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A STUDY OF ISSUES RELATED TO RECRUITMENT OF ENLISTED
PERSONNEL FOR THE RE. (U) ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN
BEHAVIOR INC PHILADELPHIA PA JUL 80

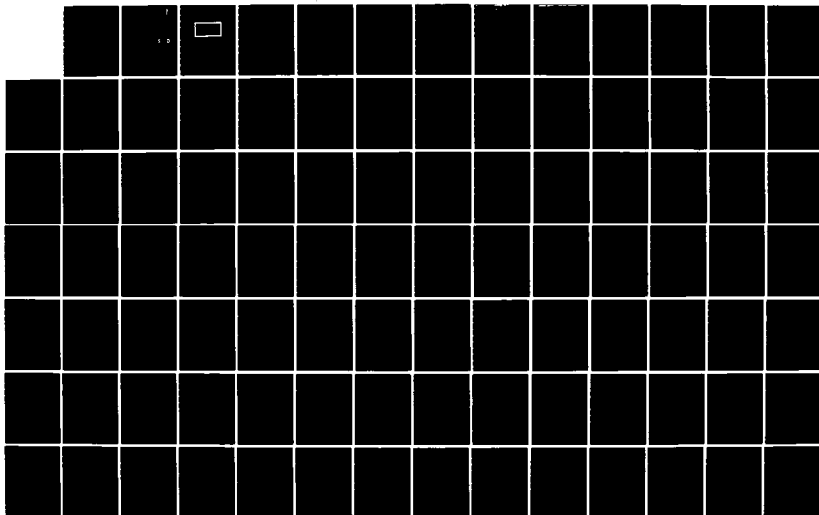
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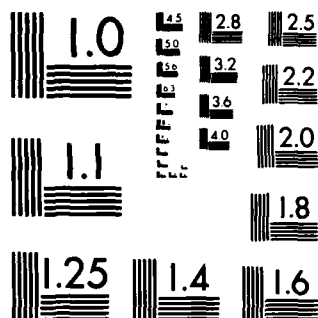
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ISSUES RELATED TO RECRUITMENT OF
ENLISTED PERSONNEL FOR THE
RESERVE COMPONENTS

VOLUME II. DATA TABLES

ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN BEHAVIOR, INC.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN BEHAVIOR, INC.

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ISSUES RELATED TO RECRUITMENT OF
ENLISTED PERSONNEL FOR THE
RESERVE COMPONENTS

VOLUME II. DATA TABLES

July, 1980

Prepared for:
Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics)
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

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17 ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) The Reserve Component Attitude Study (RCAS) is an annual series from 1978 to 1982 surveying the propensity of men and women to enlist in the Selected Reserve Forces (Guard/Reserve). The study is conducted through a random digit dialing telephone survey of the NPS respondents. The veterans sample was selected from listings provided by the Department of Defense. In 1983 RCAS underwent a reconfiguration and was renamed Veterans Attitude Tracking Study (VATS). The purpose of RCAS is to discover issues relevant to enhancing the number and quality of those enlisting in National Guard and Reserve Forces. Data was collected to determine individuals' reasons for wanting to enlist in the Guard/Reserve from samples of Prior service (PS) men and women and Non-prior (NPS) service men and women. Individuals sampled were divided into categories of those with a negative propensity to enlist and those with a positive propensity to enlist. These are the Data Tables which supplement Volume I of RCAS 1979.			
19 DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT ☒ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☐ SAME AS RPT ☐ DTIC USERS		21 ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	
20 NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL Lisa Squadrini		22a TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) (703) 690-3890	22c DMDC SYMBOL

Organization of Report

The report on the 1979 Guard/Reserve Tracking Study is presented in three volumes.

Volume I provides an integrated discussion of the current level of propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve, significant factors affecting propensity, and implications of the results for developing strategies for enhancing recruitment and accession effectiveness.

Volume III provides a full discussion of the methods of the study and contains documentation of the data tape.

This volume, Volume II, provides the basic data tables on all questions posed to the respondents in 1979, with annotated highlights.

Organization of Volume II

The data were obtained from several samples. The NPS sample consists of non-prior service (NPS) men and women, 17 1/2 to 26 years of age. The Veterans sample consists of men and women with prior active military service, not in the Selected Reserve, with time remaining under their six year obligation and a good re-enlistment code. The Callback sample consists of reinterviews of selected NPS respondents interviewed in the 1978 study.

The data tables from these samples are presented in three sections, color-coded and separately numbered as follows:

- Section One -- NPS men and women (green), pp. N-1 to N-115.
- Section Two -- Male and female Veterans (yellow), pp. V-1 to V-127.
- Section Three -- Positive propensity and negative propensity Callback samples (blue), pp. C-1 to C-55.

Each section has a separate Table of Contents which lists the topically-organized chapters included, and has the appropriate questionnaire(s) appended. Each chapter within a section includes a separate Table of Contents showing the table title, the page number, and the questionnaire item number(s) referenced.

The chapters in Section One are organized as follows:

- Enlistment Propensity
- Demographic Factors
- Employment Factors
- Social Factors
- Knowledge and Advertising Awareness
- Political Considerations
- Psychographics and Attitudes
- Situational Considerations and Achievability of Life Goals

Section Two contains the chapters listed above, and two additional chapters containing data from questions on previous military service.

Section Three contains a separate chapter on actual enlistment-related behaviors (the focus of the Callback Study). "Political Considerations" has been omitted (no data obtained on these measures) and the last two chapters noted above have been combined.

Further information on each sample and on the forms of data display specific to each section is presented below.

Section One

In this section, data from a total of 1,476 non-prior service males and 997 non-prior service females are given. These data are given separately for NPS respondents interviewed before the American Embassy was overrun in Tehran and for those interviewed afterwards, since various analyses indicated some important differences between the samples. Data from the 1978 wave are also presented where available.

Sample sizes are as follows:

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Pre-Crisis</u>	<u>Crisis</u>
		<u>Sample</u>	<u>Sample</u>
NPS Males	1491	721	755
NPS Females	1495	659	338

Tables are presented in sets of two. Data from NPS males are presented on the left-hand, even-numbered pages, and data from the NPS females are presented on the right-hand, odd-numbered pages. For example, the enlistment propensity for NPS males is tabled on page N-2 and the enlistment propensity for NPS females is tabled on page N-3.

The chapter Tables of Contents contain only one reference to each set of tables to avoid redundancy. However, page numbers of both are given. For example, the enlistment propensity tables which are displayed on page 2 for males and page 3 for females are only listed once in the Table of Contents.

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19 ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)					
The Reserve Component Attitude Study (RCAS) is an annual series from 1978 to 1982 surveying the propensity of men and women to enlist in the Selected Reserve Forces (Guard/Reserve). The study is conducted through a random digit dialing telephone survey of the NPS respondents. The veterans sample was selected from listings provided by the Department of Defense. In 1983 RCAS underwent a reconfiguration and was renamed Veterans Attitude Tracking Study (VATS). The purpose of RCAS is to discover issues relevant to enhancing the number and quality of those enlisting in National Guard and Reserve Forces. Data was collected to determine individuals' reasons for wanting to enlist in the Guard/Reserve from samples of Prior service (PS) men and women and Non-prior (NPS) service men and women. Individuals sampled were divided into categories of those with a negative propensity to enlist and those with a positive propensity to enlist. These are the Data Tables which supplement Volume I of RCAS 1979.					
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22a NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL Lisa Squadrini			22b (7703) EMBL (7703) Area Code		22c DMDC SYMBOL

Two types of data are presented in most tables in this section. First, in the left-hand columns of a table (columns 1, 2 and 3 in the sample table below) the percentage of each sample (1978, 1979 pre-crisis, and crisis samples) with a given characteristic or response is given. For instance, 15.8 percent of NPS males sampled in 1978 say they have a health problem which might prevent them from joining the military.

SAMPLE TABLE FROM PAGE N-6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample 1979			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity 1979		
	Pre- Hostage Taking 1978	Post- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	Pre- Hostage Taking 1978	Post- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
Have a health problem which might prevent respondent from joining the military:						
Yes	15.8	17.6	19.4	18	18	21
No	84.2	82.4	80.6	26	20	21
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
				↑	↑	↑

The second type of data presented in the right-hand columns of a table (columns 4, 5, and 6), are the percentages of those with a given response or characteristic who have positive propensity to enlist in at least one component of the Guard/Reserve. In the example given, 18 percent of those who say they have a health problem in 1978 have positive enlistment propensity.

The "Total" row indicates the sum of the percents above it in the three left-hand columns. The three figures in the right-hand columns (parenthesized and indicated by arrows) give the percent of the total sample who have positive enlistment propensity. These are not sums of percents. These numbers are given so that the reader may compare the percent with positive propensity in the total sample to that for the subset of respondents with a given response or characteristic. For example, in column 4, 18 percent of those with a health problem have positive enlistment propensity; in contrast, 24.6 percent of the total sample have positive enlistment propensity.

The "BASE" in columns 1 to 3 refers to the sample sizes on which the percentages given below it are based.

The numbers in parentheses on the right in the base row (in columns 4 to 6) refer to the absolute number of positive propensity respondents in the total samples. For example, 367 of the total 1,491 NPS male respondents in 1978 showed positive enlistment propensity.

Section Two

Data collected from a total of 1,941 Prior Service individuals are presented in the second section. The Prior Service samples consist of both males and females who served in the Army, Air Force, and Navy, and males who served in the Marine Corps. Data from the 1978 wave of 1500 male Veterans are also presented where available.

Data tables for any given response or characteristic are also given in sets of two in this section. On the left-hand, even-numbered pages, weighted responses of the total samples of males and female Veterans are given (see below). On the right-hand, even-numbered pages, unweighted responses of male Veterans are given according to the branch of the Active Forces in which each served. (This study was not designed to allow comparison of females by branch of previous military service.)

The total 1978 and 1979 samples were weighted by branch of service to achieve the same relative proportion of respondents in a given branch as that found in the populations of male and female Veterans separated from the Active Forces between October 1976 and March 1979, as sampled for this study by DMDC. This weighting allows the overall sample results to be generalized to the entire population of male and female Veterans eligible for Guard/Reserve service in fulfillment of their six year MSO. Weighting by branch is not necessary for the comparison of respondents in each branch of previous military service.

Sample sizes for the Veterans groups are given below.

	<u>SAMPLE SIZE</u>	
<u>Male Veterans</u>		
1978	1500	
1979	1544	
Army		446
Air Force		452
Navy		442
Marine Corps		204
<u>Female Veterans</u>	397	

The weights applied to the data from each respondent are:

Branch of previous military service:	WEIGHTS FOR THE VETERANS SAMPLES		
	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979
Army	0.9640	1.8075	1.7577
Air Force	0.8416	0.5429	0.4654
Navy	0.8745	0.6500	0.6853
Marine Corps	2.3422	1.0053	N/A

Two types of data are given in tables with data from the total samples, as in the NPS section. These are: 1) the percentage of the sample with a given characteristic or response, and 2) the percentage of those with a given characteristic or response who express positive propensity. The reader should refer to the discussion of Section One for a full explanation of these types of data. The tables for the 1979 male Veterans by branch contain only data showing the percentage of each sample with a given characteristic or response.

Section Three

The third section presents data from the callback samples. The Callback Study focused on selected individuals who had been interviewed in 1978. Attempts were made to reinterview 561 positive propensity and 561 negative propensity respondents, in order to compare the enlistment-related behaviors in each group. If a relative was contacted in the attempt to reinterview these respondents, he or she was questioned about the respondent's demographic characteristics and enlistment-related behavior. The outcome of attempts to reinterview respondents is presented below.

	<u>Positive Propensity in 1978</u>	<u>Negative Propensity in 1978</u>
<u>Total number of respondents reinterviewed</u>	372	339
Both relative and respondent interviewed	168	122
Only respondent interviewed	204	217
<u>Total number of relatives interviewed</u>	222	161
Only relative interviewed (no contact with respondent)	52	39
<u>Neither respondent nor relative interviewed (unable to trace)</u>	137	183
TOTAL	561	561

Tables in this section provide information describing characteristics and responses of the callback samples. Stability and reliability information on the items asked in both interviews is also presented where available.

Stability or reliability information may appear in several different forms. First, the percentage of the total sample with identical or consistent responses to a question asked both in 1978 and 1979 may be presented. For example, in the table below, the distribution of the sample with regard to ethnicity is given. At the bottom of the table, it is noted that 90 percent of the sample gave identical or consistent responses and 10 percent gave different or inconsistent responses in 1978 and 1979.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	<u>1979</u>
BASE:	372
<u>Ethnicity:</u>	
White	72%
Black	19
Hispanic	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	100%
<u>1978 - 1979</u>	
Percent reporting same ethnicity	90%
Percent reporting different ethnicity	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	100%

Second, stability figures are presented in a "turnover table" where the 1978 and 1979 responses to a question are cross-tabulated. For example, in the table below, 32 percent of the sample said that significant others would be "very or somewhat pleased" if they were to enlist in the Guard/Reserve, both in 1978 and in 1979; 12 percent said that significant others would be displeased, both years; 12 percent of the sample said that significant others would be pleased in 1978, but said they would be displeased in 1979; and so forth.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>VERY OR SOMEWHAT PLEASED</u>	<u>NEITHER PLEASED NOR DISPLEASED</u>	<u>VERY OR SOMEWHAT DISPLEASED</u>	
(BASE = 368)				
<u>Attitudes of significant others toward enlistment:</u>				
Very or somewhat pleased	32	9	12	53%
Neither pleased nor displeased	7	9	5	21%
Somewhat or very displeased	6	7	12	25%
TOTAL	45%	25%	29%	100%

Correlation, 1978 - 1979 = .37

The total row indicates that 45 percent of the sample responded "very or somewhat pleased" in 1979. The totals column shows that 53 percent said this in 1978. Beneath the table, the correlation between 1978 and 1979 responses is given. This figure (which ranges in absolute value from zero to one) indicates the summary statistical measure of how well the two sets of responses are related to one another.

A third type of table is also found in this section, regarding whether or not respondents carried out their expressions of intent is also found in this section. Here, the percentage of those who express an intention in 1978 and actually carried it out during 1979 is shown.

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL CARRYING OUT BEHAVIORAL INTENTION</u>	
	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
<u>Expressed likelihood of sending for literature about the military forces:</u>		
BASE:	167	33
Very or somewhat likely	23%	18%
BASE:	183	287
Very or somewhat unlikely	9%	2%

For example, of the 167 respondents in the positive propensity sample who said they are very or somewhat likely to send for recruiting literature in 1978, 23 percent did so; of the 183 positive propensity respondents who said they are unlikely to send for literature in 1978, 9 percent did so in 1979. Similar figures are also presented for the negative propensity sample.

Measures of the Statistical Significance of Differences Between Percents (Sampling Tolerances)

Results of surveys based on a sample of the population may vary from true population values. Sampling tolerances are used to determine confidence limits, indicating the interval within which the true value is to be found. They suggest the limits of variation likely to be found between the sample statistic and results that would be obtained if the total population were interviewed. (Technically, the sample result is the best available point estimate of the true value. It is, however, subject to sampling error, and so the interval covering the true value is also estimated. This "confidence interval" is also a sample statistic, and should be interpreted in the following way: If a series of similar surveys were carried out, and a particular size of confidence interval were determined in each, that interval would contain the true population value a specified percent of the time.) The table below gives approximate sample sizes referenced in this volume.

APPROXIMATE SAMPLE SIZES FOR USE IN ASSESSING SAMPLING TOLERANCES

<u>Sample</u>	<u>N</u>
<u>NPS Males</u>	
1978	1500
1979: pre-crisis	700
1979: crisis	750
<u>NPS Females</u>	
1978	1500
1979: pre-crisis	650
1979: crisis	350
<u>Male Veterans</u>	
1978	1500
1979	1550
<u>By Branch:</u>	
Army, Air Force, Navy	450
Marine Corps	200
<u>Female Veterans</u>	
1979	400
<u>Positive Propensity Callback Study</u>	
Respondents	350
Relatives	200
<u>Negative Propensity Callback Study</u>	
Respondents	350
Relatives	150

The table on the next page shows approximate sampling tolerances for these samples at the 95 in 100 level of confidence. In other words, confidence intervals constructed on the basis of this table would cover the true value of population reaction to a question in this survey 95 percent of the time.

The use of this table may be illustrated by an example from the data. On p. N-2, the first column shows that 24.7 percent of the NPS males interviewed in 1978 say they would definitely enlist in at least one component of the Guard/Reserve. The table indicates a sampling tolerance of two percent for a sample of approximately 1,500 respondents and a sample result close to 20 percent. The confidence interval (95 in 100 confidence) is therefore 24.6 percent plus or minus two percent. Such a confidence interval will contain the true population value in 95 cases out of 100. Practically speaking, it is safe to say that in 1978, positive propensity is evidenced by no fewer than 22.7 percent and by no more than 26.7 percent of the total population of NPS males between 17 1/2 and 26 years of age.

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING TOLERANCES FOR SAMPLE STATISTICS

	SIZE OF PERCENTS FROM SAMPLE				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<u>Size of Sample</u>					
1550	1	2	2	2	2
1500	2	2	2	2	3
750	2	3	3	4	4
700	2	3	3	4	4
650	2	3	4	4	4
450	3	4	4	5	5
400	3	4	4	5	5
350	3	4	5	5	5
200	4	6	6	7	7
150	5	6	7	8	8

Tolerances are also involved in comparing results on a given question from two sample segments within a study, or when comparing such results from one study to another. Differences in sample results must be of a certain minimal size (represented by the appropriate values in the table) to be significantly different from one another at the 95 in 100 level of confidence (technically so that the confidence interval excludes the zero difference point). A table of sampling tolerances for such comparisons is presented below.

<u>Size of Samples or Segments</u>	<u>SIZE OF PERCENTS OR SEGMENTS FROM SAMPLES</u>				
	<u>10% or 90%</u>	<u>20% or 80%</u>	<u>30% or 70%</u>	<u>40% or 60%</u>	<u>50%</u>
1500/1500	2	2	3	3	4
1500/700	3	4	4	4	4
1500/650	3	4	4	5	5
1550/400	3	4	5	5	5
750/700	3	4	5	5	5
650/350	4	5	6	6	6
450/450	4	5	6	6	6
450/200	5	7	8	8	8
350/350	4	6	7	7	7

The use of this table may also be illustrated from findings from these studies. On page N-12, the table indicates that 40.7 percent of the NPS males sampled in 1978 would definitely or probably enlist in the Guard/Reserve if enlistment length were reduced to 2 years, whereas 28.2 percent of NPS males sampled in 1979 say they would definitely or probably enlist. The table indicates that when comparing samples of approximately 1,500 and 700 respondents, with an observed overall sample statistic of approximately 30 percent, samples must differ by at least 4 percent to be significant. Thus, the 12.5 percent difference obtained between the two samples does indicate a reliable difference between them at the 95 in 100 level of confidence.

As both tables indicate, the smaller the sample or sample segment, the larger the variation that may occur between these results and true population values, and the larger the difference that may occur between samples or segments without indicating a reliable difference.

SECTION ONE

Male and Female NPS Samples

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY.....	N-1
DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS.....	N-19
EMPLOYMENT FACTORS.....	N-39
SOCIAL FACTORS.....	N-55
KNOWLEDGE AND ADVERTISING AWARENESS.....	N-69
POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	N-79
PSYCHOGRAPHICS AND ATTITUDES.....	N-89
SITUATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ACHIEVABILITY OF LIFE GOALS.....	N-103

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

N-2, 3	ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY	q. 13d-j
N-4, 5	ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY, EXCLUDING COLLEGE GRADUATES	q. 13d-j
N-6, 7	HEALTH AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS	q. 21, 22
N-8, 9	ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS	q. 31
N-10, 11	ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS	q. 14, 20
N-12, 13	ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY, REDUCED COMMITMENT	q. 23b
N-14, 15	CASH BONUS INCENTIVES	q. 25
N-16, 17	EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES	q. 40

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

- The proportion of respondents with positive propensity shows a significant decline from 1978 to 1979.

	NPS MALES		
	Total Sample		
	1979		
	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755
<u>Overall Propensity</u>			
Definitely enlist	13.4	1.9	1.9
Probably enlist	21.3	17.8	18.9
Probably not enlist	34.3	36.3	37.2
Definitely not enlist	41.1	44.0	42.0
Mean ¹⁾	3.13	3.22	3.19
Standard deviation	.86	.80	.80
Standard error	.022	.030	.029

- The relative order of components, with respect to positive propensity, remains approximately the same across samples.

	NPS MALES		
	Percent Favorable ²⁾		
	1979		
	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755
<u>Branch/Component Propensity</u>			
Army National Guard	12.7	11.3	11.0
Army Reserve	11.0	9.4	8.4
Air National Guard	10.3	9.4	8.9
Air Force Reserve	12.4	10.0	10.2
Navy Reserve	9.6	8.5	7.6
Marine Corps Reserve	7.2	5.6	5.0
Active Military	12.3	11.4	12.6

- 1) 1 = definitely enlist
 2 = probably enlist
 3 = probably not enlist
 4 = definitely not enlist

- 2) Definitely or probably enlist.

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY -- FEMALES

- The proportion of women with positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve declines among women as well as among men, from 1978 to 1979.

	NPS FEMALES		
	Total Sample		
	1979		
	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338
<u>Overall Propensity</u>			
Definitely enlist	2.1	1.2	0.6
Probably enlist	10.8	7.6	9.5
Probably not enlist	25.2	31.7	29.6
Definitely not enlist	61.9	59.5	60.4
Mean ¹⁾	3.47	3.50	3.50
Standard deviation	.77	.69	.69
Standard error	.020	.027	.038

- Relative ranking of component favorability is not significantly different for men and women.
- For males, however, favorability toward National Guard/Reserve components generally decreases slightly from the pre-crisis to the crisis sample; for women, favorability increases slightly for all components.

	NPS FEMALES		
	Percent Favorable ²⁾		
	1979		
	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338
<u>Branch/Component Propensity</u>			
Army National Guard	7.0	3.5	4.5
Army Reserve	6.3	3.9	4.2
Air National Guard	5.6	3.8	4.2
Air Force Reserve	7.5	4.9	7.4
Navy Reserve	5.6	3.5	4.4
Marine Corps Reserve	4.3	2.3	4.2
Active Military	6.5	3.7	5.7

- 1) 1 = definitely enlist
 2 = probably enlist
 3 = probably not enlist
 4 = definitely not enlist

- 2) Definitely or probably enlist.

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY, EXCLUDING COLLEGE GRADUATES

- The proportion of respondents with positive propensity is significantly lower in 1979 than in 1978, even when college graduates are excluded from the 1979 sample.

	<u>1978</u>	<u>Sample</u>	
		<u>1979</u>	
		<u>Pre-Hostage</u>	<u>Post-Hostage</u>
		<u>Taking</u>	<u>Taking</u>
BASE	1491	639	661
Definitely	3.4	2.0	2.1
Probably	21.3	19.2	21.0
Probably not	34.3	37.2	37.8
Definitely not	41.1	41.5	39.0
Mean	3.13	3.18	3.14
Standard deviation	.86	.81	.82
Standard error	.022	.032	.032

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY, EXCLUDING COLLEGE GRADUATES -- FEMALES

The exclusion of college graduates from the 1979 sample does not affect the overall propensity level of women.

	NPS FEMALES		
	Total Sample		
	1979		
	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	589	302
Definitely	2.1	1.4	0.7
Probably	10.8	7.5	10.3
Probably not	25.2	32.4	30.1
Definitely not	61.9	58.7	58.9
Mean	3.47	3.49	3.47
Standard deviation	.77	.69	.70
Standard error	.020	.029	.041

HEALTH AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS

- A larger proportion of respondents perceive themselves qualified physically and mentally than are admitted to the military services on the basis of screening tests.
- Those who believe themselves qualified tend to be higher in enlistment propensity than the average respondent.

Do you have a health problem which you think might prevent your joining the military?
(Q. 21)

NPS MALES						
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Response</u>						
Yes	15.8	17.6	19.4	18	18	21
No	84.2	82.4	80.6	26	20	21
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

(1979 ONLY)

IF YES IN Q. 21, READ PARENTHESES:

(Assuming that your health were all right). Do you think you would qualify to join the military? (Q. 22)

NPS MALES						
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE		721	755		(142)	(157)
<u>Response</u>						
Yes		90.6	91.1		20	22
No		4.3	5.2		10	15
Don't know		5.1	3.7		16	#
Total		100%	100%		(19.7%)	(20.8%)

Base too small.

HEALTH AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS -- FEMALES

- Significantly fewer women than men report having a health problem that would prevent them from joining the military.

Do you have a health problem which you think might prevent your joining the military?
(Q. 21)

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample 1979			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity 1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(38)	(34)
<u>Response</u>						
Yes	10.4	10.9	9.6	12	11	9
No	39.6	89.1	90.4	13	9	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

- Enlistment propensity is not related to believing oneself qualified for joining the military among women, but significantly fewer women than men believe themselves to be qualified for the military despite the lower level of perceived health problems.

(1979 ONLY)

IF YES IN Q. 21, READ PARENTHESES:

(Assuming that your health were all right), Do you think you would qualify to join the military? (Q. 22)

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample 1979		Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity 1979	
	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
<u>Response</u>				
Yes	85.0	86.4	10	11
No	7.9	6.5	0	#
Don't know	7.1	7.1	11	#
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS

- Fewer respondents intend to send for literature about the military forces, or to talk to a recruiter, or to take a test for service than in 1978.

NPS MALES						
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment</u>						
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>						
Send for literature about the military forces (Q. 31a)	17.5	14.3	12.0	59	58	68
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (Q. 31b)	20.3	13.6	12.5	63	63	65
Take a physical or written test for military service (Q. 31d)	19.5	11.6	11.1	64	59	67
<u>Other related behavioral intentions</u>						
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>						
Look for a job, or look to change jobs (Q. 31c)	55.2	51.2	48.5	29	25	25
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (Q. 31f)	N/A	71.2	69.7	N/A	23	26
Look for a way to change the routine in your life (Q. 31e)	N/A	58.9	54.4	N/A	23	29

ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS -- FEMALES

- Women are less likely to engage in enlistment-related behavior than men, but those who do so are more likely to have positive propensity than average, as are men who do so.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment</u>						
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>						
Send for literature about the military forces (Q. 31a)	15.7	10.2	8.3	43	39	#
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (Q. 31b)	14.3	10.4	8.0	47	42	#
Take a physical or written test for military service (Q. 31d)	11.8	8.3	8.9	55	51	60
<u>Other related behavioral intentions</u>						
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>						
Look for a job, or look to change jobs (Q. 31c)	54.8	55.4	54.8	17	12	13
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (Q. 31f)	N/A	73.1	72.2	N/A	10	13
Look for a way to change the routine in your life (Q. 31e)	N/A	68.2	65.0	N/A	11	13

- The female crisis sample does not show as large a drop in propensity for looking for or changing jobs as males do. Also, women are significantly more likely than men to express propensity for changing the routine in their life.

ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS

- A substantial proportion -- about one in four -- have gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Active Forces. Significantly fewer have gone to talk about joining the Guard/Reserve.

	1979 NPS MALES		Percent at each level with positive propensity	
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
Sent for recruiting literature from the National Guard/ Reserves (Q. 14a)	17.5	17.7	26	31
Attended an open house for a National Guard/Reserve unit in your area (Q. 14b)	9.6	9.5	22	35
Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining:				
The Active Forces (Q. 14c)	25.2	24.4	26	29
The National Guard/ Reserves (Q. 14d)	6.5	7.7	28	43
Applied to join the National Guard/Reserve (Q. 20)	3.2	2.9	#	#

Base too small.

ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS -- FEMALES

- Fewer women than men report actually engaging in each of the enlistment-related behaviors studied.
- About one woman in twelve has gone to see a recruiter for the Active Military. Significantly fewer have seen a National Guard/Reserve recruiter.

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
ASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
Sent for recruiting literature from the National Guard/ Reserves (Q. 14a)	10.0	10.7	24	28
Attended an open house for a National Guard/Reserve unit in your area (Q. 14b)	6.4	7.1	10	#
Went to a recruiting center to talk about joining:				
The Active Forces (Q. 14c)	8.6	9.2	25	26
The National Guard/ Reserves (Q. 14d)	3.8	2.4	#	#
Applied to join the National Guard/Reserves (Q. 20)	1.1	2.4	#	#

Base too small.

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY, REDUCED COMMITMENT

The proportion of respondents who say they would enlist in the Guard/Reserve if the commitment were cut from six years to two is significantly lower in 1979 than in 1978.

The current length of time for enlistment in the Guard/Reserve is six years. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you had to sign up for 2 years — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 23b)

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
		Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking		Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
	1978			1978		
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
Definitely enlist	7.4	2.7	2.7	64	#	#
Probably enlist	33.3	25.5	21.6	42	42	48
Probably not enlist	29.3	40.5	44.2	15	16	16
Definitely not enlist	29.6	31.4	31.5	5	3	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

Base too small.

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY, REDUCED COMMITMENT -- FEMALES

- Women's enlistment propensity at a reduced commitment level declines from 1978 to 1979, as it does for men. There is, however, a slight increase in propensity among women from the pre-crisis sample to the crisis sample.

The current length of time for enlistment in the Guard/Reserve is six years. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you had to sign up for 2 years — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 23b)

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
Definitely enlist	5.0	1.5	1.8	60	#	#
Probably enlist	26.0	18.9	20.2	27	25	27
Probably not enlist	28.1	36.5	39.2	7	6	8
Definitely not enlist	40.9	43.1	38.9	2	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES

- A \$500 increase in the incentive level is accompanied by a larger increase in propensity at \$1,500 than at \$1,000.

How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 25)

	1979 NPS MALES			
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
A \$1,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	2.0	2.0	#	#
Probably enlist	23.1	18.3	41	48
Probably not enlist	45.8	47.2	16	19
Definitely not enlist	29.2	32.4	4	5
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
A \$1,500 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	4.0	4.1	57	63
Probably enlist	23.5	20.1	39	45
Probably not enlist	44.5	43.6	14	18
Definitely not enlist	28.0	32.2	4	4
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
A \$2,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	7.6	5.8	53	60
Probably enlist	26.3	25.0	34	39
Probably not enlist	39.0	38.4	14	17
Definitely not enlist	27.1	30.8	5	4
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

Base too small.

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES -- FEMALES

- Cash bonuses bring the levels of positive propensity among females to levels comparable to those of males.
- Women appear to be far more responsive to a relatively small cash bonus than males, but appear to be less sensitive to differences in the range studied.

