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THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973, AS AMENDED

CHRONOLOGY OF LEGISLATION

December 18, 1973	(P.L. 93-203) Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) enacted and authorized through Fiscal Year 1977.
December 31, 1974	(P.L. 93-567) CETA title VI (public service employment) added with a one-year authorization.
October 1, 1976	(P.L. 94-444) CETA title VI reauthorized, with modifications, through Fiscal Year 1977.
June 15, 1977	(P.L. 95-44) CETA authorization extended through Fiscal Year 1978.
August 5, 1977	(P.L. 95-93) CETA title VIII, Young Adult Conservation Corps program with a three year authorization, and Part C to title III, Youth Employment and Demonstration Programs, with a one-year authorization, added.

For a detailed legislative history of CETA with references to documents, see p. 18-19.

A BRIEF SUMMARY

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act consists of 8 titles with an open-ended authorization for fiscal years 1974 through 1978, except that the authorization of title VI was \$2.5 billion for FY 1975 and lapsed in FY 1976 and the authorization for title VIII extends through FY 1980.

Title I provides for a program of financial assistance to States and certain local governments to plan and operate comprehensive manpower programs.

Title II provides for a public service employment program in areas of substantial unemployment.

Title III details the responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor to operate manpower programs for special target groups, to conduct research, evaluation and labor market information functions, and provides for special youth employment demonstration programs.

Title IV reenacted the Job Corps program within the Department of Labor. Not more than 20 percent of the appropriation is available for titles III and IV (except that this restriction is partially inoperative for FY 1978).

Title V establishes a National Commission for Manpower Policy.

Title VI provides for a nationwide public service employment program.

Title VII contains miscellaneous general provisions.

Title VIII provides for a year-round Young Adult Conservation Corps.

TITLE I COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER SERVICES

Eligibility for financial assistance. Only "prime sponsors" are eligible for financial assistance under this title. Prime sponsors are defined as (1) the State (but only with respect to areas not served by other prime sponsors), (2) units of general local government with populations of 100,000 or more, (3) any combination of units of general local government as long as one member of the combination has a population of 100,000 or more, (4) any unit or combination of units of general local government which (a) either serves a substantial part of a labor market or a rural area with high unemployment, and (b) which demonstrates both a capability to carry out the program as efficiently as the State and that there are special needs for services in the area. (The legislative history makes clear that the designation of a prime sponsor under

this provision is in the Secretary of Labor's discretion and is to be exercised sparingly.); and (5) a limited number of rural concentrated employment program grantees.

Eligible activities. Funds under the title may be used to finance "the development and creation of job opportunities and the training, education, and other services to enable individuals to secure and retain employment at their maximum potential." This includes the full gamut of programs and activities that have been financed under previous manpower legislation including outreach, counseling and testing, referral, basic education, institutional and on-the-job training, supportive services, and subsidized employment programs with public and not-for-profit employers. These eligible activities may be carried on by the prime sponsor directly or may be contracted to other organizations and the prime sponsor is required to give due consideration to the continued funding of programs of demonstrated effectiveness that are currently being operated in its area. The determination of the appropriate mix of services and programs is in the prime sponsor's discretion.

Conditions for receipt of financial assistance. In order to receive financial assistance for any fiscal year, the prime sponsor must submit an approvable plan to the Secretary of Labor. The plan must set forth a comprehensive manpower program meeting the objectives of the Act and providing assurances that manpower services will be provided to those most in need of them; provide for the participation of community based groups in the development of the plan; and provide for appropriate utilization of manpower services

available from State agencies and community action agencies. In addition, every prime sponsor must set up a representative planning council to serve in an advisory capacity.

Special provisions relating to States. States are given certain duties and responsibilities which are not applicable to local prime sponsors. The State must establish a State Manpower Service Council to review the plans of prime sponsors and of State agencies providing manpower and related services and make recommendations for coordination. The State plan must also provide for the cooperation of State agencies providing manpower and related services in the implementation of local plans and for the establishment of a mechanism to promote the coordination of all manpower plans in the State. Special grants to Governors are also provided that may be used only to provide vocational education pursuant to agreements between the State board of vocational education and the prime sponsor.

Procedural provisions. The Secretary may not disapprove a plan without affording the prime sponsor an opportunity for a hearing and final disapprovals are subject to judicial review. The Secretary may withhold funds, under the same procedural safeguards, if he determines that a prime sponsor is not complying with the approved plan or any requirement of the Act. Where there is no approved plan or where funds are being withheld, the Secretary is authorized to provide manpower services directly or by contract.

