

64.

WHAT LEARNED THAT ARE USING ON JOB

(Base: Working Now and Using Job Corps Training = 8% of Total)

	Using Job Corps training %
Function and repair of machines	24
Cleaning-janitorial	13
Carpentry-painting	10
Welding	9
Safety training	9
Better reading	9
Getting along with others	8
Learned to drive	7
Heavy equipment	4
Outdoor work	4
All other	11

Observation: Even without completing a course of training in the Job Corps it is clear that what is learned can be useful. For those who were in the Job Corps over 6 months, not only is there an increase in the number employed compared with their pre-Job Corps status but they are also more likely to be using Job Corps training than those who were in for a shorter period of time.

Number of Hours

The median number of hours worked per week has increased from 36.4 before the Job Corps to 37.3 currently:

NUMBER OF HOURS/WEEK ON CURRENT JOB

(Base: Working Now = 56%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
Under 17	4	4	6
17 - 24	3	3	6
25 - 32	10	10	6
33 - 40	50	50	64
41 or more	33	33	18
Median	37.3 hrs.	37.3 hrs.	36.0 hrs.
Change from pre-Job Corps	+ .9 hrs.	+ .9 hrs.	+ 1.2 hrs.

Hourly Rate

Compared with pre-Job Corps employment, there has been an increase of \$.20/hour in the median pay rate. This compares with an increase of \$.47/hour for the graduates:

66.

CURRENT HOURLY RATE

(Base: Working now 56%)

	Less than \$1.00 %	\$1.00- \$1.25 %	\$1.26- \$1.50 %	\$1.51- \$1.75 %	\$1.76- \$2.00 %	\$2.01- \$2.25 %	Over- \$2.25 %	Median %	Change from Pre-Job Corps %
Total	7	33	24	13	6	5	12	\$1.35	+.20
North	-	25	31	22	8	4	10	1.45	+ .15
North Central	4	22	20	12	10	7	25	1.58	+ .45
South	9	39	24	13	4	4	7	1.27	+ .18
West	7	35	22	7	5	7	15	1.34	+ .07
Large Metro	1	23	27	17	11	5	16	1.49	+ .23
Small Metro	8	40	22	11	4	5	11	1.27	+ .15
Non-Metro	18	35	24	14	2	1	6	1.22	+ .18
Negro	7	33	24	14	6	4	12	1.35	+ .20
White	6	33	23	13	7	6	12	1.37	+ .24
Men	7	33	24	13	6	5	12	1.35	+ .20
Urban	6	27	28	13	5	6	15	1.40	+ .24
Conservation	7	38	22	12	7	4	10	1.31	+ .17
Women	6	47	-	35	6	-	6	1.22	+ .10
Age:									
Under 18	9	43	23	11	3	4	7	1.23	+ .12
18-19	6	33	24	16	6	5	10	1.36	+ .21
20 or older	6	25	24	12	8	5	20	1.45	+ .27
In Job Corps:									
Less than 3 months	8	32	28	12	4	5	11	1.34	+ .19
3-6 months	8	37	21	13	7	5	9	1.31	+ .16
More than 6 months	3	27	23	18	8	3	18	1.47	+ .35
Left Job Corps:									
Less than 3 months	7	32	18	20	6	-	17	1.40	+ .27
3-6 months	14	42	9	14	14	-	7	1.20	+ .06
More than 6 months	6	36	29	10	5	5	9	1.32	+ .16
Using Job Corps									
Training	7	28	18	18	6	6	17	1.46	+ .33
Drop-out	7	30	25	14	6	5	13	1.38	+ .23
Kick-out	5	47	17	11	7	4	9	1.23	+ .05

Aside from the North Central which has far and away the highest median hourly rate (and increase), the highest median hourly rates and rate increases are found in the group using Job Corps training on their job and among those who have been in the Job Corps over 6 months.

The smallest increase is found in the South and among those who were asked to leave the centers. Men increased their hourly rate more than women, urban center men more than Conservation center men, and whites more than Negroes.

Observation: The increase in median hourly rate for every group suggests that any contact with the Job Corps can improve employment potential. The comparatively greater increase for those groups where the contact was most effective (in Job Corps over 6 months, using Job Corps training) clearly illustrates the value of the Job Corps experience.

Possibilities of Job Advancement

This point was again made when we asked those who were working whether they felt their job offered them a chance for advancement or did they consider it a sort of dead-end.

CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT ON JOB

(Base: Working Now = 56%)

	Sex/Urban, Conservation					Race		In Job Corps			Using Job
	Total	Men	Women	Urban	Conservation	Negro	White	Under 3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months	Corps training on job
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pretty good chance for advancement	55	56	38	59	53	53	63	52	58	59	69
Dead end	37	36	49	33	39	40	30	38	35	36	28
Not sure	8	8	13	8	8	7	7	10	7	5	3

68.

Over half (55%) feel they have a pretty good chance for advancement compared with 21 percent of this group who felt, before going into the Job Corps, that they had a good chance for eventually getting a good paying job (the questions were not identical and there is probably an element of hope as well as of real expectation in the after-Job Corps answer but the size of the increase gives some measure of the change in attitude). Whites are more optimistic than Negroes, men more than women and those in urban centers more than those in Conservation centers.

Observation: The most optimistic group in terms of improvement in pay and expectation of advancement is the group using Job Corps training on their present job.

In School Now

Turning now to the 10 percent who are in school, over half of this group are back in high school:

TYPE OF SCHOOL*

(Base: In School Now = 10%)

	Total %	Age		
		Under 18 %	18-19 %	20 or older %
High school	52	72	51	14
Trade school	13	4	20	23
College	3	-	6	5
Vocational training	30	17	26	59
Other	7	9	3	9

*Note: Figures add to more than 100 percent as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Age is an obvious factor: the younger ones more likely to be in high school, the older ones in a vocational training program.

Most of those in school expect to finish within 2 years:

HOW LONG TO FINISH SCHOOLING

(Base: In School Now = 10%)

	Total %
Less than one year	30
One year	18
Two years	23
Three years	13
More than three years	7
Not sure	9

Almost 9 in 10 (88%) feel school is now worthwhile. Of those in school before going into the Job Corps only 64% felt it was worthwhile. The Job Corps experience has been useful to over half in preparing them for school:

HOW USEFUL WAS JOB CORPS IN PREPARING FOR SCHOOL

(Base: In school Now = 10%)

	Total %
Job Corps helped a lot	29
Job Corps helped some, not a lot	28
Job Corps didn't make much difference	43

70.

Unemployed Now

Of those who are unemployed only one in three said they have been unemployed since they left the Job Corps. More than half said they had been working since that time:

WHAT DOING BEFORE UNEMPLOYED

(Base: Unemployed Now = 33%)

	Total %	Left Job Corps		
		Less than 3 months %	3-6 months %	More than 6 months %
In Job Corps	29	68	25	25
In school	4	-	6	2
Working	63	32	63	71
Other	4	-	6	2

The unemployed group has been out of work a median of 1.9 months (they have been out of the Job Corps a median of 5.1 months, the same as the total sample):

HOW LONG UNEMPLOYED

(Base: Now Unemployed = 33%)

	Total	Left Job Corps		
		Less than 3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	%	%	%	%
Less than 1 month	37	42	38	34
1 - 3 months	41	58	38	37
4 - 6 months	14	-	19	10
7 - 12 months	5	-	-	14
Over 12 months	1	-	-	3
Not sure	2	-	5	2
Median	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.2

Most of the unemployed are looking for a job but 16% are trying to get back into the
Job Corps:

WHAT TRYING TO DO NOW *

(Base: Now Unemployed = 33%)

	Total	Left Job Corps		
		Less than 3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	%	%	%	%
Get into school	8	8	10	5
Get into armed forces	10	3	11	10
Rejoin the Job Corps	16	28	16	11
Get a job	60	46	59	65
Other	5	8	4	6
Doing nothing	6	10	6	6

*Note: Figures add to more than 100 percent as some respondents gave more than one answer.

72.

Those out of the Job Corps for the shortest time are the most interested in rejoining.

Interest tends to subside the longer one is out.

Only 5 percent of those looking for a job are being helped through the Job Corps. Again length of time out of a center is a factor: 12 percent of those out less than three months are looking with the help of the Job Corps while only 4 percent of those out three months or more are being helped by the Job Corps.

Half of the unemployed feel they have a good chance of accomplishing what they are trying to do:

CHANCES OF DOING WHAT YOU WANT TO DO

(Base: Now Unemployed = 33%)

	Total %	Trying to get into			
		School %	Armed Forces %	Job Corps %	Job %
Good	50	79	75	59	39
Not so good	35	7	16	14	47
Not sure	15	14	9	27	14

There are sharp variations in the patterns, however, those trying to get into school or the Armed Forces feel much more confident of their chances than those trying to get a job. The youth trying to get back into the Job Corps express fairly strong confidence in their chances.

Observation: The unemployed are certainly the people who have benefited least from the Job Corps experience. But their failure has not hardened them to the extent that they have given up. Only 6 percent indicated that were "doing nothing".

Interest in Armed Forces:

One quarter of all the graduates have tried to enter the Armed Forces since leaving the Job Corps; this compares with 17 percent of the graduates (who were out of the Job Corps fewer months on the average).

TRIED TO ENTER ARMED FORCES SINCE LEAVING JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Tried To Enter Armed Forces
	%
Total	26
North	30
North Central	28
South	23
West	24
Large Metro	23
Small Metro	25
Non-Metro	30
Negro	21
White	31
Men	26
Women	8
Age	
Under 18	16
18-19	30
20 or older	27
Left Job Corps	
Less than 3 months	13
3-6 months	25
More than 6 months	29
Now working	24
In school	19
Unemployed	25

74.

Whites more than Negroes, and those 18-19 more than the other age groups have tried to enter the Armed Forces. The greatest difference is found between those who left the Job Corps within the last 3 months where 13 percent have tried and those who left more than 6 months ago where 29 percent have tried to enter the Armed Forces.

One quarter (26%) of those who took the physical and mental tests passed both tests compared with 28 percent of the graduates. More Negroes than whites passed both tests.

Many more dropouts (24%) than graduates (6%) failed both tests:

WHICH TESTS PASSED

(Base: Tried To Enter Military Since Job Corps = 26%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %
Passed both tests	26	32	20
Passed physical only	18	15	19
Passed mental only	22	24	22
Passed neither test	34	9	39

75.

DRAFT CLASSIFICATION

(Base: Men = 96%)

	<u>Total</u> %
1A	23
1Y	27
4F	14
Other	7
None	24
Don't know what it is	5

One in five of the men say their draft classification has changed from what it was before they went into the Job Corps:

CHANGE IN DRAFT CLASSIFICATION

(Base: Men = 96%)

	<u>%</u>	
<u>Did not change</u>	<u>72</u>	
<u>Changed</u>	<u>22</u>	
	<u>Was</u>	<u>Now</u>
1A	14	4
1Y	1	10
4F	1	5
Other	1	1
None	4	-
Don't know	1	2
<u>Not sure</u>	<u>6</u>	

76.

The shift has been mostly from 1A to 1Y, a reversal of the pattern for the graduates.

Value of Job Corps Experience

Finally, let us turn to an analysis of the dropout's general feeling about what the Job Corps has done for them.

Each was asked:

"Thinking back to before you were in the Job Corps, do you think you are better off or worse off now than you were before you went into the Job Corps?"

BETTER OFF OR WORSE OFF NOW THAN BEFORE JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Better off %	Worse off %	About same %	Not sure %
Total	50	18	29	3
North Central	48	19	27	6
South	48	18	31	3
West	44	19	33	4
Large Metro	53	15	28	4
Small Metro	48	19	29	4
Non-Metro	47	19	32	4
Negro	50	19	29	2
White	51	15	29	5
Working Now	57	12	27	4
In School Now	59	15	21	5
Unemployed	36	28	34	2
Men	50	18	29	3
Urban	54	16	26	4
Conservation	46	19	32	3
Women	60	15	21	4
Age				
Under 18	46	19	31	4
18-19	52	17	28	3
20 or older	50	18	28	4
In Job Corps				
Under 3 months	42	19	36	3
3-6 months	56	18	23	3
More than 6 months	61	13	24	2
Interested in re-joining				
Job Corps	44	24	29	3
Using Job Corps training	76	11	13	-
Left Job Corps				
Less than 3 months	55	16	24	5
3-6 months	49	18	30	3
More than 6 months	50	17	29	3

78.

Overall, an even 50 percent of the young people feel they are better off as a result of the Job Corps: this compares with 68 percent of the graduates. Women more than men appreciated the Job Corps experience. Those currently working or in school are significantly more favorable toward their Job Corps experience than are the currently unemployed. Those in urban centers are more positive than those in Conservation centers. The longer someone stayed in the Job Corps the more likely he is to feel that he has benefited from it. Over three quarters of those now using their Job Corps training feel they are better off as a result of their experience.

On the negative side almost one in five feel they are worse off now than before they went into the Job Corps. This is three times the number of graduates who felt that way (6%). The currently unemployed feel most strongly that their time in the Job Corps set them back.

Observation: The smaller percentages in the above table are, by far the most significant: 29% feel the Job Corps was of little help to them, 18% that they are worse off. For many of these young men and women the Job Corps was a bright hope for their future, perhaps their last hope.

Their hopes have been dimmed and their expectations frustrated.

The fault must lie primarily with the Job Corps. In many cases the centers did not provide either the environment or the training that would have encouraged the dropout to stay.

Interesting in Rejoining Job Corps.

But there is a certain resiliency to this group. Two thirds are again either working or in school and of the one third who are unemployed only 6 percent say they are doing nothing. Nor is the potential benefit of the Job Corps lost on these young men and women. Over half say they would be interested in rejoining the Job Corps:

INTEREST IN REJOINING JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	<u>Interested</u> %
<u>Total</u>	<u>56</u>
North	52
North Central	52
South	59
West	52
Large Metro	57
Small Metro	55
Non-Metro	53
Negro	64
White	43
Working Now	54
In School Now	49
Unemployed	59
Men	56
Urban	54
Conservation	59
Women	58
Age	
Under 18	52
18-19	58
20 or older	58
In Job Corps	
Under 3 months	53
3-6 months	61
More than 6 months	56
Drop-out	53
Kick-out	72

80.

Observation: These last results must be viewed as encouraging. The value of the Job Corps is appreciated even by those who decided to leave. But if this group were to rejoin and if the approximately 30 percent of new Corpsmen who will drop out are to be helped, then the training must be better directed toward the felt needs of these individuals, especially in the Conservation centers. Both types of centers must provide a more peaceful and positive atmosphere in which to learn.

1. The first of the two types of centers is the Conservation center. This type of center is designed to provide a peaceful and positive atmosphere in which to learn. The second type of center is the Training center. This type of center is designed to provide a peaceful and positive atmosphere in which to learn.

81.

ACTIVITIES AND INVOLVEMENT WITH THE COMMUNITY

A series of questions was asked to determine how these young men and women spent their leisure time and to what extent they were involved with the community.

Leisure Activities

First each person was asked how often since leaving the Job Corps he had participated in a whole roster of various activities -- from listening to music, to reading, to sports. The following table gives the percentage of those who said they were involved in the activity often (on a regular basis:)

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ACTIVITIES - DO OFTEN
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Men %	Women %	Age			Race	
				Under 18 %	18-19 %	20 or Older %	Negro %	White %
Music								
Listen to jazz	39	39	38	40	38	39	45	31
Rock 'n' roll	67	67	65	73	58	60	72	61
Folk music	11	11	12	8	12	12	5	21
Classical or Semi-classical	8	8	10	4	10	10	10	6
Country and Western	15	15	23	13	16	15	4	33
Amusements								
Go to movies	30	30	27	30	30	30	33	27
Go to plays	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	2
Go to concerts	6	5	4	3	8	6	8	2
Museums or art galleries	4	4	6	4	6	3	5	4
Night clubs	16	16	10	7	17	22	20	8
Gamble	7	7	6	7	6	6	8	5
Watch TV	68	68	65	74	64	67	66	71
Go to parties	35	36	25	40	35	30	41	27
Go dancing	39	39	29	41	40	36	45	27
Hang around	23	24	14	30	26	14	22	25
Play chess, checkers, etc.	16	16	6	15	16	15	18	13
Drink beer, wine, liquor	9	9	8	7	8	12	9	9
Read Books								
Comic books	16	16	15	19	18	11	18	15
Mystery, detective, etc.	13	13	13	13	14	11	12	14
Novels	8	8	10	6	8	11	11	5
Scientific and technical	10	10	10	8	11	12	11	8
History or biography	12	12	10	8	13	15	15	7
Poetry	6	6	13	3	8	6	7	4
Read magazines								
Girlie	10	10	2	9	10	10	9	11
Adventure	8	9	4	8	9	8	9	9
News	17	18	14	12	17	23	20	14
Trade	19	20	4	17	20	21	20	20
Intellectual	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	1
Women's	3	2	19	2	3	4	3	3
Movies and record	9	9	15	7	10	9	9	9
Love story	8	7	29	11	7	8	9	8
Sports								
Pool	44	45	13	47	46	38	47	42
Golf	2	2	-	1	3	2	3	2
Swimming	28	29	8	31	33	18	27	29
Bowling	13	14	10	11	15	15	13	15
Team sports	39	40	8	40	41	34	48	25
Fishing	15	16	2	14	15	16	13	18
Other								
Go out on dates	46	47	23	48	46	43	48	43
Participate in civil rights	3	3	-	4	4	2	4	2
Pleasure trips 20 miles	17	17	15	18	17	18	17	19
Read newspapers	48	48	38	40	46	58	52	41

Watching television and listening to rock 'n' roll are far and away the most important activities. These are followed by newspaper reading (higher among the older group), going out on dates, and playing pool. Dancing, parties and team sports are regular activities of approximately four in ten.

Reading, except for newspapers, is apparently done on a regular basis by less than twenty percent of the dropouts (less than one in five said they had a library card). Almost one-quarter say they often "just hang around" (This tends to be more true of the younger than the older dropouts.)

Religious Attendance.

Less than one in five attend religious services on a regular basis. This represents a decline from both pre-Job Corps attendance and in-Job Corps attendance. The number who never attend has increased:

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85.

ATTENDANCE AT RELIGIOUS SERVICES

(Base: Total)

	Before Job Corps Attend			In Job Corps Attend			Now Attend		
	Regular %	Occasional %	Never %	Regular %	Occasional %	Never %	Regular %	Occasional %	Never %
Total	28	53	19	27	32	41	19	45	36
Men	27	53	20	27	31	42	18	46	36
Women	38	50	12	21	46	33	25	42	33
Age:									
Less than 18	26	55	19	23	32	45	17	47	36
18-19	26	53	21	29	31	40	18	45	37
20 or older	33	50	17	28	33	39	21	45	34
Negro	30	56	14	28	36	36	19	49	32
White	24	49	27	26	24	50	18	40	42
Urban	24	65	21	25	31	44	15	46	39
Conservation	30	51	19	29	31	40	21	45	34

Driving

Most of the drop-outs know how to drive:

DRIVING

(Base: Total)

	Know How %	Learn in Job Corps %	Have License %	Own a Car %
Total	84	8	30	13
Men	86	9	31	14
Women	52	8	18	8
Age:				
Less than 18	86	7	21	9
18-19	84	11	31	13
20 or older	83	7	39	18
Negro	85	9	26	9
White	84	6	37	19
Urban	88	9	37	14
Conservation	85	9	27	14

86.

