

Summer Jobs 2004

Executive Summary

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Series

The 2004 *Junior Achievement Interprise Poll*[™] on Teens and Summer Jobs was made possible by Yahoo! HotJobs

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Notes on Methodology | 1 |
| Survey Highlights | 2 |
| SURVEY RESULTS | 3 |
| Employment During Current School Year | 4 |
| Held Job During Summer 2003 | 5 |
| Job Plans for Summer 2004 | 6 |
| Anticipated Jobs for Summer 2004 | 7 |
| Compensation Expected | 9 |
| Compensation Expected for Selected Jobs | 10 |
| Primary Reason for Working | 11 |
| Weekly Hours of Work Anticipated | 12 |
| Availability of Jobs | 13 |
| APPENDIX | 14 |

Notes on Methodology

Students from 47 JA area offices across the country participated in the 2004 JA Interprise Poll™ focusing on Summer Jobs. This is the fifth Interprise Poll™ on this topic. A total of 401 students participated in the survey. Some of the students responding were not involved in JA programs.

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 is fairly close to the distribution of the U.S. population by ethnic origin and race. This proximity indicates that the responses and attitudes provided in the results may be a broad indicator of student perceptions and preferences nationally. Throughout the report, segmentations were prepared by gender and age to provide further insights to the survey results.

Survey Highlights

Detailed results of the 2004 JA Interprise Poll™ focusing on “Summer Jobs” can be found in the Survey Results section that follows.

Analysis of responses for summer employment prospects in 2004 compared to 2003 was limited to teens who worked summer jobs in 2003. The percent of teens who think jobs will be harder to find this summer compared to the prior year is nearly identical to results from the 2003 Summer Jobs Interprise Poll. Despite improving national employment, 31.2% of teens indicated that summer jobs will be harder to find than in 2003. Forty-three percent (43%) of teens surveyed believed it will be easier to get a job this summer compared to last year, and 26% are unsure. In the 2003 Interprise Poll, 30.4% of teens thought it will be more difficult to secure employment than in the summer of 2002.

About 88% of teens surveyed indicated they plan to be employed this summer in diverse jobs ranging from babysitting to farming. Restaurant/fast food and retail/sales were the top two selections respectively, with younger teens gravitating toward child-care jobs and lawn mowing as the most likely prospects for summer employment. Not all teens anticipating summer employment will secure jobs. In past JA surveys, only about 60-70% of students reported holding jobs the prior summer, and most of those students were older teens.

Older teens seem to already have a toehold in the economy, with 66% of 17-year-olds and 72% of those 18 years of age or older holding jobs during the year. Of all respondents, 55% indicated that they held a job during the school year. Roughly 59% of teens held a summer job in 2003, with the percentage being much higher among those 17 years old (68%) and 18 years or older (73%).

Expectations for hourly pay are related to the type of job selected for summer employment. Since gender and age heavily influence job selection, female and younger respondents tend to anticipate lower wage rates because of their concentration in babysitting jobs. In the two most popular job categories of retail/sales and restaurant/fast food, male respondents anticipated receiving higher pay than their female classmates.

Motivations for seeking summer employment vary by age and gender. Obtaining money for college is most important to teens 18 years of age or older, while extra spending money is the focus of students 13-14 years old. Once students reached the age of 15, money for a car becomes an influential factor for working.

Hours worked during the summer are closely correlated to age. Over 60% of students 18 years of age and older expect to work more than 30 hours weekly, compared to only 45% of 17-year-old students. Male students are much more likely to anticipate working 40 or more hours per week.

SURVEY RESULTS

Summer Jobs

Respondent Demographic Characteristics

Who are the 401 students whose responses are included in these survey results? Responses from female and male students responses are nearly evenly distributed, (48.6% male and 51.4% female). The age ranges represent students in seventh through twelfth grade. Students 17 years and older, who are most likely to have summer jobs, comprise nearly 73% of responses.

