INTRODUCTION

Job Corps plays a central role in federal efforts to provide employment assistance to disadvantaged youths ages 16 to 24. The program's goal is to help disadvantaged youths become "more responsible, employable, and productive citizens" by providing comprehensive services, including basic education, vocational skills training, counseling, and residential support. It serves more than 60,000 new enrollees each year at an annual cost of more than $1 billion.

The National Job Corps Study, funded by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), was designed to provide information about the effectiveness of Job Corps in obtaining its goal.[1] The cornerstone of the study is the random assignment of all youth found eligible for Job Corps to either a program group or a control group. Program group members were permitted to enroll in Job Corps, and control group members were not (although they could enroll in other training or education programs). The research sample for the study consists of approximately 9,400 program group members and 6,000 control group members randomly selected from among nearly 81,000 eligible applicants nationwide. Sample intake occurred between November 1994 and February 1996.

The impacts of Job Corps on participants' postprogram earnings and other employment-related outcomes will be estimated by comparing the distribution of outcomes of program and control group members. The impact analysis will be conducted using survey data on members of the research sample collected at baseline (immediately after random assignment), 12 months after random assignment, 30 months after random assignment, and 48 months after random assignment. In addition, we will collect administrative data on Social Security (SSA) earnings on all sample members, and Unemployment Insurance (UI) administrative records on sample members in 17

[1]The study is being conducted by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. (MPR) and its subcontractors, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers and Decision Information Resources.

randomly selected states. Basic-skills tests will also be administered to a subsample of the research sample in conjunction with the 30-month follow-up interview.

This report describes the characteristics of youths served by Job Corps. The analysis is performed using baseline interview data that contains detailed information on the characteristics of sample members near the time they were determined to be eligible for Job Corps. As part of this analysis, we also compare the characteristics of Job Corps youths to those of national samples of disadvantaged youths. The descriptive analysis will help us more fully understand what groups of eligible youths actually apply to the program. The detailed data presented will also guide us in defining subgroups that may be of policy interest and will provide a foundation for interpreting program impact estimates derived from the follow-up interviews and from administrative records data.

It is important to emphasize that since random assignment occurred after youths were determined to be eligible for the study (not after they enrolled in the program), the relevant sample population for the study is all eligible applicants, including both those who participate in Job Corps centers and those who do not. We will provide a comprehensive analysis of participation along with estimates of impacts on participants in future reports presenting program impacts.

This report consists of three sections. In the first section, we discuss the baseline characteristics of youths in our sample population. In the second section, we assess how Job Corps students compare to disadvantaged youths nationwide using data on youths in the Current Population Survey (CPS) and in the JTPA Title II program. Finally, we examine whether the characteristics of youths who applied to the program differed depending on whether they applied before or after Job Corps policy changes that occurred during the first half of the sample intake period. In Appendix A, we summarize the design and implementation of the baseline interview.

A. CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTHS SERVED BY JOB CORPS

This section uses baseline interview data to describe the characteristics of youths in the sample population for the National Job Corps Study. The sample population consists of all eligible program applicants who applied to Job Corps during the 13-month period between November 17, 1994, and December 16, 1995, and whose random assignment forms were received by MPR before March 1, 1996. The sample population excluded program readmits, those who applied to Job Corps in outreach and admissions (OA) agencies outside the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia, and those who applied to seven small special Job Corps programs. Table A.1 displays the 11 eligibility criteria that youths must meet for Job Corps, and hence, for inclusion in the study.

As discussed in the report on implementation of the study, the random assignment process was performed successfully. Thus, we believe that the research sample is representative of the intended sample population and that our descriptive statistics can be generalized to it.

We performed our analysis by pooling data on 8,813 program research and 5,514 control group members who completed baseline interviews. The pooled sample will generate estimates more precise than those derived from data on one research group alone.[2] Because the average sampling rate to the control group was 7.4 percent, the average sampling rate to program research group was 11.6 percent, and the response rate to the baseline interview was 93 percent, the pooled sample used for the analysis contains more than 17.5 percent of all youths in the sample population.

Descriptive statistics are presented for the full sample as well as for the following six subgroups for which impact estimates will be of particular interest: (1) males, (2) females, (3) females with

[2]As discussed in Appendix A in the report entitled "National Job Corps Study: Methodological Appendixes on Sample Implementation and Baseline Interviewing," the average baseline characteristics of program research group members are similar to those of control group members because of the successful implementation of random assignment. Hence, the pooled data will generate unbiased estimates.

TABLE A.1

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR JOB CORPS

1.	Be age 16 to 24 (no age limit for people with disabilities)[a]
2.	Be registered with the selective service if age 18 or older[b]
3.	Be a legal U.S. resident[a]
4.	Be economically disadvantaged[a]
5.	Need additional education, training, or job skills[b]
6.	Currently live in a debilitating environment that substantially impairs prospects for participating in other programs that provide education/training or other assistance[a]
7.	Have a clean health history, without serious medical problems[b]
8.	Be free of serious behavioral problems[b]
9.	Have an adequate child care plan[b]
10.	Have parental consent to participate in Job Corps (for minors)[b]
11.	Possess the capability and aspirations to benefit from Job Corps[b]

[a]OA counselors must verify that these criteria are met only for a 5 percent sample of applicants.

[b]OA counselors must verify that these criteria are met for all applicants.

children, (4) those 16 and 17 years old at application to Job Corps, (5) those 18 to 20 years old, and (6) those 21 to 24 years old. In addition, we present basic demographic statistics by region and cite drug use and arrest statistics by both race and region.[3]

The estimation of impacts for those designated for residential slots and for those designated for nonresidential slots will be a key part of the impact analysis.[4] Therefore, we also generated the descriptive statistics by residential and nonresidential designation status. However, we do not display these statistics, because more than 65 percent of residential designees are male and 70 percent of nonresidential designees are female, so the figures by residential designation status and gender are very similar. We do highlight differences between the two groups in the text.

In the rest of this section, we describe the characteristics of sample members, by topic area, near the time they were determined to be eligible for the program. The information is presented in a series of tables whose contents are summarized in bullet form. We present means for binary and continuous variables and distributions for categorical variables (that is, the proportion of sample members within discrete categories). All figures are calculated using sample weights, and the standard errors of the estimates (displayed in Appendix B) are inflated to account for design effects due to unequal weighting of the data and to clustering caused by the selection of areas slated for in-

[3]DOL administers Job Corps through a national office and nine regional offices. The states included in the study by region are as follows: Region 1 (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT); Region 2 (NJ, NY); Region 3 (DE, MD, PA, VA, DC, WV); Region 4 (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN); Region 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI); Region 6 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX); Region 7/8 (CO, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, SD, UT, WY); Region 9 (AZ, CA, NV); and Region 10 (ID, OR, WA).

[4]During the sample intake period, outreach and admissions counselors were asked to give their best guess of whether the applicant would be assigned to a residential or nonresidential slot on a special study program intake form (the ETA-652 Supplement). These data are available for both program and control group members and therefore will be used to estimate residential and nonresidential program impacts.

person interviewing.[5] In addition, we discuss in the text selected statistics on national samples (including those used in Section B) to help put the statistics on the Job Corps sample in perspective.

1. Demographic Characteristics (Tables A.2 and A.3)

- ***About 60 percent of eligible Job Corps applicants are male.*** However, only about 40 percent of those in the broader population of disadvantaged youths are male (see Section B).

- ***The gender composition differs greatly by residential status.*** About 65 percent of residential designees are male, whereas 70 percent of nonresidential designees are female. Similarly, only about 7 percent of males are nonresidential designees, whereas almost one-quarter of all females and over one-half of females with children are nonresidential designees (data not presented).

- ***Most students served by Job Corps are less than 20 years old.*** Over 40 percent of the youths are 16 or 17 years old (compared to less than 20 percent of disadvantaged youths nationwide), and nearly one-third are 18 or 19. The average age of the youths is 18.8. Female applicants are slightly older than males, on average, and females with children are typically older than other females. The average age of nonresidents is 19.7 as compared to 18.7 for residents.

- ***African Americans are the largest racial group served by Job Corps.*** Nearly one-half of eligible program applicants are African American, compared to only 30 percent of disadvantaged youths nationwide. About one-quarter are white, and about 18 percent are Hispanic. About 4 percent of the youths are American Indian. The racial composition is similar for males and females, although females with children (and hence, nonresidents) are disproportionately African American.

- ***The racial composition differs markedly by region.*** About 60 percent of eligible applicants in Regions 2, 3, 4, and 5 are African American, whereas most youths in Regions 1, 7/8, and 10 are white. More than one-third of youths are Hispanic in Regions 2, 6, and 9, and about 10 percent of students are American Indian in Regions 7/8, 9, and 10. Nearly 10 percent of students in Region 9 are Asian.

- ***The regions in the South (Regions 4 and 6) send larger numbers of youths to Job Corps than other regions.*** Nearly one-quarter of youths live in Region 4, and an additional 15 percent live in Region 6. Regions 1 and 10 send the fewest students to the program. The regional breakdown mirrors the regional distribution of disadvantaged youths nationwide.

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[5]The report containing methodological appendixes describes the construction of sample weights and standard errors.

TABLE A.2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Gender							
Males	59.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63.1	57.6	54.8
Females	40.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.9	42.4	45.2
Age at Application							
16 to 17	41.5	44.1	37.7	20.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
18 to 19	31.8	30.9	33.1	29.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
20 to 21	16.2	15.4	17.3	26.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
22 to 24	10.5	9.5	11.9	23.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(Average age)	18.8	18.7	19.0	20.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Race/Ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	27.0	30.4	22.2	12.8	26.7	28.1	25.4
Black, non-Hispanic	47.7	45.1	51.4	64.6	50.4	45.7	45.8
Hispanic	17.7	16.9	18.8	17.9	16.9	18.0	18.7
American Indian	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.0	3.5	4.3	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.0	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.1	4.2
Other	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.6
Job Corps Region of Residence							
1	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.7
2	7.4	7.7	6.8	4.0	8.3	6.5	7.2
3	13.0	12.3	14.2	16.2	12.9	13.0	13.4
4	23.6	25.1	21.3	23.8	25.1	22.8	21.8
5	10.1	9.5	11.0	10.5	10.7	9.4	10.4
6	14.8	14.7	15.0	17.0	13.2	16.4	15.0
7/8	12.4	13.0	11.4	14.1	13.4	11.7	11.5
9	9.0	7.3	11.5	9.0	6.8	10.7	10.3
10	5.1	5.9	3.9	1.5	5.4	5.0	4.7
Size of City of Residence[a]							
Less than 2,500	8.6	9.7	6.9	5.2	7.8	9.6	8.2
2,500 to 10,000	11.3	12.5	9.6	8.1	12.1	11.4	9.3
10,000 to 50,000	19.5	20.6	18.0	15.6	20.0	19.6	18.2
50,000 to 250,000	17.5	17.5	17.5	13.2	17.1	18.1	17.0
250,000 or more	43.0	39.6	48.0	58.0	43.0	41.3	47.4
PMSA or MSA Residence Status							
In PMSA	32.0	31.3	33.0	29.4	32.5	30.7	34.0
In MSA	45.6	43.7	48.4	55.0	44.1	46.5	47.2
In neither	22.3	24.9	18.5	15.6	23.3	22.8	18.8

TABLE A.2 *(continued)*

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
U.S. Citizen	94.3	94.3	94.3	95.9	97.0	93.8	88.8
Native Language							
English	85.8	85.9	85.7	88.4	88.8	85.1	80.1
Spanish	9.1	8.8	9.5	8.7	8.4	8.9	10.9
Other	5.1	5.4	4.8	2.8	2.8	6.0	8.9
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data and Job Corps ETA-652 Intake Forms.

[a] Figures obtained using data from the Job Corps ETA-652 Intake Forms.

n.a. = not applicable.

TABLE A.3

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY REGION
(Percentages)

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Regions 7/8	Region 9	Region 10
Gender									
Males	57.2	62.3	55.9	63.4	55.6	58.9	62.6	48.3	68.6
Females	42.8	37.7	44.1	36.6	44.4	41.1	37.4	51.7	31.4
Age at Application									
16 to 17	37.6	46.7	41.1	44.2	43.8	37.0	44.9	31.5	44.2
18 to 19	30.4	27.2	31.0	31.1	29.5	35.3	30.7	38.4	30.5
20 to 21	19.2	15.1	16.7	14.7	15.9	18.4	14.4	18.3	15.7
22 to 24	12.8	10.9	11.2	10.1	10.8	9.3	10.0	11.8	9.5
(Average age)	19.1	18.7	18.9	18.7	18.8	19.0	18.7	19.2	18.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	48.0	10.2	21.6	19.7	26.4	21.0	46.6	18.1	67.6
Black	23.0	51.8	66.7	69.7	63.0	37.6	28.6	20.8	6.2
Hispanic	22.0	34.3	8.4	7.8	6.7	33.4	9.9	41.5	12.1
American Indian	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.0	5.1	10.9	8.1	8.0
Asian	2.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.4	9.2	4.6
Other	2.9	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.6	2.3	1.5
Size of City of Residence[a]									
Less than 2,500	6.6	1.1	7.9	7.7	5.3	10.7	16.6	3.9	15.8
2,500 to 10,000	17.6	1.8	7.7	16.4	6.5	12.2	11.2	6.8	20.2
10,000 to 50,000	20.4	9.1	14.7	29.3	14.5	18.9	19.8	9.4	29.4
50,000 to 250,000	28.5	19.5	13.8	16.3	17.9	16.7	15.1	21.5	20.4
250,000 or more	27.0	68.5	55.9	30.3	55.8	41.5	37.3	58.3	14.3
PMSA or MSA Residence Status									
In PMSA	0.0	85.7	55.3	11.0	53.3	19.7	5.9	54.5	38.1
In MSA	80.8	12.2	34.3	57.1	36.4	54.7	56.7	34.7	23.5
In neither	19.2	2.2	10.4	31.9	10.2	25.6	37.4	10.9	38.4
U.S. Citizen	94.9	88.4	96.4	95.9	98.8	92.7	97.4	84.7	94.3
Native Language									
English	80.9	79.0	93.1	93.6	95.8	75.4	89.3	62.1	89.2
Spanish	12.5	17.4	4.5	3.5	2.9	18.4	3.6	23.7	3.9
Other	6.6	3.5	2.4	3.0	1.4	6.1	7.1	14.1	6.9
Sample Size	**634**	**1,050**	**1,953**	**3,298**	**1,450**	**2,139**	**1,783**	**1,330**	**690**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data and Job Corps ETA-652 Intake Forms.