Eight percent who know how to drive learned in the Job Corps, thirty percent have a license and thirteen percent said they owned a car. Among the graduates ninety percent know how to drive, sixteen percent learned in the Job Corps, fifty four percent have licenses and thirty seven percent own a car.

Organization Membership

Only eight percent have joined a labor union, trade, or professional organization compared to seventeen percent of the graduates.

MEMBERSHIP IN LABOR UNION, TRADE OR PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

(Base: Total)

	<u>Have Membership</u> %
<u>Total</u>	8
Now working	11
Now in school	6
Now unemployed	4

Organized Social Activity

About the same percentage of drop outs as graduates belong to a social club or group of some kind (bowling league, etc.).

87.

BELONG TO SOCIAL CLUB

(Base: Total)

	<u>%</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>13</u>
Men	13
Women	13
Negro	10
White	10
Graduates	15

Voting

Of those eligible to vote (16% of the dropouts), thirty-one percent have registered and of the registered group fifty-three percent said they had voted. This means that five percent of the total group of dropouts are registered compared with seven percent of the graduates.

Medical Care

One-half of the dropouts said they have seen a doctor or dentist since leaving the Job Corps. The unemployed and those living in the south have had the least contact:

88.

SEEN DOCTOR OR DENTIST

	Seen Doctor or Dentist (Base: Total) %		What Was Done * (Base: Seen Doctor or Dentist=49%) %
Total	49	Routine medical	51
North	56	Routine dental	11
North Central	52	Got medicine	14
South	46	Tooth pulled	13
West	49	Tooth filled	6
Working	51	Put in hospital	6
In School	54	Had operation	6
Unemployed	44	Group psychotherapy	1
		Individual psychotherapy	2
		Other	24

* Figures add to more than 100 percent as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Savings

Only thirty percent of the dropouts are now saving any money. This compares with fifty-three percent of the graduates:

SAVING MONEY

(Base: Total)

	Total %	Working %	In School %	Unemployed %
Nothing	70	57	83	89
Under \$5.00	6	6	5	4
\$5.00-\$10.00	11	17	8	4
\$11.00-\$20.00	5	8	1	2
\$21.00-\$30.00	3	6	1	1
\$31.00 or more	3	4	1	*
Not sure	2	2	1	*

Only those working are saving to the same extent as the graduates.

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Contacts With Social Agencies

When asked if they had gone to any social agencies since leaving the Job Corps,
one in five said they had:

GONE TO SOCIAL AGENCY

	Gone To Social Agency (Base: Total) %	Which One (Base: Gone to an Agency = 18%)			
		Welfare %	Unemployed %	Religious %	Other %
Total	18	8	34	2	57
Men	18	6	35	2	57
Women	26	30	10	-	60
Age:					
Under 18	16	7	27	2	64
18-19	18	6	32	2	60
20 or older	20	11	42	2	46
Negro	17	7	33	2	59
White	20	8	39	3	50
Working	17	5	31	3	61
In School	18	12	35	-	53
Unemployed	22	10	36	1	53
Urban	17	10	32	4	55
Conservation	18	4	38	1	57
Dropout	17	8	33	1	58
Kickout	23	8	41	5	46

90.

Women more than men have contacted some social agency, kick outs more than drop outs and the unemployed more than those working or in school. In total, one percent of the drop outs have gone to a welfare agency, six percent to the unemployment bureau and eleven percent to some other social agency. Among the graduates, twelve percent have gone to some type of social agency.

Contact With Police

Twice as many drop outs as graduates have had trouble with the police since leaving the Job Corps:

TROUBLE WITH POLICE

	Had Trouble (Base:Total) %	If Had Trouble (Base: Had Trouble: 18%)		
		Had Lawyer %	No lawyer %	Didn't need Lawyer %
Total	18	26	35	39
Men	18	25	35	40
Women	12	40	20	40
Under 18	20	17	40	43
18 - 19	19	28	35	37
20 or older	14	33	30	37
Negro	17	19	38	43
White	19	33	32	35
Working	17	28	36	36
In school	22	27	23	50
Unemployed	20	25	29	46
Urban	18	28	37	35
Conservation	18	24	34	42
Drop out	17	27	32	41
Kickout	21	19	50	31
Graduates	9	x	x	x

.91.

Men were more likely to have had trouble with the police than women. The younger drop-outs had more trouble than the older ones.

Observation: The dropouts appear to have adjusted less well to the community upon leaving the Job Corps than have the graduates. As a consequence of working less (and of earning a lower hourly rate when they are working), fewer dropouts belong to unions, are able to save, or own cars.

The most significant differences appear in the negative contacts with the community: 50 percent more dropouts than graduates have contacted a social agency and twice as many have had trouble with the police.

92.

ADDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

This section includes the results to certain demographic questions that are not included in the body of the report:

SIZE OF PLACE

	<u>Total</u> %
Large Metro (central city over one million)	32
Small Metro (central city under one million)	54
Non Metro	14

TYPE OF CENTER

	<u>Total</u> %
Men - Urban	42
Conservation	54
Women	4

94.

AGE

	Total %	Total %
16	5	4
17	23	20
18	26	28
19	18	16
20	15	16
21	7	10
Over 21	6	6
Median	17.8 years	17.9 years

ETHNIC

(Base: Total)

	Total %	Men %	Women %	Urban %	Conservation %
Negro	60	60	49	55	65
White	38	38	47	43	33
Mexican	6	6	10	5	6
Puerto Rican	3	3	4	3	2
Other	29	29	33	35	25
Indian	2	2	4	2	2

95.

EDUCATION

	Not a High School Graduate %	Was High School Graduate before Job Corps %	Became High School Graduate after Job Corps by finishing School %	Became High School Graduate after Job Corps by Passing Exam %
Total	93	6	*	1
North	96	3	-	1
North Central	96	3	1	*
South	93	6	*	1
West	81	13	2	4
Negro	91	8	*	1
White	94	3	1	3
Work	93	6	*	1
School	89	7	1	3
Unemployed	95	4	*	1
Age				
Under 18	99	-	*	1
18 - 19	95	4	*	1
20 and older	88	14	1	2
Using Job Corps Training	86	6	2	6

Observation: Half as many dropouts as graduates have finished high school (7% to 14%).

96.

MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	(Base: Total) Total %	Age			Number of Children (Base: Married or divorced = 9%) %
		Under 18	18-19	20 or older	
		%	%	%	
Single	91	98	92	84	None 49
Married	8	1	8	15	One 38
Divorced	1	1	-	1	Two 9
					Three 1
					Four or more 3

NUMBER OF ROOMS

(Base: Total)

	Total %
One	1
Two	3
Three	12
Four	26
Five	21
Six or more	37

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVE WITH

(Base: Total)

	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %	Age		
						Under 18 %	18-19 %	20 or older %
Live alone	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	4
One - 3 others	26	24	31	26	32	21	27	30
4 - 6 others	43	42	45	44	32	47	44	39
7 - 9 others	22	24	18	21	28	24	21	20
10 or more others	7	8	3	7	6	7	6	7

97.

WHOM LIVE WITH

(Base: Do Not Live Alone = 98%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %	<u>Age</u>		
						<u>Under 18</u> %	<u>18-19</u> %	<u>20 or older</u> %
Mother	79	76	83	79	72	83	80	73
Father	53	46	68	54	45	62	52	46
Spouse	8	8	8	8	17	1	8	14
Children	6	6	4	5	13	2	4	11
Sisters/brothers	72	73	72	73	64	80	72	65
Other relatives	24	28	17	24	21	21	25	24
Friends	3	4	3	3	9	3	3	5
Other	6	6	6	6	9	5	5	7

ITEMS HAVE IN HOME

(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Large Metro</u> %	<u>Small Metro</u> %	<u>Non-Metro</u> %
Telephone	63	71	62	52
Television set	96	98	95	94
Radio	93	95	93	92
Record player	77	83	75	67
Books	89	89	89	90
Magazine	84	85	86	75
Art pictures or wall	60	56	65	52

98.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A*

	Occupation Prior To Job Corps				
	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %
<u>Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations</u>	<u>4</u> *	<u>5</u> *	<u>2</u> *	<u>3</u> *	<u>11</u> -
Architecture and Engineering					
Medicine and Health	2	3	*	2	6
Education	1	1	1	*	-
Art	1	1	1	1	5
<u>Clerical and Sales Occupations</u>	<u>4</u> 1	<u>4</u> *	<u>3</u> -	<u>4</u> 1	<u>5</u> 5
Stenography, Typing, Filing and Related Work	*	-	*	*	-
Computing and Account Recording	-	-	-	-	-
Material and Production Recording	1	1	2	1	-
Information and Message Distribution	*	1	-	*	-
Salesman Service	-	-	-	-	-
Merchandising	2	3	1	2	-
Miscellaneous Clerical	-	-	-	-	-
Business Machines and IBM	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Service Occupations</u>	<u>53</u> *	<u>57</u> 1	<u>49</u> -	<u>54</u> -	<u>69</u> 10
Domestic Services					
Food and Beverage Preparation and Services	22	25	16	22	26
Lodging and Related Services	2	3	-	2	5
Barbering, Cosmetology and Related Services	1	1	1	1	-
Miscellaneous Personal Services	7	7	8	7	21
Apparel and Furnishings Services	6	6	5	6	5
Protective Services	-	-	-	-	-
Building and Related Services	11	13	11	12	10
Auto Service - Car Wash	6	5	8	6	-
<u>Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related Occupations</u>	<u>2</u> 2	<u>2</u> 1	<u>2</u> 1	<u>2</u> 2	<u>-</u> -
Plant Farming					
Cutting Trees	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-
Landscaping	1	1	1	1	-
Others	*	1	1	1	-

Note: Percentages sometimes add to more than group total because an individual mentioned more than one job within that occupation grouping.

*Less than one-half of one percent.

99.

Job Corps Training					Current Occupation						
Total %	Men %	Urban %	Conservation %	Women %	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Urban %	Conservation %	Women %
3	1	3	1	24	4	5	3	4	4	4	7
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2	1	2	1	24	3	4	1	2	3	2	7
*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	*
7	6	12	3	27	7	7	7	5	9	7	20
2	2	4	1	12	*	1	1	1	1	1	7
1	*	1	*	4	1	*	1	1	1	*	6
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*
1	1	3	*	4	2	2	3	1	4	2	*
*	*	*	*	*	1	1	2	1	2	2	*
2	2	4	1	6	2	3	1	1	2	2	7
1	1	3	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9	9	10	8	25	38	39	36	38	38	41	33
*	*	*	*	2	5	6	4	4	3	6	20
7	8	9	7	2	13	12	15	13	14	12	6
*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	1	1	1	*
1	*	*	*	20	*	*	1	*	1	*	*
*	*	1	*	*	4	4	4	3	3	5	*
3	3	3	*	4	*	1	*	1	1	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	12	13	10	11	9	14	7
*	1	1	*	*	4	4	5	4	6	3	*
13	13	2	21	2	1	1	*	1	1	*	*
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	*	1	1	*	*
6	6	1	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4	4	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2	2	1	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

(continued)

APPENDIX A*(con't)

	Occupation Prior To Job Corps				
	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %
<u>Processing Occupations</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
Metal and Ore Refinery Work	1	1	1	1	1
Food and Tobacco Processing	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and Textile Processing	*	-	1	*	-
Petroleum Gas and Coal Processing	*	1	*	*	-
Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetics	1	1	1	1	-
Rubber and Paint	*	*	-	*	-
Wood Products	-	-	-	-	-
Leather, Stone and Glass	1	*	1	1	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Machine Trades Occupations</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Metal Machining	2	3	1	1	-
Mechanics and Machine Repairman	3	2	4	3	-
Motorized Vehicle and Engineering Equipment	1	-	2	1	-
Marine Mechanic Repairman	-	-	-	-	-
Engine Power Transmission	-	-	-	-	-
Business and Commercial Machine Repairman	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities Service Mechanics and Repairman	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Occupations	*	*	*	*	5
<u>Bench Work Occupations</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Fabrication, Assembly, Repair of Metal Products	1	1	1	1	-
Assembly and Repair of Electrical Equipment	*	*	1	1	-
Painting, Decorating and Related Work	2	2	2	2	-
Bench Carpenters	1	1	4	1	-
Others	*	*	*	*	-

Note: Percentages sometimes add to more than group total because an individual mentioned more than one job within that occupation grouping.

* Less than one-half of one percent.

100.

Jop Corps Training					Current Occupation						
Total	Men	Urban	Conservation	Women	Total	Negro	White	Men	Urban	Conservation	Women
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
*	*	-	*	-	3	3	3	3	2	4	13
-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	7
-	-	-	-	-	*	1	1	1	1	*	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	*	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	*	1	-	*	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	-
-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	1	-
*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	32	36	28	8	10	8	13	10	13	7	-
1	1	2	1	-	3	3	4	3	4	2	-
20	21	27	17	6	4	3	7	4	5	4	-
11	12	9	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
*	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	1	-	-
1	1	2	*	-	*	1	1	1	1	*	-
1	1	1	1	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	-
1	1	1	1	-	1	*	1	1	1	*	-
5	5	8	3	-	6	6	5	6	6	5	7
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	4	2	7
4	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*	1	1	1	-	2	3	2	2	2	2	-
1	1	1	1	-	1	*	1	1	-	1	-
*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX A -(con't.)

	Occupation Prior to Job Corps				
	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %
<u>Structural Work Occupations</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>
Metal Fabrication	*	-	-	*	-
Welders, Flame Cutters, Related Work	1	1	1	1	-
Electrical Assembling, Installing and Repairing	*	*	*	*	-
Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related Work	2	3	1	2	-
Construction	6	6	5	6	5
Structural Work	2	1	3	2	-
Others	1	*	-	*	-
<u>Miscellaneous Occupations</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>
Motor Freight	2	3	*	3	1
Transportation	1	-	1	1	-
Packaging and Materials Handling	9	8	11	9	5
Graphic Art	*	*	-	*	-
Logging	1	1	3	1	-
Motion Picture	1	*	1	1	-
Others	*	-	*	*	-
General Laborers	-	-	-	-	-
Butcher	-	-	-	-	-
Custodian, Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Station Attendant	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: Percentages sometimes add to more than group total because an individual mentioned more than one job within that occupation grouping.

* Less than half of one percent.

101.

Job Corps Training					Current Occupation						
Total	Men	Urban	Conservation	Women	Total	Negro	White	Men	Urban	Conservation	Women
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
22	23	21	24	6	10	11	9	10	9	11	13
*	1	*	*	-	*	1	1	1	-	1	-
8	8	11	6	-	2	1	2	2	2	1	-
6	6	8	5	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	-
3	3	*	6	2	1	2	-	1	2	1	6
10	8	4	11	-	4	5	3	4	4	5	7
1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-
*	1	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	3	2	2	22	20	23	22	20	24	7
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
*	1	-	1	-	3	2	3	13	3	3	-
*	*	-	*	-	11	12	9	11	13	11	7
1	*	1	*	2	*	-	1	*	*	-	-
*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	8	5	9	7	4	9	-
*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	16	11	21	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	-

Note: Percentages rounded to nearest whole number. Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Study No. 1704

A STUDY OF JOB CORPS "NO-SHOWS"
ACCEPTED APPLICANTS WHO DID NOT GO TO A TRAINING CENTER

Conducted for the Job Corps

by

Louis Harris & Associates

February, 1967

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3.

INTRODUCTION

4.

This report presents the results of a study of no-shows conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for the Job Corps. A no-show is a screened and accepted applicant who does not appear at a training center.

The basic purpose of the study was:

1. To determine why these individuals, after initial screening and acceptance did not join the Job Corps.
2. To compare their pre-screening status (i.e. working, in school, unemployed) with their current status.
3. To compare the no-shows with the drop outs and the graduates in order to clarify the differences between these three groups.

Information on the graduates comes from a study conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation in August 1966 and information on the dropouts from a study conducted by Louis Harris and Associates in December 1966 and January 1967.

The field work on this study was done during late January and early February 1967. The goal was to complete 500 interviews from a list of 16,016 names supplied by the Job Corps. One hundred forty-five sample areas were selected.

5.

The names and addresses of individuals in these areas were clustered and sent to interviewers who then went directly to the addresses supplied. The interviewers were instructed to be as resourceful as possible in finding respondents. If an individual could not be found at the given address, the interviewer was to talk to neighbors, the building superintendant, local merchants, or anyone nearby who might supply leads as to where the respondent might be found. As a result, a number of the interviews were completed at locations other than the original address. No attempt was made, however, to trace an individual who had moved from one city to another or from one county to another so that the effect of relocation on the no-show sample is consequently under-represented.

In our sample locations approximately 3100 attempted contacts were made and 517 full interviews were completed. The breakdown of the 3100 contacts follows:

RESULT OF ATTEMPTED CONTACTS

(Base = 3100)

	%
Completed interviews	17
In military service	6
In jail	2
Currently in or was in Job Corps	14
Not at home	26
Does not live at address	31
No such address	4

6.

The "currently in or was in Job Corps" represents incorrect or delayed file updating. Our understanding of the procedure is that an accepted applicant is considered a "no-show" until he is reported as having arrived at a training center on the center morning report. While there is bound to be some delay in updating of the tape files from these reports, the size of this group indicates that the procedure does not always work properly.

The following table presents a comparison of our sample with the full list of 16,016 names on certain demographic characteristics. The information on the full list was obtained from special computer runs:

7.

TOTAL LIST COMPARED WITH COMPLETED INTERVIEWS *

	Total List (Base=16016) %	Total Sample (Base = 517) %
Region		
North	16	15
North Central	20	20
South	51	50
West	13	15
Sex		
Men	92	87
Women	8	13
Age		
Under 18	23	21
18 - 19	45	41
20 or older	32	38
Screening date		
January - June 1965	23	30
July - December 1965	26	25
January - June 1966	39	38
July - December 1966	12	7

* Note: The full list of no-shows included only 16 individuals screened during the fourth quarter of 1966.

Compared with the total list, the sample is somewhat weighted toward women, toward earlier screening dates and, consequently, toward older individuals. However, because of the delay in updating the files (changing a no-show to an enrollee) the full list overstates the number of recent no-shows. The sample distribution of screening dates is probably closer to the truth than the full list distribution. This would also be true of the age distribution.

8.

