

Summer Jobs 2003

Executive Summary

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Notes on Methodology

Students from 118 JA locations across the country participated in the *2003 JA Interprise Poll* focusing on *Summer Jobs*. This is the fourth *JA Interprise Poll*™ on this topic. The students who completed the online survey were made aware of the poll through their JA classes and volunteered to participate. Because the respondents were not randomly selected, the survey results cannot be presented as a scientific cross-section of American students between the ages of 13 and 18+. However, the ethnic/racial mix of respondents approximates the national distribution of the U.S. population by ethnic origin and race, indicating that the responses and attitudes provided in the results may be a broad indicator of student perceptions and preferences nationally.

A total of 1,101 students responded to the survey, including 465 students from the New Orleans area. Because such a large proportion of surveys from a single location would have unduly influenced the overall results, surveys from New Orleans were pared to 100 by randomly eliminating 365 responses. In the regional segmentations provided in the appendix, all 465 responses from New Orleans are included.

Throughout the report, segmentations were prepared by gender, age, or race/ethnic origin to provide further insights to the survey results. Not all ethnic/racial designations were used because the few responses in some ethnic groups/races were not enough for meaningful analysis.

Survey Highlights

Detailed results of the 2003 JA Interprise Poll™ focusing on “Summer Jobs” can be found in the Survey Results section that follows.

Despite a sluggish economy, 81% of teens surveyed indicated they planned to be employed this summer in diverse jobs ranging from actor to zookeeper. Restaurant/fast food, retail/sales, and babysitting were the top three selections respectively, with younger teens gravitating toward childcare jobs as the most likely prospect for summer employment. The percentage of teens planning to hold summer jobs has decreased slightly in each of the three years the survey has been administered.

Last summer was the worst for teen employment in 37 years according to a report recently issued by the National League of Cities’ Institute for Youth, Education, and Families. Teens may find 2003 summer jobs harder to obtain than they anticipated. Those working in the area of teen employment predict that millions of teens who want jobs will be unable to find them. Traditional employers of young people have delayed hiring, government-funded summer jobs programs have been cut, and many teens may find themselves competing for jobs with unemployed adults. (*Source: Wall Street Journal, March 25, 2003*).

However, older teens seem to already have a toehold in the economy, with 55% of 17 year-olds and 76% of those 18 years of age or older holding jobs during the year. Of all respondents, 40% indicated that they held a job during the school year. Roughly 50% of teens held a summer job in 2002, with the percentage being much higher among those 17 years old (64%) and 18 years or older (79%).

Compared to the 2002 Summer Jobs survey, anticipated summer employment in the restaurant/fast food sector increased from 16% to 21%, while office work doubled as a percent of all responses, climbing from 5% to 10% in 2003. Older teens are more likely than younger students to hold jobs as office workers this summer. The percents of teens working in the food service sector and life guard/recreation positions were nearly identical between genders. Those expecting babysitting jobs were predominantly female, while boys held a near monopoly in lawn care work.

Expectations for hourly pay were related to the type of job selected for summer employment. Since gender and age heavily influenced job selection, female and younger respondents tended to anticipate lower wage rates because of their concentration in babysitting jobs. In four popular job categories where the gender distribution was relatively similar, male respondents anticipated receiving higher pay than their female classmates.

Motivations for seeking summer employment varied by age and gender. Gaining work experience and obtaining money for college were most important to teens 18 years of age or older, while extra spending money was the focus of students 13-14 years old. Once students reached the age of 15, money for a car became an influential factor for working.

Hours worked during the summer were closely correlated to age. Over three-fourths of students 17 years of age and older expected to work more than 30 hours weekly, compared to only 24% of students 13-14 years old. Gender did not play a significant role in weekly hours that teens anticipated working.

Analysis of responses for summer employment prospects in 2003 compared to 2002 was limited to teens who indicated that they had worked summer jobs in 2002. Students with jobs in the summer of 2002 felt somewhat pessimistic about job prospects, with 30% indicating that summer jobs would be harder to find in 2003 than last year, while 25% were unsure. Forty-five percent (45%) of teens surveyed believed it would not be harder to get a job this summer compared to last year.

SURVEY RESULTS

Summer Jobs

Respondent Demographic Characteristics

Who were the 736 students whose responses are included in these survey results? Female outnumbered male respondents by a 56% to 44% margin. The age ranges represent students in seventh through twelfth grade, with students 17 and older comprising nearly 35% of responses. The ethnic or racial mix of participating teens approximates the overall ethnic mix in the U.S.

A. Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	317	44.2
Female	401	55.8
Total	718	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>18</i>	

B. Age

Age Range	Frequency	Percent
13-14	239	33.0
15-16	234	32.4
17	117	16.2
18 or older	133	18.4
Total	723	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>13</i>	

C. Race or Ethnic Origin

Ethnic Origin	Frequency	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islands	35	4.8
Black/African American	122	16.7
Hispanic/Latino	99	13.6
Mixed Race	50	6.9
Native American	4	0.5
White	408	56.0
Other	11	1.5
Total	729	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>7</i>	

Employment During Current School Year

Question: Do you have a job during the school year?

Approximately 40% of responding teens indicated that they held a job during the school year. The age of the students was the most important factor linked to school-year employment. For students 16 years of age or younger, only about one-fourth held jobs. For 17 year-olds, 55% of students were employed during the school year compared to 76% of teens 18 or older. Among ethnic/racial groups, there were very few differences in the percent of respondents holding jobs.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	286	39.6
No	437	60.4
Total	723	100.0
<i>No response</i>	13	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Yes	110	35.0	172	43.5
No	204	65.0	223	56.5
Total	314	100.0	395	100.0
<i>No response</i>	3		6	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Yes	23.5	28.1	55.2	75.9
No	76.5	71.9	44.8	24.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	234	231	116	133
<i>No response</i>	5	3	1	---

Response	Asian/Pacific Islands	Black/African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Mixed Race	White
Yes	37.1	38.3	38.1	34.7	41.9
No	62.9	61.7	61.9	65.3	58.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	35	120	97	49	403
<i>No response</i>	---	2	2	1	5

Held Summer Job in 2002

Half of all teens held a job last summer. As was the case with teens who worked during the school year, age was the leading factor in determining employment. In each age category, a larger percentage of teens held summer jobs in 2002, than worked during the school year. Approximately 64% of students age 17 and 79% of students 18 years or older held jobs last summer.

Question: Did you have a job during the summer of 2002?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	366	50.2
No	363	49.8
Total	729	100.0
<i>No response</i>	7	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Yes	167	52.8	194	48.6
No	149	47.2	205	51.4
Total	316	100.0	399	100.0
<i>No response</i>	1		2	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Yes	38.2	40.3	63.8	78.8
No	61.8	59.7	36.2	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	238	233	116	132
<i>No response</i>	1	1	1	1

Job Plans for Summer 2003

Question: Do you plan to have a job during the summer of 2003?

Students are optimistic that they will find employment this summer with 81% responding affirmatively that they anticipate having a job. Even 71% of 13-14 year olds, who were least likely among all age groups to work during the school year or hold employment last summer, thought they would have a job this summer. More than 90% of teens 17 and older thought they would be employed during the summer of 2003. The percent of affirmative responses by gender was virtually identical.

The 81.0% of teens indicating they would have jobs during the summer of 2003 is lower than stated in the 2002 summer job poll (85.2%) and the 2001 poll results (86.2%).

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	591	81.0
No	29	4.0
Unsure	109	15.0
Total	729	100.0
<i>No response</i>	7	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Yes	254	80.6	326	81.7
No	15	4.8	12	3.0
Unsure	46	14.6	61	15.3
Total	315	100.0	399	100.0
<i>No response</i>	2		2	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Yes	71.3	79.0	94.0	92.4
No	6.8	3.0	--	2.3
Unsure	21.9	18.0	6.0	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	237	233	117	132
<i>No response</i>	2	1	--	1

Anticipated Jobs for Summer 2003

Question: What will be your job during the summer of 2003

Working in restaurants and the retail/sales environment were the two most popular job choices. In terms of gender, male and female teens will be employed in the restaurant/fast food sector and life guard/recreation, in generally the same proportion. Babysitting, the third most frequently mentioned job, was overwhelmingly a female anticipated summer occupation. It was the most popular job selection among girls of all ages and especially 13-14 year olds. Young teens who cannot find employment in many types of summer jobs because of age requirements, find age limitations less applicable to child care.

Some of the “other” types of employment include a variety of jobs such as janitors, paramedics, zookeepers, nursing assistants, and car wash employees.