Fund distribution. Eighty percent of the funds available for this title is apportioned among States and areas within States in accordance with a three

part formula: 50% of the funds is distributed in accordance with the ratio that the manpower funds received by the area in the previous year bears to the total manpower funds distributed under this title (or in the case of 1973, under MDTA and title I-B of the EOA); 37.5% is distributed in accordance with the ratio that the number of unemployed in the area bear to the total unemployed; and 12.5% is distributed in the ratio that the number of adults in families with incomes below \$7,000 p.a. bear to all such adults. However, the Act also provides limits on the amount of gain or loss that may occur as the result of the application of the formula. No area may receive more than 150% of the amount it received in the prior year or 50% of its entitlement under the formula, whichever is greater. No area shall receive less than 90% of the amount it received the previous year.

Of the 80% subject to the allocation formula, 1% (i.e., 0.8% of the total funds available for the title) is set aside for the States to fund the staff of the State Manpower Services Council.

The 20% of funds that is not subject to the apportionment formula is distributed as follows: 5% is available for special grants for vocational education; 4% is available for State provided manpower services and up to 5% is available to the Secretary to promote voluntary combinations of prime sponsors. The remainder is available in the Secretary's discretion which is to be exercised first to bring all areas up to 90% of last year's funding level and second to take into account the need for continued funding of programs of demonstrated effectiveness.

TITLE II PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Eligibility for financial assistance. Any unit of government qualified as a prime sponsor under title I (or, for fiscal year 1974 only, eligible to qualify), and an Indian tribe on a Federal or State reservation qualifies for financial assistance if it contains an area of substantial unemployment which has an unemployment rate of 6.5% or more for three consecutive months. An area must be of sufficient size to maintain a public employment program, but may be smaller than an entire political jurisdiction.

Any unit of general local government which contains an area of substantial unemployment and which has a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 is entitled to become a "program agent" for the public employment program for the area of substantial unemployment within its boundaries. Essentially, this means that the funds received by the prime sponsor with respect to that area must be passed on to the smaller unit of government which will administer the program.

Whether the program is administered by the prime sponsor or by a smaller unit of general local government within the prime sponsor's jurisdiction, the Act also requires that jobs be allocated equitably among the local governments and educational agencies in the area.

Eligible activities. Financial assistance is available for the funding of programs to provide transitional employment to unemployed and underemployed persons in jobs providing needed public services and necessary manpower services

which are not otherwise available. At least 90% of the fund used for the public service employment program must be used for wages and employment benefits.

Funds available for the public employment program may, at the discretion of the recipient of the financial assistance, be used for any manpower service or program authorized under title I (Comprehensive Manpower Services).

Conditions for receipt of financial assistance. To be eligible for funding, a public employment program must meet a series of conditions specified in the Act. Among these are: only residents of the area of substantial unemployment may be hired; special consideration in hiring shall be given to those persons who have been unemployed the longest and whose prospects for finding other employment are poorest; special consideration in hiring shall be given to veterans who served in Korea or Indochina; services provided shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be provided to residence of the area of substantial unemployment; provisions to require "maintenance of effort" and to prohibit layoffs for the purpose of filling the jobs with persons hired under the Act.

Fund distribution. Eighty percent of the funds available for the title is distributed among eligible areas in the ratio that the number of unemployed within the area bear to the total number of unemployed in all eligible areas. The remainder of the funds are to be distributed in the Secretary's discretion taking into account the severity of unemployment in the area.

TITLE III SPECIAL FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Part A - Special Target Groups

The Secretary of Labor is given responsibility to operate manpower programs for the following special groups and areas:

(1) Special manpower target groups defined as including youth, various "offenders", as defined in the law, persons of limited English-speaking ability, older workers, and other workers that he determines have particular disadvantages in the labor market. In determining what programs to assist under this authority the Secretary is directed to take into account the need for continued funding of programs of demonstrated effectiveness.

(2) Indians. A fund set-aside, equal to 3.2% of the funds available for title I is provided for Indian manpower programs.

(3) Migrant and seasonal farmworkers. A fund set-aside equal to 4% of the funds available for title I is provided for migrant and seasonal farmworker programs.

(4) Urban and rural areas with large concentrations of low-income, unemployed persons and rural areas with substantial outmigration. Programs within this category include, in-school, out-of-school, and summer neighborhood youth corps programs, Operation Mainstream, New Careers, needed special services for middle-age and older workers, and other manpower programs operated by community-based organizations.