How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 25)

1979				
NPS FEMALES				
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
\$1,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	1.9	2.7	# } 27	# } 35
Probably enlist	18.5	17.2	23	30
Probably not enlist	42.8	46.4	6	7
Definitely not enlist	36.8	33.7	2	0
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
\$1,500 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	3.3	4.2	# } 25	# } 30
Probably enlist	22.3	20.0	20	26
Probably not enlist	37.7	43.0	5	7
Definitely not enlist	36.7	32.7	2	0
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
\$2,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	6.1	7.9	46 } 22	# } 28
Probably enlist	24.4	19.4	17	20
Probably not enlist	33.6	40.3	4	6
Definitely not enlist	35.9	32.4	2	1
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES

- The increases in projected propensity are smaller for educational benefits than for cash bonuses.

How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 40)

1979 NPS MALES				
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
Tuition assistance of \$500 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	1.8	2.1	#	#
Probably enlist	15.3	12.3	46	51
Probably not enlist	42.8	46.1	18	22
Definitely not enlist	40.1	39.4	8	6
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
Tuition assistance of \$750 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	2.7	2.5	#	#
Probably enlist	17.5	14.4	42	48
Probably not enlist	42.7	44.5	19	21
Definitely not enlist	37.2	38.6	7	7
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	4.5	4.7	56	60
Probably enlist	24.7	19.2	39	43
Probably not enlist	35.7	40.1	15	18
Definitely not enlist	35.1	36.0	6	7
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

Base too small.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES -- FEMALES

- As with cash bonuses, educational incentives generally increase levels of projected propensity among females to the levels among males.
- In the crisis sample, the propensity for women is consistently higher than it is for men.
- Women seem far more responsive to educational incentives than men. Women are also more sensitive to differences in those incentives, in the range studied, than they are to cash bonuses in the range studied.

How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 40)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
Tuition assistance of \$500 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	1.2	1.2	# } 28	# } 34
Probably enlist	15.8	16.2	27	33
Probably not enlist	41.8	44.9	7	7
Definitely not enlist	41.2	37.7	3	2
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
Tuition assistance of \$750 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	1.4	2.1	# } 26	# } 31
Probably enlist	19.0	18.3	24	26
Probably not enlist	39.5	42.2	7	6
Definitely not enlist	40.1	37.4	3	2
Total	100%	100%	(6.8%)	(10.1%)
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	4.0	5.7	# } 22	# } 25
Probably enlist	23.3	23.6	21	19
Probably not enlist	34.7	36.9	6	7
Definitely not enlist	38.0	33.8	2	2
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

N-20, 21	ETHNIC COMPOSITION	q. 53
N-22, 23	PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS	q. 43, 45a, 46
N-24, 25	CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS	q. 44a, 50a
N-26, 27	AGE COMPOSITION	
N-28, 29	SCHOOLING	q. 2-4
N-30, 31	SCHOOL SUCCESS AND TECHNICAL TRAINING	q. 2-4, 5b, 48
N-32, 33	CURRENT AND PLANNED HIGHER EDUCATION	q. 1, 2, 6a, 7a
N-34, 35	ACADEMIC MAJOR, BY ASVAB CLASSIFICATION	q. 6b
N-36, 37	FAMILY STATUS	q. 41, 42, 47

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

- The ethnic composition of the samples is similar across the years.
- In each sample, non-white groups display greater positive propensity than whites.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>White</u> , not of hispanic origin	82.8	83.1	83.7	22	17	18
<u>Non-White</u>	17.3	16.9	16.3	37	32	34
Black (not of hispanic origin)	9.6	8.0	8.0	43	35	40
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3.2	4.1	3.6	28	31	26
Hispanic	3.1	3.7	3.6	27	23	30
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.3	1.1	1.1	#	=	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

Base too small.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION -- FEMALES

Non-white groups display greater positive propensity than whites among women as well as among men. Indeed, the proportionate difference between whites and non-whites is greater among women than among men.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking		Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	
1978				1978		
SE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
ite, not of hispanic origin	82.9	81.5	81.0	10	6	8
n-White	17.0	18.5	19.0	29	20	22
Black (not of hispanic origin)	9.3	11.2	9.7	39	22	31
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3.2	4.9	3.3	12	13	#
Hispanic	3.9	2.1	5.1	19	#	#
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.6	0.3	0.9	#	#	#
tal	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

The educational backgrounds of respondents' fathers and of respondents' mothers are virtually identical across the 1978 - 1979 samples, despite the inclusion of college graduates in the 1979 sample.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Father's Education:</u>						
Less than high school graduate	25.4	25.5	21.2	28	20	22
High school graduate or vo-tech	35.7	35.6	35.5	23	21	23
At least some college	26.2	26.8	29.8	19	17	15
Don't know	12.7	12.1	13.5	35	23	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
<u>Mother's Education:</u>						
Less than high school graduate	21.9	20.4	17.9	31	20	30
High school graduate or vo-tech	48.6	50.0	51.2	25	19	18
At least some college	20.8	21.1	23.1	16	16	20
Don't know	8.7	8.5	7.9	28	28	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
<u>Father was/is career military</u>	16.3	14.2	14.8	38	31	28

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS -- FEMALES

- Women reporting parents with less education are somewhat more likely to express enlistment propensity.
- Those reporting career military fathers are more likely than others to show positive propensity.

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>Father's Education:</u>						
Less than high school graduate	26.5	21.5	21.9	12	12	11
High school graduate or vo-tech	35.3	33.5	38.8	12	8	8
At least some college	25.2	30.2	25.5	13	9	8
Don't know	12.5	14.7	13.9	18	6	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
<u>Mother's Education:</u>						
Less than high school graduate	25.8	22.0	21.3	14	11	12
High school graduate or vo-tech	47.2	48.8	49.7	12	9	9
At least some college	20.7	22.0	22.8	12	7	9
Don't know	6.3	7.1	6.2	16	6	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
<u>Father was/is career military</u>	22.4	14.3	15.5	17	14	17

CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS

There appears to be some random fluctuation between samples in specific details of family composition, but not in such larger features as median family size.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Number of siblings (Q. 50a)</u>						
None or one	21.6	26.9	21.0	24	19	18
Two	25.6	23.0	26.5	24	17	22
Three	19.0	21.9	20.1	21	20	24
Four or more	33.8	28.2	32.4	28	23	20
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
<u>During most of first ten years</u>						
<u>of life, lived: (Q. 41a)</u>						
On a farm	N/A	17.4	13.2	N/A	20	24
In a town		23.4	23.1		21	25
In a suburb		31.3	31.6		16	18
In a city		27.8	32.0		22	20
Total		100%	100%		(19.7%)	(20.8%)

CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS -- FEMALES

- The 1979 female samples show no relationship between propensity and number of siblings.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>Number of siblings (Q. 50a)</u>						
None or one	22.0	23.8	24.5	9	9	8
Two	22.6	25.2	22.2	12	7	16
Three	20.1	19.1	18.3	12	9	3
Four or more	35.3	34.8	34.9	16	10	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

- There is no significant relationship between where the respondent grew up and enlistment propensity.

During most of first ten years
of life, lived: (Q. 44a)

On a farm	N/A	15.6	13.9	N/A	7	11
In a town		24.3	29.0		10	12
In a suburb		28.0	26.9		7	9
In a city		31.6	30.2		10	10
Total		100%	100%		(8.8%)	(10.1%)

AGE COMPOSITION

The 1979 sample is older than the 1978 sample because those respondents who graduated college were not excluded from the present study.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Age</u>						
17.5	13.3	10.8	10.1	48	47	45
18	14.9	12.9	11.4	36	28	31
19	12.6	9.7	10.7	26	23	24
20	9.9	7.4	10.1	24	26	18
21	11.7	10.5	8.6	21	24	18
22	8.5	12.3	9.5	15	8	21
23	7.4	10.0	8.2	17	7	16
24	7.9	8.9	9.5	14	14	11
25	7.8	8.6	10.9	10	10	15
26	6.1	8.9	11.0	4	6	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

AGE COMPOSITION -- FEMALES

- The median age is 21 years in each sample, but more women of 23 to 26 years were in the 1979 samples because college graduates were not excluded.

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
Age						
17.5	11.4	11.4	10.9	27	17	24
18	13.8	13.5	14.3	15	14	12
19	11.0	9.6	9.5	18	11	16
20	10.3	8.8	9.8	12	5	9
21	11.4	8.6	9.2	9	11	10
22	10.3	10.5	11.5	7	7	13
23	7.6	7.4	7.1	11	6	#
24	8.4	10.2	9.2	4	6	7
25	9.4	11.1	10.4	11	4	0
26	6.4	9.0	7.7	12	3	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

SCHOOLING

- Respondents who have not graduated high school are significantly higher in enlistment propensity than others.
- Among those who have not completed high school, dropouts are consistently lower in enlistment propensity than those still in school. (The effect of age should be kept in mind.)

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Less than high school graduate</u>	25.6	21.9	22.1	44	38	39
Currently attending school	17.0	14.0	13.8	47	42	42
(Planning vocational training or college after high school) ¹⁾	(11.0)	(10.4)	(11.0)	(39)	(39)	(42)
Planning to return to school	2.7	2.4	2.4	#	#	#
Dropouts	5.9	5.5	6.0	30	32	33
<u>High school graduate</u>	74.3	66.8	65.4	18	16	18
Currently attending:						
• Vocational or technical school	3.1	2.9	2.5	15	#	#
• Two-year college	6.0	4.2	5.4	19	23	24
• Four-year college	13.3	12.8	12.1	13	23	11
Planning to attend:						
Vocational or technical school	6.5	5.0	3.4	27	19	#
• Two-year college	5.4	4.4	4.8	17	12	25
• Four-year college	4.8	4.3	6.0	18	16	22
Not planning school	35.0	31.8	30.7	19	12	16
<u>College graduate</u>	N/A	9.7	9.9	N/A	9	4
Currently attending graduate or professional school		1.4	0.9		#	#
Planning to attend graduate or professional school		1.9	2.4		#	#
Not planning school		3.6	5.2		#	#
<u>Graduate or professional work:</u>	N/A	1.7	2.5	N/A	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

Base too small.

¹⁾ Percent of total sample.

SCHOOLING -- FEMALES

- The same trends found in the male data on schooling are generally found for females as well.
- However, there is also a significant increase found in the crisis sample compared to the precrisis sample, in propensity among those who have less than a high school education and are currently attending school, and are planning to attend college or vocational school after high school.

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
Less than high school graduate	22.1	21.1	20.1	20	14	24
Currently attending school	13.6	13.1	12.1	24	15	34
(Planning vocational training or college after high school) ¹⁾	(10.1)	(9.7)	(9.5)	(23)	(12)	(31)
Planning to return to school	2.5	1.8	1.2	26	#	#
Dropouts	6.0	6.1	6.5	8	2	#
High school graduate	77.9	68.3	69.2	11	7	7
Currently attending:						
• Vocational or technical school	2.9	2.1	2.7	14	#	#
• Two-year college	7.6	5.9	5.0	18	10	#
• Four-year college	12.0	10.9	13.0	7	10	14
Planning to attend:						
• Vocational or technical school	5.2	3.6	3.3	17	} 5	} 10
• Two-year college	7.0	4.6	6.2	15		
• Four-year college	5.9	4.9	5.0	17		
Not planning school	37.1	35.7	32.8	8	5	3
College graduate	N/A	9.0	9.2	N/A	8	3
Currently attending graduate or professional school		1.1	0.0		#	#
Planning to attend graduate or professional school		2.1	2.7		#	#
Not planning school		3.8	5.3		#	#
Graduate or professional work	N/A	1.7	1.5	N/A	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

¹⁾ Percent of total sample.

SCHOOL SUCCESS AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

- Respondents who report average grades of C in high school are most likely to show positive propensity.
- Relatively few respondents have either already completed some technical training in high school or vocational school, or are planning to do so. Those who have, however, tend to be higher than average in enlistment propensity.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Grades in high school</u>						
A	11.2	12.0	13.9	12	19	10
B	44.7	47.9	48.1	23	17	20
C	40.0	35.7	33.6	29	26	25
D or F	4.1	4.4	4.4	28	6	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
<u>Those with technical training or who plan technical training¹⁾</u>						
	14.4	13.3	11.5	28	26	25

¹⁾ Percent of total; those who have had technical training (education question) or are currently attending technical school or are planning to attend technical school (Q. 4). For 1979, those who took shop courses in high school (Q. 5b) are also included.

SCHOOL SUCCESS AND TECHNICAL TRAINING -- FEMALES

- As with men, there is a tendency for women who report low grades to show the highest level of enlistment propensity, although the relationship is not as pronounced as it is for men.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>Grades in high school</u>						
A	18.6	21.6	21.3	10	6	8
B	54.3	51.4	55.9	14	8	11
C	25.7	24.2	19.8	14	12	10
D or F	1.5	2.7	3.0			
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

- Women are somewhat less likely to report taking or planning to take technical training than men, but those who do show the same increased probability of expressing enlistment propensity (but at a lower absolute level).

Those with technical training
or who plan technical
training¹⁾

13.2	9.9	9.5	17	17	19

¹⁾ Percent of total; those who have had technical training (education question) or are currently attending technical school or are planning to attend technical school (Q. 4). For 1979, those who took shop courses in high school (Q. 5b) are also included.

CURRENT AND PLANNED HIGHER EDUCATION

Three of eight respondents are either currently involved in post-secondary education or planning to be so involved.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
<u>Currently attending vocational school or college¹⁾</u>	23.9	22.6	21.2	17	20	16
BASE	356	163	160	(59)	(33)	(64)
Number of courses per semester: (Q. 6b)						
1 or 2	25.0	20.9	27.5	21	29	14
3 - 5	54.2	63.6	55.0	15	19	17
6 or more	11.0	8.5	12.5	15	#	#
Don't know	9.8	4.9	5.0	14	#	#
Using financial assistance (Q. 7a) ²⁾	N/A	39.9	35.4	N/A	24	14
<u>Planning to attend vocational school or college¹⁾</u>	18.6	15.5	16.6	24	19	20
BASE	277	112	125	(67)	(13)	(31)
Number of courses per semester: (Q. 6b)						
1 or 2	39.0	35.7	36.0	18	12	22
3 - 5	24.9	28.6	31.2	41	#	#
6 or more	3.2	5.3	4.8	#	#	#
Don't know	32.9	30.9	28.0	22	26	20
Using financial assistance (Q. 7a) ²⁾	N/A	34.9	30.1	N/A	18	23

¹⁾Percent of total.

²⁾Asked of graduate students in 1979. Base increases by 15 to 18 respondents.

CURRENT AND PLANNED HIGHER EDUCATION -- FEMALES

- Women planning to attend vocational school or college show a clear decline in enlistment propensity from the high level of the 1978 sample to the pre-crisis sample.

NPS FEMALES						
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
Currently attending vocational school or college ¹⁾	23.5	21.5	22.5	12	12	13
BASE	351	142	76	(42)	(17)	(10)
Number of courses per semester: (Q. 6b)						
1 or 2	24.8	27.5	23.7	18	13	#
3 - 5	55.8	54.2	56.6	10	14	9
6 or more	10.5	16.9	17.1	5	#	#
Don't know	8.8	1.4	2.6	16	#	#
Using financial assistance (Q. 7a) ²⁾	N/A	42.9	42.3	N/A	12	15
Planning to attend vocational school or college ¹⁾	20.0	14.4	15.4	17	6	10
BASE	300	95	52	(51)	(6)	(5)
Number of courses per semester: (Q. 6b)						
1 or 2	37.0	33.7	36.5	17	6	#
3 - 5	25.7	27.4	40.4	16		
6 or more	4.7	8.4	1.9	#	6	#
Don't know	32.7	30.5	21.2	12	#	#
Using financial assistance (Q. 7a) ²⁾	N/A	38.6	37.7	N/A	9	#

¹⁾ Percent of total.

²⁾ Asked of graduate students in 1979. Base increases by roughly 16 respondents for the pre-hostage-taking sample and by roughly 18 respondents for the post-hostage-taking sample.

MAJOR BY ASVAB CLASSIFICATION

Enlistment propensity is particularly high among men planning to attend school in a specialty related to electronics.

1979
NYS MALES¹⁾

	Currently Attending or Planning to Attend College or Vocational School		Currently Attending College or Vocational School		Planning to Attend College or Vocational School	
	Total	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	Total	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	Total	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE:	539	(93)	303	(47)	236	(46)
Major: 2)						
General-Technical	34.9	13	41.3	18	26.7	19
Clerical-Administrative	35.6	10	35.6	7	35.6	13
General Mechanics	13.0	20	11.2	26	15.3	14
Motor Mechanics	4.5	#	2.0	#	7.6	#
Electronics	12.1	28	9.9	20	14.8	34

1) Pre-crisis and crisis samples combined.

2) Academic or technical majors grouped according to ASVAB aptitude clusters (Counselor's Manual, ASVAB; Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, Vol. 2, DoD 1304.12Y)

Base too small.

- Almost all women engaged in obtaining post-secondary education are pursuing specialties that are categorized as General-Technical or Clerical-Administrative.

MAJOR BY ASVAB CLASSIFICATION -- FEMALES

1979 NPS FEMALES ¹⁾			
	Currently Attending or Planning to Attend College or Vocational School	Currently Attending College or Vocational School	Planning to Attend College or Vocational School
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE:	355 (39)	206 (27)	149 (12)
Major: ²⁾			
General-Technical	45.9 14	47.6 14	43.6 12
Clerical-Administrative	49.3 9	47.6 12	51.7 4
General Mechanics	1.4 #	1.0 #	2.0 #
Motor Mechanics	0.0 #	0.0 #	0.0 #
Electronics	3.4 #	3.9 #	2.7 #

- 1) Pre-crisis and crisis samples combined.
- 2) Academic or technical majors grouped according to ASVAB aptitude clusters (Counselor's Manual, ASVAB; Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, Vol. 2, DoD 1304.12Y)

Base too small.

FAMILY STATUS

- One respondent in four is currently married. Those who are married are significantly lower in enlistment propensity than those who are single.
- Roughly half of the respondents are living with their parents. These respondents are significantly higher in propensity than others. This effect is undoubtedly age-related.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Marital Status</u>						
Married:	24.7	26.8	27.2	14	11	16
. Living with spouse	24.0	26.4	26.5	14	12	15
(Percent of those with spouse working) ¹⁾	54.5	61.1	59.5	16	11	14
. Separated	0.7	0.4	0.7	#	#	#
Not married:	75.3	73.3	72.8	28	23	23
. Single	73.6	71.6	70.3	29	23	24
. Widowed, divorced	1.7	1.7	2.5	#	#	#
Planning marriage ²⁾	8.8	12.7	10.9	26	29	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
Own home (and not living with parents)	N/A	17.9	18.5	N/A	8	15
Living with parents	N/A	52.7	50.9	N/A	26	27
<u>Number of dependents</u>						
None	69.2	69.1	67.3	27	21	22
One	13.6	15.0	14.7	18	18	18
Two	9.9	8.6	9.0	20	16	24
Three	4.8	5.1	6.9	22	13	18
Four	1.5	1.8	1.5			
Five or more	0.9	0.4	0.7			
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

Base too small.

¹⁾Percent of those living with spouse.

²⁾Percent of those who are not married.

FAMILY STATUS -- FEMALES

- The proportion of women who are married is significantly higher than it is for men. Most married women report their spouse as working.
- As with men, single respondents, those living with their parents and those with no dependents are more likely to express enlistment propensity.

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>Marital Status</u>						
Married:	38.1	35.9	35.5	8	1	3
• Living with spouse (Percent of those with spouse working) ¹⁾	35.8	34.4	33.4	8	2	2
	96.4	95.6	95.6	7	2	2
• Separated	2.3	1.5	2.1	14	#	#
Not married:	61.8	64.0	64.5	16	13	14
• Single	57.8	60.5	58.9	16	13	14
• Widowed, divorced	4.0	3.5	5.6	12	#	#
Planning marriage ²⁾	15.6	14.4	13.2	13	7	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
<u>Own home (and not living with parents)</u>						
	N/A	21.5	23.7	N/A	2	2
<u>Living with parents</u>						
	N/A	46.0	43.8	N/A	11	16
<u>Number of dependents</u>						
None	65.9	63.7	65.7	13	12	12
One	15.6	16.7	19.5	13	6	6
Two	11.5	12.9	8.9	12	2	6
Three	4.7	5.6	4.7			
Four	1.7	0.5	1.2			
Five or more	0.7	0.6	0.0			
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

¹⁾Percent of those living with spouse.²⁾Percent of those who are not married.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS

N-40, 41	EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1	q. 7a, 8-10, 12
N-42, 43	EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 2	q. 7a, 27
N-44, 45	EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED	q. 7a, 13a, b, 13c
N-46, 47	UNEMPLOYMENT	q. 7a, 11, 12
N-48, 49	GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS	q. 7a, 26
N-50, 51	JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES	q. 17
N-52, 53	PERSONAL REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES	q. 18, 19

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1

- Enlistment propensity is higher among those working part-time (up to 30 hours) than among those working full-time or more.
- Guard/Reserve participation may be seen as offering an attractive opportunity for those seeking some income supplement.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
		Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking		Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
	1978			1978		
<u>Currently employed¹⁾</u>	76.5	77.8	78.5	23	18	18
BASE	1140	561	593	(262)	(98)	(108)
<u>Hours per week (Q. 8a)</u>						
20 or less	14.3	14.3	10.5	30	22	24
21 to 30	8.3	7.7	10.0	32	28	27
31 to 45	56.3	56.3	59.1	19	17	16
46 to 48	4.8	3.9	4.6	30	#	#
Looking for a second job ²⁾ (Q. 8b) - (asked only of those working 46 hours or less)	N/A	(30.8)	(33.8)	N/A	(26)	(22)
49 or more	16.3	17.7	15.9	21	12	18
<u>Job satisfaction (Q. 9)</u>						
Very satisfied	43.8	43.9	45.9	19	16	16
Somewhat satisfied	41.3	41.4	39.9	25	17	21
Somewhat dissatisfied	11.0	11.4	11.1	36	23	21
Very dissatisfied	4.0	3.2	3.0	16	#	#
<u>Time on job (Q. 10)</u>						
Less than 6 months	32.0	26.0	27.0	28	18	18
6 - 11 months	14.2	14.4	13.5	21	26	25
1 - 5 years	46.5	50.8	53.1	21	16	18
More than 5 years	7.3	8.7	6.4	18	6	11
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 12)</u>						
Very difficult	15.2	14.2	14.2	28	23	17
Somewhat difficult	42.4	39.8	44.6	22	16	13
Somewhat easy	29.2	32.7	27.6	22	20	18
Very easy	13.2	13.3	13.6	25	11	22

1) Percent of total; all other percentages in this table refer to base indicated below.

2) Percent of those working 46 hours or less.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1 -- FEMALES

- More women than men work part-time, and fewer work more than 49 hours per week.
- Women who are looking for a second job and those who are dissatisfied with their work have higher enlistment propensity.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
Currently employed ¹⁾	61.5	63.0	66.0	14	8	10
BASE	919	415	223	(133)	(34)	(22)
Hours per week (Q. 8a)						
20 or less	21.0	18.8	18.4	14	} 8	} 17
21 to 30	12.5	12.3	9.9	14		
31 to 45	62.0	64.1	66.4	14		
46 to 48	1.2	0.5	1.8		8	7
Looking for a second job ²⁾ (Q. 8b) - (asked only of those working 48 hours or less)	N/A	(27.0)	(33.5)	N/A	(15)	(18)
49 or more	3.3	4.3	3.6	20	#	#
Job satisfaction (Q. 9)						
Very satisfied	45.5	45.1	43.9	14	5	8
Somewhat satisfied	39.1	40.2	39.5	14	9	10
Somewhat dissatisfied	11.1	11.1	12.6	18	16	14
Very dissatisfied	4.2	3.6	4.0			
Time on job (Q. 10)						
Less than 6 months	36.1	34.0	34.1	17	9	10
6 - 11 months	15.9	16.6	13.9	19	4	13
1 - 5 years	42.5	44.1	46.6	12	} 9	} 9
More than 5 years	5.4	5.3	5.4	8		
Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 12)						
Very difficult	16.4	18.3	18.8	13	8	12
Somewhat difficult	37.3	39.4	43.6	13	7	8
Somewhat easy	31.7	31.8	23.9	14	9	6
Very easy	14.6	10.5	13.8	20	9	17

¹⁾ Percent of total; all other percentages in this table refer to base indicated below.

²⁾ Percent of those working 48 hours or less.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 2

- Four respondents in five (of those currently employed) do not know of a company policy relating to Guard/Reserve participation.

1979 NPS MALES				
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
<u>Employed</u>	77.8	78.5	18	18
BASE	561	593	(98)	(108)
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation (Q. 27a)				
Yes	19.1	21.9	12	15
No	54.7	55.1	19	19
Don't know	26.2	22.9	18	19
Total	100%	100%	(17.5%)	(18.2%)
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as (Q. 27b)				
Positive	31.7	32.4	19	22
Neutral	51.9	51.4	17	16
Negative	7.7	7.6	19	16
Don't know	8.7	8.6	16	16
Total	100%	100%	(17.5%)	(18.2%)
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude (Q. 27c)				
Yes	6.4	5.2	33	#
Supervisors attitude was				
Positive	3.0	2.2	#	#
Neutral	2.7	2.0	#	#
Negative	0.5	1.0	#	#
Undetermined	0.2	0.0	#	#
No and don't know	93.6	94.8	16	18
Total	100%	100%	(17.5%)	(18.2%)

Base too small.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 2 -- FEMALES

- Six women in seven, of those currently employed, do not know of a company policy relating to Guard/Reserve participation.

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
Employed	63.0	66.0	8	10
BASE	415	223	(31)	(22)
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation (Q. 27a)				
Yes	13.3	16.6	6	3
No	54.2	54.7	10	14
Don't know	32.5	28.7	6	6
Total	100%	100%	(3.8%)	(10.1%)
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as (Q. 27b)				
Positive	22.9	26.9	4	20
Neutral	57.8	55.6	10	6
Negative	7.0	7.2	#	#
Don't know	12.3	10.3	8	#
Total	100%	100%	(3.8%)	(10.1%)
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude (Q. 27c)				
Yes	4.1	2.2	#	#
Supervisor's attitude was				
Positive	2.2	2.2	#	#
Neutral	1.4	0.0	#	#
Negative	0.5	0.0	#	#
No and don't know	95.9	97.8	8	10
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED

- The enlistment propensity of those who perceive themselves likely to work in a factory is somewhat higher than others.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
Currently Employed ¹⁾	76.5	77.8	78.5	(23)	(18)	(18)
BASE	1140	561	593	(262)	(98)	(108)
Those who have a positive propensity for working:						
In a factory ²⁾	26.5	25.3	23.0	31	27	28
(factory only) ³⁾	15.9	14.8	14.3	25	22	24
At a desk in a business office	32.3	39.3	35.3	24	19	18
(office only)	13.0	17.6	15.5	18	16	15
As a salesperson	31.9	29.9	31.6	29	20	20
(sales only)	11.4	10.0	10.3	18	23	16
Currently Employed ¹⁾	23.5	22.2	21.5	(30)	(28)	(30)
BASE	351	160	162	(105)	(44)	(49)
Those who have a positive propensity for working:						
In a factory	23.5	23.9	18.0	45	40	#
(factory only)	9.4	11.9	7.4	46	#	#
At a desk in a business office	40.5	35.7	39.5	28	29	34
(office only)	17.1	16.9	14.8	32	30	29
As a salesperson	39.8	33.8	38.5	31	24	40
(sales only)	12.8	11.9	14.2	31	#	#

1) Percent of total.

2) Those who have a positive propensity for a work area regardless of propensity for other work areas. Percent based on total employed or unemployed.

3) Those who have a positive propensity for working in one area only (e.g. those who have a positive propensity for factory work and a negative propensity for both office and sales work). Percent based on total employed or unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED -- FEMALES

- Unlike men, unemployed women are not particularly likely to show enlistment propensity.
- A significantly greater proportion of employed women project employment at a desk in a business office than do men, and more see themselves only in that line of work.
- Women who project working at a desk in a business office are least likely, whether employed or unemployed, to show positive enlistment propensity.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
Currently Employed ¹⁾	61.5	63.0	66.0	14	8	10
BASE	919	415	223	(133)	(34)	(22)
Those who have a positive propensity for working:						
In a factory ²⁾	16.3	15.7	14.9	28	12	24
(factory only) ³⁾	6.9	7.0	5.8	14	#	#
At a desk in a business office	59.8	59.6	57.2	16	8	7
(office only)	33.0	34.2	32.7	10	6	3
As a salesperson	36.4	34.2	35.7	19	12	15
(sales only)	9.6	9.2	10.8	12	18	#
Currently Unemployed ¹⁾	38.5	37.0	34.0	11	10	10
BASE	576	244	115	(61)	(24)	(12)
Those who have a positive propensity for working:						
In a factory	19.8	15.6	18.3	20	13	#
(factory only)	5.2	6.6	7.0	20	#	#
At a desk in a business office	50.8	50.0	53.2	12	14	14
(office only)	23.3	21.3	20.9	10	6	#
As a salesperson	40.3	38.3	42.9	12	16	8
(sales only)	11.5	10.2	11.3	9	#	#

¹⁾ Percent of total.

²⁾ Those who have a positive propensity for a work area regardless of propensity for other work areas. Percent based on total employed or unemployed.

³⁾ Those who have a positive propensity for working in one area only (e.g. those who have a positive propensity for factory work and a negative propensity for both office and sales work). Percent based on total employed or unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Unemployed respondents have higher enlistment propensity than employed respondents, particularly if they are looking for work.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
Currently unemployed ¹⁾	23.5	22.2	21.5	30	28	30
BASE	353	160	162	(105)	(44)	(49)
Looking for work	55.0	55.6	54.3	41	29	34
Perceived difficulty of finding individual's job						
Very difficult	21.9	21.9	21.2	43	21	44
Somewhat difficult	45.3	47.1	45.7	28	32	29
Somewhat easy	26.0	25.2	22.5	27	28	24
Very easy	6.8	5.8	10.6	13	33	25

¹⁾ Percent of total.

UNEMPLOYMENT -- FEMALES

- The proportion of unemployed women looking for work is significantly smaller than that among unemployed men.
- Enlistment propensity is high among those women who are looking for work and among those who perceive difficulty in finding a job, as it is among men in similar circumstances.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
Currently unemployed ¹⁾	38.5	37.0	34.0	11	10	10
BASE	576	244	115	(61)	(24)	(12)
Looking for work	32.6	36.9	41.7	20	16	17
Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job						
Very difficult	27.0	23.2	31.8	18	15	18
Somewhat difficult	39.9	46.1	41.1	8	9	11
Somewhat easy	22.9	22.4	20.6	8	10	#
Very easy	10.2	8.3	6.5			

¹⁾ Percent of total.