A. Gender

| | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Male | 195 | 48.6 |
| Female | 206 | 51.4 |
| Total | 401 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | --- | --- |

B. Age

| Age Range | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 13-14 | 23 | 5.7 |
| 15-16 | 87 | 21.7 |
| 17 | 138 | 34.4 |
| 18 or older | 153 | 38.2 |
| Total | 401 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | --- | --- |

C. Race or Ethnic Origin

| Ethnic Origin | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Asian/Pacific Islands | 13 | 3.2 |
| Black/African American | 48 | 12.0 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 56 | 14.0 |
| Mixed Race | 19 | 4.7 |
| Native American | 1 | 0.3 |
| White | 259 | 64.6 |
| Other | 5 | 1.2 |
| Total | 401 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | --- | --- |

Employment During Current School Year

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

Approximately 55% of responding teens indicate that they currently hold a job during the school year. The age of the students is the most important factor linked to school-year employment. As age increases, students are more likely to hold school-year jobs. For 17-year-olds, 66% of students are employed during the school year compared to 72% of teens 18 or older. For younger students, the incidence of employment is much lower, with 21% of 15-16 year-olds holding jobs, and only 13% of students 13-14 years old.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Yes | 218 | 55.2 |
| No | 177 | 44.8 |
| Total | 395 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 6 | |

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 107 | 56.0 | 111 | 54.4 |
| No | 84 | 44.0 | 93 | 45.6 |
| Total | 191 | 100.0 | 204 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 4 | | 2 | |

| Age Ranges | 13-14 | 15-16 | 17 | 18 + |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes | 13.0 | 20.7 | 66.4 | 71.5 |
| No | 87.0 | 79.3 | 33.6 | 28.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Responses | 23 | 87 | 134 | 151 |
| <i>No response</i> | -- | --- | 4 | 2 |

Held Summer Job in 2003

Question: Did you have a job during the summer of 2003?

Nearly 60% of all teens held a job last summer. The percentage of male and female students who held jobs is nearly identical (58.6% and 60.0% respectively). As is the case with teens who worked during the school year, age is the leading factor in determining employment. Twice as many 17-year-old teens held jobs last summer compared to teens between the ages of 15-16.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Yes | 235 | 59.3 |
| No | 161 | 40.7 |
| Total | 396 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 5 | |

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 112 | 58.6 | 123 | 60.0 |
| No | 79 | 41.4 | 82 | 40.0 |
| Total | 191 | 100.0 | 205 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 4 | | 1 | |

| Age Ranges | 13-14 | 15-16 | 17 | 18 + |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes | 21.7 | 33.3 | 67.9 | 72.5 |
| No | 78.3 | 66.7 | 32.1 | 27.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Responses | 23 | 87 | 137 | 149 |
| <i>No response</i> | | | 1 | 4 |

Job Plans for Summer 2004

Question: Do you plan to have a job during the summer of 2004?

Students are optimistic that they will find employment this summer with nearly 88% responding affirmatively that they anticipate finding a job. Even 57% of 13-14 year-olds, who are least likely among all age groups to work during the school year or hold employment last summer, think they will have a job this summer. More than 92% of teens 17 and older think they will be employed during the summer of 2004. The percent of affirmative responses is slightly higher for male than female students.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Yes | 349 | 87.7 |
| No | 18 | 4.5 |
| Unsure | 31 | 7.8 |
| Total | 398 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 3 | |

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 173 | 90.1 | 176 | 85.4 |
| No | 9 | 4.7 | 9 | 4.4 |
| Unsure | 10 | 5.2 | 21 | 10.2 |
| Total | 192 | 100.0 | 206 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 3 | | --- | |

| Age Ranges | 13-14 | 15-16 | 17 | 18 + |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Yes | 56.6 | 78.2 | 93.4 | 92.7 |
| No | 13.0 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| Unsure | 30.4 | 13.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Responses | 23 | 87 | 137 | 151 |
| <i>No response</i> | | | 1 | 2 |

Anticipated Jobs for Summer 2004

Question: What will be your job during the summer of 2004?

As in past Interprise Polls, the two most popular summer job choices are working in restaurants (26.9%) and the retail/sales environment (26.4%). In terms of gender, female teens are more likely to be employed in these two sectors than their male colleagues. Babysitting and lawn care are almost gender exclusive occupations. Few boys indicated they would be babysitting this summer. Similarly, no girls will be pushing mowers.

These two summer jobs are most popular with students 13-14 years of age. Young teens who cannot secure employment in many types of summer jobs because of age requirements, find age limitations less applicable to child-care and mowing family and neighbors' lawns.