Through out this report various sub-groups within the total sample (517 interviews) will be analyzed. The definition of and number of individuals in each of these groups follows:*

Region	1. North (83) - all respondents living in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont. 2. North Central (102) - all respondents living in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin. 3. South (256) - all respondents living in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington D.C., West Virginia. 4. West (76) - all respondents living in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
Size of Place	1. Large metro (168) - all respondents living in metropolitan areas with central cities of one million or more inhabitants. 2. Small metro (281) - all respondents living in metropolitan areas with central cities of less than one million inhabitants 3. Non-metro (68) - all respondents living in towns and rural areas not considered metropolitan areas.
Sex	1. Men (448) - all male no-shows 2. Women (69) - all female no-shows
Age	1. Age under 18 (106 - no-shows under 18 years old 2. Age 18 - 19 (212 - no-shows 18 - 19 years old 3. Age 20 or older (197) - no-shows 20 years of age or older
Race	1. Negro (313) - all Negro no-shows 2. White (177) - all white no-shows
Screening Date	1. 1st Half-65 (150) - no-shows who had their screening interview during January - June 1965 2. 2nd Half-65 (123) - no-shows who had their screening interviews during July - December 1965. 3. 1966 (220) - no-shows who had their screening interview during 1966 a. 1st half-66 (187) - screening interview during January - June 1966 b. 2nd half-66 (33) - screening interview during July-September 1966 (See note at bottom of table on page 9)

9.

Current
Status

1. Working now (304) - no-shows who indicate they are currently working. This group includes 33 who are also in school.
2. In school now (66) - no-shows who indicate they are currently in school. This group includes 33 who are also working.
3. Unemployed now (138) - no-shows who indicate they are currently unemployed.
4. Was unemployed - now working or in school (179) - respondents who were unemployed at the time of the screening interview but are currently working or in school.
5. Was working or in school - now unemployed (39) - respondents who were working or in school at the time of the screening interview but are currently unemployed.

* Note: Because there were some individuals who did not answer certain questions or gave answers other than those used in our sub-group definitions, these groups do not always add exactly to 517.

The findings begin with an analysis of what these individuals were doing at the time they first signed up for the Job Corps.

10.

STATUS AT TIME OF SCREENING

11.

When Screened

The sample list covered the 21 months from January, 1965 through September 1966.

The second and third quarters of 1965 and the second quarter of 1966 produced the highest number of no shows:

SCREENING INTERVIEW DATE
(Base: Total)

	1965				1966			
	1st. quarter %	2nd. quarter %	3rd. quarter %	4th quarter %	1st. quarter %	2nd. quarter %	3rd. quarter %	4th quarter %
<u>Total</u>	5	25	20	5	18	20	7	*
<u>Region:</u>								
North	11	17	22	6	18	24	1	1
North Central	3	32	30	4	9	13	9	-
South	4	29	14	5	19	21	8	-
West	4	15	19	8	22	27	5	-
<u>Size of Region:</u>								
Large Metro	7	20	19	7	20	20	6	1
Small Metro	4	30	21	4	14	21	6	-
Non-Metro	3	18	15	6	27	19	12	-
<u>Sex:</u>								
Men	5	24	19	6	18	22	6	*
Women	6	35	31	1	7	10	10	-
<u>Race:</u>								
Negro	4	20	19	5	20	23	9	-
White	7	31	20	7	14	16	4	1

A comparison of no-shows with all accepted applicants on a semi-annual basis reveals the following distribution:

12.

NO-SHOW COMPARED WITH ALL ACCEPTED APPLICANTS

	Through September 1966	
	No-Shows (From Sample)	All Applicants (Estimate)
	%	%
1st. half 1965	30)	15)
3rd. quarter 1965	20	12
4th. quarter 1965	5)	12)
		39
1st. quarter 1966	18)	21)
2nd. quarter 1966	20	22
3rd. quarter 1966	7)	18)
		61

Observation: During 1965 there was a higher rate of no-shows compared with all accepted applicants than during the first nine months of 1966. Later on some of the reasons for the improvement in the no-show rate will be examined.

Status at Time of Signing Up for Job Corps

At the time they signed up for the Job Corps only thirty percent of the no-shows were working. Among the dropouts fifty-six percent were working at the time of joining and among the graduates the comparable figure is forty-five percent:

13.

WHAT DOING WHEN SIGNED FOR JOB CORPS *

	<u>In School</u> %	<u>Working</u> %	<u>Unemployed</u> %	<u>Other</u> %
Total	11	30	58	2
Region:				
North	16	22	63	-
North Central	11	27	64	-
South	10	37	51	2
West	9	18	71	4
Size of Region:				
Large Metro	14	26	62	-
Small Metro	10	30	58	2
Non-Metro	8	41	52	3
Sex:				
Men	12	31	57	2
Women	4	26	69	1
Age:				
Under 18	20	21	57	3
18-19	11	30	58	1
20 or older	6	35	59	1
Race:				
Negro	10	32	57	2
White	12	25	64	1
Screening:				
1st. half 1965	8	28	63	1
2nd. half 1965	12	35	54	2
1966	11	29	59	2
Current Status:				
Working now	11	36	54	1
In school	23	21	53	3
Unemployed	9	20	69	3
Dropouts	12	56	30	2
Graduates	10	45	40	5

*Figures add to more than 100 percent as some respondents gave more than one answer.

14.

Unemployment was highest in the West (7 out of 10) and lowest in the South. More women than men and more whites than Negroes were unemployed. This is the same pattern that existed among the dropouts, except that the level of unemployment among the no-shows is much higher. One in five of those under 18 said they were in school.

Observation: Based upon the very high rate of unemployment among the no-shows, it would seem that this is the group that most needs the Job Corps. The reasons why they did not join will be presented later in the report. At this point it should just be noted that the pre-Job Corps status of each of the groups (graduates, dropouts, no-shows) is an important indicator of the success of their involvement with the Job Corps.

Working

Of the thirty percent working before signing up for the Job Corps one-third were in service occupations, mainly food and beverage preparation and services:

TYPE OF JOB*
(Base: Working Before Signed up=30%)

	Total %	Sex		Race	
		Men %	Women %	Negro %	White %
Service	34	34	46	37	30
Machine trades	8	8	-	5	12
Structural work	7	8	-	6	7
Professional, technical, managerial	5	4	18	6	2
Clerical	6	3	18	6	5
Farming, fishing	5	5	-	4	7
Benchwork	3	3	-	1	7
Miscellaneous	32	35	18	35	30

* Note: The appendix contains a detailed job classification of pre-screening occupations and current occupations.

15.

The men tended to work significantly longer hours than the women:

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
(Base: Working Before Signed Up =306)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
Under 17 hours	6	5	11
17-24 hours	6	5	11
25-32 hours	13	10	33
33-40 hours	46	46	45
Over 41 hours	26	30	-
Not sure	3	4	-
Median hours	36.2	36.9	23.8

For the dropouts the number of hours worked pre-Job Corps was the same as for the no-shows although there was not the sharp difference between men and women.

The no-shows who were working before signing up for the Job Corps were earning a median of \$1.17 an hour. This compares with \$1.15 for the dropouts and \$1.18 for the graduates.

16.

HOURLY RATE

(Base: Working Before Signed Up = 30%)

	Less Than \$.75 %	\$.76-\$1.00 %	\$1.01-\$1.25 %	\$1.26-\$1.50 %	\$1.51-\$1.71 %	Over \$1.75 %	Piece Work %	Median %
Total	10	18	33	26	4	8	1	\$1.17
Region:								
North	-	6	47	35	6	6	-	1.23
North Central	4	4	49	25	7	11	-	1.21
South	14	26	27	22	1	8	2	1.08
West	8	8	16	44	16	8	2	1.35
Size of Region:								
Large Metro	6	2	39	41	-	10	2	1.26
Small Metro	9	27	34	15	8	7	-	1.10
Non-Metro	17	13	22	35	-	9	4	1.20
Sex:								
Men	9	18	33	25	4	9	2	1.17
Women	18	12	35	23	6	6	-	1.14
Age:								
Under 18	11	26	37	20	-	6	-	1.09
18-19	7	9	47	28	-	7	2	1.18
20 or older	11	23	20	25	10	10	1	1.20
Race:								
Negro	11	19	36	22	3	8	1	1.14
White	8	19	31	29	2	10	1	1.19
Screening:								
1st half 1965	15	21	27	28	2	5	2	1.12
2nd half 1965	6	10	38	30	6	10	-	1.22
1966	8	18	34	24	6	8	2	1.17

The South which employed proportionately more also paid the lowest median hourly rate. The West, with the fewest employed, had the highest median hourly rate. This same inverse pattern exists by race with Negroes working more and earning less, and with whites working less but earning more.

The hourly rate tends to increase with age.

17.

While the men were not earning much more than the women, the higher number of hours per week they worked means their total income was higher (\$43.17 median/week for the men compared with \$23.17 median/week for the women).

Pre-Screening Education

The no-show group falls between the dropouts and the graduates in median years of schooling at the time of signing up for the Job Corps (8.8 years for the dropouts, 9.4 years for the no-shows and 10.3 years for the graduates):

EDUCATION AT TIME OF SCREENING

(Base: Total)

	6th Grade %	7th Grade %	8th Grade %	9th Grade %	10th Grade %	11th Grade %	Finished High School %	Median Years %
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9.4</u>
<u>Region</u>								
North	-	4	15	17	33	24	7	9.4
North Central	1	1	13	19	35	19	12	9.5
South	3	6	17	23	21	11	19	9.0
West	-	1	4	13	33	32	17	10.0
<u>Size of Region:</u>								
Large Metro	2	2	8	15	35	28	10	9.7
Small Metro	2	4	14	23	25	14	18	9.3
Non-Metro	-	7	29	21	15	10	18	8.7
<u>Sex:</u>								
Men	2	5	15	21	28	18	11	9.3
Women	-	-	9	15	18	18	40	10.4
<u>Age:</u>								
Under 18	3	5	18	31	27	15	1	8.8
18-19	1	4	16	21	29	21	8	9.3
20 or older	2	3	9	13	26	15	32	9.9
<u>Race:</u>								
Negro	1	2	8	19	28	22	20	9.7
White	2	7	23	26	25	10	7	8.7

18.

It is significant that twice as many no-shows as graduates or dropouts finished high school. Two out of five of the women indicated they had completed high school compared with one in ten among the men. One in five Negroes had graduated compared with less than one in ten of the whites.

Appreciation of the school experience was clearly related to the amount of schooling.

We asked the no shows whether or not they felt school had been worthwhile:

WAS SCHOOL WORTHWHILE

(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
Worthwhile	66	75	54	64	81
Waste of time	26	18	39	28	13
Not sure	8	7	7	8	6

Observation: While the low employment rate would seem to work in favor of the no-show's joining the Job Corps, the relatively large number who completed high school would weaken one of the major incentives for joining the Corps: the desire to increase the amount of education one had.

It is important to realize, however, that years of schooling, at least for this group, has not been a measure of job success. The rate of unemployment among high school graduates was as high as among those who had not finished high school.

We next asked those who did not finish school why they left:

19.

REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL*

(Base: Did not finish high school = 85%)

	Total %	Negro %	White %
Wanted to/had to work	22 } 35	23 } 39	21 } 30
Help out family by working	13 }	16 }	9 }
Didn't like anything about it	23 } 34	20 } 31	28 } 40
Bored, lost interest	11 }	11 }	12 }
Got into trouble, kicked out	21 }	22 }	18 }
Cutting classes, wrong crowd	8 } 34	7 } 34	9 } 32
Trouble with other kids, fights	5 }	5 }	5 }
Was failing, couldn't do work	20	15	27
Felt I was too old	6	6	10
Got sick	4	3	6
To join Job Corps	3	4	2
To join military, wasn't accepted	3	2	4
All other	11	8	14

* Adds to more than 100 percent as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Over one in three of the no-shows gave the need to work as a reason for leaving school.

(Fifty percent more no-shows than dropouts volunteered this reason).

A general lack of interest and trouble with school authorities or other students were equally important reasons for not finishing high school.

When Negroes and whites are compared, three areas show marked differences: whites more than Negroes left school because of failing work or a generally low level of interest. Negroes more than whites left because of a need to work.

20.

Observation: An indication of the magnitude of the problem facing the Negro youths in particular is the fact that although more interested in remaining in school (and thus more likely to benefit from the experience) they are forced to leave to work and are then relatively less successful than their white counterparts in finding jobs.

Assuming that those most interested in finding a job are those who have graduated high school and those who left school to find work, 59 percent of the Negroes and 37 percent of the whites fall into this category. But only 32 percent of the Negroes and 25 percent of the whites were working at the time they signed up for the Job Corps. In relative terms, then, 68 percent of the white "most interested" group were working while only 54 percent of the Negro "most interested" group were able to find jobs.

The unfortunate fact is not only that there is a large gap between interest in working and the ability to find a job but that even at this low level of achievement, "white interest" finds more success than "Negro interest".

21.

CONTACT WITH THE JOB CORPS

How First Heard About Job Corps

Over one-third of the no-shows first heard about the Job Corps through a friend:

HOW FIRST HEARD ABOUT JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %
Friend	36
TV	23
Employment agency	16
In school	6
Newspaper/magazine ad	6
Social worker	6
Parents	3
Parole officer	3
Other	15

Observation: The fact that less than one in six of the no-shows mentioned the state employment agency (normally the screening agency) indicates that most of these youth probably sought out the Job Corps on their own. They did not just stumble onto the Job Corps in the process of looking for a job.

Why Wanted To Join Job Corps

The no-shows were next asked what the most important reasons for wanting to join the Job Corps were:

23.

REASONS FOR JOINING THE JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Region:				Sex:		Age:				Race:		Screening:			Was Unemployed		Dropouts
	North		Central		South	West	Men	Women	Under 18	18-19	20 or Older	Negro	White	1st half 1965	2nd half 1965	1966	Now	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	71	76	70	66	71	72	69	78	70	72	75	70	68	70	73	70	70	
Learn a trade	38	34	41	36	37	51	46	36	36	41	42	36	38	39	49	39	49	
Get an education	31	35	30	30	31	32	32	32	31	34	28	28	33	46	18	46	18	
Out of work	30	27	30	30	34	29	26	29	31	29	36	27	27	37	24	37	24	
Out of school - couldn't get job																		
Friend in Job Corps and said it was OK	18	12	13	23	17	19	21	12	23	12	9	13	28	16	15	16	15	
Employment agency suggested it	15	19	18	13	12	16	15	14	11	20	16	14	12	15	15	15	15	
Mother wanted me to	14	12	19	14	8	14	13	13	16	11	11	14	14	11	19	11	19	
Wanted to get away from home	11	13	8	11	14	11	10	9	13	8	8	11	12	11	10	11	10	
Nothing better to do	11	10	13	10	12	11	13	9	9	13	9	11	11	13	11	13	11	
Father wanted me to	4	2	3	5	1	4	4	4	3	5	2	6	3	4	8	4	8	
Parole officer told me to	3	1	3	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	
Keep out of army	3	-	3	5	-	3	5	3	4	2	1	2	5	3	3	3	3	
Other	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	9	1	9	

24.

As with the dropouts, the need to learn a trade is given as the primary reason for wanting to join the Job Corps. Getting an education is the second most important reason cited by both groups but the higher level of education of the no-shows makes this factor somewhat less important for them than for the dropouts. Parental encouragement to join is somewhat higher for the dropouts than for the no-shows.

The most significant difference is seen in the work oriented choices - sixty one percent of the no-shows mention "out of work" or "out of school- couldn't get job" compared with forty two percent of the dropouts.

Observation: The pre-screening status of the no-shows, their educational level and reasons for leaving school, and their reasons for wanting to join the Job Corps all point to the specific need this group had to find a job. The Job Corps, while providing training and education opportunities, was also seen as a way of substituting for the missing job.

Contact After Screening Interview

There are bound to be difficulties in attempting to notify these young people of their acceptance into the Job Corps. The screener cannot just pick up the phone and call the applicant's home since over a third do not have telephones. Mail delivery also can be erratic when mailboxes are unlabelled and as happens occasionally, the locks are broken. Going in person to the home is time consuming and often difficult.

But even taking these problems into account, it is imperative that each accepted individual be contacted. The screeners have obviously tried and have been fairly successful:

25.

HEARD FROM SCREENING AGENCY AFTER INITIAL CONTACT

(Base: Total)

	<u>Heard</u> <u>%</u>
Total	84
<u>Region:</u>	
North	79
North Central	83
South	85
West	84
<u>Size of Region:</u>	
Large Metro	85
Small Metro	84
Non Metro	76
<u>Sex:</u>	
Men	82
Women	94
<u>Race:</u>	
Negro	84
White	81
<u>Screening:</u>	
1st half 1965	84
2nd half 1965	79
1966	85

Regionally, the East had the lowest rate of post-screening contact. More than one in five in the East said they did not hear from the screening agency. Significantly more women than men were re-contacted. Those screened in the second half of 1965 had the lowest rate of re-contact.

For the eighty-four percent who were contacted again, the median time between screening and the second contact was almost one month:

26.

HOW LONG AFTER INITIAL INTERVIEW DID YOU HEAR
FROM SCREENING AGENCY

(Base: Recontacted by Screening Agency=84%)

	<u>1</u> <u>week</u> <u>%</u>	<u>2</u> <u>weeks</u> <u>%</u>	<u>3-4</u> <u>weeks</u> <u>%</u>	<u>5 weeks</u> <u>2 months</u> <u>%</u>	<u>More than</u> <u>2 months</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Not Sure</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Median</u> <u>%</u>
Total	8	16	27	18	27	4	3.9 (weeks)
Region:							
North	14	14	28	13	31	-	3.6
North Central	7	18	23	24	27	1	4.3
South	5	17	28	18	27	5	3.9
West	10	10	33	19	23	5	3.7
Size of Region:							
Large Metro	9	13	23	23	31	1	4.9
Small Metro	8	17	30	16	24	5	3.5
Non-Metro	4	15	33	19	27	2	3.8
Sex:							
Men	8	15	29	20	24	4	3.7
Women	5	19	22	11	41	2	5.1
Race:							
Negro	6	17	28	22	23	4	3.9
White	10	13	30	13	30	4	3.8
Screening: 1965							
1st. half 1965	7	16	18	20	36	3	5.6
2nd. half 1965	8	12	26	12	38	4	5.3
Screening: 1966							
1st. half 1966	9	18	35	20	15	3	3.3
2nd. half 1966	8	16	35	21	17	3	3.4
	11	28	29	14	11	7	2.6

27.

There obviously has been an improvement in the length of time it takes to process an application -- from a median of 5.6 weeks during the first six months of 1965 to 2.6 weeks during the third quarter of 1966. (These figures should be viewed with caution, for those in the first half of 1965 were screened two years ago, and their recollections are likely to be somewhat vague on this point).

Observation: Even taking into account a possible overstatement of the time lag, the median lag between screening and the second contact has been over 3 weeks. This would seem to be too long, particularly for a group that is so strongly directed not only toward improving its future job prospects but also toward immediately finding a job.

There has been improvement however, and the reduction in the time lag between screening and assignment has lead to a reduction in the rate of no-shows compared with all accepted applicants (See table on page 8).

The need for greater processing speed is further emphasized in the next table. Those who were re-contacted were asked if, at the time of the second contact, they were still planning to join the Job Corps.

WERE YOU STILL PLANNING TO JOIN JOB CORPS

(Base: Re-contacted by Screening Agency=84%)

	Yes %	No %	Not Sure %
Total	61	34	5
Region:			
North	63	28	9
North Central	59	40	1
South	65	30	5
West	54	43	3
Size of Region:			
Large Metro	65	31	4
Small Metro	62	34	4
Non-Metro	54	40	6
Sex:			
Men	60	36	4
Women	72	22	6
Race:			
Negro	66	30	4
White	55	39	6
Screening:			
1st half 1965	54	39	7
2nd half 1965	62	33	5
Screening:			
1st half 1966	66	31	3
2nd half 1966	64	36	-

One third of the re-contacted no-shows had lost interest in the Job Corps in the interval between screening and the followup contact.

