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Overall, almost six in ten were working just before entering the Job Corps. Men were working more than women and Negroes more than whites (among both graduates and dropouts). Regionally, those from the South had the highest employment and the West the lowest.

The apparently sharp difference in employment between those under 18 and those older is somewhat reduced when the number in school is taken into consideration: among the younger group 61 percent are either working or in school compared with 66 percent of those 18-19 years old and 72 percent of those 20 or older.

Observation: It is important to recognize in this table that although there are differences in the pre-Job Corps status by region, race, sex and age, the key groups (graduate, dropouts, and discharges) show little difference. Each type of termination began the Job Corps from essentially the same level of employment.

Type of Job

Among those who were working just before they entered the Job Corps, almost four in ten had some type of service job:

TYPE OF JOB
(Base: Working before entering Job Corps = 58%)

	Total %	Men %	Women %	Negro %	White %
Professional, technical	4	3	17	6	2
Clerical, sales	3	2	11	2	3
Service	38	39	61	46	30
Farming, fishing	9	10	-	5	15
Processing	7	7	-	4	10
Machine trades	4	4	-	2	5
Bench work	2	2	-	2	2
Structural work	8	8	-	8	8
Miscellaneous	25	25	11	25	25

Note: The appendix contains a detailed breakdown of pre-Job Corps occupations, occupations trained for in the Job Corps, and current occupation.