Some of the "other" types of employment include a variety of jobs such as farming, mechanics, volunteering, and working in the family business.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Restaurant / Fast Food | 94 | 26.9 |
| Retail / Sales | 92 | 26.4 |
| Other (Please specify)* | 59 | 16.9 |
| Office Work | 38 | 10.9 |
| Lawn Care | 23 | 6.6 |
| Babysitting | 21 | 6.0 |
| Life Guard/Recreation | 16 | 4.6 |
| Construction | 6 | 1.7 |
| Total | 349 | 100.0 |
| No response | 52 | |

* "Other" includes a variety of jobs such farming, mechanics, and volunteer work.

Top six anticipated jobs

| Response | Frequency Male* | Percent Male** | Frequency Female* | Percent Female** |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Restaurant / Fast Food | 42 | 24.3 | 52 | 29.5 |
| Retail / Sales | 37 | 21.4 | 55 | 31.3 |
| Other (Please specify) | 41 | 23.7 | 18 | 10.2 |
| Office Work | 13 | 7.5 | 25 | 14.2 |
| Lawn Care | 23 | 13.3 | --- | --- |
| Babysitting | 4 | 2.3 | 17 | 9.7 |
| Total | 160 | 100.0 | 167 | 100.0 |

* Frequencies are based on the top six job selections, including "other."

** Percentages are based on all jobs identified for each gender. Percentages will not add to 100%.

Top six anticipated jobs

| Age Ranges | 13-14 | 15-16 | 17 | 18 + |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Restaurant / Fast Food | 7.7 | 36.8 | 29.7 | 21.4 |
| Retail / Sales | 7.7 | 11.8 | 32.0 | 30.0 |
| Other (Please specify) | 15.4 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 22.1 |
| Office Work | 15.4 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 12.1 |
| Lawn Care | 15.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 2.9 |
| Babysitting | 38.4 | 14.7 | --- | 4.3 |
| Total* | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Responses | 13 | 68 | 128 | 140 |

* Frequencies are based on the top six job selections, including "other."

** Percentages are based on all jobs identified for each gender. Percentages will not add to 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 are related to the type of job selected for summer employment. Since gender and age heavily influence job selection, female and younger respondents tend to anticipate lower wage rates because of their concentration in babysitting jobs and mowing lawns.

Twice as many male respondents anticipate earning more than \$9.00 per hour compared to female students. Job selection accounts for some of that difference, with boys selecting higher paying summer jobs such as construction laborers and mechanics. In the two most popular summer job selections, retail/sales and restaurant/fast food, male teens anticipate higher wages than female teens.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Less than \$5.15 / hr | 18 | 4.7 |
| \$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr | 91 | 23.6 |
| \$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr | 159 | 41.2 |
| \$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr | 61 | 15.8 |
| More than \$9.00 / hr | 43 | 11.1 |
| Other | 14 | 3.6 |
| Total | 386 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 15 | |

* “Other” responses that usually indicated compensation based on work completed or commissions.

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Less than \$5.15 / hr | 2 | 1.1 | 16 | 8.0 |
| \$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr | 34 | 18.3 | 57 | 28.5 |
| \$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr | 73 | 39.2 | 86 | 43.0 |
| \$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr | 38 | 20.4 | 23 | 11.5 |
| More than \$9.00 / hr | 29 | 15.6 | 14 | 7.0 |
| Other | 10 | 5.4 | 4 | 2.0 |
| Total | 186 | 100.0 | 200 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 9 | | 6 | |

Gender Segmentation by Summer Job Type

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Restaurant / Fast Food | | | | |
| Less than \$5.15 / hr | 1 | 2.4 | 4 | 7.7 |
| \$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr | 8 | 19.0 | 24 | 46.2 |
| \$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr | 26 | 61.9 | 18 | 34.6 |
| \$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr | 5 | 11.9 | 4 | 7.7 |
| More than \$9.00 / hr | 2 | 4.8 | --- | -- |
| Other | --- | --- | 2 | 3.8 |
| Total | 42 | 100.0 | 52 | 100.0 |

Gender Segmentation by Summer Job Type

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Retail / Sales | | | | |
| Less than \$5.15 / hr | -- | -- | 1 | 1.8 |
| \$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr | 10 | 27.0 | 14 | 25.5 |
| \$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr | 18 | 48.7 | 29 | 52.7 |
| \$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr | 5 | 13.5 | 9 | 16.4 |
| More than \$9.00 / hr | 4 | 10.8 | 2 | 3.6 |
| Other | | | | |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 | 55 | 100.0 |

| Age Ranges | 13-14 | 15-16 | 17 | 18 + |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Less than \$5.15 / hr | 25.0 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| \$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr | 30.0 | 35.4 | 24.3 | 15.5 |
| \$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr | 25.0 | 35.4 | 47.0 | 41.2 |
| \$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr | 5.0 | 6.0 | 16.2 | 22.3 |
| More than \$9.00 / hr | 10.0 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 14.9 |
| Other | 5.0 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 4.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Responses | 20 | 82 | 136 | 148 |
| <i>No response</i> | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 |