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS

- About half of the respondents perceive that being a member of the Guard/Reserve would help in a civilian job. This is significantly higher among those currently unemployed.
- Six respondents in ten perceive that an employer would hold one's job while he completed basic training.
- Relatively few respondents perceive any likelihood that an employee would lose seniority while completing basic training for the Guard/Reserve.

	1979 NPS MALES			
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 26a)	51.7	48.1	27	30
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	46.7	44.7	24	27
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	69.4	60.5	32	39
Percent of total who perceive that an employer would hold a job for someone who was away in active duty training for 3 to 6 months (Q. 26b)	62.4	60.3	21	24
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	62.4	62.6	18	20
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	62.5	51.9	31	40
Percent of total who perceive that employee would lose all of his/her seniority during the training period for Guard/Reserve (Q. 26c)	22.1	20.3	23	25
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	21.6	19.6	23	17
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	23.8	22.8	24	49

¹⁾BASE = 561, pre-hostage taking; BASE = 593, post-hostage taking.

²⁾BASE = 160, pre-hostage taking; BASE = 162, post-hostage taking.

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS -- FEMALES

- Women are somewhat more likely than men to believe Guard/Reserve participation helps in a civilian job, but significantly less likely to perceive that an employer would hold a job open for someone away in training.
- The majority of women do not believe that seniority would be lost during training.

	1979			
	NPS FEMALES			
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	630	339	(58)	(34)
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 26a)	55.8	51.2	13	13
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	52.0	41.7	13	14
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	62.3	69.6	14	11
Percent of total who perceive that an employer would hold a job for someone who was away in active duty training for 3 to 6 months (Q. 26b)	51.1	53.6	9	12
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	52.8	49.3	6	13
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	48.4	61.7	13	12
Percent of total who perceive that employee would lose all of his/her seniority during the training period for Guard/Reserve (Q. 26c)	25.9	24.0	14	18
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	25.5	24.7	14	20
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	26.6	22.6	12	#

¹⁾ BASE = 415 pre-hostage taking; BASE = 223 post-hostage taking.

²⁾ BASE = 244 pre-hostage taking; BASE = 115 post-hostage taking.

JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

- Approximately 30 percent of the respondents believe there is a great variety of jobs and training programs open to them in the Guard/Reserve. Almost another half believe there is some variety available.
- Those who believe there is a great variety available are considerably more likely to have positive propensity than others.

IF "JOBS OR TRAINING" MENTIONED IN Q. 16d, READ PARENTHESES:

(As you mentioned) A number of ads for the military concentrate on the jobs and the training available. When you think of the National Guard or the Reserves, how true do you think the ads really are? Would you say that the National Guard/Reserves offer a great variety of jobs and training programs, some variety, but not great variety, only a little variety, or hardly any variety at all? (Q. 17)

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
A great variety of jobs and training programs	30.9	27.9	27	26
Some variety but not great variety	46.5	47.9	17	19
Only a little variety	10.3	12.2	} 16	} 21
Hardly any variety at all	7.1	5.3		
Don't know	5.3	6.6	11	12
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES -- FEMALES

- The proportion of women who perceive that the Guard/Reserve offers "only a little" or "hardly any" variety of job and training programs is significantly lower than it is among men.

IF "JOBS OR TRAINING" MENTIONED IN Q. 16d, READ PARENTHESES:

(As you mentioned) A number of ads for the military concentrate on the jobs and the training available. When you think of the National Guard or the Reserves, how true do you think the ads really are? Would you say that the National Guard/Reserves offer a great variety of jobs and training programs, some variety, but not great variety, only a little variety, or hardly any variety at all?

	1979		Percent at each level with	
	NPS FEMALES		positive propensity	
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	639	338	(58)	(34)
A great variety of jobs and training programs	34.1	29.6	11	12
Some variety but not great variety	44.8	47.3	9	11
Only a little variety	9.4	6.5	5	8
Hardly any variety at all	2.6	4.4		
Don't know	9.1	12.1	5	5
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

PERSONAL REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

- One respondent in four thinks he personally would find hardly any variety of jobs and training programs, a marked increase over the proportion found in response to the more general question.
- There is a clear correlation between enlistment propensity and the perception of personal job and training opportunities.

How about for a person like yourself — do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, you would find in the National Guard/Reserve a great variety of jobs and training programs, some variety, but not great variety, only a little variety, or hardly any variety at all? (Q. 18)

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
A great variety of jobs and training programs	17.9	16.1	32	40
Some variety, but not great variety	41.0	38.6	21	25
Only a little variety	17.4	19.6	16	17
Hardly any variety at all	23.8	25.7	12	7
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

- The majority of respondents think they would be looking for a specific job or training program, if they were to consider joining the Guard/Reserve. However, propensity is higher among those respondents who think they would just be looking to see what jobs are offered.

If you were to consider joining the National Guard or the Reserves, do you think you'd be looking for a specific job or training program, just to see what jobs are offered, or for nothing in particular? (Q. 19)

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
A specific job or training program	57.6	59.1	19	20
Just to see what jobs are offered	24.7	21.1	24	27
For nothing in particular	17.7	19.9	17	18
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

PERSONAL REACTION TO JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES -- FEMALES

- The trends regarding responses to jobs and training opportunities for the respondent personally are generally the same for men and women.

How about for a person like yourself — do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, you would find in the National Guard/Reserve a great variety of jobs and training programs, some variety, but not great variety, only a little variety, or hardly any variety at all? (Q. 18)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
A great variety of jobs and training programs	16.8	12.9	17	29
Some variety, but not great variety	38.7	41.3	10	10
Only a little variety	21.4	18.3	7	7
Hardly any variety at all	23.1	27.4	4	5
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

- Fewer women than men think they would look for a specific job or training program if they were to consider joining the National Guard/Reserve; significantly more women would be interested in just seeing what jobs are offered.
- Those who would be looking for "nothing in particular" are least likely to show enlistment propensity.

If you were to consider joining the National Guard or the Reserves, do you think you'd be looking for a specific job or training program, just to see what jobs are offered, or for nothing in particular? (Q. 19)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
A specific job or training program	48.5	53.6	9	11
Just to see what jobs are offered	31.6	29.1	10	9
For nothing in particular	19.9	17.3	6	7
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

SOCIAL FACTORS

N-56, 57	CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY PERSONNEL	q. 45
N-58, 59	PEER GROUP FACTORS	q. 50c, 51
N-60, 61	SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT	q. 15a, b
N-62, 63	REACTIONS OF SIGNIFICANT OTHERS	q. 15c
N-64, 65	PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT	q. 52a
N-66, 67	INDIVIDUAL SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT	q. 52a, b

CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY PERSONNEL

- Many respondents say at least one close relative was or is in the career military.
- The propensity of these respondents is higher than that of the average respondent.

NPS MALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
Father was a career military man	16.3	14.2	14.8	39	31	28
Other close relatives career military personnel (Q. 45c)	N/A	41.5	38.2	N/A	28	22
Those mentioning more than one relative ¹⁾		4.4	3.0		19	#
Percent mentioning particular individual as career military: (Q. 45d)						
Uncle or aunt	N/A	27.2	23.6	N/A	30	23
Brother or sister		6.4	3.7		20	21
Cousin		5.8	5.7		26	26
Grandparent		3.3	2.8		#	#
Other		3.3	5.3		#	20

(Multiple Responses Permitted)

BASE (Those with career military father)	237	96	109	(89)	(29)	(30)
Father's satisfaction with service: (Q. 45b)						
Very satisfied	42.2	46.9	27.5	46	36	33
Somewhat satisfied	43.9	43.8	51.4	28	31	29
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.0	4.2	6.4	43	0	29
Somewhat dissatisfied	6.8	2.1	11.9	31	#	15
Very dissatisfied	1.3	3.1	2.8	#	0	#

Base too small.

¹⁾Percent of total.

CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY PERSONNEL -- FEMALES

- Where data are sufficient for crosstabulation, women who have contact with career military personnel generally show higher enlistment propensity than others.

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
		Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking		Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
	1978			1978		
BASE	1494	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
Father was a career military man	22.4	14.3	15.5	17	14	17
Other close relatives career military personnel (Q. 45c)	N/A	41.6	44.4	N/A	9	15
Those mentioning more than one relative ¹⁾		6.4	3.3		10	#
Percent mentioning particular individual as career military: (Q. 45d)						
Uncle or aunt	N/A	23.7	23.4	N/A	8	16
Brother or sister		6.8	7.1		7	#
Cousin		7.9	7.1		17	#
Grandparent		3.6	3.3		#	#
Brother- or sister-in-law		2.7	2.4		#	#
Spouse		1.2	2.1		#	#
Other		1.8	1.8		#	#

(Multiple Responses Permitted)

BASE (Those with career military father)	327	93	52	(57)	(13)	(9)
Father's satisfaction with service: (Q. 45b)						
Very satisfied	41.7	51.5	47.1	22	} 15	} 20
Somewhat satisfied	40.6	32.2	41.2	15		
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	9.6	10.0	7.8	17	#	#
Somewhat dissatisfied	4.5	3.3	3.9	#	#	#
Very dissatisfied	0.6	3.3	0.0	#	#	#

Base too small.

Percent of total.

PEER GROUP FACTORS

- There is a drop from 1978 to 1979 in the proportion of respondents reporting friends who have discussed joining -- or actually joined -- a military component, in proximity to the interview. This drop is not quite significant, but it is consistent with the general drop in propensity seen elsewhere in the data.
- In the majority of cases in which a respondent reports discussions with friends who are considering or have joined the military, actual joining is involved.

I'd like you to think of your two best male friends and your two best female friends. Have any of them joined the military or talked recently about going to the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 51a)

IF YES:

How many of these friends joined? (Q. 51b)

NPS MALES						
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Response</u>						
Yes	35.5	32.3	28.3	31	29	30
<u>Number of friends who actually joined</u>						
None	6.6	5.7	7.2	42	34	39
One	18.6	16.6	15.6	26	22	25
Two	6.1	7.4	4.1	33	38	37
Three	1.5	1.5	0.5			
Four	2.7	1.1	0.8			
No	64.5	67.7	71.7	21	15	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
BASE (Those with siblings)	1443	694	726	(193)	(140)	(155)
Non-career military siblings (Q. 50c)	25.1	27.8	23.1	24	20	18

PEER GROUP FACTORS -- FEMALES

- There is a significant decrease from 1978 to 1979 in the proportion of those women reporting that their friends talked about joining or actually joined the National Guard/Reserve.

I'd like you to think of your two best male friends and your two best female friends. Have any of them joined the military or talked recently about going to the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 51a)

IF YES:

How many of these friends joined? (Q. 51b)

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
Response						
Yes	35.9	27.6	28.1	17	13	15
<u>Number of friends who actually joined</u>						
None	5.0	6.8	7.7	15	20	#
One	17.4	13.5	10.4	15	10	9
Two	8.6	5.5	7.4	22	12	32
Three	1.6	0.9	1.5			
Four	3.1	0.9	1.2			
No	64.1	72.4	71.9	10	7	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

- There are no significant differences between the 1978 and 1979 female samples with regard to the proportion of respondents who report having siblings in the military. This is not related to propensity in the 1979 samples, however.

BASE (Those with siblings)	1443	630	324	(193)	(54)	(34)
Non-career military siblings (Q. 50c)	27.2	28.0	30.9	18	10	12

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT

- Roughly half of the respondents have talked with some significant other about joining the military. Enlistment propensity among those who have done so is approximately 50 percent higher than it is among respondents as a whole.
- The most likely other participant in such a conversation is the respondent's father. The respondent's mother and "other friends" are the next most likely participants.

1979 NPS MALES				
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
Talked with relatives, friends or employer about joining the military (Q. 15a)	51.0	49.5	28	30
<u>Percent¹⁾ who mentioned talking to particular individual (Q. 15b)</u>				
Mother	27.2	27.0	29	31
Father	30.4	33.0	26	30
Spouse, fiancée, or steady friend	16.6	16.2	35	40
Other friends	26.2	28.1	31	35
Brothers or sisters	20.2	19.5	30	29
Employer	5.1	4.4	49	46

(Multiple Responses Permitted)

¹⁾ Percent of total base.

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- FEMALES

- Significantly fewer women than men say that they have talked with family or friends about joining the military.

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
Talked with relatives, friends or employer about joining the military (Q. 15a)	33.2	32.2	18	26
Percent ¹⁾ who mentioned talking to particular individual (Q. 15b)				
Mother	20.0	15.4	21	31
Father	15.8	16.0	18	30
Spouse, fiancée, or steady friend	12.0	12.1	20	27
Other friends	10.5	14.8	23	34
Brothers or sisters	15.3	14.8	22	30
Employer	3.2	1.8	#	#

(Multiple Responses Permitted)

¹⁾ Percent of total base.

REACTIONS OF SIGNIFICANT OTHERS

- Fathers are most likely to be positive about respondent enlistment.
- While employers are consulted less often than others, those who are consulted are highly likely to offer encouragement.
- The difference in the direction of pre-crisis/crisis differences -- while the likelihood of consultation remains the same -- suggests that friends may encourage enlistment for one reason (perhaps adventure) while spouses may encourage it for a totally different one (perhaps, as an opportunity for obtaining cash or educational benefits).

1979
NPS MALES

	<u>Pre-Hostage Taking</u>	<u>Post-Hostage Taking</u>	<u>Percent at each level with positive propensity</u>	
			<u>Pre-Hostage Taking</u>	<u>Post-Hostage Taking</u>
Percent of those mentioning particular individual who said the individual was "mostly positive" about enlistment in the military (Q. 15c)				
Mother	34.7	36.8	46	37
Father	48.4	49.4	34	37
Spouse, fiancée, or steady friend	35.8	25.4	44	71
Other friends	27.0	34.9	49	54
Brothers or sisters	41.8	32.0	38	43
Employer	54.1	48.5	F	F

REACTIONS OF SIGNIFICANT OTHERS -- FEMALES

In the pre-crisis sample, women's mothers were more likely to be consulted about joining the military, but they were less likely to be positive than fathers about the respondent joining. In the crisis sample, both parents were equally likely to be perceived as having positive attitudes.

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
Percent of those mentioning particular individual who said the individual was 'mostly positive' about enlistment in the military (Q. 15c)				
Mother	37.1	50.0	35	#
Father	49.0	51.9	29	#
Spouse, fiancée, or steady friend	25.3	31.7	#	#
Other friends	41.3	42.0	31	#
Brothers or sisters	41.6	44.0	29	#
Employer	#	#	#	#

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT

- There is a significant increase in anticipated social disapproval for enlistment in the crisis period of 1979.

Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you might think if you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, sisters or brothers, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased if you were to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves? (Q. 52a)

NPS MALES						
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
Very pleased	6.0	4.6	4.0	48	58	60
Somewhat pleased	26.1	24.6	22.9	42	30	33
Neither pleased nor displeased	31.4	33.1	29.9	16	15	19
Somewhat displeased	23.6	22.1	26.3	16	15	11
Very displeased	12.9	15.5	16.8	17	9	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- FEMALES

- Anticipated disapproval for joining the National Guard/Reserve is significantly higher among women than men in both the 1978 and the pre-crisis samples.
- In the crisis sample, however, the proportion of females who anticipate disapproval is lower than in the pre-crisis sample. This reversal of the pattern seen among the men decreases the difference between the women and men to a nonsignificant level.

Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you might think if you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, sisters or brothers, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased if you were to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves? (Q. 52a)

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
Very pleased	6.1	4.0	3.9	45	#	#
Somewhat pleased	20.4	17.9	17.1	21	18	18
Neither pleased nor displeased	30.6	29.0	36.2	10	3	6
Somewhat displeased	22.3	24.8	19.5	11	10	6
Very displeased	20.5	24.2	23.4	4	2	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

INDIVIDUAL SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

- After each respondent was asked whether significant others would be pleased or displeased by his enlistment, he was asked to indicate the significant others he was considering. Approximately half of the respondents indicated their mother. A smaller, but still sizeable proportion, indicated their father.
- Fewer of those respondents in the crisis sample who report thinking of their parents also say that significant others would be pleased at their enlistment.

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
Percent mentioning particular individual (Q. 52b) (percent of those who are "very" or "somewhat" pleased in Q. 52a)				
Mother	52.3 (34.9)	50.5 (28.2)	21 (34)	21 (39)
Father	47.0 (35.1)	45.7 (28.2)	22 (33)	22 (39)
Brother(s)	11.4 (33.3)	11.9 (24.1)	24 (#)	18 (#)
Sister(s)	8.0 (31.0)	10.9 (25.9)	26 (#)	20 (#)
Spouse	17.3 (10.4)	18.0 (17.3)	11 (#)	14 (#)
Best friend	21.1 (22.4)	23.0 (24.0)	16 (44)	22 (39)
Fiancee or steady friend	9.7 (17.1)	8.9 (13.6)	27 (#)	24 (#)
Child(ren)	1.8 (#)	1.6 (#)	# (#)	# (#)
Coworker(s)	1.8 (#)	1.3 (#)	# (#)	# (#)
Employer	1.7 (#)	1.7 (#)	# (#)	# (#)

Base too small.

(Multiple Responses Permitted)

INDIVIDUAL SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT -- FEMALES

When women were asked to name significant others, the most frequently mentioned were mothers. A sizeable but significantly smaller proportion mentioned their father, followed by spouse, best friends and brothers and sisters.

	1979 NPS FEMALES			
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
Percent mentioning particular individual (Q. 52b) (percent of those who are "very" or "somewhat" pleased in Q. 52a)				
Mother	53.7 (23.4)	57.4 (20.4)	10 (26)	11 (26)
Father	45.2 (27.0)	50.3 (20.8)	9 (22)	11 (23)
Brother(s)	11.2 (17.8)	14.5 (20.4)	10 (#)	8 (#)
Sister(s)	10.9 (25.4)	13.0 (15.9)	10 (#)	11 (#)
Spouse	23.2 (8.7)	24.9 (11.9)	2 (#)	2 (#)
Best friend	19.7 (17.3)	17.2 (14.0)	6 (#)	14 (#)
Fiancee or steady friend	9.7 (12.5)	7.4 (#)	11 (#)	# (#)
Child(ren)	5.6 (5.7)	4.7 (#)	6 (#)	# (#)
Coworker(s)	2.0 (#)	0.6 (#)	# (#)	# (#)
Employer	1.2 (#)	0.0 (#)	# (#)	# (#)

Base too small.

(Multiple Responses Permitted)

KNOWLEDGE AND ADVERTISING AWARENESS

N-70, 71	KNOWLEDGE OF LENGTH OF ENLISTMENT REQUIREMENTS	q. 23a
N-72, 73	KNOWLEDGE OF BASIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR GUARD/ RESERVE	q. 24
N-74, 75	SIMILARITY BETWEEN MILITARY COMPONENTS	q. 49
N-76, 77	ADVERTISING	q. 16

KNOWLEDGE OF LENGTH OF ENLISTMENT REQUIREMENTS

Relatively few respondents know the lengths of enlistment required by the different military components. This has not changed since 1978.

The requirements and benefits of the Active Military, the National Guard, and the Reserves vary somewhat.

For how long do you think you usually have to enlist, if you join the (NAME UNIT)?

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978			1978		
	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking		Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	
BASE	1491	721	755	(376)	(142)	(157)
Perceived length of enlistment for:						
<u>Active Military</u>						
Less than one year	1.3	1.4	1.1	#	#	#
1 year	5.2	4.6	3.4	23	18	27
2 years	30.3	31.1	31.5	19	15	15
3 years	22.6	23.3	22.6	23	21	17
4 years	24.3	24.8	25.6	32	24	31
5 years	1.3	1.0	0.5	#	#	#
6 years	1.9	0.7	1.3	#	#	#
7 or more years	0.6	0.6	0.9	#	#	#
Don't know	12.4	12.6	13.0	22	18	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
<u>National Guard or Reserves¹</u>						
Less than 1 year	2.3	1.9	1.6	#	#	#
1 year	6.3	6.1	5.0	30	23	24
2 years	21.5	24.4	24.8	27	24	21
3 years	11.2	8.9	10.6	35	22	19
4 years	15.2	13.6	15.0	25	19	29
5 years	2.6	2.4	2.5	#	#	#
6 years	13.0	14.1	13.5	16	19	20
7 or more years	1.5	2.5	3.2	#	#	#
Don't know	26.4	26.1	23.8	20	14	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

¹ In 1978, separate questions were asked for the National Guard and for the Reserves. Responses to both questions have been combined here.

Base too small.

KNOWLEDGE OF LENGTH OF ENLISTMENT REQUIREMENTS -- FEMALES

Even fewer women than men feel they know the length of enlistment required by the military components. Roughly one-third of women say that they do not know the requirement for the Guard/Reserve.

The requirements and benefits of the Active Military, the National Guard, and the Reserves vary somewhat.

For how long do you think you usually have to enlist, if you join the (NAME UNIT)?

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(53)	(34)
Perceived length of enlistment for:						
<u>Active Military</u>						
Less than one year	1.4	1.2	0.6	12	7	#
1 year	6.4	5.5	3.8	11	6	11
2 years	33.4	33.8	30.8	19	14	10
3 years	15.0	15.8	20.1			
4 years	20.0	23.4	24.6	16	11	10
5 years	0.6	1.2	1.8			
6 years	1.2	2.0	2.1			
7 or more years	0.5	0.3	0.3			
Don't know	21.4	16.8	16.0	8	6	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
<u>National Guard or Reserves¹</u>						
Less than one year	2.3	2.4	1.5	13	12	#
1 year	8.4	7.3	6.8	14	8	12
2 years	24.8	24.6	22.5	18	12	7
3 years	8.8	9.9	8.9	16	8	6
4 years	13.9	17.8	16.3	17	8	6
5 years	2.0	1.5	3.6			
6 years	6.9	6.7	9.2			
7 or more years	1.2	0.9	0.9			
Don't know	31.7	29.0	30.5	8	8	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

¹ In 1978, separate questions were asked for the National Guard and for the Reserves. Responses to both questions have been combined here.

Base too small.

KNOWLEDGE OF BASIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR GUARD/RESERVE

Roughly one-third of the respondents say they do not know how long basic training lasts. Only about one respondent in five says it would be three to six months.

How long is the period of active duty for initial training when you join the National Guard/Reserve? (Q. 24)¹

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(376)	(142)	(157)
None	1.7	0.0	0.1	#	#	#
Less than 3 months	26.9	23.9	22.5	27	18	18
3 - 6 months	21.2	23.6	22.6	23	19	20
7 - 12 months	7.1	6.1	3.8	27	20	24
13 months to two years	5.8	5.0	6.6	27	25	18
More than 2 years	5.0	7.5	6.1	34	18	28
Don't know	32.4	34.0	38.1	21	21	22
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

¹ In 1978, separate questions were asked for the National Guard and for the Reserves. Responses to both questions have been combined here.

Base too small.

KNOWLEDGE OF BASIC TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR GUARD/RESERVE -- FEMALES

• Women are somewhat less likely than men to believe that active duty training lasts less than three months, and somewhat more likely to simply say they do not know.

How long is the period of active duty for initial training when you join the National Guard/Reserve? (Q. 24)¹⁾

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
None	1.8	0.6	0.0	18	14	7
Less than 3 months	21.0	15.0	16.6			
3 - 6 months	21.9	19.0	20.4			
7 - 12 months	7.2	8.3	5.6	14	3	13
13 months to two years	6.7	7.1	7.4	12		
More than 2 years	4.4	7.7	5.3	14		
Don't know	37.0	42.2	44.7	10	11	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

1) In 1978, separate questions were asked for the National Guard and the Reserves. Responses to both questions have been combined here.

Base too small.

SIMILARITY BETWEEN MILITARY COMPONENTS

- Respondents view the National Guard and the Reserves as most similar to one another, and the Active Military and the Reserves as least similar.

Some people view the different components of the military as very similar and some people view them as very different. Do you feel the (READ ITEM) are very similar to one another, somewhat similar to one another, somewhat different from one another, or very different from one another? (Q. 49)

NPS MALES						
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>National Guard and the Active Military</u>						
Very similar	6.0	4.5	4.4	25	12	24
Somewhat similar	54.9	52.0	51.7	24	21	24
Somewhat different	30.1	31.7	32.4	25	18	17
Very different	9.0	11.8	11.5	26	18	20
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)
<u>Active Military and the Reserves</u>						
Very similar	6.6	4.0	4.6	26	18	29
Somewhat similar	50.8	48.9	45.6	25	18	19
Somewhat different	32.4	34.2	36.3	24	20	22
Very different	10.2	12.8	13.6	27	23	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.3%)
<u>National Guard and the Reserves</u>						
Very similar	14.3	10.8	8.4	20	24	23
Somewhat similar	60.6	59.9	61.1	25	18	20
Somewhat different	20.8	22.9	25.0	26	20	23
Very different	4.3	6.4	5.4	27	24	20
Total	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

SIMILARITY BETWEEN COMPONENTS -- FEMALES

- Women also view the National Guard and the Reserve as most similar to one another, and the Active Military and the Reserve as least similar.

Some people view the different components of the military as very similar and some people view them as very different. Do you feel the (READ ITEM) are very similar to one another, somewhat similar to one another, somewhat different from one another, or very different from one another? (Q. 49)

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>National Guard and the Active Military</u>						
Very similar	5.8	3.2	4.6	12	} 10	} 11
Somewhat similar	56.1	56.7	51.1	12		
Somewhat different	29.2	31.6	35.1	14		
Very different	8.9	8.5	9.2	18	4	3
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
<u>Active Military and the Reserves</u>						
Very similar	6.2	3.1	5.3	13	} 11	} 14
Somewhat similar	49.2	49.3	44.7	13		
Somewhat different	32.0	36.6	38.1	15		
Very different	12.6	11.0	11.9	10	4	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)
<u>National Guard and the Reserves</u>						
Very similar	12.4	8.4	10.1	12	} 10	} 11
Somewhat similar	60.1	62.0	57.6	12		
Somewhat different	22.3	26.2	29.4	16		
Very different	5.3	3.5	2.8	16	} 8	} 10
Total	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

N-76
ADVERTISING

- Nearly four respondents in five recall seeing ads for the military within the quarter previous to the interview.
- Enlistment propensity is unrelated to recall of military advertising, or advertising for a particular branch or component.
- Approximately four respondents in ten who recall seeing ads recall the theme of job or training availability.
- In the pre-crisis sample, recall of money benefits has a particularly strong relationship with propensity.

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
Have seen ads for the military in the past three months (Q. 16a)	79.2	79.6	20	21
Percent mentioning advertisement for branch: (Q. 16b)				
Army	51.3	47.5	20	21
Air Force	24.0	24.8	22	25
Navy	32.2	34.4	20	22
Marines	26.5	25.7	23	19
Coast Guard	3.6	1.7	#	#
All services	10.4	11.1	17	12
Several services	0.6	1.7	#	#
Percent mentioning advertisement for component: (Q. 16b)				
Active Forces	54.8	54.4	18	20
National Guard	20.2	21.1	20	21
Reserves	29.5	30.1	19	21
Don't know	6.2	6.4	9	10
Percent mentioning reason given in advertising for joining: (Q. 16d)				
Jobs or training	33.7	33.9	18	23
Pride	2.1	2.0	#	#
Travel	19.7	21.9	20	22
Money or other direct benefits	19.1	13.1	29	17
Educational benefits	20.8	16.6	20	20
Adventure and excitement	3.9	6.2	#	19
Opportunities and benefits (unspecified)	1.2	0.8	#	#
Change	1.2	0.8	#	#
Delayed entry program	1.2	1.1	#	#
Growth and development	1.2	2.8	#	#
Other	1.0	1.6	#	#
Don't know	16.1	17.7	16	22

Base too small.

(Multiple Responses Permitted for each Question)

ADVERTISING -- FEMALES

- Roughly seven women in eight recall seeing ads for the military.
- Enlistment propensity is unrelated to recall of branch and component for women, but it may be noted that women are significantly less likely than men to recall advertisements for the Active Forces and for the Air Force and the Marines.
- Men and women are relatively similar with regard to recall of themes.
- Enlistment propensity is generally unrelated to recall of themes for women.

1979

NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	333	(58)	(34)
Have seen ads for the military in the past three months (Q. 16a)	77.1	77.5	9	9
Percent mentioning advertisement for branch: (Q. 16b)				
Army	48.1	50.3	9	11
Air Force	19.0	18.0	14	13
Navy	30.0	28.4	10	10
Marines	19.3	21.0	8	4
Coast Guard	1.2	2.4	#	#
All services	6.1	5.0	10	#
Several services	1.4	1.5	#	#
Don't know	4.9	3.0	6	#
Percent mentioning advertisement for component: (Q. 16b)				
Active Forces	36.7	37.6	10	8
National Guard	18.7	15.4	10	10
Reserves	27.9	30.2	8	13
Don't know	11.8	11.8	8	2
Percent mentioning reason given in advertising for joining: (Q. 16d)				
Jobs or training	31.4	31.4	8	5
Pride	2.1	1.5	#	#
Travel	18.1	18.0	11	12
Money or other direct benefits	12.9	12.1	13	12
Educational benefits	21.1	27.5	10	12
Adventure and excitement	3.0	5.9	#	#
Growth and development	2.1	0.9	#	#
Opportunities and benefits (unspecified)	1.4	1.2	#	#
Delayed entry program	1.4	1.4	#	#
Other	2.8	1.8	#	#
Don't know	19.7	15.7	#	#

Base too small.

(Multiple Responses Permitted for each Question)

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

N-80, 81	MILITARY DANGER	q. 37
N-82, 83	DRAFT REGISTRATION	q. 36a, b
N-84, 85	RESPONSE TO DRAFT CALLS	q. 36d
N-86, 87	NATIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT	q. 36c

MILITARY DANGER

- Respondents in the crisis sample perceive the military danger to the United States as being greater than do those in the pre-crisis sample.
- Those who perceive military danger to the United States as high have significantly higher enlistment propensity than those who perceive it as low, in each sample.