Summer Youth Employment Program

Section 304 of the Act provides that the Secretary may provide financial assistance for the summer youth employment program. The program provides

employment opportunities to low-income youths, 14-21 years, during the summer months. The program provides jobs, including those in recreation and related programs, to perform tasks such as nurse or teacher aide, summer camp aide, day care aide, and typist.

Part B - Research, Training and Education

The Secretary is also given responsibility for research and experimental and demonstration programs, evaluation and for labor market information and job bank programs.

Part C - Youth Employment Demonstration Programs

This part is divided into four subparts as follows:

Subpart 1 establishes a demonstration employment entitlement program for economically disadvantaged youths, 16-19 years inclusive, who either remain in or return to school for either a high school diploma or its equivalent. The program guarantees each participant 20 hours of work per week during the school year and 40 hours per week during the summer. The program also allows for wage subsidies in the private sector during the school year if the employer guarantees the youth a paid job during the summer.

Subpart 2 establishes a program of youth community improvement projects which would be akin to a youth public works program for youths 16-19 years, inclusive. Seventy-five percent of the funds for this program would be allocated among the States on the basis of the relative number of unemployed. Projects must be approved by the Secretary of Labor.

Subpart 3 establishes a variety of employment and demonstration programs for youths 16-21 years, inclusive, who are from families with incomes at or below

85% of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Lower Living Standard (except (1) that, 10% of the funds may be used to support programs which have no income eligibility criteria — especially those that mix youths from all income groups, and (2) under special circumstances youths 14-15 years are eligible to participate in the program). Further, the subpart also has a provision for an in-school program which is to be coordinated between the prime sponsors and the local educational agencies. Funds for this subpart are allocated to prime sponsors based on the following formula: 37.5% in accordance with the relative number of unemployed persons within each States as compared to the total number of such persons in all States: 37.5% in accordance with the relative number of unemployed persons residing in areas of substantial unemployment within each State as compared to all such persons in all States; and 25% in accordance with the relative number of low-income persons within each State as compared with all States.

Subpart 4 established general provisions applicable to all or some of the various subparts. These include wage provisions, labor standards, and provisions for academic credit where applicable.

TITLE IV JOB CORPS

Title IV provides for a continuation of the Job Corps program which was established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The program provides assistance to low-income youths, 14-21 years, who are in need of additional education, training, or intensive counseling and related assistance in order to secure and hold meaningful employment, participate successfully in regular schoolwork, qualify for other training programs suitable to his or her needs, or satisfy Armed Forces requirements. Enrollees are placed in Job Corps centers

(40% of whom must be placed in conservation corps centers which are operated by either the Department of the Interior or Agriculture). Job Corps centers may be either residential or non-residential, or both, and may be either coed or non-coed. Enrollees are paid a stipend of \$35 per month for the first six months and up to \$50 per month thereafter.

TITLE V NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MANPOWER POLICY

This title establishes a seventeen member commission consisting of the Secretaries of Labor, HEW, Defense, Commerce, and Agriculture, and Administrator of the Veterans Administration and eleven "public" members appointed by the President, including representatives of groups and interests involved in manpower programs and the commission is required to make annual reports beginning September 1, 1974.

TITLE VI EMERGENCY JOB PROGRAM

For FY 1975, \$2.5 billion was authorized for this title, no authorization was enacted for FY 1976 and there is an open-ended authorization for FY 1977 and for FY 1978.

The program authorized under this title is governed by the provisions of title II with the following exceptions:

1. Allotment formula. Ninety percent of the funds appropriated are distributed among eligible applicants (prime sponsors qualified under title I of CETA and Indian tribes) as follows:

- 50% of the fund subject to the formula are distributed in the ratio that the number of unemployed in the applicant's area bears to the number of unemployed in the areas of all applicants;

- 25% is distributed in the ratio that the number of unemployed in the applicant's area in excess of 4.5% of the labor force bears to the number of unemployed in excess of 4.5% in the areas of all eligible applicants with unemployment rates in excess of 4.5%; (in the case of a "balance of State" prime sponsor, the number of unemployed in excess of 4.5% in areas qualifying for assistance under title II may be counted if that yields a larger number);
- 25% is distributed in the ratio that the number of unemployed residing in areas qualifying for assistance under title II of CETA (i.e., with unemployment of 6.5% or more) within the jurisdiction of the applicant bears to the number residing in all areas qualifying under title II.

The funds not subject to the formula are to be distributed in the Secretary of Labor's discretion, taking into account changes in the rates of unemployment.