Primary Reason for Working

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

Motivations for seeking summer employment vary by age and gender. Obtaining money for college is most important to teens 18 years of age or older, while extra spending money is the focus of students 13-14 years old. Once students reach the age of 15, money for a car became an influential factor for working. Female students are more likely to save for college (32%) than male teens (26%).

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Extra Spending Money | 134 | 35.0 |
| Save for College | 112 | 29.2 |
| To Pay for a Car | 84 | 21.9 |
| Gain Work Experience | 27 | 7.1 |
| Help Support Family | 26 | 6.8 |
| Total | 383 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 18 | |

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Extra Spending Money | 72 | 39.3 | 62 | 31.0 |
| Save for College | 47 | 25.7 | 65 | 32.5 |
| To Pay for a Car | 42 | 23.0 | 42 | 21.0 |
| Gain Work Experience | 12 | 6.5 | 15 | 7.5 |
| Help Support Family | 10 | 5.5 | 16 | 8.0 |
| Total | 183 | 100.0 | 200 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 12 | | 6 | |

| Age Ranges | 13-14 | 15-16 | 17 | 18 + |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Extra Spending Money | 72.2 | 42.4 | 33.5 | 27.7 |
| Save for College | 16.7 | 8.8 | 31.4 | 39.8 |
| To Pay for a Car | --- | 31.2 | 21.2 | 20.3 |
| Gain Work Experience | --- | 8.8 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Help Support Family | 11.1 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 5.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Responses | 18 | 80 | 137 | 148 |
| <i>No response</i> | 5 | 7 | 1 | 5 |

Weekly Hours of Work Anticipated

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

Hours worked during the summer are closely correlated to age. Over 60% of students 18 years of age and older expect to work more than 30 hours weekly, compared to only 17% of students 13-14 years old. Male students are generally inclined to work more hours than female teens. Over 23% of teens expect summer work to consume 40 or more hours per week

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| Less than 10 | 18 | 4.7 |
| 10 – 19 | 62 | 16.3 |
| 20 – 29 | 127 | 33.4 |
| 30 – 39 | 84 | 22.1 |
| 40 or more | 89 | 23.5 |
| Total | 380 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 21 | |

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Less than 10 | 6 | 3.3 | 12 | 6.1 |
| 10 – 19 | 31 | 16.9 | 31 | 15.7 |
| 20 – 29 | 58 | 31.7 | 69 | 35.0 |
| 30 – 39 | 34 | 18.6 | 50 | 25.4 |
| 40 or more | 54 | 29.5 | 35 | 17.8 |
| Total | 183 | 100.0 | 197 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 12 | | 9 | |

| Age Ranges | 13-14 | 15-16 | 17 | 18 + |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Less than 10 | 33.3 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 10 – 19 | 38.9 | 26.9 | 17.5 | 6.7 |
| 20 – 29 | 11.1 | 38.4 | 35.7 | 31.3 |
| 30 – 39 | 11.1 | 15.4 | 24.1 | 25.2 |
| 40 or more | 5.6 | 9.0 | 21.2 | 35.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Responses | 18 | 78 | 137 | 147 |
| <i>No response</i> | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 |

Availability of Jobs

Question: Do you think summer jobs will be harder to get this year than in the summer of 2003?

Analysis of responses for summer employment prospects in 2004 compared to 2003 is limited to teens who indicate that they had worked summer jobs in 2003. Students with jobs in the summer of 2003 are somewhat pessimistic about job prospects, with 31% indicating that summer jobs will be harder to find in 2004 than last year, while 26% are unsure. Forty-three percent (43%) of teens surveyed believe it will not be harder to get a job this summer compared to last year

Perceptions of male and female teens regarding employment prospects are fairly similar, with female teens slightly less optimistic about job availability compared to last year.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 72 | 31.2 |
| No | 100 | 43.3 |
| Unsure | 59 | 25.5 |
| Total | 231 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 4 | |