Would you say that military danger from other countries to the United States right now is very high, somewhat high, somewhat low, or very low? (Q. 37)

1979 NPS MALES				
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
<u>Response</u>				
Very high	15.5	20.1	19	26
Somewhat high	50.3	48.6	22	21
Somewhat low	24.2	22.0	16	17
Very low	10.0	9.4	17	14
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

MILITARY DANGER -- FEMALES

- Women in each sample are significantly more likely than men to perceive that military danger to the United States is at least somewhat high. The increase in this perception in the crisis sample tends to be greater among women than among men, moreover.
- The perception of military danger is correlated with propensity, and this correlation is stronger in the crisis sample than in the pre-crisis sample.

Would you say that military danger from other countries to the United States right now is very high, somewhat high, somewhat low, or very low? (Q. 37)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
<u>Response</u>				
Very high	16.9	18.0	13	15
Somewhat high	54.9	59.0	8	11
Somewhat low	24.5	19.0	8	5
Very low	3.7	4.0		
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

DRAFT REGISTRATION

Six out of ten respondents favor draft registration for men at age 18. Half favor draft registration for both men and women.

A number of people have been discussing a law requiring all men to register for the draft, when they are 18 years old. How would you personally feel about such a requirement, if it meant only that the young men would have to register, but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36a)

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
<u>Response</u>				
Strongly in favor	26.7	32.1	20	23
Somewhat in favor	34.3	31.2	23	22
Neither in favor nor opposed	11.7	9.6	14	19
Somewhat opposed	11.7	12.3	19	23
Strongly opposed	15.7	14.9	17	14
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

How would you feel if the requirement applied not only to men at age 18, but also to women? If the requirement were that all young people are required to register but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency, would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36b)

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
<u>Response</u>				
Strongly in favor	24.1	21.8	16	25
Somewhat in favor	26.6	27.4	24	20
Neither in favor nor opposed	13.6	15.2	31	24
Somewhat opposed	15.6	14.4	21	21
Strongly opposed	20.1	21.2	10	16
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

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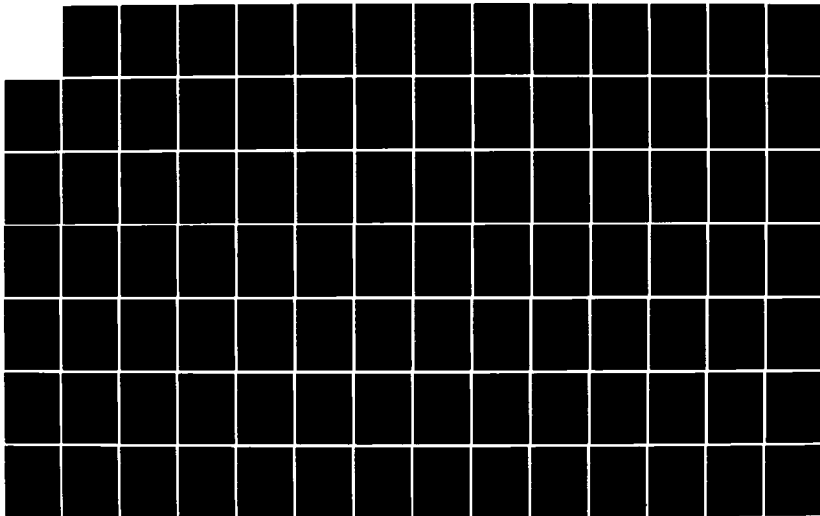
A STUDY OF ISSUES RELATED TO RECRUITMENT OF ENLISTED
PERSONNEL FOR THE RE. (U) ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN
BEHAVIOR INC PHILADELPHIA PA JUL 80
DMDC/MRB-TR-79/2-VOL-2 MDA983-78-C-0491

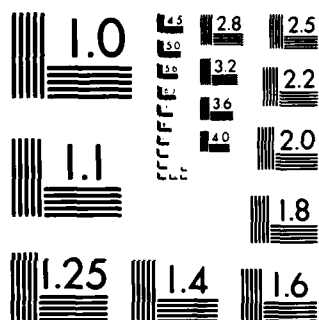
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NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

DRAFT REGISTRATION -- FEMALES

- Women are significantly less likely than men to favor either draft registration program. A simple majority favor draft registration for men; only about one-third favor draft registration for both men and women.
- Women's favorability toward draft registration for men and draft registration for both men and women increases from the pre-crisis to the crisis sample.

A number of people have been discussing a law requiring all men to register for the draft, when they are 18 years old. How would you personally feel about such a requirement, if it meant only that the young men would have to register, but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36a)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
<u>Response</u>				
Strongly in favor	19.4	18.8	9	13
Somewhat in favor	34.1	39.0	9	10
Neither in favor nor opposed	14.8	12.5	6	14
Somewhat opposed	16.6	16.4	9	6
Strongly opposed	15.1	13.4	10	9
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

How would you feel if the requirement applied not only to men at age 18, but also to women? If the requirement were that all young people are required to register but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency, would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36b)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
<u>Response</u>				
Strongly in favor	9.3	11.6	10	23
Somewhat in favor	21.8	25.0	11	12
Neither in favor nor opposed	14.5	11.6	10	15
Somewhat opposed	21.5	17.3	11	3
Strongly opposed	32.9	34.5	6	6
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

RESPONSE TO DRAFT CALLS

- More than half of the respondents say they would take their chances, if they were personally registered for a draft and draft calls were in progress.
- Respondents who would choose to take their chances are significantly lower in enlistment propensity than those who would choose to join the Active Forces or the Guard/Reserve.

Finally, if you yourself had to register for a draft, and you knew some people would actually be drafted, would you join the Active Military, join the National Guard or Reserves, or take your chances that you wouldn't be drafted? (Q. 36d)

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
<u>Response</u>				
Join the Active Military	19.3	20.3	32	35
Join the National Guard or Reserves	23.2	19.6	28	33
Take your chances that you wouldn't be drafted	53.4	56.4	12	12
Other	1.2	0.8	#	#
Don't know	2.9	2.9	#	#
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

Base too small.

RESPONSE TO DRAFT CALLS -- FEMALES

Women in the pre-crisis sample are significantly more likely than men to say they would take their chances if they were subject to draft calls. In the crisis sample, however, women are significantly more likely than men to say they would join the Guard/Reserve.

Finally, if you yourself had to register for a draft, and you knew some people would actually be drafted, would you join the Active Military, join the National Guard or Reserves, or take your chances that you wouldn't be drafted? (Q. 36d)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
<u>Response</u>				
Join the Active Military	7.7	9.8	14	24
Join the National Guard or Reserves	26.7	30.2	14	12
Take your chances that you wouldn't be drafted	60.4	55.6	6	7
Other	1.0	0.6	#	#
Don't know	4.2	3.8	#	#
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

Base too small.

NATIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT

- There is no difference in the acceptability of a national service requirement between the pre-crisis and crisis samples.
- In each sample, respondents who favor a national service requirement are more likely to be positive in propensity than those who oppose such a requirement.

How about draft registration, together with a requirement that all young people would have to participate in some sort of national service? If some people could choose to join some community service organization, such as Vista or the Peace Corps, and those who wanted could choose the military forces, how would you react to the requirement? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36c)

1979
NPS MALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
Strongly in favor	12.1	13.5	31	31
Somewhat in favor	28.2	26.3	24	25
Neither in favor nor opposed	16.4	15.3	21	18
Somewhat opposed	17.6	19.3	16	22
Strongly opposed	25.7	25.6	10	12
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

NATIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT -- FEMALES

- There are no differences between males and females with regard to level of favorability or opposition to a national service requirement.
- The proportion of women at least "somewhat" favorable towards a national service requirement is somewhat smaller in the crisis sample than in the pre-crisis sample, however, although the proportion "strongly in favor" is somewhat larger.

How about draft registration, together with a requirement that all young people would have to participate in some sort of national service? If some people could choose to join some community service organization, such as Vista or the Peace Corps, and those who wanted could choose the military forces, how would you react to the requirement? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36c)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	333	(58)	(34)
Strongly in favor	10.5	13.4	12	24
Somewhat in favor	31.5	24.9	12	11
Neither in favor nor opposed	18.5	18.4	8	8
Somewhat opposed	19.5	22.8	6	5
Strongly opposed	20.0	20.5	6	7
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

PSYCHOGRAPHICS AND ATTITUDES

N-90, 91	PSYCHOGRAPHICS: FREE TIME	q. 29
N-92, 93	PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES	q. 30
N-94, 95	MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES	q. 28a, c, e, 28f, h-n, 38d, f, j, o
N-96, 97	ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE MILITARY	q. 38i, k-n, p
N-98	ATTITUDE TOWARD FEMINISM (NPS FEMALES ONLY)	q. 39a
N-99	JOB-RELATED FEMINISM (NPS FEMALES ONLY)	q. 39b
N-100, 101	OTHER ATTITUDES	q. 28b, d, g, o 38a-c, e, g, h

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: FREE TIME

- Approximately half of the respondents say they have three to four successive hours of free time every week.
- Those who say they hardly ever have free time have greater enlistment propensity.

Now I'd like you to think about a normal week in your life. About how often do you get a chance to just relax for three or four hours in a row -- to do what you want without having to catch up on chores from your job or your home. A chance to do what you want for a few hours at a stretch -- without having to take care of things or see people you don't want to? Would you say this happens every week, almost every week, once or twice a month, hardly ever, or never? (Q. 29)

1979 NPS MALES				
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
Every week	51.6	51.3	16	20
Almost every week	17.8	18.2	24	20
Once or twice a month	16.4	17.5	21	18
Hardly ever	11.9	11.0	} 25	} 27
Never	2.4	2.0		
Total	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)

* Base too small.

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: FREE TIME -- FEMALES

- Roughly three women in seven -- a significantly smaller proportion than found among men -- say they have three to four successive hours of free time every week.
- Enlistment propensity is not related significantly to reported free time for women.

Now I'd like you to think about a normal week in your life. About how often do you get a chance to just relax for three or four hours in a row -- to do what you want without having to catch up on chores from your job or your home. A chance to do what you want for a few hours at a stretch -- without having to take care of things or see people you don't want to? Would you say this happens every week, almost every week, once or twice a month, hardly ever, or never? (Q. 29)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
Every week	43.1	44.4	7	7
Almost every week	15.1	15.1	11	10
Once or twice a month	18.5	18.6	12	10
Hardly ever	19.1	17.8	9	16
Never	4.1	4.1		
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES

- Leisure activities differ markedly in their appeal to the respondents.
- Enlistment propensity does differ among those enjoying different activities "very much." For example, those who enjoy fixing up a car or motorcycle show significantly higher propensity than those who enjoy dining out.

When you do have a chance to do what you want, what sorts of activities do you like? As I read each of these activities, tell me if it is something you like very much, something you like a little bit, something you don't particularly care about one way or the other, or something you dislike altogether. (Q. 30)

1979 NPS MALES				
	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
<u>Percent who like activity</u> <u>"very much."</u>				
Snow skiing	25.8	27.4	17	23
Volleyball	33.1	30.9	22	24
Meal preparation	13.6	14.4	23	24
Reading a novel	23.4	26.8	20	21
Fishing	51.0	48.4	24	25
Gardening	15.9	16.8	24	23
Watching a football game	50.9	53.6	23	23
Reading about medicine	12.0	11.8	21	27
Dining out	51.3	51.5	18	21
Participating in religious activities	22.7	21.4	20	22
Doing crossword puzzles	7.0	6.1	32	17
Studying the stock market	7.0	6.8	24	22
Reading about foreign countries	21.8	21.0	22	25
Hunting	47.5	44.7	24	26
Going to a movie	56.8	54.7	20	21
Visiting friends	76.0	75.5	19	20
Fixing up a car or motorcycle	53.1	49.0	24	24
Working with a youth group	25.8	30.5	28	28
Playing cards with friends	38.5	37.1	21	22
Going to a disco	24.5	23.6	29	27
Working for a political or social cause	9.6	11.8	30	28
Camping out	63.6	65.9	20	22
Shooting the breeze with friends	69.3	70.3	19	21

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES -- FEMALES

- Leisure activities differ markedly in their appeal to women, as they do to men.
- In both the pre-crisis sample and the crisis sample, a significantly higher enlistment propensity than average is found among those women who enjoy fixing up a car or motorcycle.

When you do have a chance to do what you want, what sorts of activities do you like? As you read each of these activities, tell me if it is something you like very much, something you like a little bit, something you don't particularly care about one way or the other, or something you dislike altogether. (Q. 30)

1979
NPS FEMALES

	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	Percent at each level with positive propensity	
			Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
Percent who like activity "very much"				
Now skiing	19.7	22.2	6	7
Volleyball	42.4	44.2	10	16
Meal preparation	32.0	33.4	10	12
Reading a novel	53.1	63.1	7	8
Fishing	25.7	22.4	12	15
Gardening	26.5	21.1	4	11
Watching a football game	19.2	22.0	9	16
Reading about medicine	20.9	19.6	12	14
Dining out	69.9	71.3	8	11
Participating in religious activities	31.6	29.0	8	13
Solving crossword puzzles	18.0	17.2	7	21
Studying the stock market	2.9	2.8	#	#
Reading about foreign countries	18.9	21.1	10	10
Hunting	7.3	5.7	9	#
Going to a movie	64.9	69.5	9	9
Visiting friends	85.0	82.5	9	10
Fixing up a car or motorcycle	14.5	12.1	21	23
Working with a youth group	45.4	40.9	9	11
Playing cards with friends	46.9	44.9	8	12
Going to a disco	37.0	37.7	12	15
Working for a political or social cause	15.1	16.1	11	16
Drinking out	59.3	57.1	10	10
Boasting the breeze with friends	76.4	72.1	9	10

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES

In almost every single instance, general attitudes toward the military are significantly less positive in the 1979 sample than in the 1978 sample. Propensity is correlated with these general attitudes toward the military.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
Percent agreeing with statement						
<u>Attitudes Toward the Military</u>						
The military life is a good influence on most young people.	65.5	60.6	55.5	31	23	28
You can't trust the military because their policies are always changing.	34.4 ¹⁾	32.5	27.8	28 ²⁾	18	21
Military officers don't care about the people who have to serve under them.	34.6 ¹⁾	32.4	29.5	22 ²⁾	20	20
The National Guard or Reserves is a place to meet good friends and to make new and lasting friendships.	84.3	65.2	65.9	26	24	26
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	71.6	63.7	65.2	27	21	23
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves.	64.0	51.0	50.4	32	28	31
The military life is a pretty lonely one.	29.7	36.6	36.4	25	19	18
I've always liked the idea of wearing a uniform.	32.9	25.4	22.5	41	38	36
The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	65.6	54.6	57.9	27	24	24
People look up to a person in a Guard/Reserve uniform.	N/A	59.2	57.8	N/A	23	27
Employers value people who have had military training.	74.5 ¹⁾	62.9	62.1	28 ²⁾	22	23

The picture regarding specific attitudes toward the military contrasts strongly with that regarding general attitudes. There seems little overall correlation between these beliefs and enlistment propensity, however.

Need for Military

A nation should always be ready to fight.	88.4	86.8	87.8	26	22	21
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries.	N/A	78.4	81.6	N/A	20	20
Our country is too militaristic.	31.6	27.4	22.2	24	23	25
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	37.3	30.2	28.7	23	23	21

1) BASE = 750.

2) BASE = 170.

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES -- FEMALES

General attitudes toward the military are significantly less positive than in 1978, in most instances. Women tend to be somewhat more positive toward the military than men with regard to most of these general attitudes, nonetheless.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(53)	(34)
Percent agreeing ¹⁾ with statement:						
Attitudes Toward the Military						
The military life is a good influence on most young people.	71.4	65.9	63.4	16	11	13
You can't trust the military because their policies are always changing.	21.7 ²⁾	25.8	22.9	12 ³⁾	9	5
Military officers don't care about the people who have to serve under them.	22.0 ²⁾	23.6	23.8	16 ³⁾	6	10
The National Guard or Reserves is a place to meet good friends and to make new and lasting friendships.	88.1	72.7	69.9	14	10	12
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	70.7	70.1	69.6	14	9	11
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves.	62.2	50.0	49.5	18	12	16
The military life is a pretty lonely one.	27.7	32.1	29.9	14	7	6
I've always liked the idea of wearing a uniform.	30.8	22.3	21.3	22	18	19
The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	65.0	59.0	53.9	15	10	13
People look up to a person in a Guard/Reserve uniform.	N/A	72.0	63.9	N/A	10	12
Employers value people who have had military training.	72.4 ²⁾	64.6	60.0	15 ³⁾	10	11

Women are significantly less likely than men to agree with the need for the military, however, and they are especially more likely to agree that "Our country is too militaristic." Those who like the idea of wearing a uniform are significantly higher than others in enlistment propensity.

Percent agreeing¹⁾ with statement:

Need for the Military

A nation should always be ready to fight.	82.4	80.9	83.1	13	9	10
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries.	N/A	78.6	77.5	N/A	9	9
Our country is too militaristic.	33.0	35.5	31.8	14	5	10
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	31.7	33.9	30.6	12	6	8

"Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

Base approximately 750.

97 women in this group, for 1978.

ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

- The vast majority of respondents in these samples believe women should have the same opportunities as men, and most believe women can fill vital functions in combat-ready units.
- In almost every instance, however, those taking the less "liberated" position are higher in enlistment propensity than the average respondent.

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	746	721	755	(191)	(142)	(157)
<u>Percent agreeing with statement¹</u>						
Women do not have the physical strength and endurance to be military personnel.	26.4	27.2	26.0	30	26	23
Women in the military are less feminine than other women.	30.2	27.8	26.8	28	24	22
Women have a tougher time adjusting to military life than do men.	50.3	43.6	45.1	28	22	23
Women in the National Guard or the Reserves can fill a vital function as members of combat-ready units.	62.4	62.9	60.8	26	20	23
Women think less clearly than men, and are more emotional.	38.9	35.3	34.1	29	25	24
It's really important for women to have the same opportunities as men.	N/A	90.9	89.9	N/A	19	21

¹ "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE MILITARY -- FEMALES

- Women believe in the value of women in the military to a greater degree than do men.
- Enlistment propensity is not significantly related to these attitudes among women.

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	750	659	338	(97)	(58)	(34)
<u>Percent agreeing with statement¹</u>						
Women do not have the physical strength and endurance to be military personnel.	18.6	24.4	21.3	14	7	4
Women in the military are less feminine than other women.	22.4	24.3	24.9	12	10	10
Women have a tougher time adjusting to military life than do men.	44.5	42.2	41.8	13	10	9
Women in the National Guard or the Reserves can fill a vital function as members of combat-ready units.	67.3	62.4	61.3	14	9	13
Women think less clearly than men, and are more emotional.	26.1	28.6	24.9	16	10	13
It's really important for women to have the same opportunities as men.	N/A	87.4	89.0	N/A	9	11

¹ "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

ATTITUDES TOWARD FEMINISM -- FEMALES

- Women (but not men) were asked a question regarding favorability towards "Women's Lib." Seven out of ten women are at least "somewhat" favorable. Enlistment propensity is not related to general feminist attitudes.

How do you feel about Women's Lib? Are you strongly in favor of it, somewhat in favor, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed to it? (Q. 39a)

NPS FEMALES

	Sample		Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1979		1979	
	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
Strongly in favor of it	11.9	8.4	} 8	} 10
Somewhat in favor	58.4	62.0		
Somewhat opposed	19.9	22.2	} 8	} 11
Strongly opposed	9.9	7.5		
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

JOB-RELATED FEMINIST ATTITUDES -- FEMALES

Only about one woman in four says she would want a job that has usually been a man's, if she were in the military, however. Enlistment propensity is higher than average among these women.

If you were in the military, would you personally want a job that has usually been a man's? (Q. 39b)

NPS FEMALES

	Sample 1979		Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity 1979	
	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
Yes	25.9	30.8	12	18
No	61.0	56.8	8	7
Don't know	13.1	12.4	7	5
Total	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)

OTHER ATTITUDES

- There is significantly less concern for using group membership to provide structure to one's activities in the 1979 sample than in the 1978 sample. However, the generally higher propensity of gregarious respondents can be seen again in the crisis sample.

NPS MALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
Percent agreeing with statement						
Need To Be With Others						
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	78.5	72.8	73.4	26	21	22
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	72.8	67.5	65.4	28	23	24
I like to become involved in projects in my community.	73.8	77.2	76.2	28	20	23
It's more fun to play team sports than individual sports.	N/A	75.3	75.3	N/A	22	23

- Respondents who hold alienated points of view tend to be higher in enlistment propensity than others, particularly in the 1978 sample and again in the crisis sample.

Feelings of Control/Stability

You can't trust the government, because their policies are always changing.	54.8 ¹⁾	58.3	49.0	25 ²⁾	20	23
There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world.	46.1 ¹⁾	51.8	49.1	30 ²⁾	25	23
My family sometimes doesn't understand my style of life.	56.6 ¹⁾	53.0	48.1	29 ²⁾	21	22
There are very few jobs really worth doing.	21.0 ¹⁾	20.4	18.7	34 ²⁾	28	26
Politicians and bureaucrats don't care about the people they're supposed to serve.	55.3	65.5	59.4	24	18	20
I feel ready to settle down.	N/A	50.4	51.0	N/A	17	17

¹⁾BASE = 750 for 1978.

²⁾BASE = 176 for 1978.

OTHER ATTITUDES -- FEMALES

Women are slightly more likely than men to express a need to use group membership to provide structure to their lives. There is only a slight relationship between enlistment propensity and attitudes indicating a need to be with others, for women.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>Percent agreeing¹⁾ with statement:</u>						
<u>Need To Be With Others</u>						
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	79.3	75.2	73.1	14	10	10
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	78.8	73.0	71.5	14	10	13
I like to become involved in projects in my community.	77.6	77.4	78.3	14	9	12
It's more fun to play team sports than individual sports.	N/A	77.8	76.0	N/A	10	9

Women are significantly less likely to agree with the two items related to alienation toward governmental institutions in 1978 than in 1979. Enlistment propensity of women is unrelated to their feelings of control and stability in the 1979 samples. This contrasts with the 1978 results.

Percent agreeing¹⁾ with statement:

Feelings of Control/Stability

You can't trust the government, because their policies are always changing.

40.3¹⁾ 54.7 52.9 14³⁾ 8 10

There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world.

48.7²⁾ 52.5 48.5 16³⁾ 10 12

My family sometimes doesn't understand my style of life.

52.5²⁾ 53.2 47.6 16³⁾ 11 11

There are very few jobs really worth doing.

21.8²⁾ 19.7 19.2 23³⁾ 11 15

Politicians and bureaucrats don't care about the people they're supposed to serve.

44.5¹⁾ 57.8 55.3 12³⁾ 9 10

I feel ready to settle down.

N/A 65.6 63.5 N/A 7 7

1) "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

2) Base = 750 for 1978.

3) 97 women in this group, for 1978.

SITUATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ACHIEVABILITY OF LIFE GOALS

N-104, 105	LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS	q. 34
N-106, 107	RESPONSE TO POSSIBLE SITUATIONS	q. 35
N-108, 109	LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS <u>AND</u> RESPONSE TO EACH	q. 34, 35
N-110, 111	IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS LIFE GOALS	q. 32
N-112, 113	LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY	q. 33
N-114, 115	LIFE GOAL IMPORTANCE <u>AND</u> ACHIEVABILITY	q. 32, 33

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS

The perceived likelihood of several situations differs in the 1979 pre-crisis sample and in the 1978 sample.

- Fewer respondents see Guard/Reserve service as negatively affecting their civilian job progress.
- More respondents see Guard/Reserve service as taking time from their family.
- More see it as taking time from their personal and social activities.
- More see some likelihood of being harrassed by military supervisors.

If you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves, would the following things be likely or unlikely to occur? As I read each statement, please tell me whether it would be likely to occur or unlikely to occur? (Q. 34)

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Percent saying that situation is likely to occur in National Guard or Reserve:</u>						
Not being able to earn extra money	N/A	40.7	38.5	N/A	25	23
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	44.6	39.6	34.5	24	23	22
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities	N/A	56.8	62.2	N/A	24	23
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	51.3	62.8	63.9	18	17	18
Being with "losers"	N/A	22.6	24.8	N/A	15	16
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	57.2	68.5	69.1	19	15	16
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	47.4	58.2	56.7	22	17	18
Having a chance to show your abilities	N/A	75.6	75.9	N/A	21	23
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations	42.7	43.1	44.5	22	15	15
Learning self-discipline	N/A	78.1	78.9	N/A	21	23
Getting a chance to travel	N/A	78.4	82.3	N/A	22	22
Having a job that's not too demanding	46.7	47.3	52.4	27	21	23
Losing a chance for educational progress	29.6	28.7	25.2	22	18	21
Not having much spare time	N/A	62.3	59.6	N/A	17	18
Obtaining useful training	N/A	76.4	74.5	N/A	21	21

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS -- FEMALES

- Fewer women are concerned with the impact of Guard/Reserve service on job progress than in 1978.
- Furthermore, in contrast to the 1978 sample, propensity among women is not higher for those who believe the Guard/Reserve offers a change. There is no relationship between the perceived likelihood of situations in the Guard/Reserve and enlistment propensity.

Now as I read each of these statements again, please tell me whether it is something you'd like very much, something you'd like somewhat, something you'd dislike somewhat, something you'd dislike very much, or something you'd neither like nor dislike. READ LIST. (Q. 35)

	NPS FEMALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
Percent saying that situation is likely to occur in National Guard or Reserve:						
Not being able to earn extra money	N/A	40.5	33.9	N/A	9	8
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	38.3	35.9	36.9	15	11	10
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities	N/A	67.8	65.9	N/A	10	12
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	60.9	73.2	70.9	11	8	8
Being with "losers"	N/A	16.5	13.5	N/A	8	7
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	59.0	69.5	67.3	12	7	9
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	44.2	50.9	53.4	14	8	12
Having a chance to show your abilities	N/A	80.3	76.6	N/A	10	12
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations	45.5	47.7	40.9	12	8	8
Earning self-discipline	N/A	86.6	83.2	N/A	9	10
Getting a chance to travel	N/A	88.4	83.4	N/A	9	12
Having a job that's not too demanding	45.2	46.0	46.3	14	11	11
Losing a chance for educational progress	24.0	21.0	19.9	16	9	8
Not having much spare time	N/A	64.5	57.5	N/A	8	10
Obtaining useful training	N/A	83.8	83.8	N/A	9	10

RESPONSE TO POSSIBLE SITUATIONS

- Respondents were also asked whether each situation considered would be liked or disliked, in order to calculate the impact of each situation for each respondent.
- Most situations are regarded as positive or as negative by an overwhelming proportion of respondents.
- There is little relationship between enlistment propensity and evaluation of possible situations.

Now as I read each of these statements again, please tell me whether it is something you'd like very much, something you'd like somewhat, something you'd dislike somewhat, something you'd dislike very much, or something you'd neither like nor dislike. READ LIST. (Q. 35)

NPS MALES

	Total Sample 1979		Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity 1979	
	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	721	755	(142)	(157)
<u>Percent who say they would like situation very much or somewhat:</u>				
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities	78.0	80.5	21	22
Having a chance to show your abilities	86.6	86.1	19	21
Learning self-discipline	83.6	85.9	21	22
Getting a chance to travel	89.6	89.9	19	22
Having a job that's not too demanding	66.9	62.8	21	24
Obtaining useful training	85.4	84.0	20	22
<u>Percent who say they would dislike situation very much or somewhat:</u>				
Not being able to earn extra money	80.4	82.5	18	23
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	88.0	88.4	20	22
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	89.0	91.2	19	20
Being with "losers"	91.1	94.1	19	21
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	94.0	95.5	19	21
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	93.5	95.3	19	21
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations	88.8	92.2	20	21
Losing a chance for educational progress	85.6	88.7	21	22
Not having much spare time	92.1	93.5	19	20

RESPONSE TO POSSIBLE SITUATIONS -- FEMALES

- There is no relationship between enlistment propensity and responses to situations for women.

Now as I read each of these statements again, please tell me whether it is something you'd like very much, something you'd like somewhat, something you'd dislike somewhat, something you'd dislike very much, or something you'd neither like nor dislike. READ LIST. (Q. 35)

	NPS FEMALES			
	Total Sample		Percent At Each Level	
	1979		With Positive Propensity	
	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	659	338	(58)	(34)
<u>Percent who say they would like</u> <u>situation very much or somewhat:</u>				
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities	83.7	78.3	9	11
Having a chance to show your abilities	88.6	87.8	10	11
Learning self-discipline	88.9	86.3	9	10
Getting a chance to travel	93.6	90.8	9	11
Having a job that's not too demanding	75.3	71.7	9	12
Obtaining useful training	88.9	86.0	9	11
<u>Percent who say they would dislike</u> <u>situation very much or somewhat:</u>				
Not being able to earn extra money	81.8	80.4	8	11
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	88.0	85.1	8	10
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	90.8	90.8	7	10
Being with "losers"	89.0	91.1	8	10
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	93.0	95.6	8	10
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	95.0	97.6	8	10
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations	91.2	90.5	8	10
Losing a chance for educational progress	87.4	89.8	8	11
Not having much spare time	91.8	93.7	8	10

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS AND EVALUATIONS OF EACH

- The situations at the upper right (good things likely to happen) and those at the lower left (bad things unlikely to happen) are favorable to enlistment. The situations at the lower right (bad things likely to happen) are unfavorable.

1979

NPS MALES

UNLIKELY TO OCCUR IN GUARD/RESERVE	LIKELY TO OCCUR IN GUARD/RESERVE
LIKE	
	Chance to travel Chance to show abilities } Obtaining useful training } Learning self-discipline Exciting and adventurous activities
Having a job that's not too demanding	
DISLIKE	
Not being able to earn extra money Losing chance for educational progress Job problems because of NG/R obligations } Losing chance to progress in job } Being with losers	Taking time away from family during drills Taking too much time away from personal/ social activities Not having much spare time Having military supervisors hassle you }

- 1) Placement based on mean values of likelihood of occurrence in National Guard/ Reserve (Q. 34) and liking or disliking situation (Q. 35). Total pre- and post-hostage-taking samples do not differ.
- 2) Brackets indicate ties.

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS AND EVALUATION OF EACH -- FEMALES

- Although situations are placed somewhat differently for males and females, the clustering of the situations is virtually identical for women and men.

1979

NPS FEMALES

UNLIKELY TO OCCUR IN GUARD/RESERVE	LIKELY TO OCCUR IN GUARD/RESERVE
LIKE	
Having a job that's not too demanding	Chance to travel Chance to show abilities Obtaining useful training Learning self-discipline Exciting and adventurous activities 2)
DISLIKE	
Not being able to earn extra money Losing chance for educational progress Losing a chance to progress in job Job problems because of NG/R obligations Being with losers	Taking time away from family during drills Taking too much time away from personal social activities Not having much spare time Having military supervisors hassle you

1) Placement based on mean values of likelihood of occurrence in National Guard/Reserve (Q. 34) and liking or disliking situation (Q. 35). Total pre- and post-hostage-taking samples do not differ.