[a]Figures obtained using data from the Job Corps ETA-652 Intake Forms.

- ***Job Corps serves youths from both rural and urban areas and from both big and small cities.*** Over 40 percent come from cities with populations greater than 250,000 people, but nearly 20 percent come from cities with populations of less than 10,000 people. Similarly, about one-third come from primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs), although about one-quarter come from neither PMSAs nor metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). A slightly higher proportion of eligible Job Corps applicants than low-income youths nationwide are from urban areas (PMSAs and MSAs).

- ***The types of areas eligible Job Corps applicants come from differ by region.*** Youths in Regions 2, 3, 5, and 9 typically come from large cities, whereas those in Region 10 come from the least populated areas.

- ***Nonresidents typically come from big cities.*** Over 70 percent of nonresidents, compared to 40 percent of residents, come from areas with populations greater than 250,000 people. This finding is consistent with the fact that most nonresidential slots are in centers in urban areas.

- ***About 95 percent of eligible Job Corps applicants are U.S. citizens.*** The figure, however, is only about 85 percent in Regions 2 and 9. These high figures reflect the Job Corps eligibility requirement that youths must be legal U.S. residents.

- ***English is the native language of about 85 percent of the sample.*** The figure, however, is only 60 percent in Region 9, where there are large concentrations of Asian and Hispanic youths.

2. Childhood Experiences and Backgrounds of Parents (Table A.4)

- ***A large proportion of eligible Job Corps applicants come from single-parent households.*** The mother was the head of the household for nearly one-half of the cases when the applicants were 14 years old, and the father was the head of the household for only one-third of the cases.[6] These findings are consistent with the fact that youths must be economically disadvantaged to be eligible for Job Corps.

- ***Over half of youths come from families which received public assistance for some period while the youths were growing up.*** More than 30 percent received welfare for at least half that time.

- ***About one-third of the youths' mothers and fathers did not complete high school.***[7]

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[6]In 1990 (the year in which sample members were near 14 years of age), 20 percent of all family households with children under 18 were female-headed (1995 Statistical Abstract of the United States 1995, Table 66).

[7]In 1990, about 22 percent of males and females over 25 years old were high school dropouts (1995 Statistical Abstract of the United States 1995, Table 239).

TABLE A.4

CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND BACKGROUNDS OF PARENTS
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Head of Household[a]							
Father	33.5	36.1	29.8	26.9	27.3	36.8	40.5
Stepfather	5.2	6.3	3.7	2.5	5.8	5.0	4.6
Mother	48.6	45.7	52.8	55.7	53.7	45.8	42.9
Grandparent, aunt, or uncle	8.5	8.2	8.8	10.2	9.1	8.0	7.9
Other	4.2	3.7	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.1
Family Was on Welfare When Growing Up							
Never	46.6	48.8	43.4	43.2	39.7	49.9	54.6
Occasionally	21.4	22.0	20.6	21.2	22.3	21.2	19.8
Half the time	11.3	10.7	12.2	12.0	14.0	9.8	8.6
Most or all of the time	20.7	18.6	23.8	23.7	24.0	19.1	17.0
Highest Grade Mother Completed							
Below 9	9.4	8.0	11.4	10.0	8.3	9.1	13.0
9 to 11	23.9	22.2	26.4	27.6	27.0	23.0	18.6
12	48.9	51.4	45.3	45.9	47.3	50.4	49.0
Above 12	17.8	18.5	16.8	16.6	17.4	17.6	19.5
(Average grade)	11.5	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.4
Mother Worked[a]	73.7	75.6	70.9	71.9	74.3	73.6	72.3
Occupation of Mother[a,b]							
Service worker	41.1	40.2	42.3	42.1	43.7	40.3	36.3
Office worker	14.9	15.7	13.8	11.9	14.2	15.9	14.3
Professional	11.0	11.4	10.6	11.6	9.9	11.1	13.8
Laborer	10.2	9.8	10.7	10.7	9.8	9.7	12.3
Machine operator	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.7	5.7	6.1
Manager	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.5
Other	12.1	12.4	11.5	12.4	10.7	13.1	12.8
Highest Grade Father Completed[c]							
Below 9	11.4	10.2	13.4	13.2	10.0	11.1	15.4
9 to 11	18.8	19.5	17.7	17.0	21.5	18.3	13.9
12	52.7	52.6	52.9	55.2	53.5	53.0	50.3
Above 12	17.1	17.7	16.1	14.6	15.0	17.6	20.4
(Average grade)	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.4
Father Worked[a]	90.0	91.2	88.1	89.2	87.5	91.2	92.7

TABLE A.4 *(continued)*

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Occupation of Father [a,b]							
Laborer	26.3	25.8	27.1	26.4	28.5	25.2	24.1
Tradesperson	18.5	19.3	17.2	16.4	19.4	18.0	17.8
Machine operator	16.0	15.9	16.3	17.9	16.3	16.5	14.5
Service worker	9.1	8.7	9.9	10.4	9.9	8.4	9.2
Military personnel	5.7	6.3	4.8	5.5	4.4	6.5	6.8
Professional	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.7	6.0	6.0
Manager	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.1	4.4	5.1	6.3
Other	13.7	13.5	14.1	13.9	12.4	14.3	15.3
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a] Data pertain to when the sample member was 14 years old.

[b] Data pertain only to those mothers or fathers who worked.

[c] About 37 percent of respondents did not know their father's education level.

- ***A large percentage of the youths' parents were employed (74 percent of the mothers and 90 percent of the fathers) when the youths were 14.*** However, over 40 percent of the mothers worked in low-paying service-sector jobs, and more than 60 percent of the fathers were laborers, machine operators, or tradespersons.[8]

- ***Younger applicants are typically from backgrounds more disadvantaged than those of older applicants.*** Younger applicants are more likely than older applicants to come from single-parent households (54 percent for the youngest group versus 43 percent for the oldest group) and families that received welfare at some point during their childhoods (60 percent for the youngest group, compared to 45 percent for the oldest group).

3. Marriage and Fertility (Table A.5)

- ***Most eligible Job Corps youth are not living with a spouse or a partner near the time they are determined to be eligible for the program.*** Only 2 percent of the youths are married and 4 percent are living with a partner, whereas more than 91 percent have never been married.

- ***Marital and cohabitation rates are higher for females than males.*** However, the rates among all females and among females with children are still low. For example, only about 15 percent of females with children are married or living with a partner. Hence, most females with children are single mothers.

- ***Marital rates are much higher for older applicants than younger applicants.*** Nearly 15 percent of those 21 or older are married or living with a partner.

- ***About 18 percent of eligible Job Corps applicants have children.*** The figure for females (29 percent), however, is much higher than for males (11 percent). Furthermore, nearly 50 percent of nonresidential designees have children, suggesting that the nonresidential component serves females who need to live at home to take care of their children. Fertility rates are lower for eligible Job Corps applicants than for disadvantaged youths nationwide, reflecting the lower proportion of females in the Job Corps sample (see Section B).

- ***Fertility rates differ substantially by age.*** Nearly 40 percent of those 21 to 24 years old have children, as compared to 19 percent of those 18 to 20, and 9 percent of those 16 and 17.

- ***Of those with children, about two-thirds have only one child.*** However, almost one-half of parents 21 or older have more than one child.

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[8]In 1994, about 14 percent of all female workers over 16 years old were in service occupations, and about 20 percent of all male workers in 1994 were machine operators and laborers (1995 Statistical Abstract of the United States 1995, Table 649).

TABLE A.5

MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females[a]	Females with Children[a]	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Marital Status							
Never married, not living together	91.3	93.4	88.1	78.0	97.0	91.0	77.9
Married	2.1	1.6	2.8	6.8	0.4	2.2	6.2
Living together	4.2	3.5	5.3	7.7	1.9	5.1	7.8
Separated, divorced, widowed	2.4	1.5	3.7	7.5	0.8	1.8	8.0
Has Natural Children	18.0	10.7	28.8	100.0	8.6	18.8	39.6
Number of Natural Children[b]							
1	69.8	77.4	65.7	64.6	87.4	73.4	56.2
2	22.0	18.3	24.0	24.6	11.6	21.9	27.7
3 or more	8.2	4.3	10.3	10.7	1.0	4.7	16.1
(Average number)	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.7
Age of Eldest Child (in Years)[b]							
Younger than 1	25.9	34.2	21.4	22.3	48.0	28.6	10.8
1 to 2	24.7	25.9	24.1	24.1	33.5	28.8	15.3
2 to 3	19.0	17.3	19.9	19.8	14.7	22.3	17.4
3 or older	30.4	22.6	34.7	33.8	3.8	20.3	56.4
(Average age)	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.1	0.8	1.5	3.1
Age of Youngest Child (in Years)[b]							
Younger than 1	37.5	42.5	34.9	36.6	57.5	41.7	22.0
1 to 2	29.5	28.3	30.2	30.6	29.8	31.4	27.2
2 to 3	17.6	16.0	18.5	17.8	10.8	16.6	22.4
3 or older	15.3	13.2	16.5	14.9	1.9	10.2	28.4
(Average age)	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.9
Percentage of Children Who Live with Sample Member[b]							
All	64.5	22.3	87.4	97.0	63.8	65.2	64.0
Some	2.3	1.6	2.7	3.0	1.3	2.1	3.1
None	33.2	76.0	10.0	0.0	34.9	32.7	32.8
Place Where Absent Children Live[c]							
With father or mother	76.9	91.7	28.2	29.3	76.9	76.3	77.5
With grandparents	14.2	5.0	44.6	37.3	14.1	13.9	14.7
With another relative	3.2	0.7	11.5	8.5	4.5	3.5	2.2
With adoptive or foster parents	2.7	0.5	9.8	18.0	1.0	3.7	2.5
Other	2.9	2.0	5.9	6.9	3.5	2.6	3.1

TABLE A.5 *(continued)*

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females[a]	Females with Children[a]	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Age When First Became a Parent (in Years)[b]							
Younger than 15	3.3	1.4	4.3	3.9	9.2	2.2	1.4
15 to 16	24.7	15.7	29.6	29.0	65.3	20.1	8.7
17 to 18	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	25.5	52.9	28.0
19 to 20	23.1	27.9	20.6	20.8	n.a.	24.9	33.4
Older than 20	10.6	16.6	7.3	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	28.4
(Average age)	18.3	18.9	17.9	18.0	16.3	18.0	19.6
Pregnancy Status[d]							
Pregnant	1.9	n.a.	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.6
Not pregnant	96.9	n.a.	96.9	97.4	96.3	96.9	98.1
Do not know	1.2	n.a.	1.2	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.3
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]The fertility variables for the column labeled "Females" pertain both to mothers who live with their children and to those who do not. The fertility variables for the column labeled "Females with Children," however, pertain only to those who live with at least one of their children.

[b]Data pertain to those with children.

[c]Data pertain to those who did not live with some or all of their children.

[d]Data pertain to females.

n.a. = not applicable.

- ***The average age of the eldest child is about two years.*** About one-quarter of the eldest children are under one year old, but almost one-third are older than three. As one would expect, older parents are more likely to have older children than younger parents.

- ***Overall, about two-thirds of the parents live with all their children.*** The figure does not differ by age, but differs substantially by gender. About 87 percent of the mothers live with all their children, whereas only 22 percent of the fathers live with all their children. Most children not living with the fathers live with their mothers, and a small number (5 percent) live with their grandparents.

- ***About two-thirds of those with children became parents when they were less than 19 years old.*** Female parents typically became parents at a younger age than male parents.

4. Living Arrangements (Table A.6)

- ***Nearly two-thirds of youths live with one or both of their parents.*** Near the time of program application, about 50 percent live with their mothers or fathers only, and more than 15 percent live with both parents. An additional 12 percent live with other adult relatives, and 20 percent live in a household without an adult relative. Those 16 or 17 years old are more likely than older applicants to live with their parents.

- ***Only 5 percent of youths are the only adult in the household.*** However, nearly 25 percent of females with children and 15 percent of nonresidential students live in households with no other adults.

- ***About 12 percent of sample members report that they are the head of the household.*** However, the figure is over 40 percent for females with children, and almost 30 percent for those 21 and older.

- ***Most eligible Job Corps applicants live in large households.*** The average household size is 4.5 individuals, and over one-quarter of the households contain 6 or more individuals.[9] Eligible Job Corps applicants typically live in larger households than disadvantaged youths nationwide (see Section B).

- ***About 20 percent of youths live in public or rent-subsidized housing.*** About 45 percent live in a home owned by the family, and about one-third live in a home that the family rents.

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[9]In 1994, there was an average of 3.9 individuals in family households with children, 3.9 individuals in all family households, and 2.6 individuals in all households (1995 Statistical Abstract of the United States 1995, Tables 66 and 67).

TABLE A.6

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Household Membership							
Living with both parents	17.3	18.6	15.4	12.0	16.0	19.1	16.1
Living with mother only	41.8	43.1	39.7	32.2	53.1	36.4	27.3
Living with father only	6.0	7.0	4.5	2.9	7.0	5.4	4.7
Living with another adult relative	12.0	12.6	11.0	8.3	12.3	12.8	9.1
Living with adult nonrelatives	18.1	16.2	21.0	20.9	10.7	20.9	29.5
Living with no other adults	4.8	2.5	8.3	23.6	0.9	5.3	13.3
Sample Member Is Head of Household	12.0	9.0	16.3	41.8	4.3	12.5	29.3
Number in Household							
1	3.3	3.6	2.7	0.0	2.0	3.6	5.7
2	11.3	11.5	11.1	10.5	9.1	11.7	15.9
3	20.3	20.8	19.6	19.2	19.3	20.6	21.9
4	21.9	22.2	21.4	19.5	22.9	21.7	19.7
5	17.9	17.9	17.9	16.8	18.6	18.0	15.9
6 or more	25.3	23.9	27.4	34.0	28.1	24.3	20.9
(Average number)	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.1
Current Housing Arrangement							
In public or rent-subsidized housing	20.2	18.8	22.1	28.5	22.5	18.3	19.1
Rents home	33.5	36.8	28.6	22.7	32.8	34.7	32.2
Owns home	43.6	41.5	46.8	47.3	42.1	44.5	45.3
Other	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.3
Sample Member Contributed to Rent or Mortgage[a]	25.4	22.9	28.9	53.6	13.0	29.2	46.0
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]Data pertain to those who rented or owned their home.