Compared to the 2002 Summer Jobs results, anticipated 2003 summer employment in the restaurant/fast food sector increased from 16.3% to 21.0%, while office work doubled as a percent of all responses, climbing from 4.8% to 9.6%.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Restaurant / Fast Food	145	21.0
Retail / Sales	142	20.6
Babysitting	112	16.2
Other (Please specify)*	72	10.4
Office Work	66	9.6
Life Guard/Recreation	60	8.7
Lawn Care	54	7.8
Agricultural	10	1.4
Construction	9	1.3
Newspaper Route	9	1.3
Teaching	5	0.7
Parent's Business	4	0.6
Volunteer Work	3	0.4
Total	691	100.0
<i>No response</i>	45	

* “Other” includes a variety of jobs such as janitors, paramedics, zookeepers, nursing assistants, and car wash employees.

Top six anticipated jobs

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Restaurant/Fast Food	64	21.9	76	19.7
Retail/Sales	52	17.8	89	23.1
Babysitting	12	4.1	97	25.1
Office Work	22	7.5	42	10.9
Life Guard/Recreation	26	8.9	34	8.8
Lawn Care	52	17.8	1	0.3
Total*	292	78.0	386	87.9
<i>No response</i>	25		15	

* Totals are for all job preferences. Sum of percents for top six will not equal 100%.

Top six anticipated jobs

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Restaurant/Fast Food	12.6	30.4	22.2	18.0
Retail/Sales	5.1	24.1	31.6	30.5
Babysitting	38.6	8.9	3.4	3.1
Office Work	1.9	6.3	16.2	21.9
Life Guard/Recreation	8.8	8.5	7.7	9.4
Lawn Care	12.1	10.7	2.6	0.8
Total*				
Responses	215	224	117	128
<i>No response</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>5</i>

*Sum of percents for top six will not equal 100%.

Compensation Expected

Question: If you plan to work this summer, how much do you expect to be paid per hour?

Expectations for hourly pay were related to the type of job selected for summer employment. Since gender and age heavily influenced job selection, female and younger respondents tended to anticipate lower wage rates because of their concentration in babysitting jobs. In four popular job categories where the gender distribution was relatively similar, male respondents anticipated receiving higher pay than their female counterparts. For example, 44% of males anticipated receiving more than \$7.50 an hour to lifeguard or work in recreation employment compared to only 20% of female students. This gender gap for anticipated hourly wages exceeding \$7.50 was also evident for positions in restaurant/fast food, office work, and retail/sales.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than \$5.15 / hr	106	15.8
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	197	29.3
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	206	30.7
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	81	12.1
More than \$9.00 / hr	81	12.1
Total	671	100.0
No response	65	

** Percent excludes all “other” responses that usually indicated compensation based on number of jobs completed or commission.*

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Less than \$5.15 / hr	34	11.7	71	19.2
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	78	26.9	115	31.1
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	83	28.6	119	32.1
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	46	15.9	35	9.5
More than \$9.00 / hr	49	16.9	30	8.1
Total	290	100.0	370	100.0
No response	27		31	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Less than \$5.15 / hr	33.3	11.6	5.2	4.8
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	29.0	35.2	30.2	17.7
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	18.4	37.0	36.2	34.7
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	7.2	5.6	21.5	23.4
More than \$9.00 / hr	12.1	10.6	6.9	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	207	216	116	124
No response	32	18	1	9

Compensation Expected for Selected Jobs

Job Preference	Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Life Guard/Recreation	Less than \$5.15 / hr	5	21.7	5	16.7
	\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	3	13.1	7	23.3
	\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	5	21.7	12	40.0
	\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	8	34.8	2	6.7
	More than \$9.00 / hr	2	8.7	4	13.3
	Total		23	100.0	30
	<i>No response</i>	3		4	
Office Work	Less than \$5.15 / hr	2	9.5	1	2.5
	\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	3	14.3	8	20.0
	\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	3	14.3	13	32.5
	\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	9	42.9	12	30.0
	More than \$9.00 / hr	4	19.0	6	15.0
	Total		21	100.0	40
	<i>No response</i>	1		2	
Restaurant/Fast Food	Less than \$5.15 / hr	6	9.5	7	9.6
	\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	24	38.1	36	49.3
	\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	24	38.1	25	34.3
	\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	6	9.5	3	4.1
	More than \$9.00 / hr	3	4.8	2	2.7
	Total		63	100.0	73
	<i>No response</i>	1		3	
Retail / Sales	Less than \$5.15 / hr	1	1.9	7	8.0
	\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	16	31.4	29	33.0
	\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	23	45.1	45	51.1
	\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	5	9.8	6	6.8
	More than \$9.00 / hr	6	11.8	1	1.1
	Total		51	100.0	88
	<i>No response</i>	1		1	

Primary Reason for Working

Question: If you will work this summer, what is the NUMBER ONE reason why?