2. Special provisions. The title contains a number of provisions designed both to expand the types of jobs for which persons can be hired and to waive certain provisions of title II.

Any eligible applicant who certifies to the Secretary that it is necessary to provide sufficient job opportunities may use the funds under the title to fund the following publicly operated programs: summer Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), Mainstream, New Careers, and special services to older workers unemployed due to plant closings (as defined in sections 304(a)(3)-(6) of CETA).

Prime sponsors who (a) have unemployment rates of 7%, (b) were designated because of special circumstances under section 102(a)(4), (c) are rural concentrated employment program grantees, or (d) are "balance of State" prime sponsors but only with respect to title II areas, are subject to special provisions if they certify, and give public notice thereof, that the application of these provisions is necessary in order to provide sufficient job opportunities. These

prime sponsors may use funds (1) for public service employment programs without regard to a number of provisions relating to "transitional" employment and upward mobility that are required in the regular title II program; (2) to hire persons who have been unemployed for 15 days (rather than the 30 days required under title II) but only if the applicant certifies that the hiring does not violate the provision of section 205(c)(8) which prohibits hiring of a person under the Act to fill a vacancy caused by laying off a person in anticipation of funding the job under this Act; and (3) for paying wages on publicly operated capital improvement projects which, in communities with populations of 10,000 or less located outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, may include the construction of water and waste disposal facilities.

3. The 1976 amendment. The 1976 amendment provides that funds available shall first be used to sustain the level of employment existing on June 30, 1976, through FY 1977 (the 1977 amendment continues this through FY 1978) and that any additional amounts shall be used to fund public service employment projects; provides that all participants in these projects and one-half of all employees hired to fill vacancies due to attrition from the June 30, 1976, level shall be both long-term unemployed (or AFDC recipients) and members of a household with an income of no more than 70% of the lower living standard budget (that budget for a family of four (national average) is currently \$10,041 so eligibility would cut off at slightly over \$7,000).

TITLE VII GENERAL PROVISIONS

This title contains provisions applicable to all programs such as definitions, conditions governing work and training, and prohibitions against discrimination and political activities.

TITLE VIII YOUNG ADULT CONSERVATION CORPS

Title VIII provides for the establishment of a year-round conservation corps program for unemployed youth 16-23 years, who would be employed in conservation work on both Federal and non-Federal land and waters. The program would be operated through interagency agreements with the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. Conservation camps would be both residential and non-residential and open to youths from all parts of the country without regard to sex, race, national origin, or political beliefs.

Thirty percent of the funds appropriated for this title are reserved for State and local conservation corps programs. However, the bill provides that the monies for the non-Federal program cannot be used to supplant or substitute for either State or local funds.

Enrollees in the program will be paid at the wage required in section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which may take into consideration the costs of providing board and lodging to enrollees in residential camps. Further, the enrollees are limited to a maximum of twelve months participation and cannot either enter just between school terms or leave school solely for the purpose of joining the program.

The title is authorized through fiscal year 1980.

APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT

	<u>FY 1975</u> (in \$ thousands)	<u>FY 1976</u> (in \$ thousands)	<u>FY 1977</u> (in \$ thousands)
Title I	\$1,580,000	\$1,580,000	\$1,880,000
Title II	400,000	400,000 1,200,000*	400,000 1,140,000**
Title III (except Summer Youth Employment)	239,000	233,400	239,330 1,370,000**
Summer Youth Employment	458,050	528,420	595,000
Title IV	175,000	175,000	197,500 68,000**
Title VI	875,000 \$3,727,050	1,625,000 \$5,741,820	6,847,000** \$12,736,880

* Appropriation was for title II because of the lack of title VI authorization.

** Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act P.L. 95-29 (includes forward funding for FY 1978)

ENROLLMENTS IN CETA PROGRAMS

	<u>End of FY 76</u>	<u>End of FY 76</u>
Title I	573,000	505,300
Title II	156,000	94,500
Title III		
Migrants	36,000	70,000
Indians	17,000	15,000
Title IV	21,000	21,000
Title VI	123,000	205,900

FIRST TIME ENROLLMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS IN WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976

**First-Time Enrollments and Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the
Department of Labor, Fiscal Year 1975**

[Thousands]

Program	First-time enrollments	Obligations
Total.....	2,761.9	\$4,109,000
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.....	2,394.5	3,967,100
Title I.....	1,126.0	1,585,100
Title II.....	227.1	608,800
Title III.....	69.6	223,400
Title IV (Job Corps).....	45.8	210,400
Title VI.....	157.0	872,300
Summer youth program ¹	716.2	390,600
Sec. 3(a) Transition (Emergency Employment Act programs) ²	52.8	10,500
Older Americans Act, Title IX.....	7.0	12,000
Work Incentive Program ⁴	360.4	129,900

¹ Includes Indian (sec. 302), Migrant (sec. 303), and Operation Mainstream (sec. 304) programs.