5. Education and Training (Tables A.7 and A.8)

- ***Job Corps primarily serves youths who have not completed high school.*** Nearly 80 percent of the youths have not completed 12th grade before applying to the program, and almost 15 percent have less than a 9th-grade education. On average, the youths have completed 10th grade. Education levels are much lower for youths served by Job Corps than for the broader population of disadvantaged youths; only 38 percent of disadvantaged youths nationwide are high school dropouts. These findings are consistent with Job Corps' mission to serve youths who can demonstrate that they need additional education, training, or job skills.

- ***Educational attainment differs by age and gender.*** Nearly all those 16 and 17 have not completed high school, as compared to 70 percent for those 18 to 20, and 50 percent for those 21 or older. A higher proportion of males than females have not completed high school (83 percent versus 73 percent), partly reflecting the fact that eligible female program applicants are older than eligible male program applicants.

- ***About 5 percent of eligible program applicants have a GED certificate.*** However, the figure is over 10 percent for those 21 or older. Thus, about 20 percent of those 21 or older with a high school credential have a GED certificate.

- ***Overall, most youths were recently enrolled in a school or training program before they applied to Job Corps.*** About two-third of eligible applicants attended an education program for some time in the past year, and one-quarter were enrolled in the month before program application.

- ***School enrollment rates differ markedly by age.*** About 85 percent of those under 18 attended an education program in the past year, as compared to only 30 percent of those 21 or older.

- ***The typical student spent about seven months in school during the prior year.*** Younger students typically spent more months in educational and training programs than did older students. In addition, during their most recent program, the majority of the students 20 or younger attended school full-time (30 hours a week or more), while most older students attended school part-time.

- ***The types of the most recent education programs students attended during the past year differ by age.*** Most students under 18 attended high school or middle school. More than one-half of the 18- to 20-year-old students attended high school, but a large percentage also attended GED and vocational programs. The older cohort attended primarily GED, vocational-technical, and two-year college programs.

- ***The most common reasons that youths left school are that they did not like the program and graduated (about 20 percent each).*** Other common reasons were that the youths (1) got or needed a job, (2) had poor grades, (3) had family, personal, or health problems, (4) got pregnant or had child care problems, (5) were expelled or suspended,

TABLE A.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND RECENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Highest Grade Completed							
Below 9	14.4	14.9	13.7	13.3	25.9	6.2	6.4
9 to 11	64.6	68.2	59.4	60.1	72.5	65.3	43.6
12	18.7	15.2	23.9	22.8	1.5	26.8	41.3
Above 12	2.3	1.7	3.1	3.8	0.0	1.8	8.7
(Average grade)	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.3	9.2	10.6	11.1
Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates							
High school diploma	17.9	14.0	23.7	23.8	1.2	24.7	42.8
GED certificate	5.0	5.1	4.9	6.7	1.5	6.2	10.7
Vocational, technical, or trade diploma	2.9	2.6	3.3	4.2	0.5	2.6	9.5
Other	3.3	2.5	4.5	6.1	0.9	3.4	9.0
In School or Training in the Month Prior to Application to Job Corps	25.3	27.4	22.2	11.3	41.9	15.8	8.5
Attended Any Education Program in Past Year[a]	65.9	66.8	64.7	48.1	85.3	61.3	29.8
Number of Education Programs Attended in Past Year[b]							
1	72.7	72.0	73.7	81.5	66.8	78.0	86.5
2	22.7	23.4	21.5	16.4	27.1	18.6	12.3
3 or more	4.7	4.6	4.8	2.1	6.1	3.4	1.2
Number of Months Enrolled in Education Programs in Past Year[b]							
Less than 3	23.1	20.6	27.0	41.4	14.0	30.6	49.6
3 to 6	19.2	18.5	20.1	24.0	16.7	21.8	23.4
6 to 9	21.8	22.1	21.4	17.0	22.7	22.5	12.6
9 or more	35.9	38.8	31.5	17.5	46.7	25.2	14.3
(Average number)	6.9	7.1	6.4	4.9	7.9	5.9	4.3
Usual Hours per Week in Most Recent Program[b]							
1 to 19	26.3	24.0	29.7	32.7	19.3	31.0	51.6
20 to 29	20.7	18.9	23.3	29.3	20.0	21.2	22.4
30 or more	53.0	57.1	47.0	38.0	60.8	47.8	25.9
(Average hours)	27.0	27.9	25.7	23.4	28.9	25.9	20.5

TABLE A.7 *(continued)*

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Type of Most Recent Education Program[b]							
Elementary or middle school	3.0	3.3	2.5	1.7	5.3	0.3	0.1
High School	63.7	67.4	58.2	37.3	78.3	54.8	7.2
ABE program	3.9	3.2	4.9	7.9	1.9	5.7	8.4
GED program	11.6	10.7	12.8	23.8	6.2	17.4	19.4
Vocational, technical, or trade school	9.5	8.9	10.4	14.4	5.5	11.4	28.4
Community or junior college	3.6	2.5	5.3	6.8	0.4	5.4	17.1
Other	4.7	3.9	5.8	8.1	2.3	5.0	19.4
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]Data pertain to programs attended in the year prior to random assignment.

[b]Data pertain to those who attended education programs in the year prior to random assignment.

TABLE A.8

MAIN REASONS FOR LEAVING SCHOOL OR TRAINING
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Attended Any Education Program in Past Year[a]	65.9	66.8	64.7	48.1	85.3	61.3	29.8
Main Reason Left School or Training for Those Not in Programs in Past Year							
Did not like school, teachers, or students	18.1	20.5	14.7	8.3	31.9	19.5	9.7
Graduated and decided not to continue	16.7	15.5	18.3	14.6	1.8	16.4	24.0
Got or needed a job	15.0	17.3	11.9	8.1	3.9	12.9	23.0
Family/personal/health problems	10.8	10.1	11.9	7.8	13.5	11.0	9.4
Pregnancy or child care	9.6	1.4	20.9	46.8	8.4	9.3	10.5
Expelled, asked to leave, got into trouble, arrested	8.5	12.1	3.6	2.5	16.9	8.8	4.3
Poor grades or not doing well	6.6	8.0	4.7	2.6	7.0	7.2	5.7
Moved or changed residence	6.5	6.1	7.1	3.8	8.1	7.1	5.0
Other	8.1	9.1	6.9	5.4	8.4	7.7	8.6
Main Reason Left Most Recent School or Training for Those in Programs in Past Year							
Completed Program	23.7	21.2	27.1	24.4	12.8	33.1	38.6
Did not like school, teachers, or students	17.2	18.7	15.1	7.3	24.8	11.0	4.9
Poor grades or not doing well	9.9	10.6	9.0	5.7	11.6	8.8	6.2
Expelled, asked to leave, or got into trouble	9.5	13.1	4.5	2.0	14.6	5.3	0.8
Moved or changed residence	7.7	7.7	7.5	4.5	8.4	7.3	5.4
Family/personal/health problems	8.1	7.1	9.6	6.4	7.7	8.8	7.1
Got or needed a job	6.3	6.7	5.7	4.1	2.4	8.9	16.7
Left to join Job Corps	4.8	5.4	4.0	3.3	6.7	3.1	2.6
Pregnancy or child care	3.3	0.5	7.3	31.5	2.6	3.6	5.6
Transportation	2.7	1.9	3.7	3.7	1.9	3.4	3.7
Other	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.7
Sample Size	**9,203**	**5,649**	**3,554**	**779**	**4,905**	**3,573**	**725**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

NOTE: The “past year” refers to the year prior to random assignment.

and (6) moved. Only about 5 percent of those in school in the past year left their programs to join Job Corps.

- ***The reasons that students left school differ by gender and age.*** Males were much more likely than females to have been expelled and to leave for employment-related reasons, whereas females were much more likely to have left their programs because of child-related problems. Younger students were much more likely than older students to have left because they disliked school and to have been expelled, whereas older individuals were more likely to have left because they graduated and because they got or needed a job.

6. Employment and Earnings (Tables A.9 and A.10)

- ***About 80 percent of the youths had ever held a job before they were determined to be eligible for the program.***

- ***The proportion who ever worked varies little by gender and residential designation status but differs by age.*** Over 90 percent of those 21 or older ever worked, compared to 68 percent of those under 18.

- ***About 65 percent of the youths had a job during the past year.*** The employment rate is about 75 percent for those 21 or older but is about 50 percent for those under 18, females with children, and nonresidential designees.

- ***Employed youths worked for an average of six months in the past year.*** Only 15 percent were employed for the full 12 months.

- ***About 20 percent of the youths were employed at the time they were determined to be eligible for the program.***

- ***Earnings levels were low among those employed in the previous year.*** Overall, average earnings among workers was less than $3,000 and was similar for males and females. However, the average earnings of those over 20 ($5,000) was three times higher than the average earnings of younger workers ($1,500).

- ***About two-thirds of employed youths usually worked full-time (at least 30 hours per week) on their most recent job.*** The figure, however, is about 75 percent for those 18 and older.

- ***Hourly wages and weekly earnings on the most recent job were low.*** The average hourly wage received was about $5.10 for males and females, and about 30 percent of the youths received the minimum wage or less. Overall, average weekly earnings amounted to only about $180, even though most of the youths worked full-time. Average weekly earnings for the oldest cohort of workers amounted to $225, compared to $150 for the youngest cohort.

TABLE A.9

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Ever Had a Full-Time or Part-Time Job	79.5	80.8	77.7	75.1	68.4	85.8	91.4
Had a Job in the Past Year	64.5	66.2	62.1	50.7	53.8	72.1	72.1
Number of Full-Time or Part-Time Jobs in the Past Year[a]							
1	51.4	51.3	51.6	54.5	61.6	45.9	46.4
2	29.5	28.9	30.4	29.9	25.6	31.6	31.4
3 or more	19.1	19.8	18.0	15.6	12.7	22.6	22.2
(Average number)	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8
Months Employed in the Past Year[a]							
Less than 1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	10.2	6.4	4.5
1 to 3	24.3	24.1	24.8	28.5	32.9	21.6	15.6
3 to 6	24.7	25.0	24.2	26.0	25.4	26.0	20.4
6 to 9	17.7	17.9	17.5	17.2	13.5	18.9	22.4
9 to 11	9.7	10.2	8.9	7.4	6.4	10.2	14.3
12	16.2	15.3	17.6	13.4	11.7	16.8	22.9
(Average number)	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.0	6.2	7.3
Had a Job at Random Assignment	21.3	21.6	21.0	13.4	17.3	24.0	24.9
Earnings in the Past Year[a]							
Less than $1,000	18.7	17.2	21.0	21.2	29.5	14.7	9.0
$1,000 to $2,500	23.4	23.0	24.0	25.4	30.1	21.7	15.3
$2,500 to $5,000	23.1	22.8	23.5	22.9	21.8	25.2	20.0
$5,000 to $10,000	23.7	24.3	22.7	21.3	14.7	26.5	32.9
$10,000 or more	11.2	12.8	8.8	9.3	3.8	11.9	22.8
(Average earnings in dollars)	2,975	3,256	2,572	2,246	1,544	3,583	5,036
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]Data pertain to those who had a job lasting more than two weeks during the year prior to random assignment.

TABLE A.10

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOST RECENT JOB
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Usual Weekly Hours of Work							
1 to 19	13.2	11.5	15.9	11.2	18.8	11.0	8.6
20 to 29	19.9	18.8	21.7	21.7	24.8	18.7	14.0
30 or more	66.8	69.7	62.4	67.0	56.4	70.3	77.4
(Average hours)	35.5	36.8	33.5	34.7	32.4	36.7	38.4
Hourly Wage							
Less than $4.25	9.3	8.0	11.4	8.2	14.3	7.2	5.7
$4.25	20.1	19.3	21.4	21.0	26.5	19.0	11.6
$4.25 to $5.00	21.1	19.9	22.9	22.0	24.0	21.1	15.9
$5.00 to $6.50	36.8	35.1	35.0	38.5	28.9	39.9	43.7
$6.50 or more	12.6	14.8	9.2	10.4	6.4	12.9	23.1
(Average hourly wage in dollars)	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.5
Weekly Earnings							
Less than $100	21.0	17.3	26.9	20.6	31.3	17.1	11.9
$100 to $200	42.3	41.3	43.8	44.3	45.7	42.6	35.3
$200 to $300	26.1	28.0	23.0	28.5	17.2	28.6	36.1
$300 or more	10.6	13.4	6.3	6.6	5.9	11.7	16.7
(Average weekly earnings in dollars)	181.4	192.0	164.9	203.8	147.1	188.2	227.3
Occupation							
Service	32.7	36.8	26.5	24.0	37.3	31.7	26.8
Laborer and construction	19.9	28.4	6.9	7.2	17.6	21.0	21.5
Sales	17.1	8.6	30.2	33.2	16.6	17.9	15.9
Private household	7.5	2.7	14.9	9.9	11.3	5.8	4.9
Mechanics, repairers, assemblers, technicians	6.2	7.4	4.5	6.0	2.7	7.4	9.9
Administrative support and clerical	6.1	3.5	10.0	11.1	4.5	6.8	7.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4.4	6.5	1.1	1.2	5.6	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	2.2	1.5	3.3	3.7	2.1	2.0	3.0
Other	3.8	4.7	2.5	3.7	2.2	3.7	7.0
Job Part of Co-Op or Work Study Program	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.5	7.1	5.6	2.4
Job Part of Special Government Program	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.4	8.8	5.7	2.8

TABLE A.10 *(continued)*

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Left Job Prior to Random Assignment	66.9	67.3	66.2	73.5	67.8	66.7	65.5
Main Reason Left Job[a]							
Did not like job, did not get along with coworkers	19.2	20.6	17.1	12.7	19.6	19.2	18.5
Temporary or seasonal job ended	18.3	18.6	17.9	16.9	21.7	17.2	14.7
Laid off, discharged, or fired	17.3	20.1	13.1	10.5	14.0	17.4	23.7
Moved or changed residence	13.4	12.2	15.3	10.0	14.0	14.2	10.3
Quit to attend another school or training program (including Job Corps)	10.9	11.2	10.4	7.1	14.0	10.3	6.6
Quit for family/ personal/health reasons	9.7	6.4	14.8	32.6	7.9	10.0	12.4
Transportation problems	5.3	4.5	6.7	6.9	4.0	6.4	5.3
Quit to take or find another job	2.8	3.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.9	4.4
Other	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.1	3.1	2.5	4.1
Sample Size	**8,914**	**5,512**	**3,402**	**811**	**3,066**	**4,124**	**1,723**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

NOTE: Data pertain to the sample who had full-time or part-time jobs that lasted two weeks or longer in the year prior to random assignment.