** Limited to teens who held summer jobs in 2003*

| Response | Frequency Male | Percent Male | Frequency Female | Percent Female |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 32 | 28.8 | 40 | 33.3 |
| No | 53 | 47.8 | 47 | 39.2 |
| Unsure | 26 | 23.4 | 33 | 27.5 |
| Total | 111 | 100.0 | 120 | 100.0 |
| <i>No response</i> | 1 | | 3 | |

Appendix

Three JA locations provided 30 or more responses to the 2004 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 (401) |
|-----------------|------------|--|
| Orlando, FL. | 89 | 22.2 |
| Georgia | 81 | 20.2 |
| Quad Cities, IL | 93 | 23.2 |
| TOTAL | 263 | 65.6 |

Percent Distribution of Responses by Gender

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Female | 59.6 | 38.3 | 49.5 |
| Male | 40.4 | 61.7 | 50.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 89 | 81 | 93 |

Percent Distribution of Responses by Age

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 13-14 | --- | 1.2 | --- |
| 15-16 | 25.9 | 30.9 | 9.6 |
| 17 | 30.3 | 28.4 | 45.2 |
| 18 or older | 43.8 | 39.5 | 45.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 89 | 81 | 93 |

Percent Distribution of Responses by Race/Ethnic Origin

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Asian/Pacific Islands | 5.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| Black/African American | 19.2 | 21.0 | --- |
| Hispanic/Latino | 6.7 | 38.3 | 2.2 |
| Mixed Race | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Native American | --- | --- | --- |
| White | 62.9 | 30.7 | 90.3 |
| Other | 2.2 | 2.5 | --- |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 89 | 81 | 93 |

Percent Distribution of Responses for Working During School Year

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 48.9 | 46.2 | 72.8 |
| No | 51.1 | 53.8 | 27.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 88 | 78 | 92 |

Percent Distribution of Responses for Held Job During Summer 2003

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 55.1 | 41.0 | 84.6 |
| No | 44.9 | 59.0 | 15.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 89 | 78 | 91 |

Percent Distribution of Responses for Plans to Work During Summer 2004

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 83.1 | 86.1 | 95.7 |
| No | 7.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| Unsure | 9.0 | 11.4 | --- |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 89 | 79 | 92 |

Percent Distribution of Responses for Anticipated Jobs (Top 6)

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Restaurant / Fast Food | 32.4 | 27.9 | 30.7 |
| Retail / Sales | 17.6 | 35.3 | 28.4 |
| Other (Please specify) | 27.0 | 14.7 | 15.9 |
| Office Work | 8.1 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| Lawn Care | 4.1 | --- | 10.2 |
| Babysitting | 4.1 | 10.3 | 13.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 74 | 68 | 88 |

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

Percent Distribution of Responses for Compensation Expected

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Less than \$5.15 / hr | 3.6 | 3.9 | 7.7 |
| \$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr | 15.5 | 22.1 | 34.1 |
| \$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr | 47.6 | 31.2 | 38.4 |
| \$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr | 10.7 | 24.6 | 13.2 |
| More than \$9.00 / hr | 19.0 | 14.3 | 4.4 |
| Other | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 84 | 77 | 91 |

Percent Distribution of Responses for Reason for Working

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Extra Spending Money | 38.1 | 29.8 | 27.2 |
| Save for College | 23.8 | 18.2 | 46.7 |
| To Pay for a Car | 26.2 | 26.0 | 18.5 |
| Gain Work Experience | 9.5 | 7.8 | 4.3 |
| Help Support Family | 2.4 | 18.2 | 3.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 84 | 77 | 92 |

Percent Distribution of Responses for Hours Plan to Work

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Less than 10 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| 10 – 19 | 19.0 | 10.6 | 9.8 |
| 20 – 29 | 29.8 | 26.7 | 45.6 |
| 30 – 39 | 28.6 | 26.7 | 16.3 |
| 40 or more | 20.2 | 33.3 | 25.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 84 | 75 | 92 |

Percent Distribution of Responses for Availability of Jobs in 2004 (Harder to Find a Summer Job in 2004 compared to 2003)

| Response | Orlando, FL | Georgia | Quad Cities, IL. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 25.0 | 56.3 | 26.0 |
| No | 43.7 | 25.0 | 46.7 |
| Unsure | 31.3 | 18.7 | 27.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Responses | 48 | 32 | 77 |

** Only includes response from students who worked in summer of 2003*