

Summer Jobs 2006

Executive Summary

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Contents

Notes on Methodology	1
Survey Highlights	2
SURVEY RESULTS	
Respondent Demographics	3
Employment During Current School Year	4
Held Job During Summer 2005	5
Job Plans for Summer 2006	6
Anticipated Jobs for Summer 2006	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 120 JA locations across the country participated in the 2006 JA Interprise Poll™ focusing on Teens and Summer Jobs. This is the seventh time this survey has been conducted, and 1,474 students voluntarily participated in this I-Poll. The survey was administered in January and February of 2006, and many participants were involved in JA programs.

Because the respondents were not randomly selected, the survey results cannot be represented 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.

Throughout the report, results are often segmented 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 2006 JA Interprise Poll™ focusing on “Summer Jobs” can be found in the Survey Results section that follows.

As in past I-Polls, optimism for teen employment this summer is high, with 79.4% of respondents anticipating a summer job. However, based on past and current survey findings not all teens expecting summer employment will secure jobs. Only 51.7% of respondents to the 2006 Interprise Poll held jobs last summer, a percentage consistent with past results. Most students employed during the summer are older teens. Excluding students 13-14 years-of-age who were least likely to be employed last summer, only 57.5% of older teens held jobs in Summer 2005. Yet 86.3% of these teens age 15-and-older anticipate working this summer.

The top two job selections for teens anticipating summer employment are retail/sales (27.5%) and restaurant/fast food (24.2%). These two job opportunities also headed the list in past I-Polls. Because of age constraints on hiring, younger teens tend to work in babysitting or daycare. As teens get older, they rapidly migrate to other summer job options.

The “other” category of summer jobs designated by 10.8% of teens is populated by unique and creative responses including glass blowing, washing cars, and training dogs. Gender often determines summer job expectations. Girls anticipate working in daycare or babysitting this summer more than three times as often as boys (17.6% and 5.0% respectively), while 10.6% of boys expect to work in lawn care or landscaping jobs compared to only 0.7% of girls.

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 relative concentration in babysitting jobs.

In the two most popular job categories of retail/sales and restaurant/fast food, anticipated compensation between genders varied for teens 17-and-older. For restaurant/fast food jobs, 28.8% of boys anticipated earning more than \$7.50 an hour compared to only 15.6% of girls expecting those wages. Similarly, in retail and sales, 34.6% of males expected this higher wage level in contrast to only 22.5% of girls. This disparity in wage expectations may be more a function of these males’ unreal expectations than marketplace realities.

Motivations for seeking summer employment vary by age and gender. Overall, obtaining money for college ranked as the highest motivator (35.7%) and the most important incentive for 17-year-olds (45.2%). Extra spending money is the primary incentive for summer employment (49.8%) for students 13-14-years-old.

Female teens are more likely to indicate that saving for college is their motivation to work (39.7%) compared to male teens (31.3%). This finding is consistent with the trend emerging in the Kids and Careers I-Poll that indicates girls are more likely to consider college as necessary to obtain their career goals.

Will summer jobs be harder to find in 2006 than last year? Teens who held summer jobs in 2005 differed on job prospects for 2006, with 23.9% believing jobs would be harder to find compared to a year ago. An optimistic 46.6% indicated jobs would not be more difficult to procure, with the remaining 29.5% unsure. Since this question was first introduced in the 2003 Poll, perceptions of difficulty in job availability have remained similar.

SURVEY RESULTS

Summer Jobs 2006

Respondent Demographic Characteristics

Who are the 1,474 students who responded to the survey? Slightly more female students participated than males (52.8% to 47.2%, respectively). The age ranges are representative of students in seventh through twelfth grades, with students 17-and-older comprising more than 50% of responses. The ethnic or racial mix of participating teens approximates the overall ethnic mix in the U.S.

A. Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	696	47.2
Female	778	52.8
Total	1,474	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>0</i>	

B. Age

Age Range	Frequency	Percent
13-14	300	20.4
15-16	429	29.1
17	408	27.7
18 or older	337	22.8
Total	1,474	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>0</i>	

C. Race or Ethnic Origin

Ethnic Origin	Frequency	Percent
Asian/Pacific Islands	103	7.0
Black/African American	219	14.9
Hispanic/Latino	155	10.5
Mixed Race	84	5.7
Native American	25	1.7
White	872	59.2
Other	16	1.0
Total	1,474	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>0</i>	

Employment During Current School Year

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

Overall, 43.0% of students hold a job during the school year. Students' age 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, 56.3% of students are employed during the school year compared to 63.9% of teens 18-or-older. For younger students, the incidence of employment is much lower, with 30.0% of 15-16-year-olds holding jobs, and only 19.7% of students 13-14 years-of-age.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	626	43.0
No	830	57.0
Total	1,456	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>18</i>	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Yes	281	41.1	345	44.6
No	402	58.9	428	55.4
Total	683	100.0	773	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>13</i>		<i>5</i>	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Yes	19.7	30.0	56.3	63.9
No	80.3	70.0	43.7	36.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	294	423	407	332
<i>No response</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>

Held Summer Job in 2005

Question: Did you have a job during the summer of 2005?

Last summer 51.7% of all teens held a job. The difference in male and female students who held jobs is slight (52.9% and 50.6% respectively). As is the case with teens who work during the school year, age is the leading factor in determining last summer's employment status. Only 28.8% of teens age 13-14 held a summer job in 2005 compared to 73.5% of teens age 18-and-older.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	752	51.7
No	702	48.3
Total	1,454	100.0
<i>No response</i>	20	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Yes	362	52.9	390	50.6
No	322	47.1	380	49.4
Total	684	100.0	770	100.0
<i>No response</i>	12		8	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Yes	28.8	38.5	64.3	73.5
No	71.2	61.5	35.7	26.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	295	421	406	332
<i>No response</i>	5	8	2	5

Job Plans for Summer 2006

Question: Do you plan to have a job during the summer of 2006?

Students are optimistic that they will find employment this summer with 79.4% responding affirmatively that they anticipate finding a job. Even 52.4% of 13-14-year-olds, who are least likely among all age groups to work during the school year or to have held employment last summer, think they will have a job this summer. For teens age 17, 87.3% think they will be employed during the summer of 2006. That percentage rises to 93.4% for teens age 18-or-older.

Student optimism may diminish once they begin their summer job search. Only 51.7% of all teens surveyed held a summer job last year. Ignoring the youngest age groups who are less likely to have been employed last year, an employment expectations gap still exists among older teens. Excluding students 13-14 years-of-age who were least likely to be employed last summer, only 57.5% of older teens held jobs in Summer 2005. Yet 86.3% of these teens age 15-and-older anticipate working this summer.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1,162	79.4
No	61	4.2
Unsure	240	16.4
Total	1,463	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>11</i>	

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Yes	539	78.5	623	80.3
No	27	3.9	34	4.4
Unsure	121	17.6	119	15.3
Total	687	100.0	776	100.0
<i>No response</i>	<i>9</i>		<i>2</i>	

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Yes	52.4	79.8	87.3	93.4
No	12.2	2.4	2.9	0.9
Unsure	35.5	17.9	9.8	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	296	425	408	334
<i>No response</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>

Teens 15 and Older: Expectations vs. Past Experience

	Number	Percent
Anticipate Summer Job in 2006	1,007	86.3
Worked Summer Job in 2005	667	57.5

Anticipated Jobs for Summer 2006

Question: What will be your job during the summer of 2006?

As in past Interprise Polls, the two most popular summer job choices are working in restaurants (24.2%) and in the retail/sales environment (27.5%). Among teens 17-and-older, retail/sales jobs retain the status as most-expected job.

Babysitting/daycare and lawn care are almost gender-exclusive occupations. Few boys (5.0%) indicated they would be babysitting this summer, compared to 17.6% of girls. Similarly, fewer than 1% of girls will be pushing mowers, compared to 10.6% of boys. Young teens who cannot secure employment in many types of summer jobs because of age requirements find age limitations less applicable for daycare. For teens ages 13-14, babysitting is the most anticipated job (33.7%) for the summer of 2006.