[a]Data pertain to those who had left their job prior to the randomization date.

- ***Most youths worked in low-skilled jobs.*** Most males worked in service and construction occupations, or as laborers, whereas most females worked in sales, service, private household, and clerical occupations. The occupations of workers is similar by age and region, although as expected, a higher proportion of older workers had more-skilled jobs.

- ***The most common reasons that workers left their most recent jobs are that they did not like their jobs, the job was temporary or seasonal and ended, and they were laid off, discharged, or fired (about 18 percent each).*** Other common reasons include the following: (1) the youths moved (13 percent); (2) they quit to go to a school or training program, including Job Corps (11 percent); and (3) they quit for family, personal, or health reasons (9.5 percent). Older workers were more likely to have been laid off than younger workers, whereas younger workers were more likely to have left because their jobs were temporary or because they were returning to school.

7. Welfare Dependence (Table A.11)

- ***Job Corps serves youths whose families are dependent on public assistance.*** Overall, nearly 60 percent of eligible Job Corps youths received some public assistance during the year prior to random assignment. About 45 percent received food stamps, 30 percent received AFDC, and 25 percent received other public assistance.[10] Similar proportions of eligible Job Corps applicants and disadvantaged youths nationwide receive public assistance.

- ***A higher proportion of female than male Job Corps applicants receive public assistance, and females with children are the most likely to receive benefits.*** Over 70 percent of females with children received AFDC, and nearly 90 percent received some public assistance.

- ***About 85 percent of recipients received benefits for the full year.***

8. Total Household and Personal Income (Table A.12)

- ***Total household income (including earnings, public assistance, and other income) is low.*** About one-quarter of youths live in households with annual incomes below $3,000, and the average annual income is less than $9,000. Average household income is even lower for females with children ($6,250) because many of these youths live with no other adult. These findings are consistent with the fact that youths must be economically disadvantaged to be eligible for the program.

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[10]This assistance includes General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Social Security Retirement, Disability, and Survivor's Benefits (SSA).

TABLE A.11

WELFARE DEPENDENCE IN THE PAST YEAR
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Received AFDC	31.6	24.3	41.7	70.6	34.6	28.4	32.4
Months Received AFDC[a]							
3 or less	5.2	4.4	5.8	6.0	3.6	5.8	7.6
4 to 11	9.2	7.1	10.7	14.1	6.5	11.5	10.4
12	85.7	88.6	83.6	79.9	89.9	82.8	82.0
(Average months)	11.0	11.2	10.9	10.8	11.3	10.9	10.7
Received Food Stamps	44.0	37.3	53.6	78.8	47.0	40.4	45.8
Months Received Food Stamps[a]							
3 or less	7.6	8.5	6.7	4.6	5.3	9.0	10.0
4 to 11	8.6	7.6	9.5	11.0	6.7	9.1	11.8
12	83.8	83.8	83.8	84.4	88.0	81.9	78.2
(Average months)	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.3
Received Other Public Assistance[b]	26.7	26.0	27.8	23.2	30.1	25.7	21.6
Months Received Other Public Assistance[a]							
3 or less	5.1	4.7	5.7	4.8	3.4	6.4	6.8
4 to 11	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.4	4.2	7.9	6.7
12	88.8	89.2	88.4	88.8	92.4	85.8	86.5
(Average months)	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.0	11.0
Received Any Public Assistance	58.1	51.4	67.3	87.5	62.0	54.5	57.7
Months Received Any Public Assistance[a]							
3 or less	5.3	5.9	4.6	3.2	3.2	6.5	7.4
4 to 11	6.0	5.4	6.6	7.2	3.9	7.1	8.5
12	88.7	88.7	88.8	89.6	92.9	86.4	84.1
(Average months)	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.0	10.8
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

NOTE: The welfare recipiency items refer to income received either by the sample member or by the sample member's family in the year prior to random assignment.

[a]Data pertain to those who received the specified type of welfare payment

[b]This Assistance includes General Assistance, Supplementary Security Income (SSI), Social Security Retirement, Disability, and Survivors Benefits (SSA).

TABLE A.12

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL INCOME IN LAST CALENDAR YEAR
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Total Household Income							
Less than $3,000	25.7	22.1	30.9	36.5	26.3	25.2	25.7
$3,000 to $6,000	20.0	18.4	22.3	27.9	20.8	18.7	21.5
$6,000 to $9,000	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.1
$9,000 to $18,000	24.5	26.8	21.3	16.0	25.6	23.6	24.5
$18,000 or more	18.6	21.7	14.3	8.0	16.3	21.4	17.2
(Average income in dollars)	8,980	9,752	7,885	6,265	8,700	9,328	8,764
Total Personal Income							
Less than $3,000	78.8	78.2	79.7	68.6	92.2	75.3	56.2
$3,000 to $6,000	12.7	12.4	13.1	21.4	5.8	15.6	21.8
$6,000 to $9,000	5.0	5.4	4.4	6.0	1.3	5.6	12.0
$9,000 or more	3.6	4.1	2.8	3.9	0.8	3.6	10.0
(Average income in dollars)	2,500	2,563	2,408	2,859	1,820	2,624	3,774
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

NOTE: Total household income includes the total income of all members of the respondent's household before taxes and other deductions and includes all sources of income. Total personal income includes the total income of the respondent before taxes and other deductibles.

- ***Total personal income is low.*** Overall, almost 80 percent had annual incomes of less than $3,000. Income levels do not vary by gender or residential designation status, although they are somewhat higher for older sample members than for younger ones.

9. Health (Table A.13)

- ***Most eligible applicants are in good health.*** About 85 percent report being in good or excellent health, and only about 1 percent report being in poor health. Only about 5 percent have a serious physical of emotional problem that limits the amount of work they can do. Males report being healthy somewhat more than females do, although health status does not differ by age. Most youths are in good health because eligibility for Job Corps requires a clean health history, without serious medical problems.

- ***Asthma, mental difficulties, and back-, arm-, and leg-related problems are the most common health problems.*** Most of those with health problems had them for many years.

10. Tobacco, Alcohol, and Illegal Drug Use, and Drug and Alcohol Treatment (Tables A.14 to A.18, and Appendix Tables C.1 and C.2)

- ***More than half the youths report that they have ever smoked cigarettes prior to the baseline interview.*** About 60 percent of males say they smoked, compared to 45 percent of females. Most smokers smoked regularly.

- ***About 60 percent of sample members report that they have consumed alcoholic beverages prior to the baseline interview.*** The figure, however, is higher for males and older sample members. Most drinkers report that they drank only occasionally.

- ***Over 35 percent report that they have ever tried marijuana or hashish prior to the baseline interview.*** The figure is 40 percent for males and 30 percent for females. About 30 percent of users report that they smoked marijuana or hashish regularly (at least a few times per week) in the year prior to the baseline interview.

- ***A small percentage have ever tried hard drugs.*** About 3 percent ever used cocaine, 6 percent ever used hallucinogenic drugs, 5 percent ever used speed or uppers, and only about 1 percent ever used heroin or other drugs. The figures are somewhat higher for males than females.

- ***About 40 percent of youths report that they have ever used any drugs prior to the baseline interview.*** Drug use, however, was lower among older students than younger students (45 percent for those under 18 as compared to 33 percent for those 21 or older), and was higher for males than females (45 percent as compared to 33 percent). Most of those who have used drugs have used marijuana or hashish only.

TABLE A.13

HEALTH
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 7	18 to 20	21 to 24
Health Status							
Excellent	46.7	50.3	41.4	44.2	46.3	46.2	48.9
Good	40.5	38.3	43.7	41.4	40.3	41.1	39.4
Fair	11.9	10.6	13.8	13.1	12.6	11.6	10.7
Poor	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0
Had Physical or Emotional Problems That Limited the Amount of Work That Could Be Done	5.1	4.6	5.7	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.2
Type of Serious Health Problem[a]							
Asthma, allergies, respiratory	28.1	24.8	32.0	28.0	33.1	27.6	17.6
Mental disorders	16.5	15.7	17.4	19.4	15.3	15.3	21.9
Back	15.2	16.8	13.4	10.5	12.8	17.8	14.9
Upper and lower extremities, arthritis	14.8	17.7	11.4	15.2	15.1	14.3	15.2
Heart or high blood pressure	5.8	4.4	7.3	7.5	5.6	4.2	9.8
Ulcers, diabetes, stomach, kidney, spleen	5.6	5.1	6.2	8.6	6.0	6.5	2.7
Epilepsy, cerebral palsy	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	1.8	4.3	6.3
Hearing or visual	3.4	5.0	1.4	0.0	2.5	4.3	3.3
Headaches, migraines	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	3.5	1.5	0.6
Other	4.9	4.7	5.0	6.0	4.4	4.3	7.5
Amount of Time Had Serious Health Problem[a]							
Less than 1 year	12.8	11.7	14.2	19.0	12.8	13.0	12.6
1 to 5 years	31.0	32.2	29.5	34.6	33.2	29.6	28.5
5 years or more	56.2	56.1	56.3	46.5	53.9	57.4	58.9
(Average years)	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.4	7.9	9.0	9.3
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]Data pertain to those with a serious health problem.

TABLE A.14

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND ILLEGAL DRUG USE
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Smoked Cigarettes							
Ever	54.4	61.4	44.1	34.0	57.3	53.4	49.5
In the past year	52.6	59.4	42.7	32.5	55.7	51.8	47.1
Consumed Alcoholic Beverages							
Ever	58.9	62.9	53.1	49.2	55.1	59.6	66.4
In the past year	53.7	57.9	47.6	42.9	49.7	55.0	60.7
Smoked Marijuana or Hashish							
Ever	37.3	41.8	30.7	24.2	41.1	36.4	30.3
In the past year	30.5	34.7	24.3	16.6	35.6	29.6	20.1
Snorted Cocaine Powder							
Ever	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.8	3.5	4.8
In the past year	2.2	2.3	1.9	0.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
Smoked Crack Cocaine or Freebased							
Ever	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.2
In the past year	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.1
Used Hallucinogenic Drugs							
Ever	5.7	7.1	3.7	1.4	5.8	5.5	5.8
In the past year	4.0	5.1	2.4	0.5	4.6	3.8	2.8
Used Heroin, Opium, Methadone, or Downers							
Ever	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.7
In the past year	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.7
Used Methamphetamines, Speed, or Uppers							
Ever	4.7	5.1	4.1	2.1	4.9	4.4	5.0
In the past year	3.4	3.7	3.0	1.1	3.9	3.3	2.8
Used Other Drugs							
Ever	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4
In the past year	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4
Ever Shot or Injected Drugs with a Needle or Syringe	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8

TABLE A.14 *(continued)*

	Total	Gender			Age		
		Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Summary of Drugs Ever Used							
Did not use drugs	60.6	55.8	67.4	73.8	56.7	61.6	67.2
Used marijuana but not other drugs	29.6	32.8	24.9	21.8	33.7	28.9	21.6
Used other drugs but not marijuana	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5
Used marijuana and other drugs	8.9	10.3	6.9	3.9	8.9	8.6	9.7
Summary of Drugs Used in the Past Year							
Did not use drugs	67.6	63.3	73.9	81.7	62.5	68.5	77.5
Used marijuana but not other drugs	25.1	28.1	20.7	16.0	29.7	24.4	15.8
Used other drugs but not marijuana	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4
Used marijuana and other drugs	6.3	7.6	4.5	1.8	7.0	6.1	5.3

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

TABLE A.15

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND ILLEGAL DRUG USE, BY RACE
(Percentages)

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Smoked Cigarettes				
Ever	77.8	41.2	50.2	63.4
In the past year	76.0	39.7	47.9	61.9
Consumed Alcoholic Beverages				
Ever	75.6	49.1	59.8	58.8
In the past year	69.9	44.4	54.1	54.1
Smoked Marijuana or Hashish				
Ever	46.9	32.2	35.6	39.0
In the past year	35.7	28.0	28.7	31.8
Snorted Cocaine Powder				
Ever	6.6	0.6	5.7	4.6
In the past year	3.7	0.4	4.0	3.4
Smoked Crack Cocaine or Freebased				
Ever	3.9	0.2	2.1	2.1
In the past year	2.5	0.1	1.4	1.5
Used Hallucinogenic Drugs				
Ever	14.0	0.6	4.9	10.1
In the past year	9.5	0.4	3.7	7.3
Used Heroin, Opium, Methadone, or Downers				
Ever	2.9	0.3	1.7	1.1
In the past year	1.9	0.2	1.3	0.6
Used Methamphetamines, Speed, or Uppers				
Ever	11.9	0.3	4.2	7.6
In the past year	8.4	0.2	3.4	6.3
Used Other Drugs				
Ever	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
In the past year	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
Ever Shot or Injected Drugs with a Needle or Syringe	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.5
Summary of Drugs Ever Used				
Did not use drugs	49.7	66.6	62.1	58.3
Used marijuana but not other drugs	29.3	31.3	27.1	25.7
Used other drugs but not marijuana	1.5	0.3	1.2	2.6
Used marijuana and other drugs	19.4	1.7	9.7	13.4
Sample Size	**3,763**	**6,949**	**2,558**	**1,053**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

TABLE A.16

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND ILLEGAL DRUG USE, BY REGION
(Percentages)

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7/8	Region 9	Region 10
Smoked Cigarettes									
Ever	66.2	56.4	53.4	46.5	56.2	50.7	65.8	47.3	71.6
In the past year	63.9	54.3	51.4	45.1	54.9	48.3	64.4	45.6	69.8
Consumed Alcoholic Beverages									
Ever	67.2	53.6	55.0	51.0	62.7	58.2	68.0	59.8	76.5
In the past year	62.2	49.9	49.5	46.3	58.3	52.7	62.6	53.9	69.8
Summary of Drugs Ever Used									
Did not use drugs	50.0	58.9	63.4	67.7	51.9	69.5	54.2	57.0	45.6
Used marijuana but not other drugs	34.4	36.2	31.3	26.2	39.5	23.7	31.9	25.4	27.6
Used other drugs but not marijuana	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.8
Used marijuana and other drugs	13.4	4.8	4.9	5.4	7.9	5.9	12.6	15.5	25.0
Sample Size	**634**	**1,050**	**1,953**	**3,298**	**1,450**	**2,139**	**1,783**	**1,330**	**690**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

TABLE A.17

DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Ever in a Drug or Alcohol Treatment Program	5.2	6.3	3.6	2.2	5.9	4.3	5.7
Number of Months in Most Recent Treatment Program[a]							
Less than .5	24.4	25.2	22.2	17.0	24.8	26.9	18.4
0.5 to 1	25.0	25.3	24.2	20.1	27.0	22.8	23.9
1 to 3	19.6	20.1	18.5	15.8	21.6	15.9	21.6
3 or more	31.0	29.5	35.1	47.1	26.6	34.3	36.1
(Average months)	2.9	2.8	3.3	6.1	2.6	3.2	3.3
Number of Months Prior to Random Assignment Was in Most Recent Treatment Program[a]							
Less than 1	16.9	16.4	18.4	23.5	21.0	10.6	16.9
1 to 6	20.2	22.7	13.6	10.7	26.3	15.1	12.1
6 to 12	19.1	20.6	15.1	19.6	20.4	17.6	17.9
12 to 24	18.8	19.8	16.0	10.9	18.2	21.2	15.9
24 or more	25.0	20.6	36.8	35.3	14.1	35.6	37.3
(Average months)	16.1	14.5	20.4	19.6	10.1	20.2	25.8
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]Data pertain to those who were ever in treatment and includes those who were in treatment at random assignment.

