	9,192
% Assigned within 21 days	94.1	93.4	91.0	91.1	75.3	83.0	78.3	74.4	74.6	89.7	95.5	91.3
% Assigned in more than 56 days	1.4	2.2	4.7	3.3	9.4	8.4	7.4	11.1	8.1	0.4	0.1	2.5
% Never Assigned	1.1	1.6	1.2	2.4	5.9	3.1	7.0	4.5	6.6	3.8	2.7	2.1
Average Days Pending	5.5	6.0	8.4	6.1	17.7	12.6	12.7	16.5	12.3	4.9	1.9	6.5

SOURCE and NOTES: Refer to Table 4-2

TABLE C-2

ANALYSIS OF DAYS ELAPSED BETWEEN ENROLLMENT OF YOUTHS AND INITIAL ASSIGNMENT TO JOB OR TRAINING  
IN THE ENTITLEMENT DEMONSTRATION THROUGH JUNE 1979, BY SITE AND TIME OF ENROLLMENT

## TIER II

Site	Time of Enrollment											
	Feb.-Aug. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Nov. 1978	Dec. 1978	Jan. 1979	Feb. 1979	March 1979	April 1979	May 1979	June 1979	Feb. 1978- June 1979
<b>Alachua County</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	242	10	12	4	9	2	25	7	12	1	1	325
Assigned within 21 days	91.8	90.0	100.0	100.0	22.2	100.0	92.0	85.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	90.1
Assigned in more than 56 days	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Never Assigned	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3
Average Days Pending <sup>a</sup>	16.9	7.3	9.6	4.3	22.2	7.5	11.2	12.6	18.1	0.0	0.0	15.7
<b>Albuquerque</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	444	89	30	14	6	39	43	25	25	14	50	779
Assigned within 21 days	89.6	98.9	96.7	85.7	83.4	94.8	93.1	88.0	96.0	92.8	92.0	91.6
Assigned in more than 56 days	2.9	0.0	3.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Never Assigned	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.3	4.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	1.2
Average Days Pending	14.8	5.8	7.4	11.9	9.7	4.3	7.1	7.1	4.8	4.4	1.7	10.9
<b>Berkeley</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	626	27	59	39	31	50	29	14	8	23	63	969
Assigned within 21 days	22.5	29.6	10.2	18.0	22.6	4.0	3.4	21.4	37.5	56.7	23.7	21.3
Assigned in more than 56 days	22.4	7.4	15.3	25.6	19.4	30.0	24.1	14.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	19.8
Never Assigned	12.0	7.4	15.3	15.4	9.7	24.0	34.5	14.3	50.0	13.0	58.7	16.8
Average Days Pending	47.7	30.8	40.1	48.0	49.8	61.7	68.5	35.3	11.8	20.7	24.0	46.2
<b>Dayton</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	49	3	0	6	4	1	1	2	3	0	1	70
Assigned within 21 days	67.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	25.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	64.3
Assigned in more than 56 days	2.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Never Assigned	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Average Days Pending	18.0	11.0	0.0	48.3	34.3	7.0	5.0	22.0	8.7	0.0	2.0	19.3
<b>Hillsborough</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	122	8	5	12	9	10	5	10	4	11	7	203
Assigned within 21 days	51.7	50.0	80.0	75.0	55.5	70.0	60.0	70.0	75.0	63.7	57.2	57.2
Assigned in more than 56 days	5.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Never Assigned	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	14.3	1.0
Average Days Pending	24.2	38.4	15.6	12.0	21.2	19.4	23.4	18.2	14.5	19.9	14.0	22.4
<b>Monterey</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	185	13	22	11	2	4	9	11	3	6	10	276
Assigned within 21 days	57.3	84.7	90.9	91.0	50.0	75.0	88.9	54.6	66.6	66.6	90.0	65.3
Assigned in more than 56 days	8.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Never Assigned	10.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	8.0
Average Days Pending	33.7	24.3	9.9	11.5	36.0	13.3	9.0	30.4	16.3	15.0	6.9	27.3
<b>New York</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	437	49	43	76	63	32	40	30	34	41	29	874
Assigned within 21 days	75.5	83.5	88.4	81.6	63.5	59.4	17.5	10.0	20.5	19.5	24.1	64.3
Assigned in more than 56 days	2.1	2.0	0.0	7.9	7.9	12.5	22.5	3.3	32.4	22.0	3.4	6.4
Never Assigned	2.5	4.1	7.0	3.9	3.2	9.4	5.0	6.7	5.9	7.3	0.0	3.8
Average Days Pending	21.5	11.3	8.2	20.6	24.7	28.3	46.7	39.0	48.9	40.0	30.1	24.6