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
Retail / Sales	365	27.5
Restaurant /Fast Food	321	24.2
Babysitting/Daycare	156	11.8
Other (Please specify)*	144	10.8
Office Work/Clerical	140	10.6
Life Guard/Recreation	104	7.8
Lawn Care/Landscaping	70	5.3
Labor/Construction	27	2.0
Total	1,327	100.0
<i>No response</i>	75	

***Excludes respondents who indicated they did not plan to have a job this summer.*

Anticipated Jobs by Gender

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Restaurant /Fast Food	148	24.0	173	24.3
Retail / Sales	163	26.5	202	28.4
Other (Please specify)	84	13.6	60	8.4
Babysitting/Daycare	31	5.0	125	17.6
Office Work/Clerical	55	8.9	85	12.0
Life Guard/Recreation	45	7.3	59	8.3
Lawn Care/Landscaping	65	10.6	5	0.7
Labor/Construction	25	4.1	2	0.3
Total	616	100.0	711	100.0
<i>No response</i>	44		31	

Excludes respondents who indicated they did not plan to have a job this summer.

Anticipated Jobs by Age

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Restaurant /Fast Food	17.3	28.3	24.6	24.0
Retail / Sales	11.9	26.0	34.9	32.5
Other (Please specify)	8.7	10.6	9.6	14.5
Babysitting/Daycare	33.7	11.3	6.1	2.2
Office Work/Clerical	5.3	9.3	13.0	13.2
Life Guard/Recreation	10.3	7.5	7.4	6.9
Lawn Care/Landscaping	10.7	5.9	2.9	3.2
Labor/Construction	2.1	1.3	1.6	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	243	389	378	317
<i>No Response</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>

Excludes respondents who indicated they did not plan to have a job this summer.

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 and prior experience. Since age heavily influences job selection, younger respondents tend to anticipate lower wage rates because of their relative concentration in babysitting jobs and the restaurant/fast food sector.

Substantially more male respondents anticipate earning more than \$7.50 per hour compared to female students (36.2% to 24.4% respectively). Job selection accounts for some of that difference, with boys selecting higher paying summer jobs such as construction laborers and mechanics.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than \$5.15 / hr	114	8.4
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	350	25.7
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	450	33.0
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	247	18.1
More than \$9.00 / hr	161	11.8
Other	41	3.0
Total	1,363	100.0
<i>No response</i>	39	

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

** “Other” responses that usually indicated compensation based on a flat rate for work completed or commission-based compensation.*

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Less than \$5.15 / hr	51	7.9	63	8.7
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	140	21.8	210	29.1
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	196	30.5	254	35.2
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	134	20.9	113	15.7
More than \$9.00 / hr	98	15.3	63	8.7
Other	23	3.6	18	2.6
Total	642	100.0	721	100.0
<i>No response</i>	18		21	

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Less than \$5.15 / hr	24.4	8.2	3.3	2.1
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	32.4	29.7	20.8	21.2
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	24.4	33.2	37.3	34.4
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	6.8	14.1	26.2	22.2
More than \$9.00 / hr	8.4	11.4	10.8	16.3
Other	3.6	3.4	1.6	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	250	404	389	320
<i>No response</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>11</i>

Excludes respondents who indicated they did not plan to have a job this summer.

Is there a gender-based wage gap when male and female teens anticipate holding jobs in the same sector? Perhaps not in reality, but at least in expectation. For restaurant/fast food positions, 28.8% of males anticipate earning more than \$7.50 per hour compared to only 15.6% of female teens expecting that salary range. In the retail and sales environment, male salary expectations continue to dominate with 34.6% of boys anticipating salaries greater than \$7.50 per hour compared to 22.5% girls. This disparity may be more a function of unreal expectations on the part of boys rather than actual marketplace wage differences.

Gender Segmentation by Summer Job Type Age 17 or Older

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Restaurant / Fast Food				
Less than \$5.15 / hr	1	1.4	5	5.2
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	16	21.9	34	35.4
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	35	47.9	36	37.5
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	17	23.3	13	13.5
More than \$9.00 / hr	4	5.5	2	2.1
Other	--	--	6	6.3
Total	73	100.0	96	100.0

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

Gender Segmentation by Summer Job Type Age 17 or Older

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Retail / Sales				
Less than \$5.15 / hr	2	2.0	3	2.3
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	22	21.8	34	25.6
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	41	40.6	66	49.6
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	28	27.7	22	16.5
More than \$9.00 / hr	7	6.9	8	6.0
Other	1	1.0		
Total	101	100.0	133	100.0