TABLE A.18

DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT, BY RACE
(Percentages)

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Ever in a Drug or Alcohol Treatment Program	10.1	2.3	3.5	9.8
Number of Months in Most Recent Treatment Program[a]				
Less than 0.5	25.3	23.9	22.7	22.9
0.5 to 1	23.1	27.7	29.6	24.1
1 to 3	20.7	15.1	18.2	23.6
3 or more	30.9	33.2	29.5	29.4
(Average months)	2.7	3.8	2.9	2.4
Number of Months Prior to Random Assignment Was in Most Recent Treatment Program[a]				
Less than 1	17.3	15.8	19.4	15.3
1 to 6	20.2	24.4	15.6	18.1
6 to 12	18.6	20.3	25.8	14.2
12 to 24	17.7	22.8	13.9	20.8
24 or more	26.3	16.7	25.4	31.6
(Average months)	16.5	12.4	18.7	17.8
Sample Size	**3,763**	**6,949**	**2,558**	**1,053**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]Data pertain to those who were ever in treatment and includes those who were in treatment at random assignment.

- ***Self-reported tobacco, alcohol, and drug use was higher for whites than blacks and Hispanics, and was lowest for blacks.*** For example, (1) about 78 percent of whites reported that they ever smoked cigarettes, compared to 50 percent of Hispanics and 41 percent of blacks; (2) 75 percent of whites ever consumed alcoholic beverages, compared to 50 percent of blacks; (3) 36 percent of whites reported using marijuana or hashish in the past year, compared to 28 percent of blacks and Hispanics each; and (4) two-thirds of blacks report that have never used drugs, compared to only one-half of whites. Differences in reported rates of drug use by race, however, are difficult to interpret because studies have found that white youths give reasonably accurate reports of drug use when responding to telephone surveys, but that black youths underreport their drug use (Aquilino and LoSciuto 1990; and Gfrorer and Hughes 1991). Thus, we are uncertain whether differences by race are due to reporting differences or true differences.

- ***About 5 percent were ever in a drug or alcohol treatment program (9 percent of males and 6 percent of females).*** The figure is 10 percent for whites, but only about 2.5 percent for blacks. About one-half of those in treatment programs spent less than one month in their most recent treatment program. More than one-half of those in drug treatment were in a program within one year before applying to Job Corps.

11. Criminal Activities (Tables A.19 to A.24)

- ***Over one-quarter of eligible Job Corps applicants report that they had been arrested, had been charged with delinquency, or had a criminal complaint filed against them.***

- ***Arrest rates differ by gender and age.*** The arrest rate for males is about 33 percent, compared to 16.5 percent for females. An unexpected finding is that the arrest rate for those 16 and 17 (30 percent) is higher than the arrest rate for older youths (22 percent).

- ***Arrest rates differ by race.*** About 32 percent of whites reported having ever been arrested, compared to 24 percent of blacks and 24 percent of Hispanics. As with drug use, however, differences in reported arrest rates by race are difficult to interpret because studies have found that black youths are more likely than white youths to underreport their criminal involvement (Hindelang et al. 1981). Thus, we are uncertain whether differences by race are due to reporting differences or true differences.

- ***Arrest rates differ somewhat by region.*** The arrest rates are highest in Regions 7/8 and 10 (36.5 percent and 32.5 percent, respectively) and are lowest in Regions 6 and 9 (21 percent each). The arrest rate is about 26 percent in other regions. These differences are difficult to interpret, however, because the demographic composition of youths differs by region, and because the underreporting of criminal involvement on surveys differs for different demographic groups (Hindelang et al. 1981).

TABLE A.19

ARREST EXPERIENCE
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Ever Arrested or Charged with a Delinquency or Criminal Complaint	26.5	33.2	16.7	14.8	30.6	24.3	21.8
Number of Times Ever Arrested[a]							
1	60.8	57.6	70.2	75.3	58.6	64.7	57.9
2	21.7	22.8	18.6	17.3	23.2	19.0	23.8
3	8.8	9.6	6.4	3.7	8.8	8.4	9.9
4 or more	8.7	10.0	4.8	3.7	9.4	7.9	8.4
Number of Months Since Most Recently Arrested[a]							
Less than 12	48.6	49.8	45.2	38.6	57.9	43.6	30.7
12 to 24	24.3	24.4	24.0	25.3	24.8	25.6	18.5
24 or more	27.1	25.8	30.8	36.0	17.3	30.8	50.8
Age at First Arrest[a]							
Younger than 16	40.5	40.7	40.3	26.2	62.3	23.2	13.4
16 to 18	34.5	34.9	33.5	27.9	37.7	38.1	14.4
18 to 21	21.7	21.2	23.0	37.7	n.a.	38.7	48.9
21 or older	3.2	3.2	3.3	8.1	n.a.	n.a.	23.4
Most Serious Charge for Which Arrested							
Murder or assault	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.8	1.8	1.9
Robbery	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5
Burglary	2.0	3.1	0.3	0.2	2.6	1.6	1.4
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	7.6	9.3	5.2	4.2	9.4	6.8	5.6
Drug law violations	1.8	2.6	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.7	1.8
Other personal crimes[b]	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.4
Other miscellaneous crimes[c]	6.5	8.1	4.3	4.3	6.9	6.5	5.8
All Charges for Which Arrested							
Murder or assault	2.7	3.4	1.8	2.0	3.4	2.2	2.3
Robbery	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Burglary	2.7	4.3	0.4	0.2	3.5	2.2	2.1
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	10.8	13.8	6.4	5.0	13.2	9.3	8.3
Drug law violations	3.0	4.4	1.1	0.5	3.2	2.9	2.9
Other personal crimes[b]	5.0	5.8	3.8	3.4	5.6	4.7	4.2
Other miscellaneous crimes[c]	11.3	15.2	5.6	4.5	12.7	10.3	10.4
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

TABLE A.19 *(continued)*

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]Data pertain to those who were ever arrested.

[b]"Other personal crimes" include simple assault, family offenses, sex offenses other than rape, and fighting.

[c]"Other miscellaneous crimes" include disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, gambling, loitering, being a Peeping Tom, trespassing, having an outstanding warrant, pornography-related offenses, obstruction of justice, truancy, and motor vehicle violations.

TABLE A.20

ARREST EXPERIENCE, BY RACE
(Percentages)

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Ever Arrested or Charged with a Delinquency or Criminal Complaint	32.0	24.3	23.7	27.8
Number of Times Ever Arrested[a]				
1	58.9	62.7	63.5	52.9
2	19.3	23.8	18.6	25.7
3	9.9	8.1	9.3	7.1
4 or more	11.9	5.5	8.5	14.3
Number of Months Since Most Recently Arrested[a]				
Less than 12	47.8	48.2	50.0	52.2
12 to 24	25.5	25.1	19.2	24.3
24 or more	26.7	26.7	30.8	23.4
Age at First Arrest[a]				
Younger than 16	40.9	41.2	38.2	39.9
16 to 18	33.0	34.7	38.5	32.3
18 to 21	22.1	21.2	21.1	23.8
21 or older	4.0	2.9	2.2	4.0
Most Serious Charge for Which Arrested				
Murder or assault	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.3
Robbery	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4
Burglary	3.6	1.1	1.5	2.7
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	10.7	6.4	6.6	6.8
Drug law violations	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.3
Other personal crimes[b]	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.1
Other miscellaneous crimes[c]	7.2	6.1	5.8	8.7
All Charges for Which Arrested				
Murder or assault	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.0
Robbery	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.8
Burglary	4.6	1.7	2.3	3.4
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	15.6	8.5	9.4	11.1
Drug law violations	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.4
Other personal crimes[b]	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.1
Other miscellaneous crimes[c]	13.6	9.9	9.8	15.4
Sample Size	**3,763**	**6,949**	**2,558**	**1,053**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a]Data pertain to those who were ever arrested.

[b]"Other personal crimes" include simple assault, family offenses, sex offenses other than rape, and fighting.

[c]"Other miscellaneous crimes" include disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, gambling, loitering, being a Peeping Tom, trespassing, having an outstanding warrant, pornography-related offenses, obstruction of justice, truancy, and motor vehicle violations.

TABLE A.21

ARREST EXPERIENCE, BY REGION
(Percentages)

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Regions 7/8	Region 9	Region 10
Ever Arrested or Charged with a Delinquency or Criminal Complaint	27.2	26.9	24.2	26.1	28.2	20.8	36.4	20.8	32.5
Most Serious Charge for Which Arrested									
Murder or assault	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.1
Robbery	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Burglary	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.5	0.9	1.9	3.4	1.5	2.7
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.5	8.2	5.1	11.2	7.2	11.8
Drug law violations	0.8	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.4
Other personal crimes[a]	4.1	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.8
Other miscellaneous crimes[b]	5.4	5.4	5.3	6.8	8.4	6.1	8.7	4.8	6.7
Sample Size	**634**	**1,050**	**1,953**	**3,298**	**1,450**	**2,139**	**1,783**	**1,330**	**690**

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data.

[a] "Other personal crimes" include simple assault, family offenses, sex offenses other than rape, and fighting.

[b] "Other miscellaneous crimes" include disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, gambling, loitering, being a Peeping Tom, trespassing, having an outstanding warrant, pornography-related offenses, obstruction of justice, truancy, and motor vehicle violations.

TABLE A.22

DISPOSITION OF ARREST CHARGES
(Percentages)

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Ever Convicted, Pled Guilty, or Adjudged Delinquent	16.8	22.0	9.2	7.9	18.8	15.6	14.9
Number of Times Convicted[a]							
1	56.4	53.8	65.2	72.3	57.8	57.9	48.0
2	27.7	28.8	24.0	21.8	25.4	28.7	32.2
3 or more	15.9	17.4	10.8	5.9	16.8	13.3	19.8
Has Charges Pending	1.9	2.5	1.1	0.7	2.6	1.6	1.0
Ever Made a Deal or Copped a Plea	5.8	7.9	2.7	1.7	6.1	5.1	6.5
Most Serious Charge for Which Convicted							
Murder or assault	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.1
Robbery	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Burglary	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.4	1.5
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	6.0	7.5	3.8	3.4	7.0	5.3	5.1
Drug law violations	1.6	2.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.4	2.0
Other personal crimes[b]	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.2
Other miscellaneous crimes[c]	5.2	6.6	3.0	2.4	5.3	5.6	4.1
All Charges for Which Convicted							
Murder or assault	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.1
Robbery	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Burglary	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.4	1.5
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	6.6	8.4	3.9	3.5	7.8	5.7	5.6
Drug law violations	1.9	2.8	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.9	2.4
Other personal crimes[b]	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.7
Other miscellaneous crimes[c]	7.3	9.6	4.0	2.9	7.7	7.3	6.4
Ever Served Time in Jail	8.1	10.7	4.3	4.1	8.3	7.5	9.0
Total Number of Weeks Spent in Jail[d]							
Less than 1	28.3	27.4	31.7	38.7	25.5	33.2	24.5
1 to 4	20.0	18.4	25.9	16.0	21.8	17.7	21.1
4 to 12	19.8	19.8	19.8	21.4	24.5	17.0	15.5
12 or more	31.8	34.3	22.6	23.9	28.2	32.1	38.9

TABLE A.22 *(continued)*

		Gender			Age		
	Total	Males	Females	Females with Children	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24
Ever Put on Probation or Parole	11.9	15.9	6.1	4.9	14.4	10.0	10.5
Currently on Probation or Parole	4.0	5.4	2.0	1.8	5.4	2.9	3.4
Sample Size	**14,327**	**8,646**	**5,681**	**1,664**	**5,894**	**5,934**	**2,499**

[a]Data pertain to those who ever pled guilty or were convicted or adjudged delinquent.

[b]"Other personal crimes" include simple assault, family offenses, sex offenses other than rape, and fighting.

[c]"Other miscellaneous crimes" include disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, gambling, loitering, being a Peeping Tom, trespassing, having an outstanding warrant, pornography-related offenses, obstruction of justice, truancy, and motor vehicle violations.

[d]Data pertain to those who served time in jail.