2) Brackets indicate ties.

IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS LIFE GOALS

- Three life goals are rated significantly lower in importance than in 1978. These are:
 - The opportunity to serve my community.
 - Gaining recognition and status.
 - Learning leadership skills.
- Respondents who hold these life goals to be important tend to be higher in enlistment propensity than others, but no particular life goal stands out in this regard.

People give various reasons for wanting to do different things with their spare time. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant the reason would be to you personally for deciding to do a particular thing -- would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally. (Q. 32)

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level		
	1979			With Positive Propensity		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Percent saying that reason is</u> <u>very or somewhat important to</u> <u>them personally</u>						
Developing a sense of discipline	89.2	86.5	87.8	26	21	22
The opportunity to serve my community	87.2	76.1	75.7	26	22	24
Gaining recognition and status	78.1	69.7	66.3	28	24	26
Learning a new trade or specialty	82.4	80.3	78.8	21	22	23
Learning leadership skills	83.5	77.5	77.3	27	23	24
Meeting new kinds of people	90.2	90.3	89.8	26	21	22

IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS LIFE GOALS -- FEMALES

- Importance ratings by women do differ from those by men. For example:

- Developing a sense of discipline is rated at least "somewhat" important by a larger proportion of women than men in all three samples.
- Fewer women rank learning leadership skills as important.
- There is greater agreement that "developing a sense of discipline" is at least "somewhat" important.

However, there is no significant relationship between the rated importance of life goals and enlistment propensity for women.

People give various reasons for wanting to do different things with their spare time. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant the reason would be to you personally for deciding to do a particular thing -- would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally. (Q. 32)

NPS FEMALES						
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking	1978	Pre-Hostage Taking	Post-Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>Percent saying that reason is very or somewhat important to them personally</u>						
Developing a sense of discipline	91.8	97.2	92.3	14	9	11
The opportunity to serve my community	90.4	79.0	78.6	14	10	12
Gaining recognition and status	71.2	63.4	65.4	15	11	11
Learning a new trade or specialty	83.0	81.6	84.3	15	10	12
Learning leadership skills	76.9	71.0	72.8	15	10	12
Meeting new kinds of people	94.8	93.2	90.2	14	9	10

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY

- Respondents tend to believe they can most likely develop a sense of discipline and learn leadership skills in the Guard/Reserve. They believe it least likely that they can gain recognition and status.
- Respondents who believe these life goals are achievable in the Guard/Reserve are higher in propensity than those who do not hold those beliefs. Moreover, respondents who hold positive beliefs about the achievability of life goals that most do not associate with the Guard/Reserve ("gaining recognition and status") tend to have higher propensity than those who hold positive beliefs in common with the great majority (such as that regarding "developing a sense of discipline").

Now as I read you this list of statements again, please tell me if you think you would be more likely to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves, or more likely to accomplish it by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or the Reserves — or another job or activity be much more likely, or somewhat more likely to offer: READ LIST. (Q. 33)

	NPS MALES					
	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1491	721	755	(367)	(142)	(157)
<u>Percent saying that National Guard/Reserves would be much or somewhat more likely to offer:</u>						
Developing a sense of discipline	64.1	62.3	56.4	31	24	25
The opportunity to serve my community	46.6	44.1	43.3	32	25	26
Gaining recognition and status	37.0	37.5	35.0	31	29	30
Learning a new trade or specialty	46.2	49.5	48.5	33	26	27
Learning leadership skills	63.8	63.1	60.9	31	25	27
Meeting new kinds of people	47.6	45.2	43.0	34	26	28

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY -- FEMALES

- A somewhat larger proportion of women than men believe that recognition and status and learning a new trade are more achievable in the Guard/Reserve.
- In the 1978 sample, perceived achievability of each life goal in the Guard/Reserve was significantly associated with enlistment propensity. However, only "Meeting new kinds of people," in the crisis sample, is significantly associated with enlistment propensity in 1979.

Now as I read you this list of statements again, please tell me if you think you would be more likely to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves, or more likely to accomplish it by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or the Reserves — or another job or activity be much more likely, or somewhat more likely to offer: READ LIST. (Q. 33)

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample			Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979			1979		
	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking	1978	Pre- Hostage Taking	Post- Hostage Taking
BASE	1495	659	338	(194)	(58)	(34)
<u>Percent saying that National Guard/Reserves would be much or somewhat more likely to offer:</u>						
Developing a sense of discipline	64.7	64.3	64.5	16	11	11
The opportunity to serve my community	47.2	48.2	46.0	18	13	14
Gaining recognition and status	43.0	44.6	45.4	19	14	13
Learning a new trade or specialty	50.4	54.7	55.5	20	14	14
Learning leadership skills	63.0	66.8	66.7	16	11	12
Meeting new kinds of people	46.8	49.9	44.5	19	14	17

LIFE GOAL IMPORTANCE AND ACHIEVABILITY

- Guard/Reserve service is perceived as enhancing the achievability of most of the life goals considered, but only two of those are seen as particularly important by respondents -- developing a sense of discipline and meeting new kinds of people.

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY RANK ORDERED IN TERMS OF IMPORTANCE¹⁾

NYS MALES

1978

1979

LESS ACHIEVABLE IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITY	MORE ACHIEVABLE IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>MORE IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	Develop sense of discipline Meet new kinds of people
<u>LESS IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	Opportunity to serve community Learn leadership skills Learn new trade
Gain recognition and status	

MORE ACHIEVABLE IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITY	MORE ACHIEVABLE IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>MORE IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	Meet new kinds of people Develop sense of discipline
<u>LESS IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	Learn new trade Learn leadership skills Opportunity to serve community Gain recognition and status

1) Based on mean values of importance. Placement on importance does not differ between pre- and post-hostage-taking samples.

2) Bracket indicates tie.

LIFE GOAL IMPORTANCE AND ACHIEVABILITY -- FEMALES

- Meeting new kinds of people and developing a sense of discipline are the only life goals seen by women as both particularly achievable in Guard/Reserve service and important.
- Gaining recognition and status is rated as relatively achievable by women -- it was not, by men -- but they do not feel this goal to be particularly important at this time.
- The opportunity to serve the community is rated less important in 1979 than in 1978.

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY RANK ORDERED IN TERMS OF IMPORTANCE¹⁾

NPS FEMALES

1978

MORE ACHIEVABLE IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITY	MORE ACHIEVABLE IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>MORE IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	Meet new kinds of people Develop sense of discipline
<u>LESS IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	Opportunity to serve community Learn new trade Learn leadership skills Gain recognition and status

1979

MORE ACHIEVABLE IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITY	MORE ACHIEVABLE IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>MORE IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	Meet new kinds of people Develop sense of discipline
<u>LESS IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	Opportunity to serve community Learn new trade Learn leadership skills Gain recognition and status

N-115

1) Based on mean values of importance. Placement on importance does not differ between pre- and post-hostage-taking samples.

2) Bracket indicates tie.

NPS QUESTIONNAIRE

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.
11 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

October 1979

Job #8894

OMB #22-R0407

TELEPHONE # _____

ID# _____

() First screener HH

RESPONDENT'S SEX _____

SEQ# _____

() Additional screener HH

ENLISTMENT STUDY — NPS SAMPLE — SCREENER 12-1

Hello, I'm _____ from Associates for Research in Behavior, a research company in Philadelphia. We're doing a study among young men and women, age 17½ to 26, for the Federal Government and would like to have your opinion.

Are there any young men or young women in your household between the ages of 17½ and 26?

1() Yes

2() No (END INTERVIEW - CODE 8)

IF YES:

How many men age 17½ to 26 are there living in your household?

0() None (#1d NEXT)

3() Three

() Six or more

1() One

4() Four

WRITE IN NUMBER

2() Two

5() Five

What are the names and ages of each man in your household age 17½ to 26? Please give me the youngest first, then the next youngest, etc. RECORD NAME AND AGE BELOW, STARTING WITH THE YOUNGEST IN ORDER TO OLDEST.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	IF NUMBER IN HH IS:
1.	_____	_____	<u>1</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>2</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>3</u>
4.	_____	_____	<u>4</u>
5.	_____	_____	<u>5</u>
6.	_____	_____	<u>6</u>
7.	_____	_____	<u>7</u>

MALE SELECTION BOX

INTERVIEW PERSON #:

1
2
1
4
4
5
6

How many women age 17½ to 26 are there living in your household?

0() None (#1f NEXT)

3() Three

() Six or more

1() One

4() Four

WRITE IN NUMBER

2() Two

5() Five

What are the names and ages of each woman in your household age 17½ to 26? Please give me the youngest first, then the next youngest, etc. RECORD NAME AND AGE BELOW, STARTING WITH THE YOUNGEST IN ORDER TO OLDEST.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	IF NUMBER IN HH IS:
1.	_____	_____	<u>1</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>2</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>3</u>
4.	_____	_____	<u>4</u>
5.	_____	_____	<u>5</u>
6.	_____	_____	<u>6</u>
7.	_____	_____	<u>7</u>

FEMALE SELECTION BOX

INTERVIEW PERSON #:

1
2
1
4
4
5
6

IF ONLY MEN OR ONLY WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD, CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX ABOVE TO SEE WHICH PERSON TO INTERVIEW. ASK TO SPEAK TO THAT PERSON.

IF BOTH MEN AND WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD, CHECK FEMALE BOX TO SEE WHICH PERSON TO INTERVIEW. ASK TO SPEAK WITH THAT PERSON.

ID #: 1-
2-
3-
4-

1g. WHEN APPROPRIATE PERSON IS ON PHONE, READ:

Hello, I'm _____ from Associates for Research in Behavior, a research company in Philadelphia. We're doing a study among young men and women, age 17½ to 26, for the Federal Government and would like to have your opinion.

How old are you?

- 1() 17½
2() 18
3() 19
4() 20
5() 21

- 6() 22
7() 23
8() 24
9() 25
0() 26

SAMP. 5-
LOCNO. 6-
7-
8-
9-
10-
11-

h. Are you now or have you ever been in the active military service, or the National Guard or Reserves in a paid drill status?

- 1() Yes (ARRANGE TO SPEAK WITH NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OF SAME SEX LISTED ABOVE. USE NEW SCREENER, STARTING WITH #1g. IF NO OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OF SAME SEX IN AGE GROUP, ASK TO SPEAK TO PERSON OF OPPOSITE SEX. CHECK BOX TO SEE WHICH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OF OPPOSITE SEX TO INTERVIEW.

IF NO OTHER ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT IN HOUSEHOLD, END INTERVIEW—CODE 9)

- 2() No

i. Have you been accepted by the active military service or the National Guard or Reserves and are currently awaiting basic training?

- 1() Yes (ARRANGE TO SPEAK WITH NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OF SAME SEX LISTED ABOVE. USE NEW SCREENER, STARTING WITH #1g. IF NO OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OF SAME SEX IN AGE GROUP, ASK TO SPEAK TO PERSON OF OPPOSITE SEX. CHECK BOX TO SEE WHICH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OF OPPOSITE SEX TO INTERVIEW.

IF NO OTHER ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT IN HOUSEHOLD, END INTERVIEW—CODE 10)

- 2() No

j. What is the last year of school or college you completed?

- 13- 1() Less than high school graduate
2() High school graduate
3() Vocational school/training after high school
4() One year of college
5() Two years of college
6() Three years of college
7() Four years of college
8() Post graduate work

k. CHECK:

- 14- 1() Male
15-25 (0)

2() Female

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
INTERVIEWER ID # _____ DATE _____
SAMPLE SEGMENT _____

ENLISTMENT STUDY — NPS SAMPLE

Your household has been chosen by chance. Any information you give us is held completely confidential by our firm. Participation in the survey is voluntary and there will be no consequences for failure to respond to any particular questions.

2. Are you currently attending any type of school or college?

26- 1() Yes (#4 NEXT) 2() No

3. IF NO:

Are you planning to attend any type of school or college in the next year or so?

27- 1() Yes 2() No (#7a NEXT) 0() Not applicable

4. IF YES IN #2 OR #3:

What type of school are you attending/planning to attend?

23- 1() High school
2() Vocational training school after high school (#6a NEXT)
3() Two-year college (#6a NEXT)
4() Four-year college (#6a NEXT)
5() Graduate or professional school (#6b NEXT)
9() Don't know (#7a NEXT)
0() Not applicable

5a. IF HIGH SCHOOL:

Do you plan to go on to vocational training or college after high school?

29- 1() Yes (#7a NEXT) 9() Don't know (#7a NEXT)
2() No 0() Not applicable

5b. IF NO:

Did you have technical training in high school — in shop courses, that is?

30- 1() Yes } #7a NEXT 9() Don't know } #7a NEXT
2() No } 0() Not applicable }

6a. IF COLLEGE OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN #4:

How many courses are you taking/planning to take per semester?

31- 1() One 5() Five
2() Two 6() Six or more
3() Three 9() Don't know
4() Four 0() Not applicable

6b. What is/was/will be your major?

1() English; literature
2() Foreign language or literature
3() Psychology; sociology; anthropology
4() Economics; political science
5() Biology
6() Mathematics; computer science; information science
7() Physics; chemistry
() Engineering: SPECIFY TYPE _____
() Double major or other: SPECIFY _____
9() None; undecided; not sure
0() Not applicable

6c. Are you/will you be using any kind of financial assistance?

34- 1() Yes
 2() No

9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

7a. Are you currently employed outside your home?

35- 1() Yes

2() No (#11 NEXT)

7b. IF YES:

About how big is the company you work for? Would you say that the total number of people who work for it is:

35- 1() Just yourself,
 2() 2 - 10,
 3() 11 - 100,
 4() 101 - 1,000

5() 1,001 - 10,000, or
6() More than 10,000?
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

7c. Now, think about just the office or store or factory in which you yourself are located. Are the number of people working there for your company:

37- 1() Just yourself,
 2() 2 - 10,
 3() 11 - 100,
 4() 101 - 1,000,

5() 1,001 - 10,000, or
6() More than 10,000?
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

8a. How many hours a week do you regularly work?

IF 49 OR MORE, Q. 9 NEXT

8b. IF 48 OR FEWER HOURS:

Have you been looking for a second job or another way to increase your income?

40- 1() Yes
2() No

0() Not applicable

9. How satisfied are you with your present job? Are you:

41- 1() Very satisfied,
2() Somewhat satisfied,

3() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
4() Very dissatisfied?
0() Not applicable

10. How long have you been employed there?

42- 1() Less than 6 months
2() 6 months - 11 months

3() 1 - 5 years
4() More than 5 years
0() Not applicable

SKIP TO Q. 12 NEXT.

11. IF NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN Q. 7a:
Are you looking for work?

43- 1() Yes

2() No
0() Not applicable

12. How difficult do you think it is for someone in your type of work to find a job where you live? Is it:

44- 1() Very difficult,
2() Somewhat difficult,

3() Somewhat easy, or
4() Very easy?
9() Don't know

13. Now I'm going to read you a list of several things which young people your age might do in the next few years. For each one I read, please tell me how likely it is that you will be doing that. For instance, how likely is it that you would be (READ STATEMENT)? Would you say definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not?

	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	DK/Not Sure
a. Working in a factory	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -45
b. Working at a desk in a business office	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -46
c. Working as a salesperson	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -47

FOR STATEMENTS d THROUGH i, START WITH STARRED ITEM FIRST; ROTATE THRU REMAINDER.

d. Serving in the Army National Guard	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -48
e. Serving in the Air National Guard	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -49
f. Serving in the Army Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -50
g. Serving in the Air Force Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -51
h. Serving in the Marine Corps Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -52
i. Serving in the Navy Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -53

STATEMENT j IS ALWAYS ASKED LAST.

j. Serving in the active military	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -54

14. Have you ever:

a. Sent for recruiting literature from the National Guard/Reserves?	1() Yes	2() No	-55
b. Attended an open house for a National Guard/Reserve unit in your area?	1() Yes	2() No	-56
c. Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Active Forces?	1() Yes	2() No	-57
d. Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the National Guard/Reserves?	1() Yes	2() No	-58

- 15a. Have you ever talked with your parents, brothers or sisters, spouse, friends, or employer about joining the military?

59- 1() Yes

2() No

3() Don't recall

} #16a NEXT

15b. IF YES IN #15a:

Was that with your:

Q. 15b
Yes No N/A

15c. FOR EACH "YES" IN Q. 15b, ASK:
Was your (NAME PERSON) mostly positive
or mostly negative about your joining?

	Q. 15b			Q. 15c				
	Yes	No	N/A	Positive	Negative	Mixed	N/A	
Mother	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	-60
Father	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	-61
Spouse, fiance or steady friend	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	-62
Other friends	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	-63
Brothers or sisters	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	-64
Employer	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	-65

16a. Have you seen any ads for the military services in the past three months?

66- 1() Yes

2() No

9() Don't know } #17 NEXT

16b. IF YES:

Which service were they advertising? (CHECK ALL MENTIONED)

67-1() Army

73- 7() Several services (but not all)

68-2() Navy

74- () Other

69-3() Marines

WRITE IN

70-4() Air Force

75- 9() Don't know

71-5() Coast Guard

76- 0() Not applicable

72-6() All the services

77-73-(0); 80-(1); 1-4 (DUP)

16c. Were those you saw for the Active Forces, the National Guard, or the Reserves?

(CHECK ALL MENTIONED)

5-1() Active Forces

3-9() Don't know

6-2() National Guard

9-0() Not applicable

7-3() Reserves

16d. What sorts of reasons did the ads give you for joining? CHECK ALL MENTIONED

10-1() Jobs or training

11-2() Pride

12-3() Travel

13-4() Money or other direct benefits

14-5() Educational benefits

15- () Other

WRITE IN

16-9() Don't know

17-0() Not applicable

17. IF "JOBS OR TRAINING" MENTIONED, READ PARENTHESES:

(As you mentioned) A number of ads for the military concentrate on the jobs and the training available. When you think of the National Guard or the Reserves, how true do you think the ads really are? Would you say that the National Guard/Reserves offer:

13- 1() A great variety of jobs and training programs,
2() Some variety, but not great variety,
3() Only a little variety, or
4() Hardly any variety at all?
9() Don't know

18. How about for a person like yourself — do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, you would find in the National Guard/Reserve:

19- 1() A great variety of jobs and training programs,
2() Some variety, but not great variety,
3() Only a little variety, or
4() Hardly any variety at all?
9() Don't know

19. If you were to consider joining the National Guard or the Reserves, do you think you'd be looking for:

20- 1() A specific job or training program, 9() Don't know
2() Just to see what jobs are offered, or
3() For nothing in particular?

20. Did you ever actually apply to join the National Guard or Reserves?

21- 1() Yes 2() No

21. Do you have a health problem which you think might prevent your joining the military?

22- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

22. IF YES, READ PARENTHESES:

(Assuming that your health were all right), Do you think you would qualify to join the military?

23- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

- 23a. The requirements and benefits of the Active Military, the National Guard, and the Reserves vary somewhat.

For how long do you think you usually have to enlist, if you join the (NAME UNIT)?

	<u>Active Military</u>	<u>National Guard/Reserves</u>
1 year	24- 1()	25- 1()
2 years	2()	2()
3 years	3()	3()
4 years	4()	4()
5 years	5()	5()
6 years	6()	6()
Other: WRITE IN		
Don't know	9()	9()

- 23b. The current length of time for enlistment in the Guard/Reserve is six years. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you had to sign up for 2 years — would you:

26- 1() Definitely enlist, 3() Probably not enlist, or
2() Probably enlist, 4() Definitely not enlist?
9() Don't know

24. How long is the period of active duty for initial training when you join the National Guard/Reserve?

- 27- 1() None 5() 13 months to 2 years
 2() Less than 3 months 6() More than 2 years
 3() 3 to 6 months 9() Don't know
 4() 7 to 12 months

25. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist?

	ENLIST		NOT ENLIST		DK
	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	
a. A \$1,000 bonus	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -23
b. A \$1,500 bonus	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -29
c. A \$2,000 bonus	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -30

26a. Do you think it would help you in a civilian job if you were to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves?

- 31- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

26b. Do you think an employer would hold a job for someone who was away in active duty training with the National Guard or the Reserves for 3 to 6 months?

- 32- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

26c. If an employer did hold a position open, would the employee lose all of his or her seniority from a company during the training period for the National Guard or the Reserves?

- 33- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT EMPLOYED (Q. 7a, PAGE 2), SKIP TO Q. 28.

27a. IF RESPONDENT IS EMPLOYED:

Does your company have a specific policy about National Guard or Reserves participation?

- 34- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
 2() No 0() Not applicable

27b. With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, would you say the company is:

- 35- 1() Positive, 9() Don't know
 2() Neutral, or 0() Not applicable
 3() Negative?

27c. Have you ever talked with any supervisor about company policy on this, or has any supervisor ever talked with you?

- 36- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#28 NEXT)
 2() No (#28 NEXT) 0() Not applicable

27d. IF YES:

Would you say your supervisor was:

- 37- 1() Positive, 9() Don't know
 2() Neutral, or 0() Not applicable
 3() Negative?

28. Now I'm going to read you a list of statements. As I read each one, please tell me if you strongly agree with the statement, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement. READ LIST.

	AGREE		Neither	DISAGREE	
	Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly
a. It's important for our country to be able to use military force in its relations with other countries.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -33
b. I like to become involved in projects in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -39
c. People look up to a person in the uniform of the National Guard or Reserves.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -40
d. It's more fun to play team sports than individual sports.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -41
e. Our country is too militaristic.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -42
f. A nation should always be ready to fight.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -43
g. I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -44
h. I've always liked the idea of wearing a uniform.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -45
i. The National Guard is a place to meet good friends and make lasting friendships.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -46
j. It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -47
k. The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -48
l. The military life is a pretty lonely one.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -49
m. The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -50
n. I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or Reserves.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -51
o. In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -52

29. Now I'd like you to think about a normal week in your life. About how often do you get a chance to just relax for three or four hours in a row — to do what you want without having to catch up on chores from your job or your home? A chance to do what you want for a few hours at a stretch — without having to take care of things or see people you don't want to? Would you say this happens:

- 53- 1() Every week, 4() Hardly ever, or
 2() Almost every week, 5() Never?
 3() Once or twice a month, 9() Don't know

30. When you do have a chance to do what you want, what sorts of activities do you like? As I read each of these activities, tell me if it is something you like very much, something you like a little bit, something you don't particularly care about one way or the other, or something you dislike altogether. READ LIST

	LIKE		Don't		DK/ Never Tried
	Very Much	A Little	Particularly Care About	Dislike	
a. Snow skiing	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -54
b. Volleyball	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -55
c. Meal preparation	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -56
d. Reading a novel	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -57
e. Fishing	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -58
f. Gardening	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -59
g. Watching a football game	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -60
h. Reading about medicine	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -61
i. Dining out	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -62
j. Participating in religious activities	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -63
k. Doing crossword puzzles	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -64
l. Studying the stock market	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -65
m. Reading about foreign countries	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -66
n. Hunting	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -67
o. Going to a movie	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -68
p. Visiting friends	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -69
q. Fixing up a car or motorcycle	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -70
r. Working with a youth group	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -71
s. Playing cards with friends	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -72
t. Going to a disco	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -73
u. Working for a political or social cause	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -74
v. Camping out	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -75
w. Shooting the breeze with friends	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -76

77-79 (0)
 80 (2)
 1-4 (DUP)

.. Now I want you to think of the various things you might try or look into during the next six months. As I read each of the following, please tell me whether it is something you feel you are very likely to do in the next six months, somewhat likely to do, might or might not do, are somewhat unlikely to do, or are very unlikely to do. READ LIST

	LIKELY		Neither	UNLIKELY		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Send for literature about the military forces.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-5
b. Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-6
c. Look for a job, or look to change jobs.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-7
d. Take a physical or written test for military service.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-3
e. Look for a way to change the routine in your life.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-9
f. Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-10

32. People give various reasons for wanting to do different things with their spare time. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant the reason would be to you personally for deciding to do a particular thing — would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally. READ LIST

	IMPORTANT		Neither	UNIMPORTANT		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Developing a sense of discipline.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-11
b. The opportunity to serve my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-12
c. Gaining recognition and status.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-13
d. Learning a new trade or specialty.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-14
e. Learning leadership skills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-15
f. Meeting new kinds of people.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-16

33. Now as I read you this list of statements again, please tell me if you think you would be more likely to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves, or more likely to accomplish it by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or the Reserves — or another job or activity be much more likely, or somewhat more likely to offer: READ LIST

	Guard/Reserves		Neither	Other Part-Time Job/Activity		Don't Know
	Much	Somewhat		Somewhat	Much	
a. Developing a sense of discipline.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-17
b. The opportunity to serve my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-18
c. Gaining recognition and status.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-19
d. Learning a new trade or specialty.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-20
e. Learning leadership skills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-21
f. Meeting new kinds of people.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-22

34. If you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves, would the following things be likely or unlikely to occur? As I read each statement, please tell me whether it would be likely to occur or unlikely to occur? READ LIST.

	TO OCCUR		DK/ Not Sure
	Likely	Unlikely	
a. Not being able to earn extra money.	1()	2()	9() -23
b. Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security.	1()	2()	9() -24
c. Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities.	1()	2()	9() -25
d. Taking too much time away from your family during drills.	1()	2()	9() -26
e. Being with "losers."	1()	2()	9() -27
f. Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities.	1()	2()	9() -28
g. Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you.	1()	2()	9() -29
h. Having a chance to show your abilities.	1()	2()	9() -30
i. Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations.	1()	2()	9() -31
j. Learning self-discipline.	1()	2()	9() -32
k. Getting a chance to travel.	1()	2()	9() -33
l. Having a job that's not too demanding.	1()	2()	9() -34
m. Losing a chance for educational progress.	1()	2()	9() -35
n. Not having much spare time.	1()	2()	9() -36
o. Obtaining useful training.	1()	2()	9() -37

35. Now as I read each of these statements again, please tell me whether it is something you'd like very much, something you'd like somewhat, something you'd dislike somewhat, something you'd dislike very much, or something you'd neither like nor dislike. READ LIST.

	LIKE		Neither	DISLIKE		DK
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Not being able to earn extra money.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -38
b. Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -39
c. Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -40
d. Taking too much time away from your family during drills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -41
e. Being with "losers."	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -42
f. Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -43
g. Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -44
h. Having a chance to show your abilities.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -45
i. Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -46
j. Learning self-discipline.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -47
k. Getting a chance to travel.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -48
l. Having a job that's not too demanding.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -49
m. Losing a chance for educational progress.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -50
n. Not having much spare time.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -51
o. Obtaining useful training.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -52

36a. A number of people have been discussing a law requiring all men to register for the draft, when they are 18 years old. How would you personally feel about such a requirement, if it meant only that the young men would have to register, but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency? Would you be:

- 53- 1() Strongly in favor, 4() Somewhat opposed, or
2() Somewhat in favor, 5() Strongly opposed?
3() Neither in favor nor opposed, 9() Don't know

36b. How would you feel if the requirement applied not only to men at age 18, but also to women? If the requirement were that all young people are required to register but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency, would you be:

- 54- 1() Strongly in favor, 4() Somewhat opposed, or
2() Somewhat in favor, 5() Strongly opposed?
3() Neither in favor nor opposed, 9() Don't know

36c. How about draft registration, together with a requirement that all young people would have to participate in some sort of national service? If some people could choose to join some community service organization, such as Vista or the Peace Corps, and those who wanted could choose the military forces, how would you react to the requirement? Would you be:

- 55- 1() Strongly in favor, 4() Somewhat opposed, or
2() Somewhat in favor, 5() Strongly opposed?
3() Neither in favor nor opposed, 9() Don't know

36d. Finally, if you yourself had to register for a draft, and you knew some people would actually be drafted, would you:

- 56- 1() Join the Active Military,
2() Join the National Guard or the Reserves, or
3() Take your chances that you wouldn't be drafted?
() Other _____

WRITE IN

- 9() Don't know

37. Would you say that military danger from other countries to the United States right now is:

- 57- 1() Very high, 3() Somewhat low, or
2() Somewhat high, 4() Very low?
9() Don't know

38. Now I'm going to read you one last list of statements. As I read each one, please tell me if you strongly agree with the statement, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement. READ LIST

	AGREE		Neither	DISA REE	
	Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly
a. You can't trust the government, because their policies are always changing.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-53
b. There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-59
c. Politicians and bureaucrats don't care about the people they're supposed to serve.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-60
d. Military officers don't care about the people who have to serve under them.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-61
e. My family sometimes doesn't understand my style of life.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-62
f. You can't trust the military because their policies are always changing.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-63
g. There are very few jobs really worth doing.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-64
h. I feel ready to settle down.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-65
i. Women do not have the physical strength and endurance to be military personnel.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-66
j. The military life is a good influence on most young people.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-67
k. Women think less clearly than men, and are more emotional.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-68
l. Women in the National Guard or the Reserves can fill a vital function as members of combat-ready units.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-69
m. Women have a tougher time adjusting to military life than do men.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-70
n. Women in the military are less feminine than other women.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-71
o. Employers value people who have had military training.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-72
p. It's really important for women to have the same opportunities as men.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-73

IF RESPONDENT IS MALE, SKIP TO #40.

39a. IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE:

How do you feel about Women's Lib? Are you:

- 74- 1() Strongly in favor of it, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat in favor, 0() Not applicable
 3() Somewhat opposed, or
 4() Strongly opposed to it?

39b. If you were in the military, would you personally want a job that has usually been a man's?

- 75- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
 2() No 0() Not applicable

40. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist?

	ENLIST		NOT ENLIST		Don't Know
	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	
a. Tuition assistance of \$500 per year, for up to 4 years.	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-76
b. Tuition assistance of \$750 per year, for up to 4 years.	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-77
c. Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years.	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-73

41a. And now a few questions for classification purposes. Are you living with your parents?

79- 1() Yes 2() No

41b. Are you: 30-(3); 1-4 (DUP)

5- 1() Married, 3() Widowed, divorced, or (#41d NEXT)
2() Single, (#41d NEXT) 4() Separated? (#42 NEXT)

41c. IF MARRIED:

Is your spouse working?

5- 1() Yes (#42 NEXT) 2() No (#42 NEXT) 0() Not applicable

41d. IF SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN #41b:

Are you planning to get married in the next 12 months?

7- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

42. Do you own your own home?

8- 1() Yes 2() No

43. What was the last grade of school or college your father completed?

9- 1() Less than high school graduate
2() High school graduate
3() Vocational/training school after high school
4() Some college
5() College graduate or more
9() Don't know

44a. During most of your first ten years of life, did you live:

10- 1() On a farm, (#45a NEXT) 9() No one place (#45a NEXT)
2() In a town,
3() In a suburb, or
4() In a city?

44b. Approximately what was its population?

11- 1() Under 1,000 6() 500,000 to 999,999
2() 1,000 to 9,999 7() 1 million or over
3() 10,000 to 49,999 9() Don't know
4() 50,000 to 99,999 0() Not applicable
5() 100,000 to 499,999

45a. Was your father a career military man?

12- 1() Yes

2() No
9() Don't know } #45c NEXT

45b. IF YES:

How do you think he would rate his military career — would you say he was:

13- 1() Very satisfied, 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
2() Somewhat satisfied, 5() Very dissatisfied?
3() Neither satisfied nor 9() Don't know
dissatisfied, 0() Not applicable

45c. Have any other close relatives been career military personnel?

14- 1() Yes

2() No
9() Don't know } #46 NEXT

45d. IF YES:

Who was that? CHECK ALL MENTIONED

15- 1() Mother 21- 5() Spouse
16- 2() Uncle or aunt 22- 6() Cousin
17- 3() Brother or sister 23- 7() Stepfather or stepmother
18- 4() Grandparent 24- 8() Father-in-law/mother-in-law
19- () Other
20- _____

WRITE IN

25- 0() Not applicable

46. What was the last grade of school or college your mother completed?

26- 1() Less than high school graduate
2() High school graduate
3() Vocational/training school after high school
4() Some college
5() College graduate or more
9() Don't know

47. Excluding yourself, how many dependents do you have?

27- 1() None 4() Three
2() One 5() Four
3() Two 6() Five or more

48. During your high school years, would you say you were an:

28- 1() A student, 4() D student, or
2() B student, 5() F student?
3() C student, 9() Don't know

49. Some people view the different components of the military as very similar and some people view them as very different. Do you feel the (READ ITEM) are very similar to one another, somewhat similar to one another, somewhat different from one another, or very different from one another? (DO NOT READ "DON'T KNOW")

	SIMILAR		DIFFERENT		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat	Somewhat	Very	
a. National Guard and the Active Military	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-29
b. Active Military and the Reserves	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-30
c. National Guard and the Reserves	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-31

50a. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

32-	1() One	5() Five
	2() Two	6() Six or more
	3() Three	0() None (#51a NEXT)
	4() Four	

50b. How many are older than you?

33-	1() One	5() Five
	2() Two	6() Six or more
	3() Three	0() None
	4() Four	9() Not applicable

50c. Have any of your brothers or sisters served in the military?

34-	1() Yes	9() Don't know
	2() No	0() Not applicable

51a. I'd like you to think of your two best male friends and your two best female friends. (PAUSE) Have any of them joined the military or talked recently about going into the active military or the National Guard or Reserves?

35-	1() Yes	2() No (#52a NEXT)

51b. IF YES:

How many of those friends joined?

36-	1() One	4() Four
	2() Two	0() None
	3() Three	9() Not applicable

52a. Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you might think if you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, sisters or brothers, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased if you were to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves?

37-	1() Very pleased	4() Somewhat displeased
	2() Somewhat pleased	5() Very displeased
	3() Neither pleased nor displeased	9() Don't know

52b. Who were you mostly thinking of when you answered just now? CHECK ALL MENTIONED

38-	1() Mother	46-	7() Coworkers
39-	2() Father	47-	8() Employer
40-	3() Brother(s)	48-	9() Teacher(s), coach(es)
41-	4() Sister(s)	49-	1() Counselor(s)
42-	5() Spouse	50-	2() Best friend
43-	6() Child(ren)	51-	3() Fiance(e) or steady
44-	() Other _____		
45-	_____		

WRITE IN

53. And just to be sure we are representing all groups in this survey, please tell me whether you would describe yourself as:

52-	1() Hispanic	() Other _____
	2() American Indian or Alaska Native	WRITE IN
	3() Black, not of Hispanic origin	
	4() Asian or Pacific Islander	
	5() White, not of Hispanic origin	

54a. And last, what is your social security number? (IF CAN'T REMEMBER, ASK RESPONDENT TO OBTAIN NOW.)

- 53- 1() _ _ _ - _ _ - _ _
 2() Can't remember and can't find readily
 3() No social security number
 4() Refusal
 5() Asks reasons } #54b NEXT
- } GO TO RESPONDENT NAME, ETC.

54b. We need this information for use in a study relating later enlistments in the National Guard and Reserves to some of the ideas we've been discussing in this interview. (IF CAN'T REMEMBER, ASK RESPONDENT TO OBTAIN NOW.)

- 54- 1() _ _ _ - _ _ - _ _
 2() Can't remember and can't find readily
 3() No social security number
 4() Refusal
 0() Not applicable

SS #: 55-
 56-
 57-
 58-
 59-
 60-
 61-
 62-
 63-

Interviewer:

64-
65-
66-
67-79 (0)
80 (4)

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

SAMPLE SEGMENT _____

SECTION TWO

Male and Female Veterans Samples

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY.....	V-1
DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS.....	V-11
EMPLOYMENT FACTORS.....	V-31
SOCIAL FACTORS.....	V-47
SIMILARITY BETWEEN MILITARY COMPONENTS.....	V-57
POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	V-61
PSYCHOGRAPHICS AND ATTITUDES.....	V-69
SITUATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ACHIEVABILITY OF LIFE GOALS.....	V-87
EXPERIENCE IN THE MILITARY.....	V-101
SEPARATION AND POST-SERVICE EXPERIENCE.....	V-109

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

V-2, 3	ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY	q. 13d-j
V-4, 5	ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS	q. 31
V-6, 7	CASH BONUS INCENTIVES	q. 25
V-8, 9	EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES	q. 40

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

- Approximately one Veteran in five has positive propensity to enlist in a Reserve component. This proportion has decreased since 1978, but not significantly.
- The Army National Guard and Army Reserve remain the most popular Reserve components among male Veterans. However, male Veterans show lower propensity for all Guard/Reserve components than in 1978.
- The highest proportion of female Veterans indicate positive propensity for enlisting in the Navy Reserve.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395
<u>Overall Propensity</u>			
Definitely enlist	2.2	1.8	2.0
Probably enlist	19.9	18.6	20.3
Probably not enlist	23.2	27.0	26.3
Definitely not enlist	54.7	52.6	51.4
Mean ¹⁾	3.30	3.30	3.27
Standard deviation	.86	.83	.85
Standard error	.022	.021	.043

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395
<u>Percent of those "definitely" or "probably" would enlist</u>			
<u>Branch/Component Propensity</u>			
Army National Guard	10.9	8.2	10.1
Army Reserve	11.4	8.5	10.4
Air National Guard	7.6	6.5	7.0
Air Force Reserve	6.9	6.8	8.5
Navy Reserve	5.9	5.3	10.9
Marine Corps Reserve	5.0	4.3	3.2
Active Military	7.1	8.4	10.2

- 1) 1 = definitely enlist
 2 = probably enlist
 3 = probably not enlist
 4 = definitely not enlist

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY — MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans show the greatest propensity to enlist in the Reserve components. Air Force Veterans also show greater propensity than Army and Navy Veterans.
- Veterans of each branch show the greatest propensity to enlist in a Guard/Reserve component associated with their Active service.

1979

MALE VETERANS

	<u>BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE</u>			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>

BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Overall Propensity</u>				
Definitely enlist	2.2	1.4	4.5	0.9
Probably enlist	20.4	17.3	23.3	17.0
Probably not enlist	27.5	26.8	28.7	25.9
Definitely not enlist	49.9	54.5	43.6	56.1
Mean ¹⁾	3.25	3.34	3.11	3.37
Standard deviation	0.86	0.81	0.92	0.79
Standard error	.040	.038	.064	.038

BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Percent of those who would</u> <u>"definitely" or "probably"</u> <u>enlist</u>				

Branch/Component Propensity

Army National Guard	6.2	<u>10.7</u>	6.5	4.3
Army Reserve	4.9	<u>13.1</u>	3.0	2.5
Air National Guard	<u>13.6</u> ²⁾	5.7	5.5	3.4
Air Force Reserve	<u>18.3</u>	5.7	3.5	2.5
Navy Reserve	3.1	2.8	4.0	<u>15.3</u>
Marine Corps Reserve	1.1	1.9	<u>23.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Active Military	8.2	8.3	9.0	8.8

- 1) 1 = definitely enlist
 2 = probably enlist
 3 = probably not enlist
 4 = definitely not enlist

- 2) Underlines indicate match between prior branch of service and Guard/Reserve Branch.

ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS

- Veterans who intend to send for literature about the military and those who intend to talk to a recruiter have much greater propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve than average.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS			PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment</u>						
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>						
Send for literature about the military forces (Q. 31a)	10.2	11.2	12.0	70	57	59
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (Q. 31b)	12.7	12.0	14.3	68	62	65

- Seven of ten male Veterans, and six of ten female Veterans intend to look for ways to make extra money.

Other related behavioral intentionsVery or somewhat likely to:

Look for a job or look to change jobs (Q. 31c)	49.9	50.1	49.0	24	22	27
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (Q. 31f)	N/A	71.9	62.3	N/A	24	29
Look for a way to change the routine in your life (Q. 31e)	N/A	58.5	62.5	N/A	23	28

ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS — MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans are particularly likely to say they will send for recruiting literature.

BASE	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	AIR FORCE	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY
	451	444	202	440
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment</u>				
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>				
Send for literature about the military forces (Q. 31a)	12.9	10.4	15.4	9.3
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (Q. 31b)	14.0	10.8	14.9	11.8

- Marine Corps Veterans are also particularly likely to say they will look for ways to make extra money in their spare time.

Other related behavioral intentionsVery or somewhat likely to:

Look for a job, or look to change jobs (Q. 31c)	48.7	51.9	49.5	46.5
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (Q. 31f)	71.0	72.5	77.2	67.5
Look for a way to change the Routine in your life (Q. 31e)	63.9	58.9	56.2	54.3

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES

- Cash bonus incentives increase propensity among female Veterans more than among male Veterans.

How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEJ) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 25)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
			<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
A \$1,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	3.0	5.4	70	#
Probably enlist	18.7	23.1	48	50
Probably not enlist	35.1	33.3	18	11
Definitely not enlist	43.3	38.2	6	8
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
A \$1,500 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	5.2	8.7	62	68
Probably enlist	20.3	22.2	42	42
Probably not enlist	32.4	32.0	18	11
Definitely not enlist	42.1	37.1	6	8
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
A \$2,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	10.2	12.4	51	65
Probably enlist	21.7	25.3	36	36
Probably not enlist	28.4	27.9	17	10
Definitely not enlist	39.7	34.4	6	7
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small.

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES — MALES BY BRANCH

- Even cash bonus incentives of \$2,000 do not increase propensity among Marine Corps Veterans significantly above the standard propensity baseline. Such incentives are associated with large increases in propensity among Air Force and Army Veterans, however.

How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 25)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
A \$1,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	3.4	3.5	3.1	1.4
Probably enlist	25.2	18.7	15.3	15.3
Probably not enlist	38.7	34.6	37.8	31.4
Definitely not enlist	32.7	43.3	43.9	51.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
A \$1,500 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	7.2	5.3	4.6	3.5
Probably enlist	24.9	21.2	16.4	16.4
Probably not enlist	34.8	32.0	35.9	28.9
Definitely not enlist	33.0	41.5	43.1	51.2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
A \$2,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	12.1	11.5	7.6	6.8
Probably enlist	27.4	21.7	22.2	16.8
Probably not enlist	29.8	27.6	30.8	27.5
Definitely not enlist	30.7	39.2	39.4	49.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES

- Educational assistance incentives increase propensity more among female Veterans than among male Veterans.
- Even among female Veterans, however, such incentives show no significant effect unless they are at a level of \$1,000 per year, for up to four years.

How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 40)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

			<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
Tuition assistance of \$500 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	1.3	2.9	70	39
Probably enlist	14.7	18.1	54	47
Probably not enlist	39.6	41.1	19	23
Definitely not enlist	44.5	37.9	9	8
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
Tuition assistance of \$750 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	2.1	3.1	61	42
Probably enlist	15.9	21.0	49	43
Probably not enlist	39.0	40.2	19	22
Definitely not enlist	43.0	35.6	9	8
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	4.9	4.7	52	44
Probably enlist	20.3	26.7	41	43
Probably not enlist	34.4	36.2	18	16
Definitely not enlist	40.4	32.4	9	7
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES — MALES BY BRANCH

- Educational assistance benefits are most associated with increased propensity among Army Veterans.

How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 40)

	<u>1979</u> <u>MALE VETERANS</u>			
	<u>BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE</u>			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Tuition assistance of \$500 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.2
Probably enlist	15.1	15.8	12.4	12.6
Probably not enlist	40.3	40.0	42.8	35.2
Definitely not enlist	42.8	42.5	43.8	51.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tuition assistance of \$750 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	2.7	2.5	1.5	0.7
Probably enlist	17.4	16.9	13.0	14.0
Probably not enlist	39.1	39.7	41.5	35.2
Definitely not enlist	40.8	40.9	44.0	35.2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	5.6	5.7	3.5	3.0
Probably enlist	21.5	21.6	18.9	16.7
Probably not enlist	35.2	33.9	36.3	33.8
Definitely not enlist	37.7	38.9	41.3	46.6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

V-12, 13	ETHNIC COMPOSITION	q. 53
V-14, 15	PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS	q. 43, 45a, 46
V-16, 17	CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS	q. 44a, 50a
V-18, 19	AGE COMPOSITION	
V-20, 21	SCHOOLING	q. 2-4
V-22, 23	SCHOOL SUCCESS AND TECHNICAL TRAINING	q. 4, 5b, 48
V-24, 25	CURRENT AND PLANNED HIGHER EDUCATION	q. 6a, c
V-26, 27	ACADEMIC MAJORS BY ASVAB CLASSIFICATION	q. 6b
V-28, 29	FAMILY STATUS	q. 41, 42, 47

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

- Non-white Veterans have greater propensity than white Veterans, especially among females. Nonetheless, propensity among non-white males is down significantly from 1978 levels.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>White</u> , not of hispanic origin	87.3	87.2	86.2	20	19	20
<u>Non-White</u>	12.6	12.8	13.8	37	30	39
Black (not of hispanic origin)	6.6	6.4	9.7	47	30	41
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3.0	1.9	0.0	23	#	#
Hispanic	2.4	3.2	3.1	28	38	#
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.6	1.3	1.0	#	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION — MALES BY BRANCH

- The ethnic composition of the Air Force, Army, and Marine Corps Veterans samples do not differ.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>White</u> , not of hispanic origin	87.0	85.2	86.6	93.4
<u>Non-White</u>	13.0	14.8	13.4	6.6
Black (not of hispanic origin)	7.2	7.7	6.0	2.1
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.1
Hispanic	3.1	3.4	4.0	1.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.9	1.6	1.0	2.3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

- More female than male Veterans have parents who attended college.
- Female Veterans whose fathers are or have been career military are especially high in propensity.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Father's Education:</u>						
Less than high school graduate	25.4	24.8	23.5	26	22	28
High school graduate or vo-tech	37.3	39.6	33.7	18	19	20
At least some college	24.2	20.4	28.6	17	15	27
Don't know	13.2	15.2	14.2	35	27	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
<u>Mother's Education:</u>						
Less than high school graduate	21.6	20.1	21.3	30	26	22
High school graduate or vo-tech	50.0	53.6	47.8	18	18	22
At least some college	18.5	15.8	25.8	18	21	24
Don't know	9.9	10.4	5.1	31	19	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
<u>Father was/is career military</u>	10.6	9.2	11.8	19	18	32

Base too small.

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force Veterans are least likely not to know their parents' educational attainments.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Father's Education:</u>				
Less than high school graduate	24.4	26.1	23.3	22.9
High school graduate or vo-tech	43.5	36.7	43.6	41.4
At least some college	23.3	18.7	20.3	22.5
Don't know	8.9	18.5	12.9	13.2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Mother's Education:</u>				
Less than high school graduate	19.1	21.4	19.8	17.7
High school graduate or vo-tech	59.9	52.3	48.0	56.1
At least some college	16.2	15.1	18.3	15.7
Don't know	4.9	11.3	13.9	10.4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Father was/is career military</u>	9.6	9.0	7.9	10.1

CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS

- Three Veterans in seven have four or more siblings — a far higher proportion than that found among NPS respondents.
- Among female Veterans, positive propensity is associated with having grown up in a town.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>MALES</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Number of siblings (Q. 50a)</u>						
None or one	13.7	13.4	15.2	20	19	15
Two	21.2	22.8	22.7	22	20	25
Three	20.9	21.7	18.8	19	24	29
Four or more	44.2	42.1	43.2	24	20	20
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
<u>During most of first ten years of life, lived: (Q. 44a)</u>						
On a farm	N/A	14.9	14.7	N/A	24	20
In a town		28.1	23.1		21	28
In a suburb		31.3	33.4		17	20
In a city		25.7	28.8		21	20
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force and Navy Veterans have fewer siblings than Army and Marine Corps Veterans.
- Marine Corps and Navy Veterans are more likely to have grown up in the suburbs than are Air Force or Army Veterans.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Number of siblings (Q. 50a)</u>				
None or one	14.7	11.9	16.3	14.1
Two	25.7	22.1	18.8	25.1
Three	20.2	22.6	18.3	23.0
Four or more	39.5	43.4	46.6	37.8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>During most of first ten years of life, lived: (Q. 44a)</u>				
On a farm	12.8	16.7	12.6	13.3
In a town	27.8	29.7	24.1	26.6
In a suburb	30.3	29.0	35.2	35.7
In a city	29.1	24.6	28.1	24.3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

AGE COMPOSITION

- Over half of the male Veterans in the 1979 sample were 23 or 24 years old.
- The modal ages for female Veterans were also 23 and 24. However, twice as many female as male Veterans are over the age of 25. Propensity is higher among these older females than among the older males.

1978 MALE VETERANS		
WEIGHTED RESPONSES		
	TOTAL SAMPLE	PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY
BASE	1498	(332)
Under 20	0.2	#
20 - 24	70.3	24 } 24
25 - 29	28.8	18
30 - 34	0.5	# } 18
35 and older	0.3	#
Total	100%	(22.1%)

1979 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS				
	TOTAL SAMPLE		PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
20 or under	0.2	0.0	#	#
21	2.3	0.4	34 } 33	# } 34
22	15.2	9.2	18	36
23	30.2	23.3	21	18
24	25.4	20.3	19	26
25	12.3	14.9	20	26
26	6.5	8.4	30	12
27	3.7	9.2	13	26
28	2.0	3.5	14	#
29	1.2	4.0	# } 11	# } 17
30 and older	1.0	7.0	#	#
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small.

AGE COMPOSITION — MALES BY BRANCH

- On the average, Air Force and Navy Veterans are older than Army and Marine Corps Veterans.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
20 or under	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5
21	0.0	3.4	2.5	0.9
22	5.1	19.1	19.8	9.5
23	30.6	27.0	37.1	33.6
24	30.6	23.9	20.8	28.4
25	17.7	10.4	10.4	14.5
26	7.8	7.2	4.0	5.2
27	4.0	3.6	2.5	4.5
28	1.8	2.5	1.0	1.4
29	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.7
30 and older	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.6

SCHOOLING

- Almost one-third of the sample of female Veterans are attending or planning to attend a two-year college. They have greater enlistment propensity than those attending or planning to attend a four-year college or any male Veteran group.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Less than high school graduate</u>	6.1	5.0	0.9	29	23	#
(Dropouts)	(2.7)	(2.3)	(0.9)	(28)	(13)	(#)
<u>High school graduate</u>	88.4	92.5	91.8	22	21	26
Currently attending:						
. Vocational or technical school	7.1	7.5	2.2	25	16	#
. Two-year college	11.4	13.7	23.2	18	22	28
. Four-year college	13.7	11.0	23.5	16	19	13
Planning to attend:						
. Vocational or technical school	10.6	10.4	2.7	28	25	#
. Two-year college	10.1	12.1	8.7	25	22	35
. Four-year college	7.9	7.6	9.8	27	26	17
. Don't know	1.0	3.0	0.8	#	29	#
Not planning school	26.5	27.2	20.8	21	18	23
<u>College graduate</u>	4.5	2.1	6.2	15	6	#
<u>Graduate or professional work</u>	1.0	0.4	1.1	#	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small.

SCHOOLING — MALES BY BRANCH

- More Air Force Veterans are currently attending school — particularly a four-year college — than are Veterans of other branches.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Less than high school graduate</u>	0.9	5.6	3.5	7.7
(Dropouts)	(0.4)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(3.9)
<u>High school graduate</u>	96.0	91.7	94.7	90.4
Currently attending:				
. Vocational or technical school	6.7	7.9	6.9	7.5
. Two-year college	17.3	12.8	14.4	12.7
. Four-year college	17.5	9.7	8.9	10.5
Planning to attend:				
. Vocational or technical school	9.8	9.7	13.4	10.9
. Two-year college	8.9	13.1	14.4	10.5
. Four-year college	8.6	7.7	9.4	5.5
. Don't know	2.2	3.6	2.5	2.3
Not planning school	24.8	27.3	24.8	30.7
<u>College graduate</u>	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.6
<u>Graduate or professional work</u>	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SCHOOL SUCCESS AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

- Female Veterans report better grades in high school than do male Veterans. Reported grades in high school are associated with higher enlistment propensity among female Veterans, but lower enlistment propensity among male Veterans.
- Few female Veterans have technical training or plan to obtain it.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

				<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Grades in high school</u>						
A	6.1	6.3	24.9	11	24	15
B	42.9	40.8	55.5	21	23	22
C	46.2	48.6	19.5	25	17	32
D or F	4.8	4.3	0.0	17	23	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
<u>Those with technical training or who plan technical training¹⁾</u>	21.9	21.3	6.2	27	22.2	#

Base too small.

- ¹⁾ Percent of total; those who have had technical training (education question) or are currently attending technical school or are planning to attend technical school (Q. 4). For 1979, those who took shop courses in high school (Q. 5b) are also included.

SCHOOL SUCCESS AND TECHNICAL TRAINING — MALES BY BRANCH

- The majority of Air Force Veterans report grades of B or better in high school.
- Fewest among the Air Force Veterans have or plan to get technical training in a school setting.

1979
MALE VETERANS

	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Grades in high school</u>				
A	6.9	6.3	8.5	4.3
B	49.4	40.6	39.8	34.8
C	41.7	48.8	47.8	54.5
D or F	2.0	4.4	4.0	6.4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Those with technical training or who plan technical training¹⁾</u>	17.5	21.4	23.3	23.0

¹⁾Percent of total; those who have had technical training (education question) or are currently attending technical school or are planning to attend technical school (Q. 4). For 1979, those who took shop courses in high school (Q. 5b) are also included.

CURRENT AND PLANNED HIGHER EDUCATION

- Approximately two male Veterans in three and three female Veterans in four are currently attending or planning to attend vocational school or college.
- Four of every five Veterans attending or planning to attend school use or plan to use financial assistance for schooling.
- Proportionally more female Veterans than males use or plan to use financial assistance for schooling.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

				<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>Currently attending vocational school or college¹⁾</u>	35.5	33.8	49.9	18	19	22
BASE	531	513	197	(96)	(99)	(22)
Number of courses per semester: (Q. 6a)						
1 or 2	34.4	33.3	20.6	21	19	23
3 - 5	46.9	50.7	66.0	18	18	21
6 or more	5.8	9.0	12.4	3	25	#
Don't know	12.9	7.0	1.0	20	22	#
Using financial assistance (Q. 6c)	N/A	77.6	86.4	N/A	17	23
<u>Planning to attend vocational school or college¹⁾</u>	32.1	32.1	24.3	26	24	26
BASE	(481)	(486)	(91)	(126)	(116)	(23)
Number of courses per semester: (Q. 6a)						
1 or 2	32.9	30.7	29.7	25	23	19
3 - 5	21.5	22.2	28.6	23	19	#
6 or more	1.8	4.5	6.6	#	36	# } 25
Don't know	43.8	42.6	35.2	28	25	31
Using financial assistance (Q. 6c)	N/A	83.4	94.8	N/A	23	27

1) Percent of total

CURRENT AND PLANNED HIGHER EDUCATION — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force and Navy Veterans now attending school are most likely to be using financial assistance.

1979 MALE VETERANS			
BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>

<u>Currently attending vocational school or college¹⁾</u>	42.4	32.2	30.2	33.4
BASE	191	143	61	147
Number of courses per semester: (Q. 6a)				
1 or 2	27.9	35.7	26.2	37.7
3 - 5	56.3	48.6	57.4	45.9
6 or more	12.1	6.4	11.5	10.3
Don't know	3.7	9.3	4.9	6.2
Using financial assistance (Q. 6c)	85.9	73.8	75.4	83.0
 <u>Planning to attend vocational school or college¹⁾</u>	 28.6	 32.2	 39.6	 29.3
BASE	129	143	80	129
Number of courses per semester: (Q. 6a)				
1 or 2	29.6	25.4	41.0	38.3
3 - 5	31.2	24.6	15.4	14.1
6 or more	4.0	4.9	1.3	6.2
Don't know	35.2	45.1	42.3	41.4
Using financial assistance (Q. 6a)	87.1	86.3	85.3	87.2

¹⁾Percent of total.

ACADEMIC MAJORS BY ASVAB CLASSIFICATIONS

- General-technical and clerical-administrative are the most frequent majors of Veterans currently attending or planning to attend school, particularly among females.
- Male Veterans planning to, or now majoring in general mechanics, have higher enlistment propensity than other males.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS		PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
<u>Currently attending or planning to attend school</u>				
BASE	822	247	(171)	(62)
<u>Major:</u> ¹⁾				
General-Technical	28.9	45.7	20	29
Clerical-Administrative	27.8	46.2	20	20
General Mechanics	19.5	1.0	26	#
Motor Mechanics	7.3	0.6	22	#
Electronics	16.5	6.5	17	#
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

1) Academic or technical majors grouped according to ASVAB aptitude clusters
(Counselor's Manual, ASVAB; Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, Vol. 2,
DoD 1304.12Y)

Base too small

ACADEMIC MAJORS BY ASVAB CLASSIFICATION — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force Veterans are more frequently electronics majors than general mechanics majors. The reverse holds for Veterans of all other branches.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
<u>Currently attending or planning to attend school</u>				
BASE	265	230	116	225
<u>Major:</u> ¹⁾				
General-Technical	26.4	32.2	25.9	24.4
Clerical-Administrative	29.8	27.4	27.6	27.1
General Mechanics	15.5	19.1	20.7	23.6
Motor Mechanics	5.7	8.3	7.8	5.8
Electronics	22.6	13.0	18.1	19.1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Academic or technical majors grouped according to ASVAB aptitude clusters (Counselor's Manual, ASVAB; Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, Vol. 2, DoD 1304.12Y)

FAMILY STATUS

- Almost half of the respondents are married.
- Female Veterans who live with their parents have high enlistment propensity.
- Lower than average propensity is not found among married male Veterans as it is among married NPS males. Indeed, male Veterans with three or more dependents have greater enlistment propensity than other males.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS						PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979		1978	1979		1978	1979	1979
BASI	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)			
<u>Marital Status</u>									
Married:	53.2	50.7	46.9	20	22	20			
. Living with spouse	52.3	48.6	43.3	21	23	17			
(Percent of those with spouse working) ¹⁾	(57.6)	(59.8)	(85.4)	(21)	(21)	(16)			
. Separated	0.9	2.1	3.6	#	5	#			
Not married:	46.8	49.4	53.1	24	19	24			
. Single	43.7	45.7	47.9	25	18	24			
. Widowed, divorced	3.1	3.7	5.2	15	24	#			
Planning marriage ²⁾	14.8	14.6	11.5	22	23	#			
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)			
Own home (and not living with parents)	N/A	24.6	22.2	N/A	21	22			
Living with parents	N/A	30.3	25.6	N/A	21	28			
<u>Number of dependents</u>									
None	45.2	47.2	64.1	23	18	24			
One	23.9	21.0	21.8	24	22	19			
Two	18.1	19.3	10.4	19	18	24			
Three	11.0	10.7	3.2	20	28	#			
Four	1.5	1.4	0.4	#	#	#			
Five or more	0.4	0.4	0.1	#	#	#			
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)			

* Base too small.

1) Percent of those living with spouse.

2) Percent of those who are not married.