² Authorized under title III, sec. 304 of CETA. Reflects activity in fiscal year 1975.

³ Funds made available to provide for the orderly transition of programs funded under legislation predating CETA.

⁴ Authorized by the 1967 amendments to title IV of the Social Security Act.

**First-Time Enrollments and Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the
Department of Labor, Fiscal Year 1976**

[Thousands]

Program	First-time enrollments	Obligations
Total.....	2,211.9	\$5,088,500
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.....	2,780.7	4,771,800
Title I.....	1,949.8	1,527,800
Title II.....	118.0	685,500
Title III.....	158.8	231,800
Title IV (Job Corps).....	42.4	134,300
Title VI.....	271.8	1,624,000
Summer youth program.....	830.9	568,200
Older Americans Act, title IX.....	8.0	84,300
Work Incentive Program ¹	445.2	230,100

¹ Individuals receiving WIN services.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CETA ENROLLEES FISCAL YEARS 1975 AND 1976
(Source U.S. Department of Labor)

Characteristics of New Participants in CETA Title I, Title II, Title VI, and Summer Programs, Fiscal Year 1975

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Title I	Title II	Title VI	Summer program
Total: Number (cumulative enrollment)	1,126,000	227,100	157,000	718,200
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	54.4	65.8	70.2	56.1
Female	45.6	34.2	29.8	43.9
Age:				
Under 22 years	61.7	23.7	21.4	100.0
22 to 44 years	32.1	62.9	64.8	
45 to 54 years	3.5	8.4	9.1	
55 years and over	2.6	5.0	4.7	
Years of school completed:				
5 years or less	13.3	9.4	8.4	16.6
9 to 11 years	47.6	18.3	18.2	67.3
12 years and over	39.1	72.3	73.3	15.8
On public assistance:				
AFDC	15.5	6.6	5.6	22.1
Other	11.3	9.2	8.1	15.3
Economically disadvantaged:	77.3	48.3	43.6	86.6
Ethnic group:				
White	54.6	65.1	71.1	49.4
Black	38.5	21.8	22.9	44.6
American Indian	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.0
Other ¹	5.6	12.1	4.9	2.8
Spanish-speaking	12.5	16.1	12.9	11.9
Limited English-speaking ability	4.1	8.0	4.6	1.5
Migrant or seasonal farmworker	1.6	1.0	1.0	.8
Veteran:				
Special Vietnam	5.2	11.3	12.5	.1
Other	4.4	12.6	14.8	.6
Handicapped:				
Full-time student	3.8	3.2	2.9	6.6
Offender	32.8	3.0	2.8	76.9
Offender	5.7	2.9	2.6	1.5
Labor force status:				
Employed	2.3	3.9	2.0	
Underemployed	4.5	5.4	6.4	1.1
Unemployed	61.6	83.6	88.4	30.5
Not in labor force	31.6	4.1	3.1	68.4
Receiving unemployment insurance	3.9	12.0	14.6	
Median hourly wage ² :				
Preenrollment	\$2.60	\$2.87	\$3.09	\$2.44
Postenrollment	\$2.75	\$3.26	\$3.57	\$2.51

¹ A large portion of this category is made up of Puerto Rican participants, who are not classified by ethnic group.
² Preenrollment median hourly wage rates were determined on the basis

of a sample ranging in size from 7 to 12 percent of the national total for each title or program. Postenrollment wage rates reflect information received for a sample of approximately 3 to 7 percent of the total for each program.