TABLE A.23

DISPOSITION OF ARREST CHARGES, BY RACE
(Percentages)

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Ever Convicted, Pled Guilty, or Adjudged Delinquent	23.3	14.1	13.7	18.0
Number of Times Convicted[a]				
1	51.0	61.2	58.8	52.1
2	29.4	27.5	24.7	26.8
3 or more	19.6	11.4	16.6	21.1
Has Charges Pending	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.7
Ever Made a Deal or Copped a Plea	7.8	4.4	6.0	6.8
Most Serious Charge for Which Convicted				
Murder or assault	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.6
Robbery	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Burglary	3.6	0.8	1.1	2.0
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	9.3	4.7	4.9	4.7
Drug law violations	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4
Other personal crimes[b]	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.1
Other miscellaneous crimes[c]	6.5	4.1	4.2	9.5
All Charges for Which Convicted				
Murder or assault	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.7
Robbery	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Burglary	3.5	0.8	1.2	2.0
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	10.8	4.8	5.2	5.7
Drug law violations	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.8
Other personal crimes[b]	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.2
Other miscellaneous crimes[c]	9.6	5.8	6.0	11.8
Ever Served Time in Jail	10.6	7.0	6.0	10.1
Total Number of Weeks Spent in Jail[d]				
Less than 1	27.3	29.4	18.1	42.7
1 to 4	25.1	14.6	27.7	14.7
4 to 12	19.0	20.9	19.3	18.4
12 or more	28.6	35.0	34.8	24.3
Ever Put on Probation or Parole	16.9	9.8	9.1	13.7
Currently on Probation or Parole	6.0	3.3	2.6	4.7
Sample Size	**3,763**	**6,949**	**2,558**	**1,053**

TABLE A.23 *(continued)*

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[a]Data pertain to those who ever pled guilty or were convicted or adjudged delinquent.

[b]"Other personal crimes" include simple assault, family offenses, sex offenses other than rape, and fighting.

[c]"Other miscellaneous crimes" include disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, gambling, loitering, being a Peeping Tom, trespassing, having an outstanding warrant, pornography-related offenses, obstruction of justice, truancy, and motor vehicle violations.

[d]Data pertain to those who served time in jail.

TABLE A.24

DISPOSITION OF ARREST CHARGES, BY REGION
(Percentages)

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Regions 7/8	Region 9	Region 10
Ever Convicted, Pled Guilty, or Adjudged Delinquent	17.0	14.2	13.9	17.0	17.2	12.0	26.6	13.0	23.0
Most Serious Charge for Which Convicted									
Murder or assault	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5
Robbery	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6
Burglary	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.4	3.6	1.2	2.9
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	6.2	5.0	4.8	5.5	6.8	3.9	10.2	4.4	9.4
Drug law violations	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.5
Other personal crimes[a]	1.9	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.0	2.0
Other miscellaneous crimes[b]	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.2	6.5	4.1	8.3	4.5	5.9
Ever Served Time in Jail	6.0	6.4	6.4	8.1	8.7	6.1	13.2	6.4	11.2
Ever Put on Probation or Parole	11.9	9.8	10.7	11.5	12.1	7.5	20.4	9.4	16.1
Sample Size	**634**	**1,050**	**1,953**	**3,298**	**1,450**	**2,139**	**1,783**	**1,330**	**690**

[a] "Other personal crimes" include simple assault, family offenses, sex offenses other than rape, and fighting.

[b] "Other miscellaneous crimes" include disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, gambling, loitering, being a Peeping Tom, trespassing, having an outstanding warrant, pornography-related offenses, obstruction of justice, truancy, and motor vehicle violations.

- ***Overall, about 60 percent of those ever arrested were arrested only once.*** The figure, however, is 58 percent for males and 70 percent for females. The number of arrests does not differ by age.

- ***Nearly one-half of those arrested were most recently arrested within one year prior to their Job Corps application date.*** About one-quarter were arrested more than two years before their application dates.

- ***Among those arrested, younger individuals were much more likely than older ones to have been recently arrested.*** This finding suggests that a large fraction of 16- and 17-year-old students enter Job Corps after being in trouble with the law.

- ***Nearly three-quarters of those arrested were first arrested before they were 18 years old, and 40 percent were first arrested before they were 16.*** However, older applicants had much lower arrest rates when they were teenagers than younger applicants. For example, less than 30 percent of those between the ages of 21 and 24 were first arrested when they were 18 or less.

- ***Most arrest charges were not for serious crimes.*** The most common arrest charges involved larceny (including motor vehicle theft) and miscellaneous crimes (typically disorderly conduct, liquor law violations, trespassing, weapons violations, loitering, and parole or probation violations). About 11 percent of sample members were ever charged with crimes in each of these two categories. In addition, about 5 percent of eligible applicants were charged with personal crimes (such as simple assault), and 3 percent were charged with drug law violations. Only about 6.5 percent were charged with serious crimes, such as aggravated assault, murder, robbery, or burglary.[11] These findings are consistent with the program eligibility requirement that youths be free of serious behavioral problems.

- ***The distribution of arrest charges does not differ substantially by gender, age, or region.*** There is evidence, however, that among those arrested, males are more likely than females to be arrested for burglary and drug law violations but less likely to be arrested for personal crimes such as simple assault.

- ***About 17 percent of eligible applicants (and two-thirds of those arrested) were convicted, pled guilty, or were adjudged delinquent.*** The conviction rate for males (22 percent) is higher than for females (9 percent) and is slightly higher for younger applicants than older ones. Most convicted youths were convicted only once.

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[11]We selected the seven crime categories displayed in the tables because they broadly match crime categories defined by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). For two reasons, however, the BJS definitions were slightly altered. First, some of the BJS categories (for example, murder, arson, and rape) contain only a very small number of sample members. Second, we assigned to separate categories certain crimes (for example, drug law violations) that a large percentage of sample members committed but that the BJS classification system groups with a larger set of crimes.

- ***The distribution of conviction charges is similar to that of arrest charges.*** There is some evidence, however, that conviction charges were less serious than arrest charges. For example, about one-third of convicted youths made a deal or plea-bargained. Furthermore, a higher proportion of youths were arrested for violent crimes (such as aggravated assault or robbery) than were convicted of these crimes.

- ***About 8 percent of eligible applicants spent time in jail.*** About one-half of those convicted and 30 percent of those arrested served time in jail. About one-half of those in jail spent less than a month there, although about 30 percent were jailed for more than one year.

- ***Nearly 12 percent of the youths were ever put on probation or parole.*** The figure is 16 percent for males and 6 percent for females.

B. COMPARISON OF JOB CORPS YOUTHS WITH OTHER DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS

In order to understand more fully the types of eligible youths who apply to Job Corps, we compare the characteristics of Job Corps applicants to the broader population of disadvantaged youth. Using the 1995 CPS, we identify a nationally representative sample of disadvantaged youths between the ages of 16 and 24 and compare their characteristics with those of eligible Job Corps applicants. The comparison shows which groups within the broader population of disadvantaged youths are more likely to apply to the program. In addition, using data from the JTPA Standardized Program Information Report (SPIR) for program year (PY) 1994, we compare the characteristics of eligible Job Corps applicants with those of JTPA Title II participants, one of the main nonresidential alternative federal training programs.

We construct descriptive statistics for variables common to the comparison and Job Corps samples and compare the estimates. While the list of common variables is limited, the analysis provides insights into the broad differences in the groups served by Job Corps and other eligible youths not served by the program.

The CPS data does not contain information on criminal histories and drug use. Therefore, we explored this issue using other data sources on crime rates and drug use among nationally representative samples of disadvantaged youth. However, we were unable to find data sources with measures comparable to those obtained for the Job Corps sample.

1. Comparison of Job Corps and CPS Data

In this two-part section, we use CPS data to examine how eligible Job Corps applicants compare to a national sample of disadvantaged youths. First, we discuss the construction of the CPS comparison sample. Second, we discuss analysis results.

a. Data and Methods

The Bureau of the Census administers the CPS monthly to a representative sample of over 50,000 households. The CPS collects information on each person 15 years old and over in every sample household. We use the March survey because it contains information about income in the previous calendar year, educational attainment, and household and family characteristics. We use data from 1995 because most of the Job Corps sample were determined to be eligible for the program in 1995.

A CPS sample member was selected for the analysis if the following screening criteria were met:

- ***The individual was 16 to 24 years old.*** This criterion was used because Job Corps serves youths between the ages of 16 and 24 only.
- ***The individual lived in a family whose income was below the poverty line.*** Only economically disadvantaged youths are eligible for Job Corps. Job Corps defines a youth as economically disadvantaged if the youth's family is receiving public assistance

or the family income of the youth is below the poverty level as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).[12,13]

- ***The individual lived in the contiguous 48 states or the District of Columbia.*** This criterion was used because the sample population for the National Job Corps Study excluded those who applied to the program in an OA agency outside the 48 states and the District of Columbia.

- ***The individual was a United States citizen.*** Job Corps serves youths who are U.S. legal residents only (including citizens and non-citizens). The CPS does not contain information on whether a person is a legal resident but does contain citizenship information. Because about 95 percent of eligible Job Corps applicants are citizens, the CPS sample includes U.S. citizens only.

The CPS sample contains 2,677 youths in 2,117 households and is nationally representative of 4.9 million disadvantaged youths.

Our screening approach uses several criteria to assess whether a CPS sample member would be eligible for Job Corps. However, Job Corps uses other important criteria to determine whether a youth is eligible for the program (for example, the youth must be free of serious behavior problems and must have the capabilities and aspirations to benefit from the program), criteria which cannot be measured using CPS data. Hence, some youths in the CPS sample may not be eligible for the program. Therefore, the CPS sample is suggestive only of the types of youths who could be served by Job Corps and is not a rigorous comparison sample. The CPS sample is used only to obtain a broad characterization of the types of students that Job Corps could serve.

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[12]The CPS uses the poverty definition developed by the Social Security Administration (SSA). However, the SSA and DHHS definitions are similar (see CPS Report Series P-60, No. 181: Poverty in the United States: 1991, p. A-7).

[13]We did not select CPS sample members who lived in families above the poverty line but still received public assistance. Although an applicant who received public assistance within the six-month period prior to application is eligible for Job Corps, the CPS data reveal only whether a person received public assistance in the past calendar year, not the months in which the assistance was received.

b. Analysis Results

Our analysis suggests that as many as 15 percent of youths who are eligible for Job Corps at some point between the ages of 16 and 24 actually apply to the program, and as many as 11 percent enroll (because about 70 percent of eligible applicants enroll in centers).[14] These estimates are approximate for several reasons. First, they may overstate the proportion who are served because the calculations assume that each eligible youth remains eligible for the entire period between the ages of 16 and 24. To the extent that some youths move into and out of poverty within the 9 year period, these estimates overstate the proportion of eligible youths who apply and enroll in Job Corps. In the extreme case that youths are eligible for Job Corps for *only one* year (so that different youths are eligible each year), the estimated proportion of all eligible youths who apply to Job Corps would be about 1.7 percent (and the proportion who enroll would be about 1.2 percent). Second, as discussed above, some CPS youths would be ineligible for the program on the basis of other eligibility criteria, and some CPS youths who would be eligible for the program may not be interested in enrolling because they prefer to participate in alternative educational or training programs or to work. These factors suggest that the 15 percent figure is biased downwards. The extent of these biases is unknown, but our analysis suggests that Job Corps probably serves only a small percentage of potential program participants.

[14]The 15 percent figure is calculated by noting that the CPS sample is nationally representative of about 550,000 eligible 16 year old youths, and that the Job Corps sample is representative of about 81,000 *first-time* eligible applicants between the ages of 16 and 24. In addition, we assume that youths who are eligible for the program remain eligible for all ages between 16 and 24 (so that the youths are "at risk" of applying to the program for nine years). Then, the probability an eligible 16-year old will apply to Job Corps before the youth reaches age 25 can be estimated by dividing the population of eligible Job Corps applicants by the population of eligible 16-year old youths. This calculation is equivalent to computing the proportion of eligible 16 year olds today who will apply to Job Corps during each of the next nine years, and summing these proportions.

Tables B.1 and B.2 display summary statistics for the CPS and Job Corps samples for (1) the total sample, (2) males, (3) females, and (4) females with children. In addition, we display in Table B.1 the statistics for a CPS sample of high school dropouts.[15] All CPS-based statistics are computed using sample weights so that the results can be generalized to the population of disadvantaged youths in March 1995.

We find that there are major differences in the groups of youths served by Job Corps and those in the low-income population. Our main findings are as follows:

- ***The Job Corps sample contains a much higher percentage of males than the CPS sample (60 percent versus 40 percent).*** This difference is probably due to the difficulty that Job Corps has in recruiting females for residential slots.

- ***A higher proportion of blacks are in the Job Corps sample.*** Nearly 50 percent of those in the Job Corps sample are black, compared to 30 percent of disadvantaged youths in the CPS sample.

- ***Job Corps draws youths under 18 years old.*** About 40 percent of youths served by Job Corps are under 18, whereas only 23.5 percent of youths in the full CPS sample and 14 percent of youths in the CPS high school dropout sample are under 18.

- ***The distribution of youths by region is similar for the two samples.*** There is some evidence, however, that Job Corps serves proportionally fewer youths in Region 5 and more youths in Regions 3 and 7/8.

- ***Job Corps students are more likely to come from PMSAs and MSAs than are disadvantaged youths nationwide.*** About 78 percent of those served by Job Corps come from large metropolitan areas, compared to about 70 percent of disadvantaged youths nationwide.

- ***Nearly one-quarter of the CPS sample has natural children in their households, compared to only 12 percent of the Job Corps sample.*** This reflects the fact that a smaller proportion of eligible Job Corps applicants are female. The proportion of females with natural children in their households is similar in the two samples (about 30 percent). The proportion of males with natural children in their households, however, is much higher in the CPS sample. This may be explained by the small proportion of Job Corps males who both have children and actually live with them.

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[15]A high school dropout in the CPS sample was defined as a person who had not completed high school and who was not in school during the week before the interview.