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

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. Overall, obtaining money for college ranked as the highest motivator (35.7%) and the most important incentive for 45.2% of 17-year-olds. Extra spending money is the primary motivator for students 13-14-years-old (49.8%). Female students are more likely to save for college (39.7%) than male teens (31.3%), reflecting the greater inclination of female students to seek a college degree.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Save for College	494	35.7
Extra Spending Money	387	28.0
To Pay for a Car	199	14.4
Gain Work Experience	189	13.7
Help Support Family	113	8.2
Total	1,382	100.0
<i>No response</i>	20	

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Save for College	204	31.3	290	39.7
Extra Spending Money	200	30.7	187	25.6
To Pay for a Car	100	15.3	99	13.6
Gain Work Experience	92	14.1	97	13.3
Help Support Family	56	8.6	57	7.8
Total	652	100.0	730	100.0
<i>No response</i>	8		12	

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Save for College	19.4	29.4	45.2	45.0
Extra Spending Money	49.8	28.4	20.2	20.1
To Pay for a Car	6.3	18.6	15.1	14.6
Gain Work Experience	14.6	16.4	13.3	10.0
Help Support Family	9.9	7.2	6.2	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	253	408	392	329
<i>No response</i>	7	7	4	2

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

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, with 66.6% of students 18-or-older expecting to work 30 or more hours weekly. This compares to only 35.8% of 15-16 year-old students who expect to work that many hours. Male students are more likely to anticipate working 40 or more hours per week. Of all teens expecting summer employment, 22.6% expect to work 40 or more hours per week.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10	101	7.3
10 – 19	246	17.8
20 – 29	421	30.4
30 – 39	303	21.9
40 or more	314	22.6
Total	1,385	100.0
<i>No response</i>	17	

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male	Frequency Female	Percent Female
Less than 10	48	7.4	53	7.2
10 – 19	102	15.6	144	19.6
20 – 29	186	28.5	235	32.1
30 – 39	134	20.6	169	23.1
40 or more	182	27.9	132	18.0
Total	652	100.0	733	100.0
<i>No response</i>	8		9	

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

Age Ranges	13-14	15-16	17	18 +
Less than 10	21.6	7.9	1.8	2.1
10 – 19	38.0	19.7	11.7	7.0
20 – 29	23.9	36.6	33.2	24.3
30 – 39	7.1	19.4	25.9	31.6
40 or more	9.4	16.4	27.4	35.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Responses	255	407	394	329
<i>No response</i>	5	8	2	2

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job.

Availability of Jobs

Question: Do you think summer jobs will be harder to get this year than in the summer of 2005?

Analysis of responses for summer employment prospects in 2006 compared to 2005 is limited to teens who indicated that they worked summer jobs in 2005. Students with jobs in the summer of 2005 have mixed emotions about this summer's job prospects, with 23.9% indicating that summer jobs will be harder to find in 2006 than last year. Another 29.5% are unsure, while an optimistic 46.6% 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 who think jobs will be harder to get in 2006 compared to 2005 are nearly identical (23.5% to 24.2% respectively).

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	179	23.9
No	350	46.6
Unsure	221	29.5
Total	750	100.0
<i>No response</i>	2	

** Limited to teens who held summer jobs in 2005*

Response	Frequency Male	Percent Male		Frequency Female	Percent Female
Yes	85	23.5		94	24.2
No	179	49.4		171	44.1
Unsure	98	27.1		123	31.7
Total	362	100.0		388	100.0
<i>No response</i>	0			2	

** Limited to teens who held summer jobs in 2005*

Appendix

Five JA locations provided 80 or more responses to this 2006 JA Interprise Poll™. Responses from these areas are segmented below for each of the major questions that were posed.

	Responses	Percent of all students surveyed (1,474)
Canton, OH	132	9.0
Fort Worth, TX	83	5.6
Georgia	105	7.1
Los Angeles, CA	80	5.4
Quad Cities, IL	142	9.6
	542	36.7

Percent Distribution of Responses by Gender

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Male	47.2	53.8	50.6	50.5	62.5	47.2
Female	52.8	46.2	49.4	49.5	37.5	52.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		132	83	105	80	142

Percent Distribution of Responses by Age

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
13-14	20.4	15.2	1.2	44.8	16.3	39.4
15-16	29.1	53.8	---	16.2	65.0	9.8
17	27.7	24.2	32.5	23.8	15.0	25.4
18 or older	22.8	6.8	66.3	15.2	3.7	25.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		132	83	105	80	142

