

Corps. Unfortunately, measures were not made comparable to those in 1965 and 1966, so comparisons are not even possible to see if the trend in late 1966 was up or down. In our measurements, we are at the beginning as well. Often I fear that single readings in a point in time are taken as a reflection of what the quality of life is or the impact of a program is for all time.

If I might, I would like to conclude by reporting on an analysis we did of the four studies in terms of the success and failure patterns of Job Corps men, as they emerged from the facts:

From our studies of Job Corps terminations—graduates, dropouts, and discharges—we have extracted certain key factors which help to explain the relative success or failure of an individual in the Job Corps. As a measure of success we used length of stay—the more successful corpsman is the who stays longer. Not only is his adjustment in the center better, but he is more likely to find his Job Corps experience useful. After leaving the center he is more likely to have a stable job and higher earnings than the corpsman who stays for a shorter period of time.

Now we have a series of elements here which contribute to what we call success pattern and failure pattern in terms of where they end up after the Job Corps. No. 1. The older ones are more successful, the younger ones are less successful.

No. 2. Those highly motivated to join, expressing a direct interest in the Job Corps are more successful.

Having nothing better to do, falling back on the Job Corps because of lack of other alternatives, tends to contribute to failure.

No. 3. Eagerness of first time away from home. Willingness to be away from home for the first time and the freshness of a new experience contribute to success.

Having nothing better to do, expressing a secondary interest in the Job Corps, falling back on it because of a lack of other alternatives contribute to failure.

Been around—travel and new places have no particular attraction; the youth is jaded from past experience.

No. 4. Hungry for skill training—sees the Job Corps as a means for providing skills that may open up a good job and possible career opportunities. Just another experience—will accept job training but approaches it with some indifference, less interest in career development.

No. 5. If they regularly attend religious services, this tends to be a tipoff that they are likely to be a success. If they never attended religious services, it is a tipoff that they are likely to be a failure.

No. 6. If they had serious trouble in school, or likely to have had trouble with authority while in school, this is on the failure side.

No. 7. Next, eager to get away from home. This is on the success side. Interested in leaving the home environment and striking out on his own. This individual is more likely to move away from home after the Job Corps.

No. 8. Priority to school over economic pressure—more likely to finish high school.

Priority to school over economic pressure, this is on the positive side. It is an interesting one. They are more likely to finish high school. If they did not finish they are more likely to leave because