

18.

Over one in four volunteered "got into trouble" as a reason for leaving. Adding the 7 percent who reported "cutting and hanging around with the wrong kids" and the 4 percent who said they were "having trouble with the other kids" there are almost 40 percent who indicated some type of conflict with school authorities or their peer group. There is no difference in this area between Negroes and whites. However, in the area of general interest in school and expressed ability to handle the work, there is a sharp divergence. Twice as many whites as Negroes say they liked nothing about being in school and twice as many whites said they were failing or found the subjects too hard.

Observation: These results indicate that at least part of the difference between the number of years of school completed by whites and by Negroes is accounted for by stronger interest and motivation among the Negroes. This is also borne out by the fact that more of the Negroes than whites were working or in school before the Job Corps. However, this greater motivation was not translated into higher hourly pay.

Job Expectation

Before entering the Job Corps what kind of employment future did these young men and women see for themselves?

Each was asked:

"Thinking back to before you went into the Job Corps what did you feel your chances were of eventually getting a good paying job? Did you feel you had a good chance or not very good chance of eventually getting a good paying job?"