We next asked whether during the second contact, they had been told what center they would be going to. (Fifty-seven percent of all recontacted individuals were told about a center. The table is shown just for those still interested in joining the Job Corps).

29.

WERE YOU TOLD WHAT CENTER YOU WOULD BE GOING TO

(Base: Recontacted by Screening Agency and Still
Interested In Joining = 51% of total)

	<u>Yes</u> %	<u>No</u> %	<u>Not Sure</u> %
Total	59	39	2
Region:			
North	47	53	-
North Central	62	34	6
South	60	37	3
West	62	38	-
Size of Region:			
Large Metro	58	41	1
Small Metro	60	37	3
Non-Metro	52	44	4
Sex:			
Men	58	39	3
Women	59	39	2
Race:			
Negro	60	38	2
White	55	42	3
Screening:			
1st half 1965	51	47	2
2nd half 1965	50	47	3
Screening:			
1st half 1966	64	33	3
2nd half 1966	76	24	-

The North is far below the rest of the country in recall of definite assignment. The 1966 no-shows were more likely to have been told about the center than those screened during 1965.

Observation: A third of the re-contacted applicants are lost to the Job Corps during the period between the screening interview and the second contact. Of the two thirds remaining four in 10 are kept hanging after the second interview by not being told what center they are to be going to.

30.

One in five of those still interested in joining the Job Corps at the time of re-contact who were told what center they were going to were not told when they would be leaving.

WERE YOU TOLD WHEN YOU WOULD BE LEAVING

(Base: Re-contacted still interested and told what center would be going to = 31% of total)

	Yes %	No %	Not Sure %
Total	80	15	5
Region:			
North	73	27	-
North Central	83	15	2
South	80	14	6
West	82	13	5
Size of Region:			
Large Metro	86	14	-
Small metro	77	16	7
Non-Metro	80	16	4
Sex:			
Men	77	17	6
Women	90	10	-
Race:			
Negro	84	12	4
White	73	20	7
Screening:			
1st half 1965	75	20	5
2nd half 1965	76	16	8
1966	85	13	2
1st half 1966	86	13	1
2nd half 1966	79	14	7

31.

Turning for a minute to the sixteen percent who were not recontacted, over half (55%) of this group attempted to get in touch with the screening agency. They made the attempt a median of 3.7 weeks after their initial contact. This is less than the median length of time the screeners normally took. Perhaps, if they had waited, at least some of the no-shows would have been reached by the agency. Most of them made their contact too early:

WHAT TOLD WHEN CONTACTED SCREENING AGENCY

(Base: Not reached by agency but then attempted to contact agency = 9% of total)

	%
Didn't yet know what center I would be going to	71
Told me about center I would go to	7
Couldn't get in touch with them	5
Not sure	17

Observation: The no-shows were dangled at successive levels by the Job Corps:

... Sixteen percent did not hear from the screener after the initial interview.

... Among the remaining eighty-four percent, fully one third were not interested in joining by the time the second contact occurred.

... Of the remaining fifty-one percent, four in ten were not told what center they would be going to.

... Of the remaining thirty-one percent, one in five were not told when they would be departing for the center.

... The remaining twenty-five percent decided not to go during the period between assignment and departure.

32.

In handling thousands of applications from all over the country while trying to balance center needs, travel distance, and other requirements there are bound to be processing delays. In the next section we will examine the effect of the processing time lag as well as other factors on the no-show's decision not to join the Job Corps.

33.

WHY DID NOT JOIN JOB CORPS

34.

In this section are presented the major reasons these young people decided not to go to a training center, after having applied to and then having been accepted by the Job Corps.

First a look at possible adverse impressions received through contacts with ex-Corpsmen:

Contact with Ex-Corpsmen

Two out of three no-shows know someone who is now, or was in the Job Corps.

KNOW SOMEONE IN JOB CORPS

(Base : Total)

	%
Total	66
Men	67
Women	58
Negro	74
White	55
1st half 1965	51
2nd half 1965	63
1966	75

As would be expected, the more recent applicants are more likely to know someone who is in the Job Corps.

The majority of these Corpsmen felt their experience was worthwhile.

35.

DID CORPSMEN FEEL JOB CORPS WORTHWHILE

(Base: Know someone who was in or is now in Job Corps = 67%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %	<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %
Worthwhile	59	58	65	65	46
All right	18	19	10	17	20
Waste of time	13	13	10	8	25
Not sure	10	10	15	10	9

Negroes received a more favorable account of the Job Corps than whites, and women a more favorable account than men.

Among those who know a Corpsman (or ex-Corpsman) almost one in five said this person told them something that helped them decide not to go into the Job Corps:

36.

CORPSMEN SAID SOMETHING THAT HELPED

NO-SHOW DECIDE NOT TO JOIN

(Base: Know a Corpsman = 66%)

	<u>Told Something</u> %	<u>Didn't Tell</u> %	<u>Not sure</u> %
Total	17	81	2
Men	18	79	3
Women	13	87	-
Negro	13	84	3
White	25	74	1
1st half 1965	18	82	-
2nd half 1965	13	84	3
1966	20	76	4

Whites were more discouraged by their friends than Negroes. More recent applicants received negative comments than did the earlier applicants.

What the no-shows were told parallels almost exactly the reasons given by the dropouts for leaving the Job Corps:

37.

WHAT JOB CORPSMEN SAID

(Base: Know Job Corpsmen who helped no-show decide not to join = 11% of total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %
Didn't teach trade	40	45	33
Center rough, fights	38	27	52
Too strict	31	36	29
Not enough freedom	16	27	5
Racial problems	15	5	24
Not enough pay	9	18	-
Other	12	9	15

Observation: Poor job training, too many fights and too much discipline were major complaint of the dropouts. The split between Negroes and whites also follows the pattern of the dropouts. The no-shows obviously have been somewhat exposed to the negative experiences of the Job Corps dropouts. At present however, the total effect is small (one in ten of the total group).

Contact with Screening Agency and Others

How much encouragement the screeners gave cannot be precisely determined, but clearly they did little to discourage any of the no-shows. Only five percent of the no-shows said the screeners told them something that helped them decide not to join. The major complaint of this small group was that the screeners were hurried and were not sure of their information.

.38.

They were next asked if there were anyone else who had helped them decide not to join the Job Corps and what this person said:

SOMEONE ELSE SAID SOMETHING THAT HELPED

NO-SHOW DECIDE NOT TO JOIN

WHO HELPED DECIDE NOT TO JOIN		WHAT DID THEY SAY *	
(Base: Total)		(Base: Someone = 16 %)	
	%		Total %
Friend	9	Too many fights	38
Parents	3	Don't train you	28
Other relative	1	Parents against it	19
Other	3	Too far away	12
No one	84	Too strict	12
		Low pay	6
		Don't get your money	6
		Only for Negroes	6
		Other	15

* Figures add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Friends stand out as the only significant group discouraging the no-shows. The complaints cited are much the same as in the table of ex-Corpsmen complaints.

39.

Observation: As more and more individuals graduate or dropout of the Job Corps, the Corps' reputation for past successes and failures will become a major factor in recruiting new enrollees. The importance of improving learning opportunities and the environment in the center is clear not only to gain the support of the public but also of ex-Corpsmen, for their influence on their peer group is potentially great.

Reasons For Not Joining Job Corps

In order to better determine the reasons for not joining the Job Corps each respondent was given a list of possible reasons and asked to choose those that had been most important to him:

REASONS FOR NOT

(Base:

	Total	Region				Size of Place			Sex	
		North	Central	South	West	Large Metro	Small Metro	Non-Metro	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Offered a job	39	41	42	37	36	36	38	50	43	15
Just lost interest	28	33	22	27	32	27	27	32	29	19
Needed at home	14	17	13	16	6	14	12	21	14	12
Didn't want to go so far from home	14	9	19	13	13	16	13	12	13	13
Heard bad things	12	8	11	14	13	8	12	23	12	13
To get more schooling	9	5	6	12	10	7	9	15	10	4
Got into another training program	8	5	7	9	10	8	9	3	7	15
Got married	8	7	9	9	7	8	8	11	8	13
Wanted to try it on my own	7	11	10	6	4	8	5	15	8	4
Job Corps never assigned me to center	7	12	4	8	3	9	6	8	8	3
Didn't hear from them	6	9	6	6	3	5	6	8	7	1
Took too long to hear from them	4	3	2	3	9	3	5	-	3	9
Trouble with police	4	1	2	5	10	7	4	-	5	-
Military (draft or enlist)	3	1	2	4	5	2	4	5	4	-
Was sick when they called	3	3	2	4	-	2	4	-	3	3
Didn't give enough time to get ready	3	5	3	2	1	3	3	-	3	3
Pregnant	3	4	6	2	1	2	4	2	-	21
Other	11	11	12	10	23	15	13	4	11	13

40.

JOINING JOB CORPS

Total)

Age			Race		Screening			Current Status		
Under 18	18-19	20 or Older	Negro	White	1st half 1965	2nd half 1965	1966	Working Now	In School Now	Unemployed
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
29	37	46	34	45	41	38	35	48	23	27
31	30	24	25	34	28	27	25	28	30	28
11	13	17	15	14	16	13	15	16	11	13
12	15	13	13	15	14	12	15	14	14	14
16	12	10	9	18	14	9	13	11	13	9
15	9	7	11	6	6	6	13	9	33	7
4	8	10	8	6	11	10	5	7	16	6
3	6	13	7	10	10	12	6	9	10	5
5	10	5	6	10	7	8	7	6	8	7
7	9	5	7	8	5	11	7	9	7	5
8	5	6	6	5	6	7	6	6	5	8
3	3	4	3	5	5	5	2	5	2	2
5	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	7
3	5	2	2	5	5	2	3	4	5	3
1	2	4	4	1	2	2	3	2	-	4
4	2	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	3	5
4	3	3	4	2	1	6	2	2	3	3
14	9	13	14	10	11	13	13	12	9	17

The most important reason given for not joining is that the no-show was offered a job. Significantly more men than women mention this as a reason. Over one quarter of the no-shows said they "just lost interest".

Observation: The two reasons mentioned most often are at least partly related to the time lag between screening and re-contact. Loss of interest also implies that sufficient enthusiasm was not aroused initially.

About one in seven said they did not want to go so far from home. Relatively, this percentage is somewhat larger, for less than sixty percent of the group were told about the center they would have gone to. Based on this group, twenty-four percent did not want to go so far from home.

Observation: The one in four of the no-shows who did not want to go so far from home is similar to the twenty-one percent of the dropouts who gave being homesick as a reason for leaving the center. While there are obviously many factors that must be taken into account, the placing of these youth in centers near their home (if possible) would probably have some influence on reducing both the no-show rate and the dropout rate.

Just over one in ten said that they had heard derogatory things about the Job Corps. Twice as many whites as Negroes and three times as many in rural areas as in large metropolitan areas mentioned this as a reason. One in five of the women indicated they did not go into the Job Corps because they became pregnant. Thirteen percent of the women said they were getting married.

42.

Seventeen percent cited reasons that are directly attributable to processing problems : never being assigned to a center, never hearing from Job Corps, taking too long to hear from them. This was apparently more of a problem during the second half of 1965 where twenty-three percent gave one of these reasons.

Observation: For the no-show group, the Job Corps was primarily a way to solve a problem they saw in quite definite terms: they were unemployed and needed something to do. The Job Corps would fill the gap. The possible long term benefit was probably not clear to them and certainly not important to them. With the lag in processing their applications, their attentions turned to something else.

What Did Instead of Job Corps

To determine the alternatives these youth chose over the Job Corps they were asked what they did instead of joining:

WHAT DID INSTEAD OF JOINING JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	In School %	Working %	Military %	Other Training Program %	Unemployed %	Other %
Total	11	72	3	9	11	3
Region:						
North	6	83	-	5	10	-
North Central	6	76	2	8	14	3
South	14	68	3	10	10	3
West	18	67	4	14	12	3
Size of Region:						
Large Metro	11	72	3	11	13	2
Small Metro	12	70	3	9	11	3
Non-Metro	14	80	-	5	8	-
Sex						
Men	13	74	3	8	9	3
Women	7	58	-	14	26	-
Age						
Under 18	20	65	1	6	12	4
18-19	12	68	5	10	10	3
20 or older	7	80	1	10	11	1
Race						
Negro	13	71	2	9	11	3
White	9	74	4	9	11	2
Screening:						
1st. half 1965	9	74	4	11	7	3
2nd half 1965	9	72	2	10	17	2
1966	15	72	2	9	9	2
Current Status						
Working now	8	81	3	7	7	2
In school	44	45	-	22	3	2
Unemployed	11	65	2	8	19	5

44.

Almost three out of four no-shows took a job instead of going into the Job Corps. Only one in ten was unemployed. There is a sharp difference between the men and the women with the men working more and going to school more. Even so, the unemployment rate for the women dropped from sixty-nine percent before signing to twenty-six percent after signing.

Observation: It is clear that for the no-shows, the need for the Job Corps was displaced by their ability to get a job and that the time lag between screening and recontact (in some cases, the failure to make the second contact) was a significant factor in their taking the offered job.

It is unlikely that the screening experience and the wait for acceptance was any different for the graduates or the dropouts. The demographic characteristics of each of the groups is generally the same. What most distinguishes the no-shows at the point of initial contact with the Job Corps is their work status. Their employment rate is much lower than either the dropouts or the graduates.

Starting with this basic difference in employment status, a process of natural selection takes place:

The no-shows have the greatest immediate need. They apply to the Job Corps but cannot wait the length of the application procedure and so they find a job. Satisfied with this job or not convinced (now that their immediate requirements are met) that they will benefit from the Job Corps experience, they reject the Job Corps.

The dropouts and graduates start from a higher level of employment. They see the Job Corps as a way to improve their employment possibilities and do not mind waiting for acceptance.

But in the centers the dropouts do not find the training they want and instead find a hostile, unfriendly environment. Since they were employed before joining, they feel they can easily find work again. Since their motivation to stay is weak, and they don't feel their job prospects too dismal, they leave.

45.

The graduates with a higher median education, are probably more aware of their economic limitations than the other groups and do not want to go back to their pre-Job Corps situation. They put up with the problems in the center, finish their course and go on to the highest level of employment and pay rate of the three groups.

While the foregoing may somewhat over-simplify a complicated process, it is presented only to clarify the following point: in terms of group behavior, pre-Job Corps employment status is a key factor in understanding the no-show problem and provides a useful distinction between the no-shows and the graduates and dropouts.

46.

CURRENT JOB STATUS

.47.

Number of Jobs Since Screening

The median length of time since the no-shows were screened is 16 months. In the period since their initial screening only seven percent have not worked at all:

48.

NUMBER OF JOBS SINCE FIRST CONTACT WITH JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	None %	One %	Two %	Three %	Four %	More than Four %
<u>Total</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Sex</u>						
Men	6	32	29	17	6	10
Women	10	51	18	14	3	4
<u>Age</u>						
Under 18	11	42	24	11	5	7
18-19	7	36	26	18	4	9
20 or older	4	28	31	19	8	10
<u>Race</u>						
Negro	8	38	25	19	4	6
White	5	28	28	15	10	14
<u>Screening</u>						
1st. half 1965	5	26	32	16	9	12
2nd. half 1965	3	27	31	22	3	14
1966	10	41	23	15	5	6
<u>Current Status</u>						
Working now	2	36	33	17	6	8
In school	24	39	13	14	2	8
Unemployed	9	31	20	20	7	13

More than half of the no-shows have had more than one job. Negroes have tended to switch jobs less often than whites and women less often than men. Only nine percent of the currently unemployed have not had any job at all.

Asked to Leave Job

Of the ninety-three percent who have worked since screening one in five were asked to leave a job:

WERE YOU ASKED TO LEAVE ANY JOB
(Base: Total Employed)

	<u>Yes</u> %
<u>Total</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Sex:</u>	
Men	23
Women	10
<u>Age:</u>	
Under 18	17
18-19	23
20 or older	21
<u>Race:</u>	
Negro	22
White	20
<u>Screening:</u>	
1st. half 1965	20
2nd. half 1965	23
1966	22
<u>Current Status:</u>	
Working	15
In School	21
Unemployed	39

50.

Twice as many men as women were asked to leave a job. Almost four in ten of the currently unemployed were fired or laid off.

Observation: While these young people were able to get jobs that eliminated the immediate need for the Job Corps, they have not been very stable in their employment. One-third of all the no-shows have had three or more jobs since being screened.

What Doing Now

The current level of employment of the no-shows indicates a twelve percentage point drop from their immediate post-screening status:

WHAT DOING NOW*
(Base: Total)

	Doing Now				Work Now
	In School %	Working %	Unemployed %	Other %	Work Pre-screening %
Total	14	60	27	6	+30
Region:					
North	11	71	22	3	+46
North Central	8	50	35	8	+27
South	12	62	26	6	+25
West	26	56	26	8	+34
Size of Region:					
Large Metro	13	63	27	5	+34
Small Metro	13	56	30	7	+27
Non-Metro	13	68	17	8	+30
Sex:					
Men	14	63	27	3	+32
Women	10	40	29	24**	+16
Age:					
Under 18	19	54	29	8	+32
18-19	15	55	31	5	+28
20 or older	9	69	22	6	+31
Race:					
Negro	15	61	28	4	+30
White	10	59	26	11	+32
Screening:					
1st. half 1965	10	68	24	6	+34
2nd. half 1965	12	59	23	10	+28
1966	17	56	31	4	+28
Graduates	9	74	20	3	
Dropouts	10	56	33	5	

*Figures add to more than 100% because seven percent were both working and in school.

**Seventeen percent keeping house.

52.

In spite of the drop from their post-screening status there has still been an impressive thirty-percent gain from their pre-screening employment level.

The largest gain has been in the North. Women have shown the smallest gain but one in six indicate they are now keeping house. For the most part the improvement in job situation is uniform across groups.

The no-shows' current status is very similar to the current status of the dropouts but their employment rate lags behind that of the graduates by fourteen points.

Observation: One should not conclude from the above data that those who never go into the Job Corps can do as well as those who are in for a short time and then drop out. The sample of no-shows is distinguished by the fact that they did not join mainly because they were able to get jobs. Their experience is not necessarily representative of the group that has not come into contact with the Job Corps at all. In this regard comparisons of no-shows with the graduates and dropouts are difficult because of the different lengths of time since their Job Corps experience (or contact): sixteen months for the no-shows, five and one-tenth months for the dropouts and three and three-tenths months for the graduates.

Kind of Job

There is little shift in the type of jobs the no-shows now have compared with their pre-screening occupation:

53.