TABLE C-2 continued

Site	Time of Enrollment											
	Feb.-Aug. 1978	Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978	Nov. 1978	Dec. 1978	Jan. 1979	Feb. 1979	March 1979	April 1979	May 1979	June 1979	Feb. 1978- June 1979
<b>Philadelphia</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	250	0	5	5	21	7	16	22	8	9	10	353
% Assigned within 21 days	96.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2
% Assigned in more than 56 days	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
% Never Assigned	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Average Days Pending	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.3	5.1	4.3	0.9	2.4	2.8	1.5
<b>Steuben County</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	119	32	16	13	9	11	8	4	5	13	20	250
% Assigned within 21 days	76.4	90.7	100.0	92.3	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	85.0	84.8
% Assigned in more than 56 days	13.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.0
% Never Assigned	5.9	3.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.0
Average Days Pending	27.0	16.6	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.3	18.9	4.3	0.2	3.4	10.6	16.7
<b>Syracuse</b>												
Number of Youths Enrolled	885	79	78	37	30	38	27	55	59	71	82	1,441
% Assigned within 21 days	29.6	0.0	23.1	29.7	20.0	2.6	25.9	21.9	18.7	8.4	7.3	23.5
% Assigned in more than 56 days	21.8	27.8	17.9	21.6	13.3	23.7	11.1	12.7	28.8	36.6	1.2	21.1
% Never Assigned	2.7	6.3	6.4	10.8	10.0	10.5	3.7	12.7	10.2	21.1	19.5	6.2
Average Days Pending	40.0	51.6	40.5	39.6	37.9	60.1	35.7	33.0	47.3	51.6	33.4	41.2

SOURCE and NOTES: Refer to Table 4-2

TABLE C-3

MEDIAN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF YOUTHS ASSIGNED PER WORK SPONSOR IN THE ENTITLEMENT DEMONSTRATION  
AT THE END OF JULY 1979, BY SITE AND TYPE OF WORK SPONSOR

## TIER I

Type of Sponsor	Youth Activity	Baltimore	Boston	Cincinnati	Denver	Detroit	King- Snohomish	Mississippi	Total Tier I
Public Educational Institutions	Number of Active Sponsors <sup>a</sup>	83	77	142	38	131	140	189	800
	Median # Youths Per Sponsor	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	2
	Average # Youths Per Sponsor	12.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	4.2	2.6	8.7	5.2
Other Public Agencies	Number of Active Sponsors	141	288	79	115	113	230	436	1,402
	Median # Youths Per Sponsor	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
	Average # Youths Per Sponsor	14.7	4.4	2.2	2.4	4.2	2.0	3.6	4.5
Non-Profit Organizations <sup>b</sup>	Number of Active Sponsors	289	433	271	106	220	249	102	1,670
	Median # Youths Per Sponsor	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
	Average # Youths Per Sponsor	5.4	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.4	1.7	4.5	3.2
For-Profit Companies	Number of Active Sponsors	381	342	119	159	522	82	415	2,020
	Median # Youths Per Sponsor	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Average # Youths Per Sponsor	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.9

SOURCE: Tabulations of Monthly Performance Report data in the Youth Entitlement Demonstration Information System.

NOTES: The data cover all reported job activity in the 7 Tier I sites of the Youth Entitlement Demonstration during the last pay period of July 1979. A work sponsor is an organization/company/agency where youths are placed (employed) while in the Entitlement Demonstration.

<sup>a</sup>A sponsor is considered to be "active" if a youth worked there in the pay period in question.

<sup>b</sup>Non-Profit Organizations include private and parochial schools.