TABLE B.1

COMPARISON OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB CORPS YOUTHS AND DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS IN THE 1994 CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY
(Percentages)

		CPS	
	Job Corps Sample	Total	High School Dropouts
Demographics			
Gender			
Males	59.4	38.9	36.2
Females	40.6	61.1	63.8
Age at Application			
16 to 17	41.5	23.5	14.0
18 to 20	41.5	32.8	39.3
21 to 24	17.0	43.7	46.7
(Average age)	18.4	19.9	20.3
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	27.0	53.5	44.8
Black, non-Hispanic	47.7	29.3	30.0
Hispanic	17.7	14.3	22.9
American Indian	4.0	1.1	1.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.0	1.5	0.4
Other	1.6	0.4	0.2
Job Corps Region of Residence			
1	4.6	3.3	2.1
2	7.4	8.5	9.0
3	13.0	9.5	11.9
4	23.6	21.6	24.1
5	10.1	19.5	16.7
6	14.8	15.0	17.9
7/8	12.4	6.9	4.6
9	9.0	12.0	11.4
10	5.1	3.2	1.9
PMSA or MSA Residence Status			
In PMSA	32.0	27.3	23.6
In MSA	45.6	42.4	44.8
In neither	22.3	30.3	31.6

TABLE B.1 *(continued)*

	Job Corps Sample	CPS Total	CPS High School Dropouts
Fertility, Marriage, and Household Size			
Has Natural Children in the Household	12.1	23.5	35.6
Martial Status			
Never married	95.5	86.0	76.4
Married	2.1	9.5	17.2
Separated, divorced, or widowed	2.4	4.5	6.4
Number in Household			
1	3.3	5.5	3.4
2	11.3	23.6	18.0
3	20.3	21.8	20.9
4	21.9	22.4	24.9
5 or more	43.2	26.7	33.0
(Average number)	4.5	3.7	4.1
Household Income and Public Assistance			
Household Income			
Less than $3,000	25.7	11.2	12.5
$3,000 to $6,000	20.0	15.2	17.8
$6,000 to $9,000	11.1	20.2	22.1
$9,000 to $18,000	24.5	34.7	33.8
$18,000 or more	18.6	18.6	13.7
Received Food Stamps in the Past Year	44.0	49.7	63.3
Months Received Food Stamps[a]			
0 to 3	7.6	8.3	9.6
3 to 6	4.4	8.6	6.3
6 to 11	4.2	6.9	6.0
12	83.8	76.2	78.1
(Average number)	10.8	10.4	10.5
In Public or Rent-Subsidized Housing	20.2	25.2	29.6

TABLE B.1 *(continued)*

	Job Corps Sample	CPS Total	CPS High School Dropouts
Education and Employment			
Highest Grade Completed			
Below 9	14.4	6.5	16.2
9 to 11	64.6	46.7	83.8
12	18.7	24.9	0.0
Above 12	2.3	21.9	0.0
Worked in the Past Year	64.5	49.3	40.9
Earnings in the Past Year			
Less than $1,000	18.9	24.5	25.6
$1,000 to $2,500	23.2	21.2	18.5
$2,500 to $5,000	23.1	29.3	26.6
$5,000 to $10,000	23.7	23.2	24.7
$10,000 or more	11.1	1.8	4.5
(Average income in dollars)	2,975	1,686	1,569
Health			
Had Illness That Limited the Amount and Type of Work That Could Be Done	5.1	5.7	9.6
Sample Size	**14,327**	**2,677**	**637**

SOURCE: Job Corps Baseline and 1994 CPS Data.

[a]Data pertain to those who received food stamps in the past year.

TABLE B.2

COMPARISON OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB CORPS YOUTHS
AND DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS IN THE 1994
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, BY GENDER
(Percentages)

	Males		Females		Females with Children	
	Job Corps	CPS	Job Corps	CPS	Job Corps	CPS
Demographics						
Age at Application						
16 to 17	44.1	28.9	37.7	20.1	20.6	4.7
18 to 20	40.2	32.1	43.4	33.2	43.8	27.7
21 to 24	15.6	38.9	18.9	46.7	35.6	67.6
(Average age)	18.3	19.6	18.6	20.1	19.6	21.3
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	30.4	52.2	22.2	54.1	12.9	46.9
Black, non-Hispanic	45.1	28.5	51.4	29.9	64.5	37.9
Hispanic	16.9	15.7	18.8	13.3	17.9	13.2
American Indian	3.9	1.3	4.1	1.0	3.0	0.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.0
Other	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.4
Job Corps Region of Residence						
1	4.4	2.7	4.8	3.7	4.0	5.2
2	7.7	9.6	6.8	7.8	4.0	6.9
3	12.3	9.2	14.2	9.7	16.2	6.6
4	25.1	21.6	21.3	21.5	23.8	23.1
5	9.5	19.7	11.0	19.3	10.5	23.6
6	14.7	15.2	15.0	14.8	17.0	14.4
7/8	13.0	6.6	11.4	7.1	14.1	6.0
9	7.3	12.6	11.5	11.6	9.0	10.5
10	5.9	2.1	3.9	4.0	1.5	3.7

TABLE B.2 *(continued)*

	Males		Females		Females with Children	
	Job Corps	CPS	Job Corps	CPS	Job Corps	CPS
PMSA or MSA Residence Status						
In PMSA	31.3	25.5	33.0	28.5	29.4	27.5
In MSA	43.7	42.9	48.4	42.1	55.0	44.1
In neither	24.9	31.6	18.5	29.5	15.6	28.4
Fertility, Marriage, and Household Size						
Has Natural Children in the Household	2.6	11.1	26.0	31.4	100.0	100.0
Martial Status						
Never married	96.9	90.4	93.5	83.2	85.7	70.4
Married	1.6	8.6	2.8	10.0	6.8	16.5
Separated, divorced, or widowed	1.5	1.0	3.7	6.8	7.5	13.1
Number in Household						
1	4.1	7.1	3.1	4.4	0.0	0.0
2	11.4	20.1	11.0	25.8	10.5	23.4
3	20.7	20.2	19.5	22.8	19.2	33.4
4	22.2	23.6	21.4	21.7	19.5	26.8
5 or more	41.8	28.9	45.2	25.3	50.8	16.4
(Average number)	4.4	3.8	4.6	3.6	4.9	3.5
Household Income and Public Assistance						
Household Income						
Less than $3,000	14.9	9.7	20.5	12.2	26.8	14.0
$3,000 to $6,000	15.2	11.6	17.5	17.5	21.3	28.1
$6,000 to $9,000	14.7	21.7	13.4	19.4	11.8	23.5
$9,000 to $18,000	25.3	39.5	21.7	31.6	17.8	24.1
$18,000 or more	29.9	17.5	27.0	19.3	22.3	10.3

TABLE B.2 *(continued)*

	Males		Females		Females with Children	
	Job Corps	CPS	Job Corps	CPS	Job Corps	CPS
Received Food Stamps in the Past Year	37.3	43.5	53.6	53.7	78.8	77.4
Months Received Food Stamps[a]						
0 to 3	8.5	5.9	6.7	9.6	4.6	9.7
3 to 6	4.0	9.5	4.8	8.2	5.4	8.5
6 to 11	3.6	8.1	4.7	6.2	5.6	6.8
12	83.8	76.6	83.8	76.0	84.4	75.0
(Average number)	10.7	4.6	10.8	5.5	11.0	7.9
In Public or Rent-Subsidized Housing	18.8	21.4	22.0	27.5	28.5	37.7
Education and Employment						
Highest Grade Completed						
Below 9	14.9	7.1	13.7	6.1	13.3	5.0
9 to 11	68.2	49.6	59.4	44.9	60.1	41.7
12	15.2	20.5	23.9	27.7	22.8	36.7
Above 12	1.2	22.8	3.1	21.3	3.8	16.6
Worked in the Past Year	66.2	50.5	62.1	48.6	50.7	46.0
Earnings in the Past Year						
Less than $1,000	17.4	22.5	21.3	25.8	21.5	20.8
$1,000 to $2,500	22.8	16.7	23.8	24.2	25.0	30.8
$2,500 to $5,000	22.8	30.1	23.5	28.8	22.9	22.2
$5,000 to $10,000	24.3	27.2	22.8	20.6	21.4	24.8
$10,000 or more	12.7	3.4	8.7	0.7	9.2	1.4
(Average income)	3,255.8	1,919.3	2,571.6	1,537.5	2,245.7	1,577.1

TABLE B.2 *(continued)*

	Males		Females		Females with Children	
	Job Corps	CPS	Job Corps	CPS	Job Corps	CPS
Health						
Had Illness That Limited the Amount and Type of Work That Could Be Done	4.6	7.1	5.7	4.9	4.8	5.2
Sample Size	**8,646**	**1034**	**5681**	**1643**	**1664**	**479**

SOURCE: Job Corps Baseline and 1994 CPS Data.

[a]Data pertain to those who received food stamps in the past year.

- ***Job Corps youths are less likely to have been married than those in the CPS sample, and tend to live in larger households.***

- ***Youths in the Job Corps sample typically live in households with lower incomes than the households of the broader population of disadvantaged youth.***[16] Similar percentages, however, receive food stamps and live in public or rent-subsidized housing.

- ***Education levels are much lower for the Job Corps sample.*** About 80 percent of the Job Corps sample were not high school graduates, compared to only 53 percent of the CPS sample. This finding is consistent with Job Corps' mission to serve youths who can benefit from additional education and training.

- ***Annual employment rates and earnings levels are higher for the Job Corps sample.*** Almost two-thirds of the Job Corps sample worked in the year prior to random assignment, as compared to about half of the CPS sample. In addition, average annual earnings was about $3,000 for employees in the Job Corps sample, compared to $1,700 for employees in the CPS sample. These findings are consistent with the finding that fewer youths in the Job Corps sample were in school.

- ***The patterns of differences between the two samples are similar for males, all females, and females with children.***

2. Comparison of Job Corps and JTPA Data

In this section, we compare the characteristics of youths served by Job Corps and youths served by JTPA Title II programs. In the first section, we discuss the JTPA sample and the reasons we use this comparison sample. In the second section, we discuss analysis results.

a. Data and Methods

The JTPA Title II program is a large federally sponsored nonresidential training program for economically disadvantaged youths and adults. During PY 1994, funding for adult programs was about $1 billion and funding for year-round youth programs was about $600 million. In PY 1994,

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[16]This finding could reflect reporting differences. The household head typically answers the household income questions during the CPS interview, whereas the Job Corps youth answered the household income questions during the baseline interview. It is possible that Job Corps youths do not know all sources of household income, and thus, underreport it. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that household income is missing for about 35 percent of the Job Corps sample.

JTPA served more than 250,000 youths. Funding for youth programs, however, was cut by about 80 percent in PY 1996.

JTPA Title II programs provide adults with classroom training in occupational skills, basic skills training, on-the-job training, and support services. Economically disadvantaged youth learn basic and occupational skills to help them transition from school to work. Dislocated workers who have lost jobs because of plant closures or layoffs receive job placement assistance and retraining.

One key feature of JTPA Title II programs is that they are highly decentralized. Services are delivered by Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) defined by local geographic units. SDAs develop programs, within the broad framework of the JTPA legislation, appropriate to the needs of the local labor market and the eligible population. Private Industry Councils (P.C.) provide private sector input for the development of local programs.

For our analysis, we compare the characteristics of 16- to 24-year-old youths served by JTPA Title II programs in PY 1994 and youths served by Job Corps during a similar period. The JTPA sample consists of 16- to 21-year-old out-of-school youths in Title II-C programs and 22- to 24-year-old youths in Title II-A programs.[17] We use this comparison sample for three main reasons. First, JTPA eligibility requirements for these youths are similar to those for Job Corps, so the JTPA sample is fairly representative of the types of youths who could be served by Job Corps.[18] Second, the JTPA

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[17]Title II-A programs serve adults. However, for consistency reasons, we denote the Title II-A persons in our sample as "youths."

[18]For example, out-of-school youths are eligible for JTPA if (1) they are between the ages of 16 and 21, and (2) they are economically disadvantaged. In addition, at least 65 percent of those served must be included in one or more of the following categories: (1) those who are basic-skills deficient, (2) those who are school dropouts, (3) those who are pregnant or parenting, (4) those with disabilities, (5) those who are homeless or runaways, (6) those who are offenders, and (7) those who face serious barriers to employment. SDAs can grant exceptions to these requirements for up to 10 percent of participants. The regulations state that *all* Job Corps participants are to be considered out of school and as having a barrier to employment. Hence, all youths 16 to 21 who are eligible for Job

(continued...)

sample is very large and hence will produce very precise estimates. Finally, an evaluation of JTPA conducted by Abt Associates (Bloom et al. 1993) found that the program had no impact on the earnings of out-of-school youths. Largely because of this study, funding for year-round JTPA youth programs was significantly cut in PY 1996. JTPA, however, is a nonresidential program, whereas Job Corps is primarily a residential program. Hence, it is important from a policy perspective to compare the characteristics of JTPA and Job Corps youths to help compare the impact estimates from the two studies.

For our analysis, we use SPIR data on youths who terminated from JTPA Title II-C and II-A programs between April 1, 1994, and June 30, 1995. SPIR is the major reporting system that DOL uses to obtain information about the people JTPA serves. The data contain information on participant characteristics, the services they receive, and follow-up employment outcomes. Data on participant characteristics are obtained from SPIR intake forms, which are completed for all JTPA applicants but are entered into the public use data base for program terminees only. The JTPA sample contains 200,053 youths (144,900 Title II-C and 55,153 Title II-A youths).[19]

The JTPA data were collected on program intake forms. Therefore, to maintain data consistency, we use primarily Job Corps program intake data from the ETA-652 and ETA-652 Supplement forms in the analysis (which are described in the methodological report on sample implementation and baseline interviewing).[20]

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[18](...continued)
Corps are also eligible for JTPA. However, because Job Corps has additional eligibility requirements, not all JTPA participants may be eligible for Job Corps.

[19]SPIR also contains information on more than 118,328 in-school youths, but we do not include these youths in the analysis, because Job Corps is a full-time program which serves people not enrolled in school.

[20]The JTPA sample includes youths who were *all* program participants whereas the Job Corps (continued...)

b. Analysis Results

Table B.3 displays descriptive statistics for the full Job Corps, JTPA, and CPS samples. Table B.4 displays the Job Corps and JTPA statistics by gender, and for females with children.

A summary of our findings is as follows:

- ***Job Corps youth are more likely to be male, younger, and black than JTPA youth.*** The distribution of the gender, age, and race variables in the JTPA sample closely resembles the distribution of these variables in the CPS sample. Therefore, unlike Job Corps, JTPA is representative of low-income youth nationwide.

- ***Overall, a higher proportion of JTPA than Job Corps youths have children.*** This finding reflects the fact that a higher proportion of JTPA youths are female and older.