TYPE OF JOB NOW HAVE
(Base: Now Working =60%)

	Sex.			Age			Race		Screening		
	Total	Men	Women	Under		20 or older	Negro	White	1st.half		1966
				18	18-19				1965	1965	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional, technical	6	4	15	4	6	6	7	5	3	7	7
managerial	6	5	19	-	6	8	7	4	8	3	5
Clerical and sales	34	33	44	50	34	26	34	33	30	27	39
Service	2	3	-	6	2	2	3	1	-	1	4
Farming, fishing, forestry	4	3	7	-	5	5	4	2	6	1	3
Processing	11	12	4	6	13	12	10	13	14	13	8
Machine trades	5	6	-	4	5	7	5	5	7	6	4
Benchwork	5	5	7	2	2	10	6	5	8	10	2
Structural work	27	29	4	30	27	25	24	32	22	32	27
Miscellaneous											

Forty-seven percent of those now working said they needed no training for the job they now have, forty-five percent received the necessary training while working and only eighty percent received the required job training in school or a particular training program.

Number of Hours Working

Women have increased the number of hours worked substantially. There has been a very slight decrease for the men:

54.

NUMBERS OF HOURS WORKED
(Base: Now Working)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
Under 17	7	7	11
17-24	3	3	7
25-32	9	8	15
33-40	56	55	59
41 or more	25	27	7
Median	36.5	36.7	34.3
Change from pre-screening	+3	-.2	+10.5

Time on Job--Raises

The median time on the current job is four and three tenths months. Almost half indicated they have received a raise:

LENGTH OF TIME ON CURRENT JOB
(Base: Now Working=60%)

	<u>Total</u> %
Less than one month	16
1-3 months	24
4-6 months	25
7-9 months	13
10-15 months	13
16 or more	8
Median months	4.3

RECEIVED ANY RAISES ON CURRENT JOB
(Base: Now Working=60%)

	<u>Total</u> %
None	52
One	28
Two	12
Three	4
More than three	4

Current Pay Rate

Overall, the no-shows are making \$.25 more an hour than they were at the time they signed up for the Job Corps:

56

CURRENT PAY RATE

(Base: Now Working = 60%)

	Less than \$1.00 %	\$1.01 1.25 %	\$1.26 1.50 %	\$1.51 1.75 %	\$1.76 2.00 %	\$2.01 2.25 %	Over \$2.25 %	Median %	Net Difference %
Total	9	25	24	13	10	7	12	\$1.42	+\$+.25
Region:									
North	2	7	32	23	16	10	10	1.60	+.37
North Central	2	17	12	14	16	10	29	1.83	+.62
South	13	36	26	12	7	3	3	1.37	+.29
West	15	17	17	2	10	10	29	1.67	+.32
Size of Place:									
Large Metro	4	11	26	19	13	8	19	1.67	+.41
Small Metro	10	29	23	12	10	7	9	1.37	+.27
Non-Metro	19	40	23	5	2	2	9	1.19	-.01
Sex:									
Men	7	25	24	13	11	7	13	1.44	+.27
Women	31	19	15	12	8	8	7	1.25	+.11
Race:									
Negro	9	26	26	13	9	6	11	1.39	+.25
White	7	24	19	14	11	9	16	1.50	+.31
Ages:									
Under 18	15	38	24	9	9	-	5	1.23	+.14
18-19	6	22	28	16	12	4	12	1.45	+.27
20 or older	10	21	21	12	10	11	15	1.48	+.28
Screening:									
1st. half 1965	10	21	17	13	14	11	14	1.54	+.42
2nd. half 1965	8	11	30	12	10	7	22	1.52	+.30
1966	9	36	22	13	8	5	7	1.31	+.14

The largest increase comes in the North Central region. Those working in non-metropolitan areas have shown a decrease in hourly rate.

Observation: The graduates increased their hourly rate (pre-Job Corps to post Job Corps) by \$.47, the dropouts \$.20 and the no-shows \$.25. Relatively the no-shows have had the smallest improvement for they have been on the job market (at the time they were interviewed) three times as long as the dropouts and five times as long as the graduates. Their pay rate, however, does not reflect this seniority.

The advantage gained from the Job Corps experience even by the dropouts may be seen by comparing the hourly rate increase of the no-shows screened during 1966 with the increase for the dropouts since both groups have been available for work approximately the same length of time. The 1966 no-shows increased their pay by \$.14 an hour, the dropouts by \$.20 an hour.

Chance for Job Advancement

The number of no-shows who are working has shown a sharp increase. Their median hourly rate has not. But almost six in ten still feel they have a pretty good chance for advancement on their present job.

58

CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT
(Base: Now Working=60%)

	Sex			Race		Screening		1966	Dropouts
	Total	Men	Women	Negro	White	1st.half	2nd.half		
	%	%	%	%	%	1965	1965	%	%
Pretty good chance	57	59	43	53	66	65	53	51	55
Sort of dead-end	34	32	50	36	28	30	38	36	37
Not sure	9	9	7	11	6	5	9	13	8

Men more than women and whites more than Negroes are optimistic about their chances for advancement. The recent applicants feel less sure of their chances than those who were screened in 1965:

In School Now

Of the fourteen percent who are now in school, six in ten are in high school:

TYPE OF SCHOOL*
(Base: Now In School=14%)

	Total	Age		
		Under 18	18-19	20 or older
	%	%	%	%
High school	59	89	62	19
Trade school	33	11	35	56
College	8	-	4	25
Vocational training program	2	-	-	6

*Figures add to more than 100 percent as some respondents gave more than one answer.

The younger no-shows are more likely to be in high school, the older ones in some type of trade school or vocational program. One quarter of those in school who are 20 or older say they are in college. (This is less than one percent of the total group of no-shows.) More than half expect to finish school within one year:

HOW LONG TO FINISH SCHOOL
(Base: In School Now=14%)

	<u>Total</u> %
Less than one year	30
One year	25
Two years	27
Three years	10
More than three years	3
Not sure	5

Among those in school there is a strong sense of its real value: ninety-five percent say school is now worthwhile. Of this same group only fifty-nine percent felt that school was worthwhile at the time they signed up for the Job Corps.

Unemployed Now

The currently unemployed (27% of the no-shows) have been out of work (or out of school and not working) a median of two and four-tenths months:

HOW LONG UNEMPLOYED
(Base: Now Unemployed=27%)

	Less than 1 month %	1-3 months %	4-6 months %	7-12 months %	Over 12 months %	Not Sure %	Median %
Total	31	39	17	7	3	3	2.4
Sex:							
Men	33	38	18	4	3	4	2.2
Women	19	31	13	31	6	-	3.0
Age:							
Under 18	44	30	13	3	10	-	2.6
18-19	30	39	20	9	-	2	2.5
20 or older	24	41	16	8	3	8	2.3
Race:							
Negro	24	40	21	11	1	3	2.9
White	45	31	10	2	7	5	1.3
Screening:							
1st half 1965	25	47	13	9	-	6	2.4
2nd. half 1965	38	15	27	8	12	-	3.4
1966	33	40	16	5	2	4	2.1

The Negro unemployed have had more difficulty than the white unemployed. They have been out of work more than twice as long as the whites. The women have been unemployed longer than the men. By age, there is little difference in the length of time unemployed.

While most of the unemployed are looking for a job, one in seven is trying to rejoin the Job Corps.

WHAT TRYING TO DO*
(Base: Now Unemployed=27%)

	Sex			Age			Race		Screening		
	Total	Men	Women	Under 18	18-19	20 or Older	Negro	White	1st.half 1965	2nd.half 1965	1966
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trying to get into school	8	8	5	23	2	7	10	4	11	3	8
Trying to get into military	5	6	-	10	5	2	-	13	-	3	6
Trying to join Job Corps	14	13	20	27	13	7	16	9	3	10	20
Trying to get a job	64	69	40	40	67	77	63	67	76	66	60
Other	9	6	25	13	11	2	9	9	14	10	6
Nothing	6	5	10	-	6	9	7	4	5	7	6

*Figures add to more than 100 percent as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Those screened in 1966 are more likely to be trying to rejoin the Job Corps than are the earlier no-shows. This was the same pattern that existed among the dropouts where approximately the same number (16%) were trying to rejoin the Job Corps and those who had been out the shortest time were most anxious to rejoin.

Observation: Re-recruitment of both the no-shows and the dropouts might well lead to the entry into the Job Corps of twenty percent or more of each of these groups. We believe it would be worthwhile to set up a procedure to recontact these individuals. It is imperative, however, that this be done soon after the termination of their involvement with the Job Corps, perhaps within three months. Interest in rejoining tends to fade sharply after six months have passed.

Just about half of the unemployed feel they have a good chance of doing what they want to do:

CHANCES OF DOING WHAT YOU WANT TO DO
(Base: Now Unemployed=27%)

	Total %	Trying To Get Into			
		School %	Military %	Job %	Job Corps %
Good chance	51	82	57	45	44
Not so good	32	-	14	42	17
Not sure	17	18	29	13	39

Those trying to get into school are most optimistic about their chances. Those trying to get into the Job Corps or find work are least optimistic.

Observation: The no-shows trying to rejoin the Job Corps are less confident of their chances than are the dropouts who are trying to rejoin (44% compared with 59%). The no-shows probably feel they have missed their chance and would now be rejected.

Interest in Armed Forces

One quarter of the no-shows have tried to enter the Armed Forces since deciding not to join the Job Corps. (This is the same percentage as for dropouts who tried to join after leaving the Job Corps.)

TRIED TO ENTER ARMED FORCES SINCE SCREENING
(Base: Total)

	<u>Tried</u> <u>%</u>
Total	26
<u>Region:</u>	
North	38
North Central	30
South	22
West	24
<u>Size of Region:</u>	
Large Metro	24
Small Metro	27
Non-Metro	29
<u>Sex:</u>	
Men	29
Women	2
<u>Age:</u>	
Under 18	13
18-19	30
20 or older	30
<u>Race:</u>	
Negro	20
White	37
<u>Screening:</u>	
1st. half 1965	28
2nd. half 1965	27
1966	24
<u>Current Status:</u>	
Working	24
In school	24
Unemployed	30

Whites have shown significantly more interest in joining the military than Negroes and those in the North more than the other regions.

Compared with the dropouts, fewer no-shows have passed both the physical and the mental tests.

PASSED PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TESTS
(Base: Interested in Joining Armed Forces=26%)

	<u>Total</u> %
<u>No-shows</u>	<u>22</u>
Negro	20
White	26
<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>26</u>
Negro	32
White	20

Among the dropouts, Negroes did better on the tests than the whites. The reverse is true among the no-shows.

The no-shows and the dropouts have basically the same current draft status.

CURRENT DRAFT STATUS
(Base: Men)

	<u>No-shows</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
1A	20	23
1Y	33	27
4F	14	14
Other	9	7
None	17	24
Don't know what it is	7	5

The no-shows are older and therefore more of them have a draft classification.

Better Off or Worse Off Compared to When Screened

We next asked each of the no-shows:

"Do you think you are better off, worse off or about the same now as you were at the time you first signed up for the Job Corps?"

66

BETTER OFF OR WORSE OFF THAN WHEN
SIGNED FOR JOB CORPS
(Base: Total)

	Better off %	Worse off %		Not sure %
<u>Total</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Region:</u>				
North	58	6	35	1
North Central	55	10	31	4
South	45	9	44	2
West	58	5	37	-
<u>Size of Region:</u>				
Large Metro	52	8	38	2
Small Metro	49	8	41	2
Non-Metro	59	9	31	1
<u>Sex:</u>				
Men	52	7	39	2
Women	45	13	39	3
<u>Age:</u>				
Under 18	52	2	45	1
18-19	47	8	42	3
20 or older	56	11	32	1
<u>Race:</u>				
Negro	44	11	43	2
White	63	4	31	2
<u>Screening:</u>				
1st. half 1965	57	8	32	3
2nd. half 1965	61	8	28	3
1966	41	8	50	1
<u>Current Status:</u>				
Working	65	4	29	2
In school	69	2	29	-
Unemployed	24	17	58	1
Unemployed-Working	70	3	26	1
Working-Unemployed	31	18	48	3
Dropouts	50	18	29	3

The improvement in the job situation has made half of the no-shows feel they are better off than when they signed up for the Job Corps. The unemployed, Negroes, and those screened during 1966 feel that they have made the least progress.

Observation: A comparison of the no-shows with the dropouts shows an equal number who feel they are now better off. (The dropouts were asked to compare their current situation with their pre-Job Corps situation.)

However eighteen percent of the dropouts feel they are worse off compared with only eight percent of the no-shows. This difference may be explained by the fact that while the no-shows were starting from a level of low employment and had nowhere to go but up, the dropouts started from a level of high employment and an increase in this level was not achieved. In addition the dropouts felt hurt by the failure of their Job Corps experience.

Interest in Rejoining Job Corps

Over one-third of the no-shows said they would still like to join the Job Corps:

INTEREST IN REJOINING JOB CORPS
(Base: Total)

	<u>Like To</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Not Like To</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Not Sure</u> <u>%</u>
<u>Total</u>	35	51	14
<u>Region:</u>			
North	23	60	17
North Central	29	56	15
South	43	43	14
West	28	63	9
<u>Size of Region:</u>			
Large Metro	30	55	15
Small Metro	38	49	13
Non-Metro	37	50	13
<u>Sex:</u>			
Men	34	52	14
Women	41	47	12
<u>Age:</u>			
Under 18	37	48	15
18-19	35	49	16
20 or older	34	55	11
<u>Race:</u>			
Negro	39	46	15
White	30	57	13
<u>Screening:</u>			
1st. half 1965	32	55	13
2nd. half 1965	34	58	8
1st. half 1966	35	47	18
2nd. half 1966	53	32	15
	38*	44*	18*
<u>Current Status:</u>			
Working	28	58	14
In school	32	62	6
Unemployed	52	36	12
Unemployed+Working	27	63	10
Working-Unemployed	62	28	10
Dropouts	56	35	9

*Total for 1966

Those who were working at the time they signed up but are now unemployed (8% of the total) expressed the most interest in rejoining the Job Corps. They are followed by those screened during the third quarter of 1966, the most recent group of no-shows. Those in the North and those who are working express least interest in rejoining.

More than half of the dropouts said that they were interested in rejoining the Job Corps. It is significant that among the dropouts the difference in interest between those working and those unemployed was not nearly as great as it is between the working and the unemployed among the no-shows:

INTEREST IN REJOINING

	<u>No-shows</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u> %
Working	28	54
Unemployed	52	59

Observation: Both the dropouts and the no-shows clearly need some kind of job training. The dropouts show greater interest in rejoining the Job Corps because they are more aware of how it can help them. This is true of dropouts now working as well as those unemployed. Contact with the Job Corps has shown many of them the potential it offers for improving their opportunities and choices.

Just the fact of working has been enough of an improvement for the no-shows. If they are to be convinced of the value of the Job Corps, they must be made more aware of their long term needs and how the Job Corps can prepare them to satisfy these needs.

70.

ACTIVITIES AND INVOLVEMENT WITH
THE COMMUNITY

As with the dropouts a series of questions was asked to determine the leisure habits of these youth and to what extent they were involved with the community.

Leisure Activities

The following table gives the percentage of the no-shows who said they often (on a regular basis) participate in each of a roster of various activities. The percentages for the dropouts are included for comparison:

72.

ACTIVITIES DO OFTEN
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Sex		Age			Race		Dropouts %
		Men %	Women %	Under 18 %	18-19 %	20 or Older %	Negro %	White %	
<u>Music:</u>									
Listen to: jazz	32	34	25	31	34	32	36	28	39
Rock 'n' roll	57	57	59	71	59	49	60	54	67
Folk music	8	8	7	11	7	7	3	17	11
Classical or semi- classical	7	7	6	4	8	7	7	7	8
Country and western	11	11	7	10	10	11	2	27	15
Play musical instrument	9	10	4	9	9	9	6	15	11
<u>Amusements:</u>									
Go to: movies	22	22	20	25	21	21	21	23	30
plays	3	3	6	3	4	3	4	3	4
concerts	3	3	4	1	3	5	5	1	6
Museums or art galleries	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4
Night clubs	10	10	7	3	8	16	12	6	16
Gamble	4	5	1	6	6	2	4	6	7
Watch TV	69	70	64	72	71	66	67	73	68
Go to parties	29	29	26	33	34	21	32	24	35
Go dancing	30	30	31	35	30	26	35	23	39
Hang around	15	16	13	22	17	10	15	14	23
Play chess, checkers etc.	13	14	10	18	11	13	13	15	16
Drink beer, wine, liquor	5	6	-	4	5	5	4	6	9
<u>Read books:</u>									
Comic Books	11	11	12	13	12	8	12	8	16
Mystery, detective, etc.	10	10	9	9	10	10	7	14	13
Novels	9	7	16	9	8	9	7	11	8
Scientific and technical	10	10	6	10	11	8	7	14	10
History or biography	8	7	14	11	9	5	8	8	12
Poetry	4	3	10	3	5	4	4	4	6

ACTIVITIES DO OFTEN -con't.
(Base: Total)

	Total	Sex		Age			Race		Dropouts
		Men	Women	Under 18	18-19	20 or Older	Negro	White	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Read Magazines:</u>									
Girlie	6	6	3	6	5	7	7	3	10
Adventure	6	6	6	5	7	6	5	9	8
News	15	14	20	11	14	19	15	15	17
Trade	13	14	3	12	15	11	9	21	19
Intellectual	2	2	-	2	2	1	2	1	2
Women's	2	1	9	1	2	3	2	3	3
Movies and record	6	5	14	8	7	5	6	7	9
Love story	6	3	22	8	5	6	7	5	8
<u>Sports:</u>									
Pool	30	34	3	28	31	29	28	32	44
Golf	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Swimming	19	20	10	27	20	13	16	25	28
Bowling	11	12	9	6	13	12	11	11	13
Team sports	28	31	6	36	30	22	32	23	39
Fishing	13	15	1	18	11	13	10	20	15
<u>Other:</u>									
Go out on dates	39	41	26	39	41	37	37	44	46
Civil Rights activity	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	3
Pleasure trips - 20 miles	13	13	12	8	14	14	13	12	17
Read newspapers	51	49	62	49	52	52	50	51	48

74.

Watching television and listening to rock 'n' roll are the favorite leisure activities for these youth as they were for the no-shows.

Among the men pool and team activities (basketball, football, etc.) are the favorite sports.

Aside from newspapers and new magazines only about one in ten often read a book, although twenty-three percent said they had a library card.

Observation: The list contained forty-two different activities. On thirty-eight the dropouts participate in them more often than do the no-shows. Only on two (watching TV and reading novels) do the no-shows participate more than the dropouts.

Based on this list, at least, the dropouts appear to be a more active group than the no-shows.

Religious Attendance

One in five of the no-shows attend religious services on a regular basis. Women attend more often than men, and older individuals more than the younger. Only twenty-three percent of the no-shows compared with thirty-six percent of the dropouts say they never attend religious services.

ATTENDANCE AT RELIGIOUS SERVICES
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Sex		Age		
		Men %	Women %	Under 18 %	18-19 %	20 or older %
Regularly	20	17	39	13	21	24
Occasionally	57	58	49	55	58	56
Never	23	25	12	32	21	20

Driving

Slightly fewer no-shows than dropouts know how to drive, although more have a license and twice as many say they own a car:

DRIVING
(Base: Total)

	Know how %	Have License %	Own Car %
Total	79	40	25
Sex:			
Men	85	45	28
Women	43	13	6
Age:			
Under 18	73	31	17
18-19	81	36	25
20 or older	81	50	29
Race:			
Negro	75	36	20
White	85	49	32
Current Status:			
Working now	82	48	31
In school	74	39	24
Unemployed	75	30	15
Dropouts	84	30	13
Graduates	90	54	37

76.