Characteristics of New Participants in CETA Title I, Title II, Title VI, and Summer Programs, Fiscal Year 1976

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Title I	Title II	Title VI	Summer program
Total: Number (cumulative enrollment)	1,731,500	255,700	495,200	\$20,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	54.1	63.8	65.1	54.4
Female	45.9	36.2	34.9	45.6
Age:				
Under 22 years	56.7	21.9	22.0	100.0
22 to 44 years	36.5	64.0	64.1	
45 to 54 years	4.0	9.0	8.7	
55 years and over	2.8	5.1	5.2	
Years of school completed:				
5 years or less	11.9	8.0	8.1	15.9
9 to 11 years	42.9	17.9	17.7	68.5
12 years and over	45.2	74.1	74.2	17.6
On public assistance:				
AFDC	15.2	6.2	5.8	27.3
Other	10.9	8.9	6.9	15.3
Economically disadvantaged:	75.7	46.5	44.1	95.9
Ethnic group:				
White	55.3	61.4	68.2	42.9
Black	37.1	28.5	23.0	49.3
American Indian	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.9
Other ¹	6.2	10.8	7.0	5.8
Spanish-speaking	14.0	12.4	9.9	13.2
Limited English-speaking ability	5.1	4.3	3.5	2.3
Migrant or seasonal farmworker	2.1	.8	.9	.7
Veteran:				
Recently separated	2.3	4.0	4.7	.1
Disabled	.4	.4	.5	0
Special	3.8	10.1	8.7	0
Other	4.5	11.4	12.0	.1
Handicapped:				
Full-time student	4.0	2.7	2.9	1.6
Offender	30.8	2.4	2.1	87.8
Offender	5.1	2.9	2.9	1.5
Labor force status:				
Underemployed	4.7	6.7	6.1	1.3
Unemployed	60.9	77.0	81.6	35.3
Other	25.4	16.3	12.3	63.4
Receiving unemployment insurance	8.3	13.1	14.2	.3
Median hourly wage ² :				
Preenrollment	\$2.67	\$2.95	\$2.95	\$2.77
Postenrollment	\$2.84	\$3.40	\$3.44	\$2.70

¹ A large portion of this category is made up of Puerto Rican participants, who are not classified by ethnic group.
² Preenrollment median hourly wage rates were determined on the basis

of a sample ranging in size from 7 to 12 percent of the national total for each title or program. Postenrollment wage rates reflect information received for a sample of approximately 3 to 7 percent of the total for each program.

A BRIEF LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING ACT WITH REFERENCE TO DOCUMENTS

PUBLIC LAW 93-203 (Dec. 28, 1973)

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-659 accompanying H.R. 11010 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 93-737 (Comm. of Conferences).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-304 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare) and
No. 93-636 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 119 (1973)
July 24, considered and passed Senate.
Nov. 28, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 11010.
Dec. 5, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment,
Dec. 20, Senate and House agreed to conference report.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 10, No. 1, (1974):
Dec. 28, 1973, Presidential statement.

PUBLIC LAW 93-567 (Dec. 31, 1974)

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1528 (Comm on Education and Labor) and
No. 93-1621 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT: No. 93-1327 accompanying S. 4079 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare)
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974)
Dec. 12, considered and passed House.
Dec. 13, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 4079.
Dec. 18, House and Senate agreed to conference report.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 11, No. 1:
Dec. 31, Presidential statement.

PUBLIC LAW 94-444 (Oct. 1, 1976)

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 94-1019 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 94-1514 (Comm. on Conference).
SENATE REPORT: No. 94-883 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, VOL. 122 (1976)
Apr. 30, considered and passed House.
Aug. 9, 10, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Sept. 17, House agreed to conference report.
Sept. 22, Senate agreed to Conference report.

PUBLIC LAW 95-44 (June 15, 1977)

HOUSE REPORT: No. 95-123 (Comm. on Education and Labor).
SENATE REPORT: No. 95-174 (Comm. on Human Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 123 (1977)
Mar. 29, considered and passed House.
May 25, considered and passed Senate, amended.
June 3, House concurred in Senate amendment.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 13, No. 25:
June 16, Presidential statement.

PUBLIC LAW 95-93 (Aug. 5, 1977)

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 95-314 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 95-456 (Comm. on Conference).
SENATE REPORT: No. 95-173 (Comm. on Human Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 123 (1977)
May 17, considered and passed House.
May 25, considered and passed Senate, amended.
July 19, House agreed to conference report.
July 21, Senate agreed to conference report.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 13, No. 32:
Aug. 5, Presidential Statement.

GOVT PUB MAY 8 '78

GOVT PUB JUN 16 1979

~~GOVT PUB FEB 4 - 1980~~

~~GOVT PUB MAR 25 1980~~

~~GOVT PUB MAY 12 1980~~

~~GOVT PUB JUN 2 1980~~

~~RETURNED JUN 19 1980~~

~~GOVT PUB OCT 27 1980~~

~~RETURNED NOV 1 1980~~

~~GOVT PUB MAY 24 1980~~

~~GOVT PUB APR 3 1980~~