TABLE C-4

MEDIAN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF YOUTHS ASSIGNED PER WORK SPONSOR IN THE ENTITLEMENT DEMONSTRATION  
AT THE END OF JULY 1979, BY SITE AND TYPE OF WORK SPONSOR

## TIER II

Type of Sponsor	Youth Activity	Alachua County	Albu- querque	Berkeley	Dayton	Hills- borough	Monterey	New York	Phila- delphia	Steuben County	Syracuse	Total Tier II
Public Educational Institutions	Number of Active Sponsors <sup>a</sup>	14	30	22	2	0	7	1	1	3	6	86
	Median # Youths Per Sponsor	2	3	2	1	0	1	1	3	5	2	2
	Average # Youths Per Sponsor	3.9	4.8	5.4	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.0	3.0	17.3	8.5	5.1
Other Public Agencies	Number of Active Sponsors	14	23	26	1	3	9	19	3	2	28	128
	Median # Youths Per Sponsor	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	17	2	2
	Average # Youths Per Sponsor	3.3	5.7	7.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	5.9	2.3	23.0	2.5	4.8
Non-Profit Organizations <sup>b</sup>	Number of Active Sponsors	2	5	67	10	18	3	54	23	1	47	230
	Median # Youths Per Sponsor	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Average # Youths Per Sponsor	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	1.0	2.1	2.2
For-Profit Companies	Number of Active Sponsors	2	0	6	1	39	43	100	36	0	62	289
	Median # Youths Per Sponsor	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	Average # Youths Per Sponsor	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	0.0	2.1	1.7

SOURCE: Tabulations of Monthly Performance Report data in the Youth Entitlement Demonstration Information System.

NOTES: The data cover all reported job activity in the 10 Tier II sites of the Youth Entitlement Demonstration during the last pay period of July 1979. A work sponsor is an organization/company/agency where youths are placed (employed) while in the Entitlement Demonstration.

<sup>a</sup>A sponsor is considered to be "active" if a youth worked there in the pay period in question.

<sup>b</sup>Non-Profit Organizations include private and parochial schools.

TABLE C-5

DISTRIBUTION OF ENTITLEMENT JOB HOURS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR  
THROUGH AUGUST 1979, BY SITE AND SPONSOR INDUSTRY

Site	Total Job Hours in the Private Sector	Percentage Distribution of Private Sector Job Hours, by Sponsor Industry <sup>a</sup>							Total
		Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Construction	Manu- facturing	Transp., Commun., Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	Services	
<b>TIER I</b>									
Baltimore	774,857	0.1	0.9	7.1	3.1	45.4	6.0	37.4	100.0
Boston	711,569	0.2	2.4	8.8	2.3	35.9	20.6	29.8	100.0
Cincinnati	234,445	0.9	0.5	13.4	1.9	40.8	7.3	35.2	100.0
Denver	484,047	1.1	5.5	17.8	5.9	31.4	6.2	32.1	100.0
Detroit	997,659	0.2	0.6	7.4	2.7	48.4	4.8	35.8	100.0
King-Snohomish	66,018	2.7	4.9	10.1	1.9	28.9	4.6	46.8	100.0
Mississippi	506,199	8.3	1.2	4.0	0.5	69.6	2.4	13.9	100.0
<b>TOTAL TIER I</b>	<b>3,774,794</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TIER II</b>									
Alachua County	9,140	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.2	57.0	6.3	24.3	100.0
Albuquerque	0 <sup>b</sup>								
Berkeley	9,507	0.0	0.0	11.4	22.0	20.2	0.0	46.4	100.0
Dayton	2,814	0.0	7.2	26.0	0.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hillsborough	72,767	0.0	5.3	67.1	0.0	15.1	0.9	11.6	100.0
Monterey	80,225	0.7	2.2	6.1	0.6	66.0	0.1	24.3	100.0
New York	117,971	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	63.6	5.6	28.5	100.0
Philadelphia	90,413	0.0	0.5	47.2	10.4	18.9	15.7	7.3	100.0
Steuben County	0 <sup>b</sup>								
Syracuse	130,118	0.0	1.5	10.0	1.9	46.8	13.8	26.0	100.0
<b>TOTAL TIER II</b>	<b>512,955</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL DEMONSTRATION</b>	<b>4,287,749</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

SOURCE: Tabulations of Monthly Performance Report data in the Youth Entitlement Demonstration Information System.

NOTES: The data cover all reported job activity for work sponsors (employers) in the private, for-profit sector in the 17 sites of the Youth Entitlement Demonstration during the period from March 1978 through August 1979.

Percentage distributions may not add exactly to 100.0 because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>Industrial categories are based on the divisional groupings of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC), published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, in 1972.

<sup>b</sup>Albuquerque and Steuben County had no private sector work activity.