Compared with graduates, fewer no-shows know how to drive, have a license or own a car.

Organization Membership

While twice as many no-shows as dropouts belong to a labor union, trade, or professional organization, slightly more graduates than no-shows belong to such groups:

MEMBERSHIP IN LABOR UNION, TRADE OR PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION (Base: Total)

	<u>Have Membership</u> %
No-shows	15
Current Status:	
Working now	21
In school	18
Unemployed	5
Graduates	17
Dropouts	8

Organized Social Activity

One in ten of the no-shows belong to a social club or group of some kind (bowling league, etc.). This is slightly less than the number of graduates or dropouts who belong:

77.

BELONG TO SOCIAL CLUB
(Base: Total)

	<u>%</u>
No-shows	11
<u>Current status:</u>	
Working now	13
In school	23
Unemployed	8
Graduates	15
Dropouts	13

Voting

One quarter of the no-shows are eligible to vote compared with sixteen percent of the dropouts. (No shows are older than dropouts.) Of those eligible, thirty-one percent are registered and of the registered group fifty-one percent say they have voted. This means that four percent of the no-shows have voted compared with five percent of the dropouts and seven percent of the graduates.

Medical Care

Over six in ten of the no-shows have seen a doctor or dentist since signing up for the Job Corps. Women are more likely to have seen a doctor than are the men. Those in the North have had the least contact, those from the North Central region the most:

78.

SEEN DOCTOR OR DENTIST

Seen Doctor or Dentist (Base: Total)		What Was Done (Base: Seen Doctor or Dentist=61%)	
	%		%
Total	61	Routine medical	54
Region:		Routine dental	17
North	54	Got medicine	14
North Central	70	Tooth pulled	23
South	60	Tooth filled	8
West	63	Put in hospital	8
Sex:		Had an operation	6
Men	59	Psychotherapy	1
Women	76	Other	14

Savings

Forty percent of the no-shows are now saving money. This is ten percentage points more than for the dropouts. However, it should be remembered that the no-shows have been working longer and are earning slightly more than the dropouts:

SAVING MONEY
(Base: Total)

	Current Status			
	Total	Working	In School	Unemployed
	%	%	%	%
Nothing	62	46	52	92
Under \$5.00 a week	8	10	14	2
\$5.00 - 10.00 a week	15	23	20	2
\$11.00 - 20.00 a week	7	11	6	2
\$21.00 - 30.00 a week	3	4	5	-
\$31.00 or over	3	5	2	-
Not sure	2	1	1	2

Contact with Social Agencies

Almost one in five of the no-shows have gone to a social agency since signing up for the Job Corps:

GONE TO SOCIAL AGENCY
(Base: Total)

	Yes %
Total	17
Region:	
North	19
North Central	22
South	12
West	22
Size of Region:	
Large Metro	21
Small Metro	15
Non-Metro	9
Sex:	
Men	16
Women	22
Age:	
Under 18	16
18-19	19
20 or older	15
Race:	
Negro	18
White	12
Screening:	
1st. half 1965	16
2nd. half 1965	22
1966	15
Current Status:	
Working now	12
In school	32
Unemployed	24
Welfare	14
Unemployment	36
Other	50

80.

Women have gone to a social agency more than men. Possibly because of an availability problem, those in rural areas have not contacted an agency to the same extent as those living in metropolitan areas.

Of the total group of no-shows three percent said they went to a welfare agency, six percent to the unemployment bureau, and eight percent to some other agency.

Observation: In spite of the fact that the no-shows were asked about a period averaging sixteen months and the dropouts (who were asked the same question) about a period averaging five months, the percentage of no-shows contacting a social agency is not higher than it is for the dropouts.

Contact with Police

One in five of the no-shows have had trouble with the police since signing up for the Job Corps. As with the social agency contact this is essentially the same proportion as for the dropouts, although higher than for the graduates:

ADDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

81.

TROUBLE WITH POLICE

HAD TROUBLE (Base: Total)		LAWYER (Base: If had trouble=20%)	
	Yes %		%
Total	20	Had lawyer	37
Region:		Didn't have lawyer	42
North	16	Didn't need lawyer	21
North Central	21		
South	18		
West	33		
Size of Region:			
Large Metro	21		
Small Metro	23		
Non-Metro	9		
Sex:			
Men	23		
Women	6		
Age:			
Under 18	27		
18-19	24		
20 or older	13		
Race:			
Negro	18		
White	23		
Screening:			
1st. half 1965	21		
2nd. half 1965	20		
1966	19		
Current Status:			
Working now	15		
In school	17		
Unemployed	34		

Those in the West, the unemployed and the younger no-shows are most likely to have had trouble with the police. While women are more likely to have contacted a social agency than the men, the men are more likely to have had trouble with the police.

ADDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

This section contains demographic information not included in the body of the report:

SIZE OF PLACE
(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %
Large Metro (central city over one million)	32
Small Metro (central city under one million)	55
Non-Metro	13

AGE
(Base: Total)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
16	4	3	6
17	17	17	13
18	20	23	10
19	20	19	25
20	18	16	30
21	11	12	4
Over 21	10	9	12
Median	18.5	18.3	18.8

ETHNIC
(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
Negro	64	62	74
White:	35	37	25
Mexican	9	10	6
Puerto Rican	2	2	1
Other	24	25	18
Indian	1	1	1

83.

CURRENT EDUCATION
(Base: Total)

	Total %
6th grade	2
7th grade	4
8th grade	13
9th grade	21
10th grade	28
11th grade	15
High School graduate	17
Before signing up for Job Corps	15
Since signing up for Job Corps	2

MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

MARITAL STATUS
(Base: Total)

	Single %	Married %	Divorced %
Total	85	14	1
Sex:			
Men	86	14	*
Women	78	19	3
Age:			
Under 18	92	7	1
18-19	89	11	*
20 or older	77	22	1
Race:			
Negro	87	12	1
White	82	17	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN
(Base: Married or Divorced=15%)

	Total %
None	36
One	47
Two	12
Three	5
More than three	-

84.

NUMBER OF ROOMS
(Base: Total)

	%
One	1
Two	5
Three	14
Four	24
Five	27
Six or more	29

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVE WITH
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Sex		Age			Race	
		Men %	Women %	Under 18 %	18-19 %	20 or older %	Negro %	White %
Live alone	1	1	1	1	*	3	2	1
One-three others	37	38	31	33	31	45	34	44
Four-six others	40	40	38	42	44	34	39	38
Seven-nine others	17	17	20	18	20	13	20	12
Ten or more others	5	4	10	6	5	5	5	

WHOM LIVE WITH
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Sex		Age			Race	
		Men %	Women %	Under 18 %	18-19 %	20 or older %	Negro %	White %
Mother	75	76	71	78	79	69	75	75
Father	49	50	44	50	54	43	46	55
Wife or Husband	12	12	14	5	10	19	10	15
Children	13	11	27	6	13	17	13	11
Sisters or brothers	64	65	62	72	71	53	67	61
Other relatives	19	19	18	21	19	17	22	14
Friends	4	3	5	5	4	3	3	5
Other	4	3	11	4	4	5	4	5

85.

ITEMS HAVE IN HOME
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Size of Region		
		Large Metro %	Small Metro %	Non-Metro %
Telephone	65	67	68	45
TV set	95	95	95	91
Radio	96	98	96	94
Record Player	78	82	78	63
Books	88	87	88	93
Magazines	86	85	88	81
Art pictures on wall	63	60	62	70

86.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX
DETAILED OCCUPATION BREAKDOWN

	Prior Occupation					Current Occupation				
	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %
Professional, Technical & Managerial Occupations	5	6	2	4	18	6	7	5	4	15
Architecture and Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	1	*	-
Medicine and Health	2	3	2	2	12	5	4	4	3	15
Education	3	3	-	2	6	1	2	-	1	-
Art	-	-	-	-	-	*	1	-	*	-
Clerical and Sales Occupations	6	6	5	3	18	6	7	4	5	19
Stenography, Typing, Filing and Related Work	1	1	-	-	6	1	1	1	*	4
Computing and Account Recording	1	1	-	-	6	1	2	1	1	7
Material and Production Recording	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Message Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesman Service	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Merchandising	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Miscellaneous Clerical	2	4	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	4
Service Occupations	34	37	30	34	46	34	34	33	33	44
Domestic Services	2	3	-	2	6	3	5	3	2	22
Food and Beverage Preparation and Services	20	20	18	21	11	13	16	15	15	11
Lodging and Related Services	3	3	5	3	6	2	3	-	2	7
Barbering, Cosmetology and Related Services	2	2	-	2	6	1	-	1	-	4
Miscellaneous Personal Services	1	1	2	-	11	1	1	1	1	-
Apparel and Furnishings Services	2	1	5	2	-	1	1	1	1	-
Protective Services	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-
Building and Related Services	4	7	-	4	6	10	9	10	11	-
Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related Occupations	5	4	7	5	-	2	3	1	3	-
Plant Farming	2	3	-	2	-	2	1	1	3	-
Forestry Service	2	1	5	2	-	*	1	-	*	-
Cattle Ranch	1	-	2	1	-	*	1	-	*	-

*Less than one-half of one percent

88.

APPENDIX (con't)
DETAILED OCCUPATION BREAKDOWN

	Prior Occupation					Current Occupation				
	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %
<u>Processing Occupations</u>	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	3	7
Metal and Ore Refinery Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Tobacco Processing	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	7
Paper and Textile Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Gas and Coal Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and Paint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Products	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Leather, Stone and Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Machine Trades Occupations</u>	8	5	12	8	-	11	10	13	12	4
Metal Machining	1	-	2	1	-	5	6	5	6	4
Mechanics and Machine Repairman	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	3	-
Motorized Vehicle & Engineering										
Equipment	1	1	-	1	-	*	-	1	*	-
Marine Mechanic Repairman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine Power Transmission	1	-	6	2	-	1	1	2	1	-
Business & Commercial Machine Repairman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities Service Mechanics & Repairman	3	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-
Printing Occupations	2	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	1	-
<u>Bench Work Occupations</u>	3	1	7	3	-	5	5	5	6	-
Fabrication, Assembly, Repair of Metal										
Products	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Assembly and Repair of Electrical										
Equipment	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting, Decorating & Related Work	1	-	5	2	-	2	2	2	3	-
Bench Carpenters	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	3	2	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Less than one-half of one percent.

continued

APPENDIX (con't)
DETAILED OCCUPATION BREAKDOWN

	Prior Occupation					Current Occupation				
	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %	Total %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %
<u>Structural Work Occupations</u>	7	6	7	8	-	5	6	5	5	7
Metal Fabrication	-	-	-	-	-	*	1	1	*	-
Welders, Flame Cutters, Related Work	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Electrical Assembling, Installing and Repairing	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	5
Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	6	5	7	7	-	2	2	1	2	2
Structural Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous Occupations</u>	32	35	30	35	18	27	24	32	29	4
Motor Freight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-
Packaging and Materials Handling	10	7	12	9	12	8	6	9	8	-
Graphic Art	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Picture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Laborer/Helper	11	16	7	14	6	12	11	14	13	4
Car Wash & Service Station Attendant	9	9	9	10	-	2	1	4	2	-
Truck Driver	1	1	2	2	-	3	3	3	3	-
Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
All others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Less than one-half of one percent.

A STUDY OF
AUGUST 1966 TERMINATIONS
FROM THE JOB CORPS

Conducted for
The Job Corps

by

Louis Harris and Associates

March 1967

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a study of Corpsmen who left the Job Corps during August 1966. By selecting a single month and examining all types of terminations during that month it is possible to measure the relative accomplishment of graduates, dropouts, and discharges over the same period of time, from August 1966 when they left the Job Corps until February 1967, when the interviewing was done.

Purpose of the Study

The purposes of the study were:

1. To determine the employment and education status of the August 1966 terminations at the time they entered the Job Corps as these elements relate to and help explain different levels of success within the Job Corps itself.

2. To examine experience of Corpsmen in the Job Corps: how did they first hear about the Job Corps? How well did the screening agency prepare them for what they would find in the training centers? What were they being trained for and what did they think of this training? How did they like other aspects of Job Corps life ranging from orientation to living conditions in the centers to their fellow Job Corpsmen? Finally, what were their reasons for leaving the Job Corps? Significant differences and similarities between the graduates, dropouts and discharges will be indicated.

4.

3. To examine the experience of Corpsmen after termination from the Job Corps.

What did they do right after leaving the centers? What are they doing now -- working, in school, or unemployed? If they are working, what kind of jobs do they have now, how much are they earning and what do they think of their chances for advancement? If in school, what kind of school? If unemployed, what are they trying to do with their lives? Finally, what do they feel was useful about their Job Corps experience?

Again the relative success of the graduates, dropouts and discharges since they left the Job Corps will be examined in depth.

4. To examine the positive and negative contacts of the ex-Corpsmen with their community. In this section many factors will be explored, including the extent of their participation in a roster of leisure activities, membership in labor, trade, and social groups, religious attendance, and contact with social agencies and with the police. The question here is how involved are the ex-Corpsmen with their community?

Sample

The Job Corps supplied a list of 3,073 names of August 1966 terminations. From this list 750 individuals were to be interviewed to achieve the desired return rate of 24 percent. In the end, 868 interviews were completed for a return rate of 28 percent.

5.

Names were clustered from the list into geographic sampling areas, accepting as workable any area with a diameter of fifty miles in which there were at least four names. (A larger area or fewer names would have made both the time needed to complete the interviewing and the cost of the interviewing prohibitive.) The criteria selected permitted a clustering of approximately 1500 names into 121 areas. Into each of these areas one or more trained Harris interviewers was dispatched to find and interview the ex-Corpsmen.

In spite of the large size of each sampling area, the tendency of the areas to cluster around metropolitan centers introduced a slight urban bias to the sample. To eliminate this urban bias attempts were made to interview a number of individuals who were not clustered into the sampling areas. This was accomplished by sending telegrams to approximately 1400 names who were not grouped into the geographic areas and asking them to call New York collect at which time they were interviewed by phone. Of the 868 completed interviews 629 were conducted in person and 239 by telephone.

An additional problem was the need to interview an adequate number who were not at the address supplied by the Job Corps to insure the representativeness of the sample. Of the 868 interviews, 239 were with individuals who were not living at the indicated address. This group included 80 who, compared with their pre-Job Corps home, had moved within the same neighborhood, 63 who had moved from one neighborhood to another in the same city or town and 54 who had moved from one city, town or rural area to another. (Forty two not interviewed at the supplied address said they had not moved from the home they were in before the Job Corps).

6.

The representativeness of the sample is also seen in a comparison of the completed interviews with the total list on certain demographic characteristics.

COMPARISON OF SAMPLE AND TOTAL LIST

	Sample (Base = 868) %	Total List (Base = 3073) %
<u>Region</u>		
North	14	16
North Central	19	19
South	55	50
West	12	15
<u>Sex/Type of Center</u>		
Men	95	95
Urban	50	51
Conservation	45	44
Women	5	5
<u>Age</u>		
Under 18	23	25
18-19	45	45
20 and over	32	30
<u>Type of Termination</u>		
Graduate	32	29
Dropout	55	55
Discharge	13	16

On the important dimensions of region, sex, age, and type of termination our sample breakdown is close to the breakdown of the total list.

7.

The following table presents a breakdown of our attempted contacts first percentaged on the total list of 3073 names and then on the total contacts (1758):

RESULTS OF ATTEMPTED CONTACTS

	Total list (Base = 3073) %	Contacts (Base = 1758) %
<u>Interviewed</u>		
Interviewed at address supplied	20	25
Interviewed at other address	8	14
<u>Not Interviewed</u>		
In military	4	7
Moved or don't know at address	16	28
No such address	2	4
Not at home	7	12
No information	43	X

Some of the moved, "no such address", "not at home" groups (as well as the "no information" group) are probably in the military.

Analytic Groups

Throughout the report various breakdowns of the 868 August 1966 terminations have been used. The definition and size of these sub-groups follows:

8.

Type of Termination*

1. Graduate (271) - those who completed a course of training in the Job Corps Center.
 - a) Grad-Negro (143) - all Negro graduates
 - b) Grad-white (113) - all white graduates
 - c) Grad-urban (124) - all graduates from urban centers
 - d) Grad-Conservation (112) - all graduate from Conservation centers
2. Dropouts (472) - those who did not complete a course of training in the Job Corps center but decided to leave.
 - a) Dropout-Negro (218) - all Negro dropouts
 - b) Dropout-White (241) - all white dropouts
 - c) Dropout-urban (231) - all dropouts from urban centers
 - d) Dropout-Conservation (184) - all dropouts from Conservation centers
3. Discharges (112) - those who did not complete a course but were asked to leave for medical, disciplinary, etc. reasons.

Current Status

1. Working now (480) - those who say they are currently working. This group includes forty-one who are also in school.
2. In school now (91) - those who say they are currently in school or in some type of vocational training program. This group includes the 41 who are also working.
3. Unemployed now (306) - those who are currently unemployed.

Sex/Type of Center

1. Men (811) - all male terminations
 - a) Urban (400) - all male terminations from urban centers
 - b) Conservation (362) - all male terminations from Conservation centers
2. Women (48) - all female terminations

Race

1. Negro (457) - all Negro terminations
2. White (382) - all white terminations

10.

Age

1. Under 18 (196) - all terminations under 18 years old
2. 18-19 (383) - all terminations 18-19 years old
3. 20+ (280) - all terminations 20 years or older

Length of Time in Job Corps

1. In Job Corps less than 3 months (258) - all terminations who were in Job Corps less than three months.
2. In Job Corps 3-6 months (398) - all terminations who were in the Job Corps three - six months.
3. In Job Corps more than six months (193) - all terminations who were in the Job Corps more than six months.

Region

1. North (123) - all terminations from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.
2. North Central (161) - all terminations from Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.
3. South (483) - all terminations from Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington D.C., West Virginia.
4. West (101) - all terminations from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Size of Place

1. Large metro (119) - all respondents living in metropolitan areas with central cities of one million or more.
2. Small metro (412) - all respondents living in metropolitan areas with central cities of less than one million.
3. Non-metro (335) - all respondents living in non-metropolitan areas.

Relocation

1. Moved-same neighborhood (82) - all terminations who said they had moved from where they were living before the Job Corps, but within the same neighborhood.
2. Moved-different neighborhood (81) - all terminations who said they had moved from where they were living before the Job Corps to a new neighborhood in the same city, town or rural area.
3. Moved-different city (64) - all terminations who said they had moved from where they were living before the Job Corps to a new city, town or rural area.
4. Didn't move (641) - all terminations who said they were living in the same place as they were before joining the Job Corps.

*Note: Because there were some individuals who did not answer certain questions or gave answers other than those used in the sub-group definitions, these groups do not always add exactly to 868.

12.

The report begins with a discussion of the pre-Job Corps status of the August 1966 terminations, follows them through their contact with the screening agency and their experiences in the Job Corps, and then examines what they have been doing since they left the Job Corps. In the last section some of the factors that may help determine the relationship of these ex-Corpsmen to their community are examined.