Motivations for seeking summer employment varied by age and gender. Gaining work experience and obtaining money for college were most important to teens 18 years of age or older, while extra spending money was the focus of students 13-14 years old. Once students reached the age of 15, money for a car became an influential factor for working. Female students were more likely to save for college (28%) than male teens (20%).

Response	Frequency	Percent
Extra Spending Money	282	39.5
Save for College	174	24.4
To Pay for a Car	139	19.4
Gain Work Experience	67	9.4
Help Support Family	52	7.3
Total	714	100.0
<i>No response</i>	22	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Extra Spending Money	134	43.6	143	36.5
Save for College	61	19.9	111	28.3
To Pay for a Car	61	19.9	75	19.1
Gain Work Experience	26	8.5	36	9.2
Help Support Family	25	8.1	27	6.9
Total	307	100.0	392	100.0
<i>No response</i>	10		9	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Extra Spending Money	56.7	42.9	25.9	16.9
Save for College	21.6	15.5	31.0	38.9
To Pay for a Car	7.4	27.9	24.2	22.1
Gain Work Experience	6.5	7.5	8.6	16.0
Help Support Family	7.8	6.2	10.3	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	231	226	116	131
<i>No response</i>	8	8	1	2

Weekly Hours of Work Anticipated

Question: How many hours per week do you plan to work this summer?

Hours worked during the summer were closely correlated to age. Over three-fourths (75.5%) of students 17 years of age and older expected to work more than 30 hours weekly, compared to only 24% of students 13-14 years old. Gender did not play a significant role in weekly hours that teens anticipated working.

In contrast to findings in the 2002 Summer Jobs Poll, teens will be working more hours per week this summer. In 2002, 36.4% of teens indicated that they would work 30 or more hours per week. This percent climbs to 44.3% in this most recent poll. Last year 42.6% of teens expected to work fewer than 20 hours. The 2003 results indicate that only 31.6% of respondents will be employed fewer than 20 hours.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10	86	12.0
10 – 19	140	19.6
20 – 29	172	24.1
30 – 39	159	22.2
40 or more	158	22.1
Total	715	100.0
<i>No response</i>	21	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Less than 10	36	11.7	47	12.0
10 – 19	62	20.2	74	18.8
20 – 29	65	21.2	104	26.5
30 – 39	64	20.8	94	23.9
40 or more	80	26.1	74	18.8
Total	307	100.0	393	100.0
<i>No response</i>	10		8	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Less than 10	26.2	8.8	--	0.8
10 – 19	30.1	24.6	6.0	4.6
20 – 29	19.6	32.4	23.9	19.1
30 – 39	11.4	22.4	33.3	32.0
40 or more	12.7	11.8	36.8	43.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	229	228	117	131
<i>No response</i>	10	6	--	2

Availability of Jobs

Question: Do you think summer jobs will be harder to get this year than in the summer of 2002?

Analysis of responses for summer employment prospects in 2003 compared to 2002 was limited to teens who indicated that they had worked summer jobs in 2002. Students with jobs in the summer of 2002 felt somewhat pessimistic about job prospects, with 30% indicating that summer jobs would be harder to find in 2003 than last year, while 25% were unsure. Forty-five percent (45%) of teens surveyed believed it would not be harder to get a job this summer compared to last year

Perceptions of male and female teens regarding employment prospects were similar. The 13-14 year-old students were most optimistic about job prospects for the summer of 2003. Many of these younger teens were anticipating employment in the nearly recession-proof babysitting occupation.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	110	30.4
No	163	45.0
Unsure	89	24.6
Total	362	100.0
<i>No response</i>	4	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Yes	54	32.5	55	28.8
No	75	45.2	85	44.5
Unsure	37	22.3	51	26.7
Total	166	100.0	191	100.0
<i>No response</i>	1		3	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Yes	18.2	29.8	40.5	34.0
No	55.7	43.6	39.2	41.7
Unsure	26.1	26.6	20.3	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	88	94	74	103
<i>No response</i>	3	--	--	1

Appendix

Five JA locations provided 49 or more responses to the 2003 JA Interprise Poll™ on Summer Jobs. Responses from these areas are segmented below for each of the major questions that were posed. No analysis of different response patterns is provided because the limited response size for most locations does not allow for comparisons.