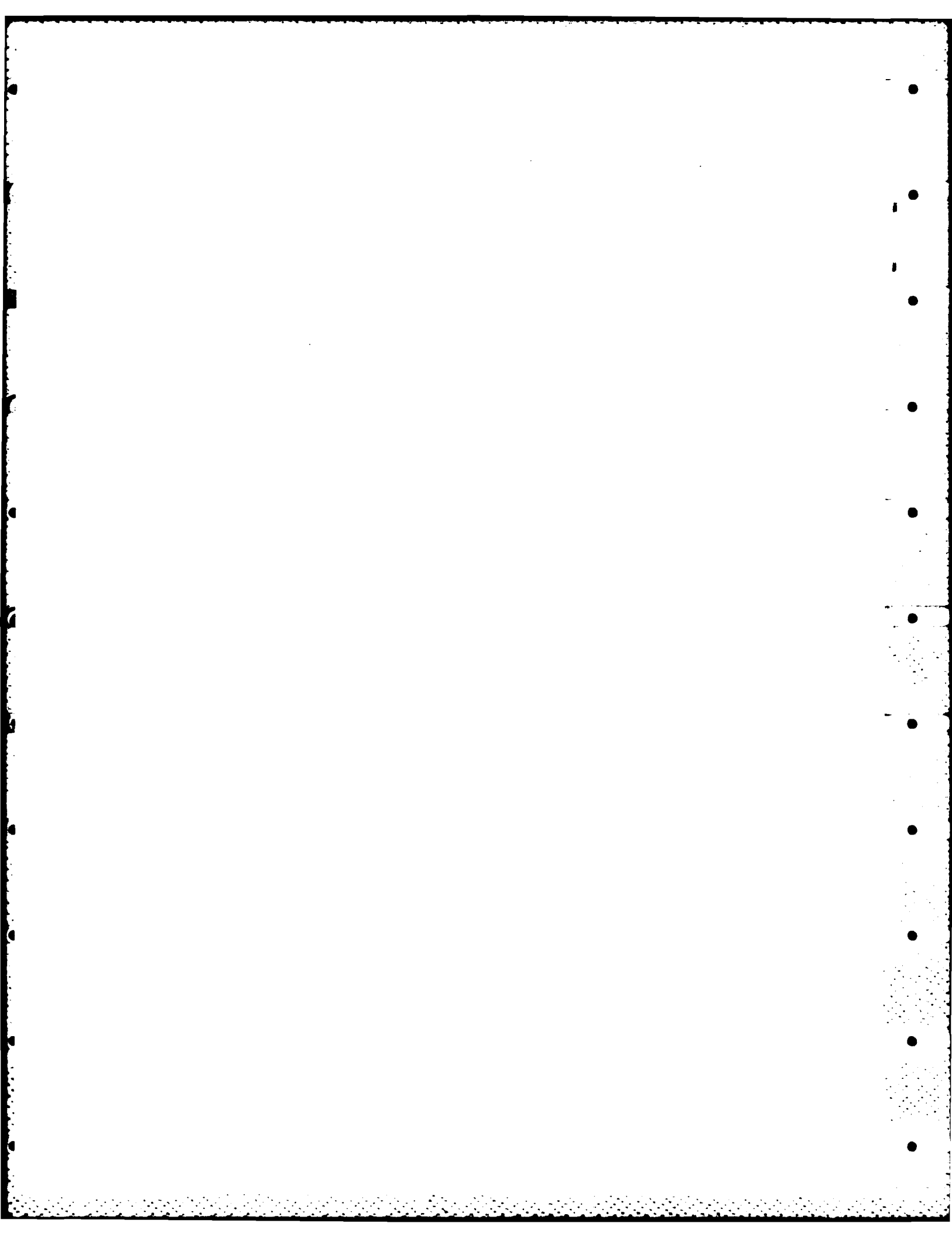
FAMILY STATUS — MALES BY BRANCH

- More Air Force Veterans are married than are Veterans of the Marine Corps or the Navy.
- Marine Corps Veterans are more likely to be living with their parents than are Veterans of other branches.
- Army Veterans are most likely to be planning marriage in the next year.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Married:	53.7	51.8	48.0	46.8
. Living with spouse (Percent of those with spouse working) ¹⁾	52.1 (66.0)	48.9 (59.4)	46.5 (54.3)	46.1 (59.1)
. Separated	1.6	2.9	1.5	0.7
Not married:	46.3	48.2	52.0	53.2
. Single	42.1	44.6	48.0	50.0
. Widowed, divorced	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.2
Planning marriage ²⁾	12.1	17.1	12.0	11.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Own home (and not living with parents)	27.2	25.0	18.9	25.1
Living with parents	28.8	30.0	34.2	29.5
<u>Number of dependents</u>				
None	44.8	45.3	50.7	51.9
One	22.0	21.2	22.4	18.7
Two	21.5	19.6	16.4	18.7
Three	10.0	12.4	8.5	8.4
Four	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.8
Five or more	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Percent of those living with spouse.

2) Percent of those who are not married.



EMPLOYMENT FACTORS

V-32, 33	EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1	q. 7a, 8-10, 12
V-34, 35	EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 2	q. 27
V-36, 37	EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED	q. 7a, 13a, b, 13c
V-38, 39	UNEMPLOYMENT	q. 7a, 11, 12
V-40, 41	GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS	q. 7a, 26
V-42, 43	JOBS AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES	q. 15a
V-44, 45	PERSONAL REACTION TO JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES	q. 15b

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1

- Male Veterans who perceive finding an appropriate job as very difficult are higher than average in enlistment propensity.
- Female Veterans who are looking for a second job are relatively high in enlistment propensity, but those who are only working part-time have low enlistment propensity.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
<u>Currently employed¹⁾</u>	83.8	85.2	65.9	22	20	22
BASE	1256	1310	260	(279)	(267)	(57)
<u>Hours per week (Q. 8a)</u>						
20 or less	6.1	6.5	16.5	9	22	16
21 to 30	5.3	4.9	8.3	22	8	13
31 to 45	62.8	69.9	67.9	23	20	24
46 to 48	5.8	3.2	1.7	25	14	#
Looking for a second job ²⁾ (Q. 8b) - (asked only of those working 48 hours or less)	N/A	30.4	18.9	N/A	23	30
49 or more	20.0	15.5	5.6	22	26	#
<u>Job satisfaction (Q. 9)</u>						
Very satisfied	41.6	40.9	47.4	21	20	20
Somewhat satisfied	42.7	43.8	38.3	22	20	22
Somewhat dissatisfied	10.6	11.8	11.0	25	23	#
Very dissatisfied	5.1	3.5	3.3	26	16	#
<u>Time on job (Q. 10)</u>						
Less than 6 months	26.7	25.4	31.3	22	22	23
6 - 11 months	24.8	25.5	24.3	26	18	25
1 - 5 years	45.1	45.4	40.7	20	20	20
More than 5 years	3.3	3.7	3.8	27	27	#
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 12)</u>						
Very difficult	20.0	21.6	21.1	24	28	21
Somewhat difficult	38.4	39.0	33.5	23	20	20
Somewhat easy	25.8	28.3	32.0	19	20	26
Very easy	15.9	11.1	13.5	22	11	20

Base too small.

¹⁾Percent of total; all other percentages in this table refer to base indicated below.²⁾Percent of those working 48 hours or less.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1 — MALES BY BRANCH

- Employed Marine Corps Veterans are more likely to express job satisfaction than other Veterans. They are also least likely to have held their present job more than six months.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	AIR FORCE	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY
<u>Currently employed¹⁾</u>	82.3	86.7	83.7	84.8
<u>BASE</u>	371	385	169	373
<u>Hours per week (Q. 8a)</u>				
20 or less	7.5	6.8	4.1	6.5
21 to 30	6.5	4.4	4.7	4.9
31 to 45	68.7	71.2	68.0	68.5
46 to 48	1.6	3.6	4.7	2.4
Looking for a second job ²⁾ (Q. 8b) - (asked only of those working 46 hours or less)	(28.1)	(31.1)	(32.6)	(28.5)
49 or more	15.6	14.0	18.3	17.8
<u>Job satisfaction (Q. 9)</u>				
Very satisfied	42.9	38.7	46.7	41.6
Somewhat satisfied	40.2	45.7	40.8	43.4
Somewhat dissatisfied	13.7	11.9	10.7	10.5
Very dissatisfied	3.2	3.6	1.8	4.6
<u>Time on job (Q. 10)</u>				
Less than 6 months	27.8	22.3	33.1	26.5
6 - 11 months	27.5	25.5	23.7	25.5
1 - 5 years	40.4	48.3	40.8	44.2
More than 5 years	4.3	3.9	2.4	3.8
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 12)</u>				
Very difficult	19.4	22.6	20.9	21.1
Somewhat difficult	41.3	40.9	33.1	35.5
Somewhat easy	29.8	26.8	31.9	29.0
Very easy	9.6	9.7	14.1	14.4

1) Percent of total; all other percentages in this table refer to base indicated below.

2) Percent of those working 48 hours or less.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 2

- Twice as many Veterans as NPS respondents know of a company policy (ordinarily perceived as positive) toward Guard/Reserve service.
- Veterans are far more likely to have talked with a job supervisor about Guard/Reserve participation than are NPS respondents. Male Veterans who have discussed the policy with a supervisor have particularly high enlistment propensity.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

			PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979
<u>Employed</u> ¹⁾	85.2	65.9	20	22
BASE	1310	260	(267)	(57)
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation (Q. 27a)				
Yes	37.3	44.6	22	24
No	39.0	30.4	22	19
Don't know	23.7	25.0	17	23
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as (Q. 27b)				
Positive	45.0	48.7	22	25
Neutral	38.2	38.3	19	18
Negative	8.0	6.5	22	#
Don't know	8.7	6.5	16	#
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude (Q. 27c)				
Yes	15.8	16.5	30	22
Supervisor's attitude was				
Positive	7.6	10.0	35	#
Neutral	5.0	5.4	19	#
Negative	3.0	1.5	#	#
No and don't know	84.2	83.5	19	22
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small.

¹⁾ Percent of total.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 2 — MALES BY BRANCH

- Among Veterans, those from the Army most often believe their company has no policy, or a negative policy, regarding Guard/Reserve participation.
- Marine Corps Veterans are least likely to have discussed company policy toward Guard/Reserve participation with a supervisor.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	AIR FORCE	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY
<u>Employed</u> ¹⁾	82.3	86.7	83.7	84.8
BASE	371	385	169	373
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation (Q. 27a)				
Yes	40.2	36.4	38.5	37.0
No	36.7	41.0	37.9	35.4
Don't know	23.2	22.6	23.7	27.6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as (Q. 27b)				
Positive	49.0	43.1	46.2	46.4
Neutral	37.5	37.4	39.6	40.2
Negative	4.6	10.6	4.1	6.2
Don't know	8.9	8.8	10.1	7.2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude (Q. 27c)				
Yes	14.6	16.4	11.8	18.2
Supervisor's attitude was				
Positive	7.8	7.3	7.1	8.8
Neutral	4.9	4.2	4.1	7.8
Negative	1.6	4.4	0.6	1.6
Undetermined	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
No and don't know	85.4	83.6	88.2	81.8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Percent of total.

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED

- Unemployed male Veterans who prefer work in sales or in a factory have high enlistment propensity.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>Currently Employed</u> ¹⁾	83.8	85.2	65.9	22	20	22
BASE	1256	1310	260	(279)	(267)	(57)
Those who have a positive propensity for working:						
In a factory ²⁾	23.2	27.7	11.8	28	23	36
(factory only) ³⁾	(15.4)	(18.1)	(7.3)	(21)	(19)	(#)
At a desk in a business office	32.8	30.9	59.0	21	26	23
(office only)	(17.7)	(14.5)	(40.0)	(22)	(25)	(21)
As a salesperson	22.6	21.4	20.8	26	26	22
(sales only)	(7.8)	(6.3)	(5.5)	(23)	(22)	(#)
<u>Currently Unemployed</u> ¹⁾	16.2	14.8	34.1	22	20	23
BASE	242	227	135	(53)	(46)	(31)
Those who have a positive propensity for working:						
In a factory	20.8	26.6	10.8	39	30	17
(factory only)	(11.9)	(19.2)	(1.7)	(#)	(30)	(#)
At a desk in a business office	40.4	33.5	58.4	33	22	22
(office only)	(23.1)	(20.7)	(36.7)	(16)	(19)	(26)
As a salesperson	23.4	17.7	24.1	40	22	21
(sales only)	(7.7)	(6.2)	(6.7)	(#)	(38)	(#)

1) Percent of total.

2) Those who have a positive propensity for a work area regardless of propensity for other work areas. Percent based on total employed or unemployed.

3) Those who have a positive propensity for working in one area only (e.g. those who have a positive propensity for factory work and a negative propensity for both office and sales work). Percent based on total employed or unemployed.

Base too small.

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED — MALES BY BRANCH

- Employed Navy Veterans show a particular preference for factory work. Unemployed Marine Corps Veterans also show this preference. Unemployed Air Force Veterans show a preference for working at a desk in a business office.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
<u>Currently Employed</u> ¹⁾	82.3	86.7	83.7	84.8
BASE	371	385	169	373
Those who have a positive propensity for working:				
In a factory ²⁾	26.0	29.2	21.9	28.8
(factory only) ³⁾	17.3	16.9	17.2	22.8
At a desk in a business office	36.4	30.0	32.0	28.0
(office only)	17.0	13.0	18.9	13.4
As a salesperson	23.7	22.1	16.7	20.8
(sales only)	6.2	6.5	4.1	7.2
<u>Currently Unemployed</u> ¹⁾	17.7	13.3	16.3	15.2
BASE	80	59	33	67
Those who have a positive propensity for working:				
In a factory	16.3	31.0	33.3	21.2
(factory only)	7.5	22.0	27.3	17.9
At a desk in a business office	41.6	32.2	30.3	31.3
(office only)	20.0	22.0	15.2	22.4
As a salesperson	26.6	15.5	12.5	17.9
(sales only)	7.5	6.8	3.0	6.0

1) Percent of total

2) Those who have a positive propensity for a work area regardless of propensity for other work areas. Percent based on total employed or unemployed.

3) Those who have a positive propensity for working in one area only (e.g. those who have a positive propensity for factory work and a negative propensity for both office and sales work). Percent based on total employed or unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- One in two unemployed male Veterans is looking for work. Propensity is lower in this group than it was in 1978. One unemployed female Veteran in four is looking for work.
- Unemployed female Veterans perceive finding a job to be more difficult than do unemployed male Veterans.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>MALES</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
<u>Currently unemployed</u> ¹⁾	16.2	14.8	34.1	22	20	23
BASE	242	227	135	(53)	(46)	(31)
Looking for work (Q. 11)	49.3	49.8	25.6	29	22	27
Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 12)						
Very difficult	25.5	28.3	38.1	37	23	24
Somewhat difficult	45.7	36.5	34.1	19	19	20
Somewhat easy	22.4	25.8	18.1	14	20	#
Very easy	6.4	9.4	9.7	#	#	#

1)
Percent of total

UNEMPLOYMENT — MALES BY BRANCH

- Fewer unemployed Air Force Veterans are looking for work than are Veterans of other branches. (It should be recalled that more Air Force Veterans than others are currently attending school.)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
<u>Currently unemployed</u> ¹⁾	17.7	13.3	16.3	15.2
<u>BASE</u>	80	59	33	67
Looking for work (Q. 11)	33.8	55.9	51.5	49.3
Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 12)				
Very difficult	21.6	33.9	22.6	25.4
Somewhat difficult	43.2	28.6	45.2	42.9
Somewhat easy	28.4	28.6	22.6	19.0
Very easy	6.8	8.9	9.7	12.7

¹⁾ Percent of total

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS

- About a quarter of the respondents perceive that being a member of the Guard/Reserve would help in a civilian job. (This is a far smaller proportion than among NPS respondents, but it is a significant segment of the group.) The proportion is significantly higher among those unemployed.
- Almost 40 percent of the male Veterans, and almost half of the females perceive that an employer would not hold one's job during completion of basic training, and roughly one-fifth perceive that all seniority would be lost.
- Veterans who perceive that being a member of the Guard/Reserve would help in their civilian jobs are higher in enlistment propensity. This is particularly true of females.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

			<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 26a)	23.7	25.3	32	42
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	21.7	21.8	31	41
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	35.2	31.9	37	42
Percent of total who perceive that an employer would hold a job for someone who was away in active duty training for 3 to 6 months (Q. 26b)	62.0	52.4	19	28
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	62.5	52.3	19	28
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	58.6	52.6	19	26
Percent of total who perceive that employee would lose all of his/her seniority during the training period for Guard/Reserve (Q. 26c)	18.3	20.2	25	30
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	17.6	20.7	26	27
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	22.6	20.0	18	#

1) Base approximately 1310 (weighted cases) for males. Base approximately 260 for females.

2) Base approximately 227 (weighted cases) for males. Base approximately 135 for females.

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force Veterans perceive that it would help in their civilian jobs to be a member of the Guard/Reserve more frequently than do Veterans of other branches. Unemployed Army Veterans are most concerned about loss of job seniority while training for the Guard/Reserve.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 26a)	30.8	21.3	25.7	22.5
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	29.9	19.2	23.7	20.4
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	35.0	35.6	36.4	34.3
Percent of total who perceive that an employer would hold a job for someone who was away in active duty training for 3 to 6 months (Q. 26b)	66.9	60.4	64.4	60.7
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	68.7	60.2	65.7	61.9
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	58.8	61.0	57.6	53.7
Percent of total who perceive that employee would lose all of his/her seniority during the training period for Guard/Reserve (Q. 26c)	16.0	19.8	16.3	17.3
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	15.9	18.7	15.4	17.2
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	16.2	27.1	21.2	17.9

- 1) Base approximately 371 for Air Force, 385 for Army, 169 for Marines, and 373 for Navy.
 2) Base approximately 80 for Air Force, 59 for Army, 33 for Marines, and 67 for Navy.

JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

- About 70 percent of the Veterans feel that the Guard/Reserve provides at least some variety of jobs and training programs. There are no male-female differences in this regard.
- Female Veterans who perceive great variety to be available are particularly high in enlistment propensity.

A number of ads for the military concentrate on the jobs and the training available. When you think of the National Guard or the Reserves, how true do you think the ads really are? Would you say that the National Guard/Reserves offer a great variety of jobs and training programs, some variety, but not great variety, only a little variety, or hardly any variety at all? (Q. 15a)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
			<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
A great variety of jobs and training programs	28.7	30.4	20	34
Some variety but not great variety	40.7	41.5	21	20
Only a little variety	13.9	12.2	23	12
Hardly any variety at all	9.9	8.1	14	11
Don't know	6.8	7.8	21	19
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES — MALES BY BRANCH

- Army Veterans are least likely to believe that the Guard/Reserve offers much variety in jobs and training programs. Air Force Veterans are most likely to believe this.

A number of ads for the military concentrate on the jobs and the training available. When you think of the National Guard or the Reserves, how true do you think the ads really are? Would you say that the National Guard/Reserves offer a great variety of jobs and training programs, some variety, but not great variety, only a little variety, or hardly any variety at all? (Q. 15a)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
A great variety of jobs and training programs	36.1	28.8	21.3	27.3
Some variety but not great variety	43.0	38.3	49.0	39.5
Only a little variety	8.9	16.7	11.9	11.6
Hardly any variety at all	6.4	11.7	7.4	9.5
Don't know	5.5	4.5	10.4	12.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PERSONAL REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

- Male Veterans perceive less variety of training and job opportunities available to them personally in the Guard/Reserve than do female Veterans.
- Female Veterans who perceive the availability of a great variety of jobs and training for them personally have much higher enlistment propensity than average.

How about for a person like yourself — do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, you would find in the National Guard/Reserve a great variety of jobs and training programs, some variety, but not great variety, only a little variety, or hardly any variety at all? (Q. 15b)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
			<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
A great variety of jobs and training programs	17.3	15.3	29	38
Some variety, but not great variety	38.7	45.8	23	23
Only a little variety	18.2	19.1	22	15
Hardly any variety at all	25.8	19.8	10	13
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

PERSONAL REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force Veterans are the most likely to feel that a great variety of job and training opportunities is available to them personally. Both Air Force Veterans and Marine Corps Veterans are more likely to feel at least some variety is available to them personally than are Army or Navy Veterans.

How about for a person like yourself — do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, you would find in the National Guard/Reserve a great variety of jobs and training programs, some variety, but not great variety, only a little variety, or hardly any variety at all? (Q. 15b)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
A great variety of jobs and training programs	21.0	16.7	16.8	15.8
Some variety, but not great variety	40.2	37.6	43.7	37.1
Only a little variety	19.4	18.8	15.2	17.5
Hardly any variety at all	19.4	26.8	24.4	29.7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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A STUDY OF ISSUES RELATED TO RECRUITMENT OF ENLISTED
PERSONNEL FOR THE RE. (U) ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN
BEHAVIOR INC PHILADELPHIA PA JUL 88

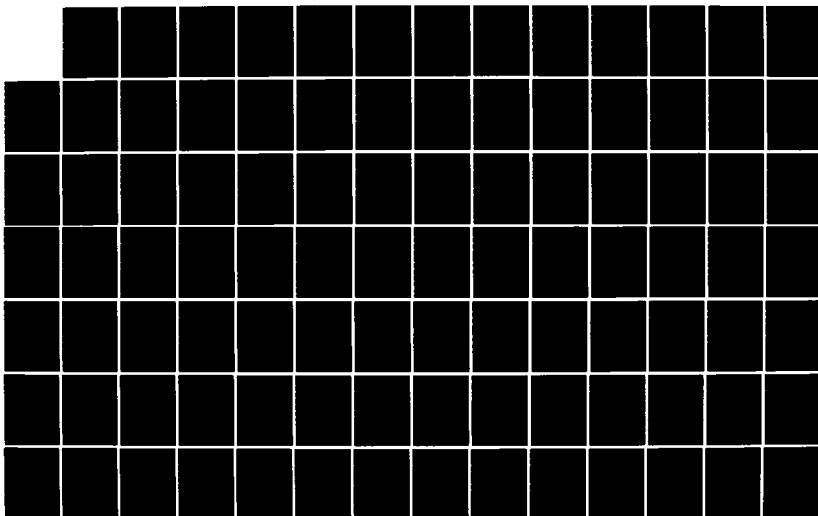
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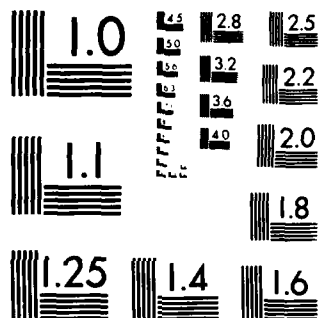
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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SOCIAL FACTORS

V-48, 49	CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY PERSONNEL	q. 45
V-50, 51	PEER GROUP FACTORS	q. 50c, 51
V-52, 53	PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT	q. 52a
V-54, 55	INDIVIDUAL SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT	q. 52a, b

CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY PERSONNEL

- Female Veterans who have any close relative in the military have far greater enlistment propensity than average.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
Father was a career military man	10.6	9.2	11.8	19	18	32
Other close relatives career military personnel (Q. 45c)	N/A	32.3	31.8	N/A	22	27
Those mentioning more than one relative ¹⁾	N/A	3.4	4.0	N/A	21	#
Percent mentioning particular individual as career military: (Q. 45d)	N/A			N/A		
Uncle or aunt		19.5	15.0		21	23
Brother or sister		5.1	8.3		12	39
Cousin		6.0	4.7		26	#
Grandparent		1.9	1.2		#	#
Brother- or sister-in-law		1.6	1.6		#	#
Spouse		0.1	3.3		#	#
Other		2.1	2.6		30	#
BASE (Those with career military father)	158	140	47	30	25	15
Father's satisfaction with service: (Q. 45b)						
Very satisfied	49.9	59.2	55.4	21	17	} 38
Somewhat satisfied	39.6	25.6	34.8	22	23	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	2.9	5.2	1.6	#	#	
Somewhat dissatisfied	6.3	8.1	8.3	#	#	#
Very dissatisfied	1.3	1.8	0.0	#	#	#

Base too small.

¹⁾ Percent of total.

CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY PERSONNEL — MALES BY BRANCH

- Veterans of the several branches do not differ markedly with respect to the service history of family members.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Father was a career military man	9.6	9.0	7.9	10.1
Other close relatives career military personnel (Q. 45c)	34.7	32.5	28.7	32.1
Those mentioning more than one relative ¹⁾	1.8	4.3	3.0	2.9
¹⁾ Percent mentioning particular individual as career military: (Q. 45d)				
Uncle or aunt	22.2	19.8	17.3	18.0
Brother or sister	4.4	5.0	5.0	6.4
Cousin	6.2	6.1	5.0	6.1
Grandparent	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.6
Mother- or father-in-law	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.8
Other	2.2	2.5	0.5	2.3
BASE (Those with career military father)	43	40	16	44
Father's satisfaction with service: (Q. 45b)				
Very satisfied	38.1	65.0	#	59.1
Somewhat satisfied	47.6	17.5	#	27.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.1	5.0	#	6.8
Somewhat dissatisfied	7.1	10.0	#	4.5
Very dissatisfied	0.0	2.5	#	2.3

Base too small.

¹⁾Percent of total.

PEER GROUP FACTORS

- The proportion of male Veterans with close friends who have recently joined the military has decreased since 1978. The propensity of this group has also declined.

I'd like you to think of your two best male friends and your two best female friends. Have any of them joined the military or talked recently about going to the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 51a)

IF YES:

How many of these friends joined? (Q. 51b)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS			PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Response</u>						
Yes	41.8	37.8	41.2	29	25	23
<u>Number of friends who actually joined</u>						
None	4.4	4.1	6.1	35	33	#
One	20.7	17.0	18.5	22	23	11
Two	11.4	13.3	8.1	32	21	28
Three	2.6	1.6	3.5	45	}40	}42
Four	2.6	1.8	4.8	37		
No	58.2	62.2	58.8	18	18	22
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
BASE (Those with siblings)	1456	1514	387	326	311	88
Non-career military siblings (Q. 50c)	38.9	42.9	46.5	21	21	25

PEER GROUP FACTORS — MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans are most likely to have two or more close friends who have recently joined the military, but they are least likely to have siblings in the military.

I'd like you to think of your two best male friends and your two best female friends. Have any of them joined the military or talked recently about going to the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 51a)

IF YES:

How many of these friends joined? (Q. 51b)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Response</u>				
Yes	34.1	37.6	39.1	40.7
<u>Number of friends who actually joined</u>				
None	5.1	4.0	4.0	3.6
One	14.9	16.4	15.3	21.4
Two	9.8	13.5	16.3	13.4
Three	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1
Four	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.1
No	65.9	62.4	60.9	59.3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
BASE (Those with siblings)	439	439	201	431
Non-career military siblings (Q. 50c)	42.4	45.1	36.8	41.3

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT

- More than two Veterans in five believe that joining the Guard/Reserve would neither please nor displease the people closest to them.
- Female Veterans are more likely than males to believe those closest to them would be pleased if they were to join the Guard/Reserve.

Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you might think if you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, sisters or brothers, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased if you were to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves? (Q. 52a)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
Very pleased	3.4	2.6	4.4	53	59	#
Somewhat pleased	19.6	20.4	23.7	40	36	38
Neither pleased nor displeased	45.0	46.7	41.8	21	17	20
Somewhat displeased	19.4	18.8	18.2	13	15	9
Very displeased	12.6	11.4	11.9	5	8	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small.

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force and Marine Corps Veterans are more likely than Army or Navy Veterans to think that enlisting in the Guard/Reserve would please persons close to them.

Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you might think if you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, sisters or brothers, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased if you were to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves' (Q. 52a)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Very pleased	2.2	2.5	4.0	2.3
Somewhat pleased	24.6	19.0	21.8	19.8
Neither pleased nor displeased	48.4	48.2	44.6	42.6
Somewhat displeased	17.4	18.3	18.3	21.9
Very displeased	7.4	12.0	11.4	13.4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

INDIVIDUAL SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

- After respondents were asked whether significant others would be pleased or displeased by their enlistment, they were asked to indicate the significant others they considered.
 - Veterans, particularly females, mention their parents most frequently. The perceived support is no greater than it is for NPS males, however.
 - Roughly three Veterans in ten mention their spouse as an individual considered. Fewer than one spouse in five is thought favorable.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

Percent mentioning particular individual (Q. 52b) (percent of those, who are "very" or "somewhat" pleased in Q. 52a)

PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
Mother	38.4 (31.6)	52.8 (32.0)	23 (37)	23 (34)
Father	36.2 (30.9)	46.6 (32.6)	23 (37)	23 (33)
Brother(s)	10.6 (16.6)	18.4 (20.5)	20 (#)	16 (#)
Sister(s)	8.3 (17.2)	16.1 (28.1)	20 (#)	22 (#)
Spouse	32.5 (18.8)	27.7 (15.4)	22 (49)	18 (#)
Entire family or other relatives	3.8 (35.6)	2.0 (#)	22 (#)	# (#)
Best friend	18.0 (16.9)	13.9 (29.1)	21 (58)	25 (#)
Fiancee or steady friend	6.8 (15.2)	3.5 (#)	20 (#)	# (#)
Other friends	4.9 (6.7)	5.5 (#)	19 (#)	# (#)
Child(ren)	3.2 (14.0)	1.7 (#)	36 (#)	# (#)
Coworker(s)	1.7 (#)	5.0 (#)	# (#)	# (#)
Employer	1.6 (#)	1.3 (#)	# (#)	# (#)
No one in particular	2.9 (12.2)	1.8 (#)	21 (#)	# (#)
Respondent him/herself	2.6 (12.2)	0.4 (#)	11 (#)	# (#)
Other	1.8 (#)	1.3 (#)	# (#)	# (#)

Base too small

INDIVIDUAL SOURCES OF SUPPORT — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force Veterans are most likely to believe that the reaction of their wife or that of their best friends will be positive toward joining the Guard/Reserve. Marine Corps Veterans are most likely to believe their father's reaction will be positive.

1979

MALE VETERANS

	<u>BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE</u>			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>

BASE	451	444	202	440
Percent mentioning particular individual (Q. 52b) (percent of those, who are "very" or "somewhat" pleased in Q. 52a)				
Mother	41.5 (32.6)	37.6 (31.1)	42.1 (32.9)	35.5 (31.0)
Father	38.6 (29.9)	35.1 (30.1)	40.6 (34.1)	34.1 (31.5)
Brother(s)	9.3 (23.8)	10.6 (10.6)	12.9 (#)	10.2 (22.2)
Sister(s)	9.5 (18.6)	7.9 (8.6)	8.9 (#)	8.2 (25.0)
Spouse	30.2 (28.9)	33.1 (15.2)	31.7 (21.9)	33.2 (19.2)
Family or other relatives	3.6 (#)	3.6 (#)	4.5 (#)	4.3 (#)
Best friend	17.7 (22.5)	16.9 (14.7)	15.3 (12.9)	23.4 (16.7)
Fiancee or steady friend	6.2 (#)	6.1 (#)	10.9 (#)	6.6 (#)
Other friends	5.5 (#)	5.6 (#)	2.5 (#)	3.9 (#)
Child(ren)	1.8 (#)	4.5 (#)	2.0 (#)	1.8 (#)
Coworker(s)	0.7 (#)	1.6 (#)	2.0 (#)	2.7 (#)
Employer	1.6 (#)	1.8 (#)	1.0 (#)	1.6 (#)
Respondent him/herself	3.1 (#)	3.2 (#)	1.5 (#)	1.6 (#)
No one in particular	2.0 (#)	3.4 (#)	1.0 (#)	3.6 (#)
Other	2.3 (#)	2.0 (#)	1.0 (#)	1.6 (#)

Base too small

SIMILARITY BETWEEN MILITARY COMPONENTS

V-58, 59 SIMILARITY BETWEEN MILITARY COMPONENTS

q. 49

SIMILARITY BETWEEN MILITARY COMPONENTS

- Veterans perceive the National Guard and Reserves to be more similar to each other than either is to the Active Military.
- Female Veterans who perceive the various components as very similar to one another are high in enlistment propensity.