13.

PRE-JOB CORPS EXPERIENCE

14.

What Doing Just Before Entering The Job Corps

The pre-Job Corps employment level was basically the same for the graduates, dropouts and discharges. Each respondent was asked what he was doing just before he joined the Job Corps:

15.

WHAT DOING JUST BEFORE JOINING THE JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Before Job Corps			
	Working %	In School %	Unemployed %	Other %
Total	58	10	32	*
Graduates	61	9	29	1
Grad-Negro	68	8	24	-
Grad-White	51	9	38	2
Grad-Urban	64	7	29	-
Grad-Conservation	65	11	24	-
Dropouts	56	9	34	1
Dropout-Negro	62	9	29	*
Dropout-White	51	9	38	2
Dropout-Urban	52	8	39	1
Dropout-Conservation	64	10	24	2
Discharges	56	13	30	1
Current Status				
Working	65	7	27	1
In school	43	25	30	2
Unemployed	50	9	41	*
Sex				
Men	59	10	31	*
Women	38	10	50	2
Race				
Negro	61	10	29	*
White	52	9	37	2
Length of Time in Job Corps				
Less than 3 months	50	12	38	*
3-6 months	61	10	28	1
More than 6 months	58	6	34	2
Region				
North	56	11	32	1
North Central	43	13	41	3
South	62	8	30	*
West	53	13	33	1
Age				
Under 18	44	17	38	1
18-19	56	10	33	1
20 and over	68	4	28	*

16.

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.

17.

Women more than men and Negroes more than whites tend to be working in the service occupations, particularly food preparation and service.

Hours Worked - Hourly Rate

The men worked longer hours than the women:

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

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

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduate</u> %	<u>Dropout</u> %	<u>Discharge</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %	<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %
Under 17	7	7	8	7	7	19	6	9
17-24	4	6	3	3	4	-	4	5
25-32	6	4	8	3	5	37	6	7
33-40	47	46	48	42	48	25	53	38
41 or more	36	37	33	45	36	19	31	41
Median hours	37.6	37.7	37.2	39.0	37.7	30.7	37.1	38.1

Overall, the median pay rate of those working was less than \$1.20 an hour.

HOURLY RATE

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

	Pre-Job Corps:						Median %
	Under \$.75 %	\$.75 \$1.00 %	\$1.01 \$1.25 %	\$1.26 \$1.50 %	\$1.51 \$1.75 %	Over \$1.75 %	
Total	10	14	39	21	8	8	\$1.17
Graduates	11	13	46	13	9	8	1.14
Grad-Negro	10	12	44	15	10	9	1.16
Grad-White	12	16	48	12	4	8	1.15
Grad-Urban	8	14	43	13	11	11	1.16
Grad-Conservation	12	11	47	15	8	7	1.14
Dropouts	11	13	36	26	7	7	1.19
Dropout-Negro	11	11	38	26	6	8	1.18
Dropout-White	13	14	35	24	8	6	1.17
Dropout-Urban	11	12	35	24	10	8	1.19
Dropout-Conservation	12	12	37	27	4	8	1.18
Discharges	7	23	33	21	9	7	1.15
Sex/Type of Center							
Men	10	14	39	21	8	8	1.17
Urban	9	15	36	21	11	8	1.18
Conservation	11	13	41	22	5	8	1.16
Women	21	16	47	16	-	-	1.07
Race							
Negro	10	14	38	22	8	8	1.17
White	13	15	37	22	7	6	1.15
Age							
Under 18	11	18	54	12	1	4	1.10
18-19	10	17	38	19	9	7	1.16
20 and over	12	9	34	26	9	10	1.21
Length of Time in Job Corps							
Less than 3 months	12	16	37	24	5	6	1.15
3-6 months	10	11	43	19	8	9	1.17
More than 6 months	13	16	36	19	11	5	1.14
Region							
North	7	4	47	25	13	4	1.21
North Central	4	15	35	20	7	19	1.22
South	13	17	41	19	6	4	1.12
West	8	6	28	30	10	18	1.32
Relocation							
Moved-same neighborhood	12	12	45	13	8	10	1.14
Moved-different neighborhood	4	12	52	24	4	2	1.16
Moved-different town	8	2	31	34	10	15	1.32
Didn't move	12	16	37	20	8	7	1.15

19.

Graduates were earning slightly less than dropouts or discharges before they entered the Job Corps. Men were earning a median of \$.10 more an hour than women. Older Corpsmen were not only more likely to be working, but, when working, earning more than younger Corpsmen. Those from the South, while highest in employment, had the lowest median hourly rate. Those from the West had the lowest level of employment and the highest hourly rate.

Education

The median years of schooling at the time of entering the Job Corps was 8.9:

PRE-JOB CORPS EDUCATION

(Base: Total)

	Total	Graduates	Dropouts	Discharges	Men	Women	Negro	White	Under 18	18-19	20 And Over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
6th grade	3	4	2	6	3	-	3	3	5	2	3
7th grade	9	4	12	9	9	-	6	12	13	9	6
8th grade	15	13	16	17	16	8	11	21	17	14	16
9th grade	25	27	27	13	25	25	25	25	35	24	17
10th grade	22	20	21	29	22	19	25	19	23	24	19
11th grade	16	18	14	12	16	21	19	12	4	19	22
Finished high school	10	14	8	9	9	27	11	8	3	8	17
Median years	8.9	9.1	8.7	9.2	8.9	9.9	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.0	9.4

Both the graduates and the discharges had more schooling than the dropouts. However, the graduates are made up of a higher percentage of high school graduates than the discharges.

The women had more schooling than the men. Over one quarter of the women report

having finished high school. As might be expected the older Corpsmen had more education.

Negroes have a higher level of pre-Job Corps education than whites.

Observation: One in ten of the terminations said they had graduated from high school before entering the Job Corps. The higher level of education did not decrease their need for job training for they were not working at the time of entering the Job Corps appreciably more than those who did not finish high school, nor were they earning appreciably more. (High school graduates - 61 percent working, \$1.19/hr; high school dropouts - 57 percent working, \$1.16/hr.)

Next, the 90 percent who did not finish high school were asked why they had left school:

WHY LEFT SCHOOL

(Base: Did not finish high school = 90%)

	Total %	Graduates %	Dropouts %	Discharges %	Negro %	White %
Got into trouble	21	14	26	18	17	27
Cutting classes, went with wrong crowd, trouble with other kids	32	20	40	27	28	37
Help support family	11	6	14	9	11	10
Wanted to go to work	11	11	10	10	12	9
Wanted or needed money	10	10	8	16	11	8
Bored, just quit	8	11	7	6	11	5
Didn't like anything about it	13	17	12	12	15	13
Doing failing work	25	32	23	21	23	30
To enter Job Corps	12	15	11	9	8	17
Got a job and didn't go back	12	11	13	9	10	14
Other	6	6	5	9	7	5
	4	4	4	4	5	2
	9	7	12	7	9	9

21.

Overall, one third left because they either got into trouble or were having difficulty with other students. Twice as many dropouts as graduates and more whites than Negroes volunteered this as a reason for leaving. On the other hand, more graduates than dropouts and more Negroes than whites mentioned as a reason for leaving the need to work. Graduates also seemed more frustrated with school than did dropouts or discharges. More of them said they were bored or lost interest. The same is true for whites compared with Negroes.

Observation: Negroes who enter the Job Corps appear to be a more highly motivated group than whites. Negroes tend to be working more than the whites pre-Job Corps and have more schooling than whites. They tend to appreciate school more than the whites. Seventy-seven percent of the Negroes compared with 59 percent of the whites said they found school worthwhile. Also, among Negroes who did not finish high school, the reasons volunteered for their leaving tend more toward the need to work while among whites who did not finish the reasons are more involved with getting into trouble and a general loss of interest. It is not surprising then, that there is a smaller proportion of the Negroes dropping out of the Job Corps compared with whites (there is not a higher proportion of Negroes graduating, however, for the difference is made up in the discharge group.)

	<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %
Graduates	32	30
Dropouts	49	63
Discharges	19	7

Age

Although the graduates, dropouts, and discharges have essentially the same pre-Job Corps status there is one key demographic difference between these groups that should be pointed out before examining their experiences in and since the Job Corps. This is the dimension of age:

AGE

(Base:Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduates</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u> %	<u>Discharges</u> %
Under 18	23	14	29	20
18-19	45	41	46	47
20 or older	32	45	25	33
Median	18.1	18.9	17.9	18.1

Almost half of the graduates are at least twenty years old compared with one quarter of the dropouts and one third of the discharges. Although the graduates were in the Job Corps longer than the other groups, the time differential is not as great as the age differential. The graduates, then, are not only older now, but entered the Job Corps older than either the dropouts or the discharges.

Observation: While older than the others and with more education, the graduates were not better off in their employment situation. They were bound to be more frustrated and their interest in and need for the Job Corps stronger.

23.

JOB CORPS EXPERIENCE

How First Heard About Job Corps

Each respondent was asked how he first heard about the Job Corps:

HOW FIRST HEARD ABOUT JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>North</u> %	<u>North Central</u> %	<u>South</u> %	<u>West</u> %
Friend	32	29	29	34	34
TV	23	16	25	23	21
Employment agency	17	12	10	17	22
Parents	7	6	4	7	6
School	4	6	3	4	3
Social worker	4	9	6	2	5
Radio	3	2	1	3	2
Other	20	20	21	20	17

Friends and television are the prime sources of initial information about the Job Corps. Parents may provide some encouragement at a later stage in the application process but their initial stimulus is small. The only source that distinguishes graduates from dropouts and discharges is "learning from friends": 23 percent for the graduates, 34 percent for the dropouts and 33 percent for the discharges.

25.

Contact With Screening Agency

Less than half of the Corpsmen felt the screening agency had given them a true picture of what the Job Corps would be like:

DID SCREENING AGENCY GIVE TRUE PICTURE

(Base: Total)

	True picture %	Not true picture %	Not sure %
Total	48	48	4
Graduates	52	42	4
Grad-Negro	57	39	4
Grad-White	47	48	5
Grad-Urban	54	41	5
Grad-Conservation	54	44	2
Dropouts	45	52	3
Dropout-Negro	50	46	4
Dropout-White	40	57	3
Dropout-Urban	45	52	3
Dropout-Conservation	44	53	3
Discharges	50	44	6
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	48	48	4
Urban-	48	48	4
Conservation-	49	48	3
Women	53	38	9
Race			
Negro	52	44	4
White	43	52	5
Region			
North	50	48	2
North Central	42	55	3
South	53	43	4
West	31	64	5

As one would expect, more graduates than dropouts feel that an accurate picture was presented by the screening agency but still over four in ten of the graduates feel that they had been misled to some extent.

27.

Regionally there is a sharp break, with many more in the West and North Central, feeling they had not been given a true picture. There is little difference between those who went to urban centers and those who went to Conservation centers. There is a fairly sharp difference between Negroes and whites with Negroes (especially the Negro graduates) recalling a more accurate picture than the whites.

Observation: While there are internal variations, the basic fact remains that only one half of the August 1966 terminations feel they were given a clear picture of what the Job Corps would be like.

Those who feel the screening agency had not presented a true picture were next asked what they feel had been misleading:

WHAT SCREENING AGENCY SAID THAT WAS MISLEADING

(Base: Screening Agency did not present true picture = 48%)

	Total	Graduates	Dropouts	Discharges	Urban	Con- servation	Race	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Negro	White
Didn't get training promised	32	28	35	31	27	41	36	29
Didn't get money promised	22	19	22	27	23	19	25	18
Living conditions not as good as promised	20	17	24	13	25	16	15	26
Built up too much, exaggerated	20	19	20	27	23	16	21	19
Said you could go out when you wanted to	20	20	17	27	20	20	22	17
Said wouldn't have to work	8	9	9	4	5	13	11	6
Didn't get clothing allowance	7	10	6	2	6	6	8	6
Said there would be gym, swimming	7	6	8	4	8	7	7	7
Didn't tell about riots, fights	6	3	8	6	9	4	4	9
Promised reading help, didn't get	6	3	8	4	6	6	6	6
Didn't tell about Negroes	4	5	4	2	5	2	3	6
Counselors didn't care	4	5	4	2	5	2	3	6
Other	5	7	2	3	3	4	6	4

The major complaint of all groups is that they did not receive the training they had been promised. In Conservation centers this is a clearly dominant source of dissatisfaction with the screeners. More Negroes than whites and more dropouts than graduates also make the same claim. The second reason cited is that the terminations did not receive the money they were promised. Those discharged complain about this more than the other groups.

29.

Living conditions not up to expectations, general exaggeration of the benefits, and stricter rules than anticipated are mentioned by one in five of those who feel the screeners did not give them a true picture. Those in urban centers complain about the living conditions more than those in Conservation centers. Whites complain more than Negroes. Over one in four discharges feel the rules were more strict than they thought they would be.

Observation: The screeners have a difficult job in presenting an accurate and fair picture of what the Job Corps will be like. There is bound to be some confusion about how they are going to be paid. There is bound to be some overstatement and exaggerated expectation of conditions and life in the centers.

These Corpsmen do not expect to be told every negative aspect of the Job Corps. We will see that many complain about fights and trouble in the center but very few complain that the screeners did not tell them about this part of center life. They do not expect to be told this. They do expect to be told about their real training opportunities and possibilities. The previous table indicates that this is not being done to the fullest extent.

Why Joined Job Corps

Each respondent was shown a list of possible reasons for joining the Job Corps and asked which had been most important for him:

30.

REASONS FOR JOINING THE JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Total	Graduates	Dropouts	Discharges	Sex	
					Men	Women
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Learn a trade	84	86	85	76	84	81
Get an education	52	56	53	44	52	52
Out of school - couldn't get job	20	23	17	17	19	40
Out of work	15	13	15	20	15	21
Wanted to get away from home	14	14	15	15	15	6
Mother wanted me to	13	10	14	15	13	10
Employment agency suggested it	11	9	14	8	12	6
Friend in and said it was OK	10	4	12	15	10	4
Nothing better to do	10	7	11	13	9	15
Father wanted me to	6	6	6	7	6	2
Parole officer told me to	6	6	6	7	6	2
Thought it would keep me out of army	2	1	2	2	2	-
Other	3	3	4	4	3	4

The basic reasons of "learning a trade" and "getting an education" are dominant with all groups although the discharges mention them somewhat less than do the graduates or the dropouts.

Women, starting with a lower level of employment than the men were much more likely to give reasons for joining directly related to their unemployed status (61 percent of the women mentioned "out of school-couldn't get a job" or "out of work" compared with 34 percent of the men).

Observation: It was noted earlier that the combined effects of being older, somewhat better educated but not more successful in finding a job gave the graduates a stronger impetus to join the Job Corps than the dropouts or discharges.

The previous table again makes the same point. Looking at the reasons listed from "mother wanted me to" down to "thought it would keep me out of the Army", they all have what might be called a "secondary" quality compared with the direct primary reasons of "learning a trade", out of work, etc.-- a quality of "I joined because someone else suggested it or I had nothing better to do". Adding up the percentage of each group who mentioned one of these "secondary" reasons for joining we find the following:

	<u>%</u>
Graduates	38
Dropouts	61
Discharges	64

Relatively, the graduates are more likely to cite a direct, primary reason for joining while the dropouts and discharges are more likely to mention a secondary, indirect reason.

Location of Center

Among all groups over 8 in 10 (84%) felt the Job Corps center was quite far away.

The Corpsmen were almost evenly divided over whether they would have preferred the center closer to home or farther away, with a slight edge wishing the center were closer to home:

PREFER CENTER CLOSER OR FARTHER AWAY

(Base: Total)

	<u>Closer</u> %	<u>Farther Away</u> %	<u>No Difference</u> %
Total	36	30	34
Graduates	30	35	35
Dropouts	42	27	31
Discharges	26	34	40
Sex			
Men	36	30	34
Women	33	37	30
Race			
Negro	33	39	28
White	39	22	39
Length of Time in Job Corps			
Less than 3 months	42	28	30
3-6 months	37	28	35
More than 6 months	27	38	35
Age			
Under 18	39	24	37
18-19	36	33	31
20 and over	33	32	35

The dropouts and those in the Job Corps less than three months express the strongest preference for a center closer to home.

For almost two out of three, the Job Corps was the first time they had been so far from home for more than a few days:

33.

WAS THIS FIRST TIME SO FAR FROM HOME

(Base: Total)

	Yes %
Total	63
Graduates	69
Dropouts	62
Discharges	58
Sex/Type of Center	
Men	63
Urban	56
Conservation	68
Women	73
Race	
Negro	66
White	61
Age	
Under 18	71
18-19	62
20 and over	59
Length of Time in Job Corps	
Less than 3 months	58
3-6 months	64
More than 6 months	67

For women more than men and for younger Corpsmen more than older Corpsmen, it was the first time so far from home.

Observation: That more graduates than dropouts or discharges were away from home for the first time and yet preferred a center farther away suggests that, being more highly motivated from the start, the change of environment and the newness of the experience were real advantages for the graduates. For the less motivated dropouts and discharges the change and the newness tended to mitigate against their success in the Job Corps.

Length of Time in Job Corps

Overall, the median length of time in the Job Corps for the August 1966 terminations was 4.2 months:

LENGTH OF TIME IN JOB CORPS
(Base: Total)

	Less Than 3 months %	3-6 Months %	More than 6 months %	Median %
Total	30	47	23	4.2 months
Graduates	6	45	49	5.9
Dropouts	44	44	12	3.4
Discharges	31	64	5	3.9
Sex/Type of Center				
Men	31	48	21	4.2
Urban	29	44	27	4.5
Conservation	31	53	16	4.1
Women	15	39	46	5.7
Age				
Under 18	44	50	6	3.4
18-19	31	48	21	4.2
20 and over	19	45	36	5.1
Race				
Negro	30	47	23	4.3
White	32	47	21	4.1

The graduates were in for the longest time, a median of just under six months. The women tended to be in longer than the men and urban center Corpsmen longer than Conservation center Corpsmen. The older the Corpsman is the longer he was likely to stay in a center. Negroes and whites stayed in the Job Corps about the same length of time.

35.

Sent Money Home

Over half of the Corpsmen said they sent money home while in the Job Corps:

SEND ANY MONEY HOME *
(Base: Total)

	Total	Graduates	Dropouts	Discharges	Negro	White	Less Then 3 Months	3 - 6 Months	More Then 6 Months
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Did not send money home	45	36	50	49	38	52	69	35	35
Sent money to mother	46	54	41	47	51	41	24	55	55
Sent money to father	5	7	4	2	4	6	2	7	5
Sent money to wife	1	1	2	-	2	1	2	1	1
Sent money to someone else	5	6	5	2	6	3	3	6	6

* Figures add to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Length of stay in the Job Corps is an obvious factor: two out of three of those in three months or more sent money home compared with one out of three of those in less than three months. It is interesting that although in the centers for approximately the same length of time, significantly more Negroes than whites sent money home.

Among all groups the money was usually sent to the mother.