	Responses	Percent of all students surveyed (1,101)
Grand Rapids, MI	65	5.9
Longview, TX	49	4.5
New Orleans, LA	465	42.2
Quad Cities, IL	67	6.1
Reading, PA	88	8.0
TOTAL	734	66.7

Percent Distribution of Responses by Gender

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Male	65.1	28.6	45.1	47.8	47.7
Female	34.9	71.4	54.9	52.2	52.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	63	49	455	67	88

Percent Distribution of Responses by Age

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
13-14	28.1	42.9	27.8	95.5	64.4
15-16	70.3	36.7	32.8	4.5	31.1
17	--	14.3	20.7	--	3.4
18 or older	1.6	6.1	18.7	--	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	64	49	454	64	87

Percent Distribution of Responses by Race/Ethnic Origin

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Asian/Pacific Islands	3.1	--	4.6	--	2.3
Black/African American	20.3	16.3	52.1	10.4	5.7
Hispanic/Latino	4.7	16.3	11.4	9.0	31.8
Mixed Race	9.4	2.1	3.5	6.0	9.1
Native American	1.6	--	1.1	--	--
White	53.1	65.3	25.1	73.1	46.6
Other	7.8	--	2.2	1.5	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	64	49	457	67	88

Percent Distribution of Responses for Working During School Year

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Yes	19.7	36.2	37.4	40.3	18.4
No	80.3	63.8	62.6	59.7	81.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	61	47	457	67	87

Percent Distribution of Responses for Held Job During Summer 2002

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Yes	38.7	42.9	39.9	71.6	26.1
No	61.3	57.1	60.1	28.4	73.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	62	49	456	67	88

Percent Distribution of Responses for Plans to Work During Summer 2003

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Yes	81.0	81.6	77.4	81.8	72.4
No	7.9	8.2	4.8	4.6	2.3
Unsure	11.1	10.2	17.8	13.6	25.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	63	49	456	66	87

Percent Distribution of Responses for Anticipated Jobs

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Babysitting	9.5	28.3	13.2	47.0	15.5
Lawn Care	7.9	10.9	6.3	18.2	10.7
Life Guard/Recreation	3.2	2.2	5.2	1.5	13.1
Office Work	4.8	6.5	4.5	1.5	1.2
Other	30.2	21.7	24.5	28.8	19.0
Restaurant / Fast Food	23.8	23.9	27.4	3.0	31.0
Retail / Sales	20.6	6.5	18.9	--	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	63	46	445	66	84

Percent Distribution of Responses for Compensation Expected

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Less than \$5.15 / hr	8.6	23.8	14.0	36.7	19.5
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	37.9	35.7	42.3	33.4	28.6
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	34.5	35.7	26.0	13.3	35.0
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	8.6	4.8	9.7	8.3	5.2
More than \$9.00 / hr	10.4	---	8.0	8.3	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	58	42	423	60	77

Percent Distribution of Responses for Reason for Working

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Extra Spending Money	61.9	47.8	43.3	59.3	43.7
Gain Work Experience	4.8	2.2	7.6	9.4	2.3
Help Support Family	3.2	8.7	11.1	4.7	16.1
Save for College	12.7	17.4	16.1	17.2	26.4
To Pay for a Car	17.4	23.9	21.9	9.4	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	63	46	448	64	87

Percent Distribution of Responses for Hours Plan to Work

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Less than 10	9.5	13.1	12.2	21.2	16.5
10 – 19	31.8	21.7	17.7	27.2	32.9
20 – 29	27.0	26.1	20.6	15.2	24.7
30 – 39	12.7	30.4	27.6	15.2	15.3
40 or more	19.0	8.7	21.9	21.2	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	63	46	452	66	85

Percent Distribution of Responses for Availability of Jobs in 2003

Response	Grand Rapids, MI	Longview, TX	New Orleans, LA	Quad Cities, IL	Reading, PA
Yes	34.8	33.3	27.1	14.9	18.2
No	39.1	42.9	54.7	57.4	54.5
Unsure	26.1	23.8	18.2	27.7	27.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses	23	21	182	47	22