Percent Distribution of Responses by Race/Ethnic Origin

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Asian/Pacific Islands	7.0	---	3.6	12.4	10.0	---
Black/African American	14.9	6.1	12.0	21.9	11.3	0.7
Hispanic/Latino	10.5	3.0	10.8	7.6	35.0	4.9
Mixed Race	5.7	2.3	12.0	4.8	6.3	3.5
Native American	1.7	0.8	1.2	---	---	---
White	59.2	87.1	60.4	51.4	33.7	89.4
Other	1.0	0.7	---	1.9	3.7	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		132	83	105	80	142

Percent Distribution of Responses for Working During School Year

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Yes	43.0	34.4	55.6	33.0	30.4	55.6
No	57.0	65.6	44.4	67.0	69.6	44.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		128	81	103	79	142

Percent Distribution of Responses for Held Job During Summer 2005

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Yes	51.7	44.9	64.2	40.2	33.8	66.4
No	48.3	55.1	35.8	59.8	66.2	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		127	81	102	80	140

Percent Distribution of Responses for Plans to Work During Summer 2006

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Yes	79.4	73.4	93.9	61.5	75.9	77.5
No	4.2	3.9	1.2	5.8	5.1	7.7
Unsure	16.4	22.7	4.9	32.7	19.0	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		128	82	104	79	142

Percent Distribution of Responses for Anticipated Jobs

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Retail / Sales	27.5	21.6	37.2	23.9	25.7	20.8
Restaurant / Fast Food	24.2	35.3	29.5	25.0	27.1	16.9
Babysitting/Daycare	11.8	11.2	2.6	15.9	15.7	24.6
Other (Please specify)	10.8	10.3	10.1	10.2	14.3	15.4
Office Work	10.6	2.6	7.7	10.2	5.7	5.4
Parks & Rec./Camp	7.8	7.8	9.0	6.8	8.6	7.7
Lawn Care	5.3	8.6	2.6	8.0	2.9	5.4
Labor/Construction	2.0	2.6	1.3	--	---	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		116	78	88	70	130

Includes only those responses from teens who answered "yes" or "unsure" to having a summer job in 2006.

Percent Distribution of Responses for Compensation Expected

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Less than \$5.15/hr	8.4	14.4	3.8	12.8	8.2	10.9
\$5.16 – \$6.00 / hr	25.7	39.0	32.9	34.0	9.6	26.4
\$6.01 – \$7.50 / hr	33.0	28.0	38.0	24.5	39.7	38.8
\$7.51 – \$9.00 / hr	18.1	10.2	7.6	14.9	21.9	9.3
More than \$9.00/hr	11.8	7.6	12.7	9.6	17.8	10.1
Other	3.0	0.8	5.0	4.2	2.8	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		118	79	94	73	129

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job in 2006.

Percent Distribution of Responses for Reason for Working

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Save for College	35.7	28.1	45.0	29.6	34.7	33.1
Extra Spending Money	28.0	36.4	25.0	37.8	14.7	40.0
To Pay for a Car	14.4	23.1	15.0	13.2	14.6	13.1
Gain Work Experience	13.7	9.1	5.0	11.2	13.3	11.5
Help Support Family	8.2	3.3	10.0	8.2	22.7	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		121	80	96	74	131

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job in 2006.

Percent Distribution of Responses for Hours Plan to Work

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Less than 10	7.3	11.4	1.3	14.6	6.8	9.2
10 – 19	17.8	23.6	7.5	17.7	12.2	21.4
20 – 29	30.4	40.7	40.0	27.1	25.7	22.9
30 – 39	21.9	13.8	32.5	18.8	27.0	21.4
40 or more	22.6	10.5	18.7	21.8	28.3	25.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		123	80	96	74	131

Includes only those responses from teens who answered “yes” or “unsure” to having a summer job in 2006.

Percent Distribution of Responses for Availability of Jobs in 2006 (Harder to Find a Summer Job in 2006 compared to 2005)

Response	National	Canton	Fort Worth	Georgia	Los Angeles	Quad Cities
Yes	23.9	26.3	11.5	46.3	14.8	15.2
No	46.6	40.4	59.7	29.3	40.7	51.1
Unsure	29.5	33.3	28.8	24.4	44.5	33.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Responses		57	52	41	27	92

* Only includes response from students who worked in summer of 2005