Life in the Center

The Corpsmen were next asked to rate some key aspects of their life in the center. First, orientation, "the way they got you started at the center":

ORIENTATION
(Base: Total)

	Way Got You Started		
	Good %	Not so good %	Not sure %
Total	76	22	2
Graduates	81	17	2
Grad-Negroes	83	14	3
Grad-White	78	21	1
Dropouts	71	26	3
Dropout-Negro	76	23	1
Dropout-White	67	29	4
Discharges	82	17	1
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	76	22	2
Urban	75	23	2
Conservation	80	18	2
Women	65	31	4
Race			
Negro	80	18	2
White	70	27	3

All groups rate the orientation favorably, but the dropouts less so than the graduates or discharges. Negroes more than whites and men more than women feel the orientation was good.

37.

Next, living conditions at the centers:

LIVING CONDITIONS

(Base: Total)

	Good %	Not as good %	Not sure %
Total	81	18	1
Graduates	85	14	1
Grad-Negroes	93	7	-
Grad-Whites	76	21	3
Dropouts	76	23	1
Dropout-Negroes	88	11	1
Dropout-Whites	65	34	1
Discharges	86	12	2
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	81	18	1
Urban	74	25	1
Conservation	88	11	1
Women	83	17	-
Race			
Negro	89	10	1
White	70	28	2

Graduates and discharges liked the living conditions more than the dropouts did. Negroes are significantly more favorable toward living conditions than whites.

While there was a slight difference between those in urban centers and those in Conservation centers on orientation, the split becomes much larger on living conditions, with Corpsmen in Conservation centers rating their centers much higher than Corpsmen in urban centers.

We then asked about the food:

THE FOOD

(Base: Total)

					Sex/Type of Center				Race	
	Total	Grad- uates	Drop- outs	Dis- charges	Conser- vation			Women	Negro	Whites
					Men	Urban	%			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Good	72	69	71	85	74	71	79	35	75	69
Not so good	26	28	27	15	24	27	19	63	23	29
Not sure	2	3	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2

The men generally liked the food, with Conservation centers rating the food somewhat higher than urban centers. However, two thirds of the women say the food was not so good.

The instructors and the things they taught receive high ratings:

THE INSTRUCTORS

(Base: Total)

	Total %	Grad- uates %	Drop- outs %	Dis- charges %	Sex/Type of Center			
					Men %	Urban %	Conser- vation %	Women %
Good	85	92	82	83	85	84	86	88
Not as good	11	7	12	15	11	12	10	10
Not sure	4	1	6	2	4	4	4	2

39.

THINGS THEY TAUGHT

(Base: Total)

	Total %	Grad- uates %	Drop- outs %	Dis- charges %	Sex/Type of Center			
					Men %	Urban %	Conser- vation %	Women %
Good	80	89	74	83	80	84	78	77
Not as good	14	9	17	14	14	10	16	17
Not sure	6	2	9	3	6	6	6	6

In each of these ratings the graduates hold more favorable views about the Job Corps than the dropouts or discharges. Men (both from urban centers and Conservation centers) and women feel the instructors are doing a good job. But "the things they taught" are given a higher rating by urban center men than either the Conservation center men or the women.

We next asked about the "opportunities to relax and enjoy yourself":

OPPORTUNITIES TO RELAX AND ENJOY YOURSELF

(Base: Total)

	Good %	Not as good %	Not sure %
Total	73	25	2
Graduates	79	20	1
Dropouts	67	30	3
Discharges	79	20	1
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	72	26	2
Urban	71	27	2
Conservation	73	25	2
Women	87	13	-
Race			
Negro	79	20	1
White	65	32	3
Age			
Under 18	65	32	3
18-19	73	24	3
20 and over	77	23	-

Women more than men liked the opportunities to relax. Dropouts did not think as well of these opportunities as graduates and discharges, nor did the younger Corpsmen think as much of them as did the older Corpsmen.

Significantly, more graduates than dropouts felt they had a good chance to "meet people from the community the center was in or near":

41.

CHANCE TO MEET PEOPLE FROM THE COMMUNITY

(Base: Total)

	Good %	Not as good %	Not sure %
Total	56	38	6
Graduates	68	30	2
Grad-Negro	76	22	2
Grad-White	57	41	2
Dropouts	48	44	8
Dropouts-Negro	57	37	6
Dropouts-White	41	49	10
Discharges	61	35	4
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	56	38	6
Urban	51	45	4
Conservation	62	30	8
Women	67	31	2
Race			
Negro	65	31	4
White	47	46	7
Length of Time in Job Corps			
Less than 3 months	40	45	15
3 - 6 months	62	37	1
More than 6 months	67	29	4

The longer someone stayed in the Job Corps, the more likely he is to feel that the opportunities to meet people from the community are good. Less contact has been made by those in urban centers than in Conservation centers. (The sense of a distinct "community" is probably weaker in urban areas than in rural areas.) Negroes, particularly among graduates, feel that they had a good chance to meet people from the community.

They were next asked about the pay received in the center:

PAY RECEIVED

(Base: Total)

	<u>Good</u> %	<u>Not as good</u> %	<u>Not sure</u> %
Total	53	44	3
Graduates	57	41	2
Grad-Negro	65	33	2
Grad-White	48	49	3
Dropouts	48	48	4
Dropout-Negro	47	51	2
Dropout-White	50	44	6
Discharges	53	41	6
Sex			
Men	51	45	4
Women	57	43	-
Race			
Negro	56	42	2
White	50	45	5

Overall, only slightly more than half the Corpsmen felt the pay was enough. There is only one group that really found the money they were paid good--Negro graduates. Women found the pay somewhat better than the men.

The last item asked about is in many ways, the most important - the "kind of kids" at the center:

43.

KIND OF KIDS AT THE CENTER

(Base: Total)

	Good %	Not as good %	Not sure %
Total	53	36	11
Graduates	64	26	10
Grad-Negro	73	18	9
Grad-White	52	38	10
Dropouts	45	43	12
Dropout-Negro	62	28	10
Dropout-White	29	57	14
Discharges	64	27	9
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	53	36	11
Urban	46	43	11
Conservation	61	28	11
Women	59	28	13
Race			
Negro	67	24	9
White	37	50	13
Age			
Under 18	43	47	10
18-19	55	34	11
20 and over	57	31	12

While there is sharp split in attitude about the kind of kids in the center between graduates and discharges on one hand and dropouts on the other, the greatest cleavage is found between Negroes and whites. Negroes are much more favorable towards the other kids than are the whites. This is particularly true among the dropouts where over six in ten of the Negroes liked the kids in the center but less than three in ten of the whites felt the same way.

Observation: On most of the aspects of center life tested, the Corpsmen feel a good job is being done. (All of the items had at least half saying it was "good"). Graduates are uniformly more favorable than the dropouts. Discharges tend to rate most items the same as graduates. Negroes seem generally more satisfied than the whites and women more than men.

The Conservation centers do better than the urban centers as far as amenities. Only on "things they taught" do the Conservation centers lag behind the urban centers.

The problem of racial hostility is indicated by the high percentage of whites (50 percent) compared to Negroes (24%) who say "the kids in the center" are "not so good". This gap is smaller among the graduates (21 points) than among the dropouts (34 points). This clearly suggests that if the need and the motivation to learn are strong enough, as they are for the graduates, prejudices that the Corpsmen bring to the centers can be overcome and they can learn, work and live (or at least co-exist) with others of a different color.

Job Training In The Center

Each respondent was asked what job he had been trained for while in the

Job Corps:

OCCUPATION TRAINED

(Base:

	Total %	Graduates			
		Graduates %	Negro %	Whites %	Urban %
Professional, Technical and Managerial	5	8	7	10	6
Clerical and Sales	12	17	20	14	19
Service	10	12	18	5	11
Farming, Fishery, Forestry etc.	9	13	14	10	6
Processing	-	-	-	-	-
Machine Trades	24	17	13	24	26
Bench Work	8	10	9	13	10
Structural Work	27	26	23	31	29
Miscellaneous	3	2	2	3	4
Don't know	9	4	5	3	1

45.

FOR IN JOB CORPS

Total)

<u>Conservation</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u>			<u>Conservation</u> %	<u>Discharges</u> %	<u>Sex</u>	
		<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %	<u>Urban</u> %			<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
6	5	6	4	4	1	3	3	40
7	10	11	7	14	2	5	9	41
12	9	8	10	7	9	8	10	19
23	6	7	6	4	11	8	10	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	29	25	32	35	23	23	25	2
11	7	7	7	4	5	7	9	-
31	26	29	23	22	34	37	29	4
4	2	1	3	2	3	4	3	-
7	11	10	12	8	16	11	9	-

46.

Just over half of the Corpsmen were being trained for a job in machine trades or structural work. Graduates were trained more in clerical occupations than dropouts or discharges but this was mainly in the urban centers. Almost one quarter of the Conservation center graduates said they were trained in farming, fishing, or forestry occupations.

Women were trained in technical skills (medicine & health) and clerical work.

While overall 11 percent of the dropouts (and the discharges as well) did not know what they were being trained for (or had not received any training by the time they left) this figure rises to 16 percent among Conservation center dropouts.

Observation: Except that the graduates are being trained more in clerical occupations and dropouts in machine trades, the pattern of job training for each type of termination is basically similar.

Almost three quarters of the Corpsmen said they were very interested in getting the kind of job they were being trained for:

INTEREST IN GETTING JOB TRAINED FOR

(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Graduates</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Discharges</u>
	%	%	%	%
Very interested	73	73	70	76
Somewhat interested	11	10	12	10
Not very interested	13	15	14	10
Not sure	3	2	4	4

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There is high and fairly uniform interest in the job being trained for. There is also a strong feeling that the training was helpful although there are significant variations, group by group, in the strength of this attitude:

48.

WAS JOB TRAINING HELPFUL

(Base: Total)

	Helped %	Not Helpful %	Not sure %
Total	65	25	10
Graduates	76	19	5
Grad-Negro	76	20	4
Grad-White	76	18	6
Grad-Urban	83	15	2
Grad-Conservation	67	25	8
Dropouts	60	27	13
Dropout-Negro	67	24	9
Dropout-White	54	29	17
Dropout-Urban	65	23	12
Dropout-Conservation	56	30	14
Discharges	58	33	9
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	64	26	10
Urban	71	21	8
Conservation	58	30	12
Women	75	19	6
Race			
Negro	68	25	7
White	61	26	13
Length of Time in Job Corps			
Under 3 months	46	33	21
3 - 6 months	68	27	5
More than 6 months	82	13	5
Type Trained for			
Professional & Technical	72	16	12
Clerical and sales	82	13	5
Service	75	19	6
Farmers, Fishing	54	42	4
Machine trades	63	25	12
Bench work	70	27	3
Structural work	70	21	9

49.

Over 75 percent of the graduates felt the job training they received was helpful compared with 60 percent of the dropouts and 58 percent of the discharges. This is a reflection of the length of time each group stayed in the Job Corps. The longer someone was in the more he could be trained and the more helpful he found his training.

Women found their training more helpful than men and urban center Corpsmen found it more helpful than those in Conservation centers.

Individuals being taught clerical skills felt their training was more helpful than those being trained for other occupations.

However, while two thirds of the Corpsmen felt the training was helpful, only one quarter thought they had received enough training to get a job in that field:

50.

WERE YOU GIVEN ENOUGH TRAINING TO GET JOB
(Base: Total)

	Given Enough Training %
Total	26
Graduates	43
Grad-Negro	44
Grad-White	40
Grad-Urban	50
Grad-Conservation	29
Dropouts	16
Dropouts-Negro	17
Dropouts-White	16
Dropouts-Urban	18
Dropouts-Conservation	16
Discharges	17
Sex/Type of Center	
Men	25
Urban	29
Conservation	21
Women	39
Race	
Negro	27
White	24
Length of Time in Job Corps	
Less than 3 months	10
3-6 months	22
More than 6 months	52
Type Trained for	
Professional and Technical	34
Clerical and Sales	35
Service	32
Farmers, fishing	25
Machine trades	18
Bench work	28
Structural work	26

51.

Urban center graduates and Corpsmen in the Job Corps over six months are the two groups who most feel they were given enough training but even in these two groups half felt their training was inadequate. The urban center graduates are significantly more positive about their training than are Conservation center graduates. More women than men feel their training was sufficient to get a job.

Observation: The previous table is particularly important and its negative implications on the adequacy of Job Corps training should be examined carefully, and, if possible, put into proper perspective.

It is not at all surprising that few of the dropouts and discharges felt they had sufficient training since neither of these groups finished their courses in the center. Our concern must be with the majority of graduates who did finish a course but still feel they did not receive enough training.

In the next section it will be observed that; a) over one quarter of the graduates are not working and; b) that, among those who are working, less than half are in the occupation they were trained for in the Job Corps. These two factors function both as a cause of the feeling of insufficient training and as a result of the training's actually being insufficient.

In the next section it will also be seen that few of those working received their job through direct Job Corps placement. Inability to find a job in the field trained for is an obviously pivotal element in influencing a point of view that the training is inadequate. Whether or not it is the dominant element is more difficult to say.

Likes and Dislikes About Job Corps

Each respondent was asked to state in his own words what he liked and didn't like about being in the Job Corps:

52.

LIKES AND DISLIKES ABOUT JOB CORPS
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Graduates %	Dropouts %	Discharges %
<u>Likes</u>				
Learning trade	25	29	24	23
Education	21	24	21	19
Meeting new people	21	27	19	15
Liked other Corpsmen	17	20	15	17
Liked counselors	15	18	14	8
Liked center itself	15	18	12	18
Dances, recreation	15	9	17	19
Sports activities	14	13	14	17
Trips taken away from home	14	19	12	16
Independent	12	16	9	15
Food was good	10	9	9	11
Weekend passes	6	6	6	5
Good treatment, friendliness	5	7	4	6
Taught how to dress and act	4	5	4	2
Free time	3	4	2	2
Liked whole thing	7	10	5	9
Working conditions	5	4	5	7
<u>Dislikes</u>				
Fights, stealing and trouble	33	23	41	26
Too strict, felt like prison	19	22	16	19
Racial strife	11	6	15	16
Didn't teach what wanted to learn	10	8	10	15
Food bad	9	9	9	9
Barracks bad	6	3	8	3
Not enough recreational facilities	5	5	6	4
Was homesick	5	6	5	5
Trouble with towns-people	5	6	6	1
Didn't like work doing	6	5	7	7
Too little pay	5	4	5	8
Curfew too early	5	4	6	5
Didn't like instructor	5	3	7	4
Didn't keep promises	4	5	4	4
Didn't like it at all	4	2	5	6
All other	16	12	19	7

"Learning a trade", "getting an education" and "meeting new people" top the list of likes, with graduates mentioning each of these items more often than dropouts or discharges.

Observation: It is interesting that the only major items in which the dropouts and discharges lead the graduates are "dances, recreation" and sports activities". This is a measure of both their disenchantment with Job Corps training and of their somewhat weaker motivation.

The major dislike was "fights, stealing, and trouble". Each type of termination mentioned this first, but for the dropouts it was clearly the dominant concern.

The second most important dislike is the feeling that the rules are too strict and that there is too much discipline. Racial hostility is next - over one in five of the whites said there were "too many Negroes" in the center, that they felt outnumbered.

Only one in ten volunteered that they were not being taught what they wanted to learn.

Observation: A point that was made in a previous study of dropouts is worth repeating here: one of the major problems most of the Corpsmen face in the centers is that of fighting and trouble with other Corpsmen. This problem is compounded by a strong feeling of racial hostility. This hostility may be felt by both Negroes and whites but has been expressed in our surveys almost exclusively by the whites. The fights and the racial hostility are the major factors in the dropout's decision to leave.

The difficulty that the Job Corps faces in dealing with these problems is compounded by the fact that even while this trouble exists in the centers, another major complaint of the Corpsmen is that the rules are too strict and that there is too much discipline.

54.

Reasons for Leaving the Job Corps

Each respondent was then handed a list of possible reasons for leaving the Job Corps:

REASONS FOR
(Base:

	Graduates						Dropouts				
	Total %	Graduates %	Urban		Conser- vation %	Drop- outs %	Urban		Conser- vation %		
			Negro %	White %			Negro %	White %			
Too many fights	26	8	2	14	11	6	38	26	50	44	33
Couldn't get training wanted	21	15	14	17	5	29	25	26	25	24	26
Generally dissatisfied	21	11	9	14	10	13	28	24	31	28	28
Finished course	19	49	50	49	60	31	5	6	4	7	2
Got homesick	16	13	13	13	11	15	21	26	18	20	23
Too many Negro Corpsmen	15	6	-	13	8	5	21	*	40	27	15
Wouldn't let me transfer to another center	9	6	6	4	4	10	9	10	10	8	11
Was needed at home	9	6	6	5	4	8	12	16	9	12	12
Could get better training elsewhere	7	6	8	4	3	9	8	7	8	7	9
Was asked to leave	7	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	3	3	7
Felt I could try it on my own	7	12	12	13	15	11	5	4	5	6	4
Left to get more schooling	6	9	9	8	7	11	5	4	7	6	3
Too much pressure from staff and teachers	5	3	4	4	3	5	5	6	4	5	4
Sick or hurt	4	1	1	-	1	1	4	3	5	4	3
Other	6	5	6	5	3	5	6	6	5	6	7

55.

LEAVING JOB CORPS
Total)

Dis- charges %	Sex/Type of Center				Race			Age			Length of Time in Job Corps			
	Conser- vation			Women	Negro	White	Under		20 or older	Under 3		3-6 months	Over 6 months	
	Men	Urban	%				18	18-19		months	months			
21	27	31	23	13	17	38	41	25	17	40	26	9		
18	21	17	26	11	20	22	20	21	21	28	22	11		
18	22	20	22	9	18	25	30	20	16	35	18	9		
5	17	24	11	47	20	17	7	18	28	-	16	51		
6	17	16	18	13	18	16	22	17	11	20	17	11		
13	15	19	12	11	*	33	25	16	8	20	15	8		
10	9	8	11	6	10	8	11	8	9	10	10	6		
6	9	8	10	11	11	8	10	9	9	10	11	5		
5	7	5	8	4	6	7	6	8	6	8	7	3		
37	8	7	9	2	11	3	8	8	6	7	10	3		
5	7	9	6	2	7	8	4	8	9	2	8	12		
3	6	6	6	4	5	7	7	7	4	4	9	3		
7	5	5	5	2	6	4	6	5	4	6	5	4		
11	3	3	4	6	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	1		
5	5	5	6	11	5	6	5	7	5	5	6	6		

56.

For the graduates, the main reason given is that they had finished their course. It is interesting that 60 percent in urban centers and only 31 percent in Conservation centers cited course completion, while 29 percent in Conservation centers said they left because they couldn't get the training they wanted compared with only 5 percent in urban centers.

Negro dropouts left primarily because they could not get the training they wanted, because of the fights and because they became homesick. White dropouts left primarily because of the fights and the fact that there were too many Negroes in the center.

Relatively more men left because of the fights and more women because of poor job training. But the primary reason the women left was that they had finished their course (47 percent).

The younger Corpsmen (under 18) were more likely to have left because of fights or general dissatisfaction than were those over 18.

The longer someone stayed in the Job Corps, the more likely he is to say he left because he finished his course or that he felt he could try it on his own and the less likely he is to have left because of poor training, fights or being generally dissatisfied.