- ***JTPA youths are much more likely than Job Corps youths to be family heads.*** This result is consistent with the finding that JTPA youths tend to be older.

- ***Job Corps youths have less education.*** About 80 percent of Job Corps youths are not high school graduates at application to the program, compared to 60 percent of JTPA youths. In addition, about 7 percent of JTPA youths completed some college, compared to less than 1 percent of Job Corps youths.

- ***Similar proportions of youths in the Job Corps and JTPA programs receive AFDC and food stamps.*** About 30 percent of those in both samples are in households that receive AFDC, and about 45 percent are in households that receive food stamps.

3. Comparison of the Drug Use and Criminal Activities of Job Corps and Other Disadvantaged Youth

To provide perspective on reported drug use and criminal activities reported by eligible Job Corps applicants, we sought data similar in important ways to those of the Job Corps study. Unfortunately, we were unable to locate data sources that support comparisons.

We explored using published results from the 1995 Monitoring the Future (MF) study to obtain estimates of drug and alcohol use among a large nationally representative sample of students

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[20](...continued)
sample includes *both* participants (a 70 percent subgroup) and program no-shows (a 30 percent subgroup). Therefore, the two samples are not directly comparable.

TABLE B.3

COMPARISON OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB CORPS, JTPA TITLE II, AND DISADVANTAGED CPS YOUTHS
(Percentages)

	Job Corps Sample	JTPA Sample	CPS Sample
Gender			
Males	59.5	37.1	38.9
Females	40.5	62.9	61.1
Age at Application			
16 to 17	40.8	17.7	23.5
18 to 20	41.8	42.6	32.8
21 to 24	17.4	39.7	43.7
(Average age)	18.4	19.9	19.9
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	29.3	43.3	53.5[a]
Black, non-Hispanic	50.5	34.6	29.3
Hispanic	14.9	18.5	14.3
American Indian	3.4	1.6	1.1
Asian	2.0	2.0	1.5
Job Corps Region of Residence			
1	4.4	4.9	3.3
2	7.4	9.7	8.5
3	13.0	12.2	9.5
4	23.1	21.5	21.6
5	10.4	16.7	19.5
6	15.0	12.7	15.0
7/8	12.4	6.8	6.9
9	9.2	12.0	12.0
10	4.9	3.5	3.2
Has Limited English Ability	4.0	3.1	n.a.
Number of Dependents			
None	84.9	58.6	n.a.
One	9.8	25.4	n.a.
Two or more	5.3	16.0	n.a.

TABLE B.3 *(continued)*

	Job Corps Sample	JTPA Sample	CPS Sample
Family Status			
Family head	13.5	41.3	n.a.
Family member	60.8	29.8	n.a.
Unrelated individual	25.7	28.9	n.a.
Received AFDC	26.6	33.4	n.a.
Received Food Stamps	44.3	49.1	49.7
Highest Grade Completed			
Below 9	15.3	8.8	6.5
9 to 11	63.0	42.8	46.7
12	21.0	41.6	24.9
Above 12	0.8	6.8	21.9
(Average grade)	10.0	10.9	n.a.
Disabled	4.0	6.2	n.a.
Sample Size	**15,386**	**202,837**	**2,677**

SOURCE: Job Corps ETA-652 and Supplemental ETA-652 Data, 1994 JTPA SPIR Data, and 1994 CPS Data.

[a]0.4 percent of CPS sample members are classified in other race/ethnicity groups that are not shown.

n.a.= data not available.

TABLE B.4

COMPARISON OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB CORPS AND JTPA TITLE II YOUTHS, BY GENDER
(Percentages)

	Males		Females		Females with Children	
	Job Corps	JTPA	Job Corps	JTPA	Job Corps	JTPA
Age at Application						
16 to 17	43.3	23.7	37.1	14.1	21.5	6.9
18 to 20	40.6	42.6	43.6	42.6	43.2	38.3
21 to 24	16.1	33.6	18.3	43.3	35.3	54.8
(Average age)	18.3	19.5	18.6	20.1	19.6	20.8
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	33.0	44.4	24.3	42.7	15.0	40.7
Black, non-Hispanic	47.4	31.1	54.5	36.7	66.6	41.0
Hispanic	14.2	20.2	16.2	17.5	14.9	16.0
American Indian	3.5	1.9	3.6	1.5	2.8	1.3
Asian	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.0
Job Corps Region of Residence						
1	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.1	5.1
2	7.7	10.6	6.9	9.2	4.6	7.7
3	13.3	11.8	14.1	12.4	15.8	13.0
4	24.6	18.7	20.9	23.1	24.6	25.5
5	9.8	17.3	11.4	16.4	9.3	14.8
6	14.8	12.0	15.3	13.1	17.2	14.3
7/8	13.1	7.2	11.4	6.5	14.1	6.6
9	7.6	13.6	11.4	11.1	8.7	9.9
10	5.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	1.6	3.0
Limited English Ability	4.2	3.8	3.7	2.7	1.7	1.7

TABLE B.4 *(continued)*

	Males		Females		Females with Children	
	Job Corps	JTPA	Job Corps	JTPA	Job Corps	JTPA
Number of Dependents						
None	93.4	87.4	72.5	41.5	0.0	0.0
1	4.4	7.7	17.7	36.0	64.3	61.5
2 or more	2.2	5.0	9.8	22.5	35.7	38.5
Family Status						
Family head	8.8	11.8	20.4	58.8	52.5	95.3
Family member	62.6	42.8	58.2	22.1	43.3	4.0
Unrelated individual	28.6	45.4	21.5	19.1	4.2	0.7
Receives AFDC	20.3	11.2	35.7	46.4	66.4	68.6
Receives Food Stamps	37.7	29.5	53.7	60.6	77.3	77.8
Highest Grade Completed						
Below 9	16.8	10.9	13.1	7.5	12.9	7.1
9 to 11	65.4	49.5	59.4	38.9	59.0	36.1
12	17.4	34.6	26.2	45.7	26.6	49.1
Above 12	0.4	5.1	1.3	7.9	1.5	7.7
(Average grade)	9.9	10.6	10.2	11.0	10.3	11.1
Disabled	4.5	9.4	5.6	4.2	5.0	1.7
Sample Size	**9,327**	**74,130**	**6,059**	**125,923**	**18,313**	**71,598**

SOURCE: Job Corps ETA-652 and Supplemental ETA-652 Data, 1994 JTPA SPIR Data, and 1994 CPS Data.

(Johnston et al. 1996). The drug use questions in the MF study survey are similar to those in the Job Corps baseline survey. However, the MF study differs from the Job Corps study in two key ways. First, the MF survey was self-administered during school hours, whereas the Job Corps survey was administered predominantly by telephone. There is some evidence that people are more willing to report their drug use in self-administered or face-to-face interviews than over the telephone, and that these effects are stronger for blacks than whites (Aquilino and LoSciuto 1990; and Gfrorer and Hughes 1991). Thus, it would be difficult to compare the drug use measures for the Job Corps and MF study samples because of potential interview mode effects. Second, the MF study sample of 18-year-olds does not contain high school dropouts, who make up 80 percent of the Job Corps population.

We were also unable to identify recent national survey data on the criminal involvement of disadvantaged youths. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), the Boston Youth Survey (BYS), and the Survey of Inner City Youths (ICY) all collected crime information and are used by many researchers.[21] However, the NLSY crime data and the ICY data were collected in 1980, and the 1989 BYS data pertain to youth experiences in specific neighborhoods in a single city. We considered also using Administrative Crime Statistics from the 1992 Uniform Crime Reports, which contain official crime information from about 16,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies nationwide. However, there is evidence that crime rates using administrative and survey data may not be directly comparable, because youths underreport their criminal involvement (Hindelang et al. 1981). In addition, administrative data provide no way to identify measures of criminal involvement by disadvantaged (low-income) youths.

[21]The BYS and ICY surveys were sponsored by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The NLSY surveys are sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C. JOB CORPS POLICY CHANGES

In response to Congressional concerns about drugs and violence at Job Corps centers, Job Corps instituted two new policies between March and July 1995--during the sample intake for the study. These included a strict "zero tolerance" policy for drugs and violence and a "one strike and you're out" rule to govern terminations of students found guilty of offenses prohibited under the zero tolerance policy. In addition, centers' performance records are not affected by youths who were terminated from the program under the zero tolerance policy within 30 days after enrollment.

These important programmatic changes may have affected the characteristics of individuals who applied for and were found eligible for Job Corps. Indeed, the policies were specifically designed to discourage applications by youth who were not prepared to refrain from violence and drug use while enrolled. In addition, the policy changes may have affected the program experiences of center enrollees. Thus, the policy changes could have changed both the extent to which participants benefit from Job Corps and the types of students who benefit. Consequently, an important part of the impact analysis will be to estimate impacts separately for those who applied to the program before and after the changes took place.

This section compares the measured characteristics of eligible program applicants before and after the policy changes took effect on March 1, 1995. The pre-period for the analysis includes eligible youth who applied to Job Corps between November 17, 1994, and February 29, 1995, and the post-period includes those who applied between March 1, 1995, and December 16, 1995. The analysis will provide context for assessing estimated impacts for the pre- and post-periods, which will be presented in a future report.

It is important to note that the types of youths applying to Job Corps may differ by season, so, observed differences in the characteristics of the two groups may not be due to the policy changes. Yet observed differences consistent with the policy changes may be suggestive of the true effects.

Table C.1 displays summary statistics for key youth characteristics for those who applied to Job Corps before and after March 1, 1995. The table also displays p-values to test for differences in variable means and distributions for the two groups.

Most key characteristics of eligible applicants who applied to Job Corps before and after March 1, 1995, are similar (see Table C.1). The differences in most demographic, education, employment, and public assistance measures are small, although some are statistically significant at the 5 percent level because of large sample sizes.

However, several small changes appear consistent with what would be expected on the basis of the policy changes. First, a larger percentage of applicants in the pre-March period were 16 or 17 years old than in the post-March period. As discussed, younger applicants are more likely than older applicants to have arrest records and to have used drugs. Second, a larger percentage of applicants in the pre-March period admitted to drug use than in the post-March period, and this result holds by gender and for younger and older applicants. For example, about 40 percent of those in the pre-March period reported some drug use in the past year, compared to 32 percent of those in the post-March period, and the percentage ever in drug treatment was higher for those in the post-March period. Finally, arrest rates were a little higher for the pre-March group (29 percent, compared to 26 percent). This result is caused by a decrease in the arrest rate among those 16 and 17 years old. Thus, it is possible that zero tolerance for drugs and violence discouraged some drug users and those with arrest histories from applying or made them ineligible for the program. However, as noted above, these small differences should be interpreted with care, because there may be seasonal differences in the characteristics of program applicants.

TABLE C.1

COMPARISON OF THE KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB CORPS APPLICANTS BEFORE AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1995, WHEN THE POLICY CHANGES TOOK EFFECT
(Percentages)

	Application Date Before March 1, 1995	Application Date on or After March 1, 1995	p-Value to Test for Differences
Gender			
Male	60.6	59.0	.10
Female	39.4	41.0	
Age at Application			.00***
16 to 17	43.7	40.9	
18 to 19	29.4	32.5	
20 to 21	16.5	16.1	
22 to 24	10.4	10.5	
(Average age)	18.8	18.9	.05**
Race/Ethnicity			.47
White, non-Hispanic	26.5	27.2	
Black, non-Hispanic	47.9	47.6	
Hispanic	17.4	17.8	
American Indian	4.5	3.8	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.2	1.9	
Other	1.5	1.7	
Job Corps Region of Residence			.04**
1	4.6	4.6	
2	6.7	7.6	
3	12.2	13.3	
4	24.6	23.3	
5	9.5	10.3	
6	15.1	14.8	
7/8	13.4	12.1	
9	8.3	9.2	
10	5.6	5.0	
Size of City of Residence			.06*
Less than 2,500	8.4	8.6	
2,500 to 10,000	11.9	11.2	
10,000 to 50,000	21.1	19.1	
50,000 to 250,000	16.9	17.7	
250,000 or more	41.7	43.4	
Has Natural Children	17.3	18.3	.19
Highest Grade Completed			.01***
Below 9	15.0	14.2	
9 to 11	66.0	64.2	
12	16.8	19.3	
Above 12	2.2	2.3	
(Average HGC)	10.0	10.1	.00***
Attended Any Education Program in the Past Year	68.8	65.1	.00***

TABLE C.1 *(continued)*

	Application Date Before March 1, 1995	Application Date on or After March 1, 1995	p-Value to Test for Differences
Ever Had a Full-Time or Part-Time Job	79.8	79.5	.74
Had a Job in the Past Year	64.4	64.3	.98
Received AFDC in the Past Year	29.8	28.8	.26
Received Food Stamps in the Past Year	43.6	41.1	.01***
Health Status			.03**
Excellent	45.1	47.1	
Good	40.8	40.4	
Fair/poor	14.1	12.5	
Smoked Cigarettes in the Past Year	52.9	52.5	.53
Consumed Alcohol in the Past Year	54.1	53.6	.57
Illegal Drug Use in the Past Year			.00***
Did not use drugs	57.9	67.8	
Marijuana but not others	28.0	25.0	
Others but not marijuana	3.2	1.0	
Marijuana and others	10.9	6.2	
Ever in Drug Treatment	5.8	5.0	.09*
Ever Arrested or Charged with a Delinquency or Criminal Complaint	29.0	25.8	.00***
Most Serious Charge for Which Arrested[a]			.50
Murder or assault	8.8	9.5	
Robbery	2.3	2.9	
Burglary	9.9	7.8	
Larceny, vehicle theft, or other property crimes	33.3	31.8	
Drug law violations	7.3	7.6	
Other personal crimes	11.4	12.5	
Other miscellaneous crimes	26.9	27.8	
Ever Convicted, Pled Guilty, or Adjudged Delinquent	18.4	16.3	.00***
Ever Served Time in Jail	9.0	7.8	.02**
Sample Size	**3,212**	**11,115**	

SOURCE: Baseline Interview Data, Job Corps ETA-652 Intake Form, and Supplemental ETA-652 Forms.

[a]Data pertain to those who were arrested.

*Significantly different from zero at the .10 level, two-tailed test.
**Significantly different from zero at the .05 level, two-tailed test.
***Significantly different from zero at the .01 level, two-tailed test.