Some people view the different components of the military as very similar and some people view them as very different. Do you feel the (READ ITEM!) are very similar to one another, somewhat similar to one another, somewhat different from one another, or very different from one another? (Q. 49)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

				<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	
<u>National Guard and the Active Military</u>						
Very similar	5.7	4.8	3.9	22	28	32
Somewhat similar	41.8	37.9	44.3	23	21	21
Somewhat different	28.5	31.2	28.9	19	22	19
Very different	24.0	26.1	22.9	24	19	26
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
<u>Active Military and the Reserves</u>						
Very similar	6.4	5.0	5.6	24	14	28
Somewhat similar	39.7	37.5	43.1	24	22	22
Somewhat different	31.7	31.3	29.2	19	20	24
Very different	22.2	26.1	22.1	22	20	18
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
<u>National Guard and the Reserves</u>						
Very similar	16.4	12.2	11.6	20	17	27
Somewhat similar	53.3	56.4	58.6	20	19	22
Somewhat different	22.4	21.2	21.1	26	28	19
Very different	8.0	10.2	8.8	32	21	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

SIMILARITY BETWEEN MILITARY COMPONENTS — MALES BY BRANCH

- Army Veterans are least likely to feel that the National Guard is similar to the Active Military.
- Army and Marine Corps Veterans perceive less similarity between the Active Military and the Reserve than do Air Force and Navy Veterans.

Some people view the different components of the military as very similar and some people view them as very different. Do you feel the (READ ITEM) are very similar to one another, somewhat similar to one another, somewhat different from one another, or very different from one another? (Q. 49)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	AIR FORCE	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>National Guard and the Active Military</u>				
Very similar	2.3	5.9	4.6	4.3
Somewhat similar	43.6	33.7	40.1	42.9
Somewhat different	32.3	31.9	30.5	28.9
Very different	21.8	28.6	24.9	23.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Active Military and the Reserves</u>				
Very similar	3.6	5.2	5.5	5.3
Somewhat similar	41.7	35.3	33.5	43.1
Somewhat different	33.6	31.5	33.0	27.5
Very different	21.1	28.0	28.0	24.1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>National Guard and the Reserves</u>				
Very similar	12.9	12.2	15.5	9.2
Somewhat similar	54.0	58.4	49.7	57.6
Somewhat different	24.5	18.9	25.4	21.7
Very different	8.6	10.5	9.3	11.5
Total				

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

V-62, 63	MILITARY DANGER	q. 37
V-64, 65	DRAFT REGISTRATION	q. 36a, b
V-66, 67	NATIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT	q. 36c

MILITARY DANGER

- Roughly four Veterans in five — a significantly greater proportion than among NPS respondents — think the military danger from other countries to the United States is high.
- Female Veterans who feel that the military danger to the United States is very high have greater enlistment propensity than average.

Would you say that military danger from other countries to the United States right now is very high, somewhat high, somewhat low, or very low? (Q. 37)

		WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS			
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
		MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979
BASE		1536	395	(313)	(88)
<u>Response</u>					
Very high		28.6	30.9	21	34
Somewhat high		50.2	53.9	22	17
Somewhat low		16.0	13.1	19	16
Very low		5.2	2.1	7	#
Total		100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

14

MILITARY DANGER — MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans think the military danger to the United States is very high more often than do Veterans of other branches. Marine Corps Veterans and Air Force Veterans are more likely than others to believe the danger is at least somewhat high.

Would you say that military danger from other countries to the United States right now is very high, somewhat high, somewhat low, or very low? (Q. 37)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Response</u>				
Very high	26.0	28.6	33.7	27.4
Somewhat high	55.3	49.2	48.2	50.0
Somewhat low	14.0	17.2	12.6	16.8
Very low	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

DRAFT REGISTRATION

- More male Veterans favor registration of 18 year old males than do female Veterans. Considerably fewer male Veterans favor registration of all 18 year olds. There is also a drop in the proportion of female Veterans who favor registration of all 18 year olds, but not so steep a drop.

A number of people have been discussing a law requiring all men to register for the draft, when they are 18 years old. How would you personally feel about such a requirement, if it meant only that the young men would have to register, but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36a)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
			<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
<u>Response</u>				
Strongly in favor	56.8	37.4	20	22
Somewhat in favor	26.5	34.2	20	22
Neither in favor nor opposed	5.3	10.9	18	24
Somewhat opposed	5.6	9.1	19	7
Strongly opposed	5.8	8.4	22	38
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

How would you feel if the requirement applied not only to men at age 18, but also to women? If the requirement were that all young people are required to register but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency, would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36b)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
			<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
<u>Response</u>				
Strongly in favor	35.9	34.2	19	24
Somewhat in favor	27.7	31.2	20	19
Neither in favor nor opposed	8.1	10.5	20	23
Somewhat opposed	10.9	11.8	22	19
Strongly opposed	17.4	12.3	22	24
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

DRAFT REGISTRATION — MALES BY BRANCH

- Veterans of the Marine Corps are more strongly in favor of registration of 18 year old men than are those of other branches.
- Army Veterans are least favorable of the several groups toward registration of all 18 year olds.

A number of people have been discussing a law requiring all men to register for the draft, when they are 18 years old. How would you personally feel about such a requirement, if it meant only that the young men would have to register, but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36a)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Response</u>				
Strongly in favor	52.5	56.8	64.4	55.1
Somewhat in favor	30.2	26.1	21.8	27.8
Neither in favor nor opposed	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.7
Somewhat opposed	5.1	6.1	4.5	5.7
Strongly opposed	6.2	6.1	4.5	5.7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

How would you feel if the requirement applied not only to men at age 18, but also to women? If the requirement were that all young people are required to register but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency, would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36b)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Response</u>				
Strongly in favor	35.3	33.2	40.6	40.7
Somewhat in favor	31.3	28.2	23.8	25.7
Neither in favor nor opposed	6.9	8.1	7.9	9.1
Somewhat opposed	10.7	11.1	13.9	8.6
Strongly opposed	15.8	19.4	13.9	15.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

NATIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT

- Over half of the Veterans favor a National Service Requirement in which all young people would have to participate. Female Veterans favor such a requirement significantly more than do male Veterans.

How about draft registration, together with a requirement that all young people would have to participate in some sort of national service? If some people could choose to join some community service organization, such as Vista or the Peace Corps, and those who wanted could choose the military forces, how would you react to the requirement? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36c)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

			PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
Strongly in favor	24.8	26.9	21	24
Somewhat in favor	29.4	36.6	22	20
Neither in favor nor opposed	14.0	8.9	20	27
Somewhat opposed	13.7	12.7	17	18
Strongly opposed	18.1	14.9	20	28
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

NATIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT — MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans favor a National Service Requirement more than do Veterans of the other branches.

How about draft registration, together with a requirement that all young people would have to participate in some sort of national service? If some people could choose to join some community service organization, such as Vista or the Peace Corps, and those who wanted could choose the military forces, how would you react to the requirement? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36c)

1979
MALE VETERANS

BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE

	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Strongly in favor	24.2	25.1	27.2	22.8
Somewhat in favor	28.9	29.2	32.2	28.3
Neither in favor nor opposed	14.9	14.5	13.4	12.3
Somewhat opposed	14.4	14.0	10.9	14.2
Strongly opposed	17.6	17.2	16.3	22.4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PSYCHOGRAPHICS AND ATTITUDES

V-70, 71	PSYCHOGRAPHICS: FREE TIME	q. 29
V-72, 73	PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES	q. 30
V-74, 75	GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE MILITARY	q. 38a, d, j, 38o
V-76, 77	ATTITUDES TOWARD THE NEED FOR MILITARY	q. 28e, f, j
V-78, 79	ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE MILITARY	q. 38i, k-n, p
V-80	ATTITUDE TOWARD FEMINISM (FEMALE VETERANS ONLY)	q. 39a
V-81	JOB-RELATED FEMINIST ATTITUDES (FEMALE VETERANS ONLY)	q. 39b, c
V-82, 83	OTHER ATTITUDES, 1	q. 28b, d, g, o
V-84, 85	OTHER ATTITUDES, 2	Q. 38a, b, c, 38e, g, h

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: FREE TIME

- Approximately half of the respondents, male and female, say they have three to four successive hours of free time every week.
- Female Veterans are more likely to report never or hardly ever having free time than are male Veterans, however.
- Veterans who report having less free time have higher enlistment propensity than others.

Now I'd like you to think about a normal week in your life. About how often do you get a chance to just relax for three or four hours in a row -- to do what you want without having to catch up on chores from your job or your home. A chance to do what you want for a few hours at a stretch -- without having to take care of things or see people you don't want to? Would you say this happens every week, almost every week, once or twice a month, hardly ever, or never? (Q. 29)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

			<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
Every week	53.1	50.4	16	22
Almost every week	17.2	13.4	21	16
Once or twice a month	15.2	15.1	27	25
Hardly ever	12.8	16.4	30 } 29	23 } 25
Never	1.7	4.6	#	#
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small.

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: FREE TIME -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Navy Veterans report having free time each week more often than do others.

Now I'd like you to think about a normal week in your life. About how often do you get a chance to just relax for three or four hours in a row -- to do what you want without havin' to catch up on chores from your job or your home. A chance to do what you want for a few hours at a stretch -- without having to take care of things or see people you don't want to? Would you say this happens every week, almost every week, once or twice a month, hardly ever, or never? (Q. 29)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Every week	51.0	52.7	51.5	57.4
Almost every week	16.4	18.5	17.8	13.9
Once or twice a month	18.6	14.2	15.8	14.8
Hardly ever	13.3	12.8	13.4	11.6
Never	0.7	1.8	1.5	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES

- Propensity is relatively high among male Veterans who like participating in religious activities or working with a youth group very much, and among those who enjoy going to a disco very much.
- Propensity is also relatively high among female Veterans who enjoy those activities very much, and among those who enjoy reading about medicine or about foreign countries very much.

When you do have a chance to do what you want, what sorts of activities do you like? As I read each of these activities, tell me if it is something you like very much, something you like a little bit, something you don't particularly care about one way or the other, or something you dislike altogether. (Q. 30)

		WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS			
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
		MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979
BASE		1536	395	(313)	(88)
<u>Percent who like activity</u> <u>"very much"</u>					
Snow skiing		25.6	20.3	21	22
Volleyball		29.2	33.2	22	26
Meal preparation		11.8	25.9	24	25
Reading a novel		28.5	68.6	18	23
Fishing		53.7	25.2	21	22
Gardening		18.3	28.6	25	20
Watching a football game		54.6	20.6	22	24
Reading about medicine		10.5	25.1	20	29
Dining out		47.3	66.4	20	24
Participating in religious activities		16.4	21.6	28	26
Doing crossword puzzles		7.2	21.1	24	24
Studying the stock market		4.6	1.6	17	#
Reading about foreign countries		23.2	22.1	25	29
Hunting		53.1	5.1	23	#
Going to a movie		52.5	57.6	22	24
Visiting friends		70.9	74.4	20	23
Fixing up a car or motorcycle		51.2	10.6	23	19
Working with a youth group		24.4	31.7	31	28
Playing cards with friends		42.9	44.1	23	23
Going to a disco		17.9	26.6	26	27
Working for a political or social cause		9.0	12.7	22	26
Camping out		68.7	55.5	22	24
Shooting the breeze with friends		70.2	67.1	20	23

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force Veterans are more likely than others to report enjoyment of religious activities and visiting friends. They are less likely to report enjoyment of hunting.
- Army Veterans are more likely than others to report enjoyment of snow skiing, and somewhat less likely to report enjoyment of reading a novel.
- Marine Corps Veterans are more likely than others to report enjoyment of hunting.
- Navy Veterans are more likely than others to report enjoyment of fishing.

When you do have a chance to do what you want, what sorts of activities do you like? As I read each of these activities, tell me if it is something you like very much, something you like a little bit, something you don't particularly care about one way or the other, or something you dislike altogether. (Q. 30)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Percent who like activity</u> <u>"very much"</u>				
Snow skiing	22.8	28.2	22.2	23.2
Volleyball	25.4	31.1	30.8	25.9
Meal preparation	11.2	11.4	14.0	11.7
Reading a novel	30.4	26.5	29.4	31.9
Fishing	50.4	53.0	53.7	58.3
Gardening	17.4	18.6	16.1	19.8
Watching a football game	55.0	56.1	51.5	52.5
Reading about medicine	11.6	10.7	7.6	11.0
Dining out	47.2	46.6	48.3	48.6
Participating in religious activities	21.7	15.5	15.4	15.4
Doing crossword puzzles	8.4	7.9	4.5	5.9
Studying the stock market	3.6	5.7	2.6	3.7
Reading about foreign countries	22.3	24.8	21.9	20.3
Hunting	45.7	53.0	62.9	53.1
Going to a movie	51.2	53.6	51.5	51.1
Visiting friends	74.3	70.7	67.8	70.9
Fixing up a car or motorcycle	49.1	50.1	56.4	52.2
Working with a youth group	26.3	24.3	23.1	23.9
Playing cards with friends	41.6	44.6	41.0	40.4
Going to a disco	19.1	19.1	18.1	13.1
Working for a political or social cause	7.1	10.7	8.2	6.5
Camping out	64.9	67.8	67.3	75.6
Shooting the breeze with friends	67.2	71.4	65.7	72.5

GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE MILITARY

- Veterans are more likely to agree with attitude items expressing approval of the military than are NPS respondents. However, they also express more distrust of the military and of military officers.
- Male Veterans are less likely to agree with items expressing approval of the Guard/Reserve than are NPS males. Agreement with these items among Veterans has dropped significantly from 1978 levels.
- Female Veterans do not differ significantly from NPS females in agreeing with items expressing approval of the Guard/Reserve.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>MALES</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>						
<u>Attitudes Toward the Military</u>						
The military life is a good influence on most young people.	68.9 ¹⁾	75.5	76.9	27 ²⁾	23	24
You can't trust the military because their policies are always changing.	38.6 ¹⁾	41.7	36.7	17 ²⁾	18	16
Military officers don't care about the people who have to serve under them.	40.2 ¹⁾	40.9	34.2	16 ²⁾	19	16
The National Guard or Reserves is a place to meet good friends and to make new and lasting friendships.	73.3	61.7	67.6	25	23	25
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	60.0	50.6	47.3	25	24	24
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves.	51.0	38.5	52.1	34	33	31
The military life is a pretty lonely one.	43.3	54.1	38.3	19	20	15
I've always liked the idea of wearing a uniform.	36.4	38.5	39.1	37	28	31
The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	53.9	47.3	50.0	25	24	23
People look up to a person in a Guard/Reserve uniform.	N/A	36.6	43.0	N/A	25	26
Employers value people who have had military training.	73.7 ¹⁾	70.6	72.0	23 ²⁾	21	24

1) Base = 745.

2) Base = 167.

GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THE MILITARY -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans are more positive than those of other branches about the military in general.
- Air Force Veterans are more positive than others about the Guard/Reserve.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Percent who "Strongly" or "Somewhat" Agree</u>				
<u>Attitudes Toward the Military</u>				
The military life is a good influence on most young people.	78.3	71.4	83.7	78.9
You can't trust the military because their policies are always changing.	35.0	45.6	34.8	41.6
Military officers don't care about the people who have to serve under them.	36.8	43.1	34.8	42.2
The National Guard or Reserves is a place to meet good friends and to make new and lasting friendships.	65.8	60.3	63.7	60.7
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	55.9	46.1	53.5	56.7
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves.	45.9	37.2	35.8	37.6
The military life is a pretty lonely one.	39.9	57.2	55.0	56.8
I've always liked the idea of wearing a uniform.	33.0	41.2	43.8	32.0
The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	57.2	43.8	51.3	45.6
People look up to a person in a Guard/Reserve uniform.	41.2	34.3	42.1	35.4
Employers value people who have had military training.	73.2	67.4	76.2	73.2

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE NEED FOR MILITARY

- Roughly nine Veterans in ten believe that the country needs its military. This proportion agreeing with relevant attitude items is higher than that found among NPS respondents.
- Fewer male Veterans feel the country is too militaristic, or that too much is spent on national defense than did so in 1978.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>						
<u>Need for Military</u>						
A nation should always be ready to fight.	93.4	93.3	92.0	23	21	22
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries.	N/A	89.8	86.1	N/A	20	22
Our country is too militaristic.	20.8	13.6	13.0	15	13	13
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	25.5	21.5	15.9	17	18	16

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE NEED FOR MILITARY — MALES BY BRANCH

- Army Veterans are less favorable than others toward the military, overall.

1979 MALE VETERANS			
BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>

BASE	451	444	202	440

Percent who "strongly" or
"somewhat" agree

Need for Military

A nation should always be ready to fight.	92.0	93.5	96.0	92.3
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries.	91.1	88.2	91.1	92.0
Our country is too militaristic.	11.3	15.0	12.4	12.8
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	16.9	24.2	17.8	20.7

ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

- Male Veterans agree with female Veterans that women should have the same opportunities as men. However, more male Veterans than females are likely to think that women in the military are less feminine than others, and are less effective military personnel than men. Male Veterans do not differ significantly from NPS males in most of these attitudes.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	745	1536	395	(167)	(313)	(88)
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>						
Women do not have the physical strength and endurance to be military personnel.	26.9	24.0	6.8	18	24	22
Women in the military are less feminine than other women.	24.7	31.0	10.4	17	19	21
Women have a tougher time adjusting to military life than do men.	41.8	38.5	28.1	21	22	23
Women in the National Guard or the Reserves can fill a vital function as members of combat- ready units.	62.9	61.5	75.2	22	20	21
Women think less clearly than men, and are more emotional.	31.4	34.6	13.6	24	23	25
It's really important for women to have the same opportunities as men.	N/A	90.3	94.9	N/A	20	23

ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN IN THE MILITARY — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force Veterans have more positive attitudes than others toward women in the military. Marine Corps Veterans have less positive attitudes.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Percent who "Strongly" or</u> <u>"Somewhat" Agree</u>				
Women do not have the physical strength and endurance to be military personnel.	20.2	24.6	28.2	22.3
Women in the military are less feminine than other women.	22.2	32.7	33.8	31.9
Women have a tougher time adjusting to military life than do men.	34.9	39.7	38.3	38.4
Women in the National Guard or the Reserves can fill a vital function as members of combat-ready units.	68.7	59.9	53.5	65.8
Women think less clearly than men, and are more emotional.	24.6	39.4	34.3	29.9
It's really important for women to have the same opportunities as men.	93.6	90.1	88.6	89.5

ATTITUDE TOWARD FEMINISM

- Four of five female Veterans favor "Women's Lib" — a higher proportion than that among NPS females.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES	
	<u>FEMALE VETERANS</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>
	<u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALE VETERANS</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	395	(88)
How feel about "Women's Lib" (Q. 39a)		
Strongly in favor	16.7	16
Somewhat in favor	64.4	22
Somewhat opposed	13.8	30
Strongly opposed	5.1	# } 30
Total	100%	22.3%

Base too small.

JOB-RELATED FEMINIST ATTITUDES

- Only three female Veterans in ten wanted a job that has usually been a man's. Four of five among those report getting such a job.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES	
	<u>FEMALE VETERANS</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u> <u>FEMALE VETERANS</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	395	(88)
When in the military, want a job that has usually been a man's (Q. 39b)		
<u>Yes</u>	29.9	22
Got the job (Q. 39c) ¹⁾	82.5	22
Did not get the job	17.5	#
<u>No</u>	70.1	23
Total	100%	22.3%

Base too small.

¹⁾ Percent of those who want a job that has usually been a man's (BASE = 117).

OTHER ATTITUDES, 1

- Female Veterans report enjoying structured group activities more often than do male Veterans. However, they report less preference for doing things with others in general.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Need to be With Others</u>						
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	72.9	72.9	65.5	25	22	25
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	68.3	61.7	71.0	26	22	24
I like to become involved in projects in my community.	70.9	73.4	74.2	24	21	24
It's more fun to play team sports than individual sports.	N/A	77.4	75.0	N/A	21	23

OTHER ATTITUDES, 1 — MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans are less likely than others to report a preference for doing things with others.
- Navy Veterans are less likely than others to report enjoying structured group activities.
- Navy and Marine Corps Veterans are less likely than Army or Air Force Veterans to report liking for involvement in community projects.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Need to be With Others</u>				
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	76.9	73.4	67.3	71.9
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	63.4	62.7	61.9	57.4
I like to become involved in projects in my community.	76.7	74.0	71.3	70.7
It's more fun to play team sports than individual sports.	79.4	77.0	79.2	75.2

OTHER ATTITUDES, 2

- Male Veterans agree with statements expressing distrust of the government and politicians more than do female Veterans, and more so than in 1978.
- Both male and female Veterans express far less instability than do the younger NPS males and females.
- Female Veterans who feel there are very few jobs worth doing are less positive toward enlistment in the Guard/Reserve than comparable males, or other females.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979		1978	1979	1979
BASE	745	1536	395	(167)	(313)	(88)
<u>Feelings of Control/Stability</u>						
You can't trust the government, because their policies are always changing.	48.5	54.3	41.9	18	21	18
There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world.	39.9	43.8	44.5	22	25	21
My family sometimes doesn't understand my style of life.	45.9	43.9	38.5	24	23	26
There are very few jobs really worth doing.	16.4	14.9	12.7	17	23	12
Politicians and bureaucrats don't care about the people they're supposed to serve.	56.1	67.7	58.4	20	21	20
I feel ready to settle down.	N/A	69.5	75.5	N/A	21	22

OTHER ATTITUDES, 2 -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans are more likely than others to report feeling a lack of understanding from their family.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Feelings of Control/Stability</u>				
You can't trust the government, because their policies are always changing.	49.7	58.0	48.3	52.3
There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world.	45.2	42.6	46.8	44.1
My family sometimes doesn't understand my style of life.	41.6	44.1	47.8	42.5
There are very few jobs really worth doing.	11.1	16.7	15.4	12.8
Politicians and bureaucrats don't care about the people they're supposed to serve.	65.9	68.8	67.2	66.8
I feel ready to settle down.	72.2	68.8	70.3	68.6

SITUATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ACHIEVABILITY OF LIFE GOALS

V-88, 89	LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS	q. 34
V-90, 91	RESPONSE TO POSSIBLE SITUATIONS	q. 35
V-92, 93	SITUATION LIKELIHOOD <u>AND</u> DESIRABILITY	q. 34, 35
V-94, 95	IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS LIFE GOALS	q. 32
V-96, 97	LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY	q. 33
V-98, 99	LIFE GOAL IMPORTANCE <u>AND</u> ACHIEVABILITY	q. 32, 33

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS

- Male Veterans see Guard/Reserve service leading to loss of time with family and friends more in 1979 than in 1978. They are consistently less likely than NPS respondents to see gains resulting from Guard/Reserve service.

If you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves, would the following things be likely or unlikely to occur? As I read each statement, please tell me whether it would be likely to occur or unlikely to occur? READ LIST. (Q. 34)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

				<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
BASE						
<u>Percent saying that situation is likely to occur in National Guard or Reserve.</u>						
Not being able to earn extra money	N/A	39.3	37.4	N/A	21	24
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	36.7	34.0	32.2	19	18	19
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities	N/A	56.2	52.3	N/A	24	30
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	52.4	59.3	58.9	16	19	14
Being with "losers"	N/A	34.2	30.7	N/A	16	19
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	53.4	59.3	58.2	18	16	12
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	53.7	56.4	47.3	18	16	18
Having a chance to show your abilities	N/A	69.1	75.1	N/A	22	26
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations	37.0	36.2	40.8	15	19	16
Learning self-discipline	N/A	72.2	76.7	N/A	23	25
Getting a chance to travel	N/A	76.8	73.6	N/A	22	24
Having a job that's not too demanding	52.1	58.9	61.5	21	21	22
Losing a chance for educational progress	27.1	27.1	26.7	16	16	14
Not having much spare time	N/A	51.6	53.0	N/A	18	16
Obtaining useful training	N/A	68.4	74.4	N/A	22	26

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS — MALES BY BRANCH

- More Army and Navy Veterans than Air Force and Marine Corps Veterans expect that joining the Guard/Reserve would result in taking time away from family and friends.
- Marine Corps Veterans are most likely to believe that joining the Guard/Reserve would lead to exciting and adventurous activities. Air Force Veterans are least likely to believe it would interfere with earning extra money, that it would entail being with "losers," or having military supervisors who would be harrassing.
- Army Veterans are least likely to expect useful training and having a chance to show their abilities, and most likely to anticipate job problems resulting from service.

If you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves, would the following things be likely or unlikely to occur? As I read each statement, please tell me whether it would be likely to occur or unlikely to occur? (Q. 34)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Percent saying that situation</u> <u>is likely to occur in National</u> <u>Guard or Reserve:</u>				
Not being able to earn extra money	34.5	39.5	40.8	42.0
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	30.3	35.0	32.3	35.7
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities	56.6	55.4	74.0	52.5
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	54.2	61.8	50.2	62.9
Being with "losers"	25.0	37.9	30.5	34.3
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	53.3	61.3	54.2	62.6
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	49.7	55.6	59.2	62.2
Having a chance to show your abilities	70.0	66.8	72.6	71.6
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations	31.1	39.7	33.8	32.5
Learning self-discipline	74.9	71.0	76.5	70.1
Getting a chance to travel	76.6	75.9	78.7	78.1
Having a job that's not too demanding	60.0	60.2	59.3	54.3
Losing a chance for educational progress	22.7	28.3	24.9	28.8
Not having much spare time	45.4	52.4	46.8	58.4
Obtaining useful training	73.9	64.5	71.5	72.5

RESPONSE TO POSSIBLE SITUATIONS

Veterans were also asked whether each situation considered would be liked or disliked, in order to calculate the impact of each situation for each respondent.

- Most situations are regarded as positive or as negative by an overwhelming proportion of respondents, especially among females.
- There is little relationship between enlistment propensity and evaluation of possible situations.

Now as I read each of these statements again, please tell me whether it is something you'd like very much, something you'd like somewhat, something you'd dislike somewhat, something you'd dislike very much, or something you'd neither like nor dislike. READ LIST. (Q. 35)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

BASE			<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>
<u>Percent who say they would like situation very much or somewhat:</u>				
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities	79.6	76.0	20	23
Having a chance to show your abilities	85.8	90.3	21	23
Learning self-discipline	82.3	87.3	21	23
Getting a chance to travel	85.7	90.6	22	23
Having a job that's not too demanding	55.7	58.8	22	24
Obtaining useful training	86.0	92.5	22	23
<u>Percent who say they would dislike situation very much or somewhat:</u>				
Not being able to earn extra money	82.5	76.5	21	24
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	88.9	91.4	21	23
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	89.3	93.1	20	22
Being with "losers"	94.1	94.4	20	22
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	94.0	96.4	20	22
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	95.7	94.1	20	22
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations	91.6	92.4	21	23
Losing a chance for educational progress	91.0	90.3	21	22
Not having much spare time	93.0	91.9	20	21

RESPONSE TO POSSIBLE SITUATIONS — MALES BY BRANCH

- Male Veterans of all branches of the military are similar in their responses to various situations, except that "having a job that's not too demanding" is valued more by Army and Navy Veterans than by Air Force or Marine Corps Veterans.

Now as I read each of these statements again, please tell me whether it is something you'd like very much, something you'd like somewhat, something you'd dislike somewhat, something you'd dislike very much, or something you'd neither like nor dislike. READ LIST. (Q. 35)

BASE	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	AIR FORCE	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY
	451	444	202	440
<u>Percent who say they would like</u> <u>situation very much or somewhat:</u>				
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities	79.6	80.8	76.6	78.4
Having a chance to show your abilities	85.1	86.0	87.1	85.2
Learning self-discipline	82.0	82.5	82.6	81.7
Getting a chance to travel	85.4	85.6	88.6	83.8
Having a job that's not too demanding	52.1	57.0	51.7	57.6
Obtaining useful training	85.6	86.6	83.1	86.5
<u>Percent who say they would dislike</u> <u>situation very much or somewhat:</u>				
Not being able to earn extra money	81.8	82.2	84.2	82.8
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	87.4	89.0	91.0	88.6
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	88.0	89.8	89.6	89.0
Being with "losers"	93.3	95.2	93.6	92.1
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	93.6	95.0	92.1	92.7
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	94.5	96.6	94.0	95.7
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations	91.1	92.0	92.5	90.2
Losing a chance for educational progress	92.0	90.4	90.5	92.2
Not having much spare time	93.1	93.1	93.0	92.8

- The situations at the upper right (good things likely to happen) and those at the lower left (bad things unlikely to happen) are favorable to enlistment. The situations at the lower right (bad things likely to happen) are unfavorable.

1979

SITUATION LIKELIHOOD AND DESIRABILITY¹⁾MALE VETERANS

UNLIKELY TO OCCUR IN GUARD/RESERVE	LIKELY TO OCCUR IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>LIKE</u>	
	Chance to travel }²⁾ Chance to show abilities Obtaining useful training Learning self-discipline Exciting and adventurous activities Having a job that's not too demanding
<u>DISLIKE</u>	
Not being able to earn extra money Losing chance to progress in job Losing chance for educational progress Job problems because of NG/R obligations Being with losers	Taking time away from family during drills Taking too much time away from personal/ social activities Not having much spare time Having military supervisors hassle you

1) Placement based on mean values of likelihood of occurrence in National Guard/Reserve (Q. 34) and liking or disliking situation (Q. 35).

2) Bracket indicates ties.

- Although situations are placed somewhat differently for males and females, the clustering of the situations is virtually identical.

1979

SITUATION LIKELIHOOD AND DESIRABILITY¹⁾FEMALE VETERANS

UNLIKELY TO OCCUR IN GUARD/RESERVE	LIKELY TO OCCUR IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>LIKE</u>	
	2) } - Chance to travel - Obtaining useful training - Chance to show abilities - Learning self-discipline - Exciting and adventurous activities - Having a job that's not too demanding
<u>DISLIKE</u>	
- Not being able to earn extra money - Losing chance to progress in job - Losing chance for educational progress - Job problems because of NG/R obligations - Being with losers	- Not having much spare time - Taking too much time away from personal/social activities - Taking time away from family during drills - Having military supervisors hassle you

1) Placement based on mean values of likelihood of occurrence in National Guard/Reserve (Q. 34) and liking or disliking situation (Q. 35). Total pre- and post-hostage-taking samples do not differ.

2) Bracket indicates ties.

IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS LIFE GOALS

- There are several differences in the rated importance of various life goals for male Veterans from 1978 to 1979. The importance of:
 - developing a sense of discipline increases.
 - the opportunity to serve my community decreases.
 - gaining recognition and status decreases.
 - learning a new trade or specialty increases.
- The importance of each of these different goals is not differentially related to propensity, however.

People give various reasons for wanting to do different things with their spare time. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant the reason would be to you personally for deciding to do a particular thing -- would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally. (Q. 32)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Percent saying that reason is very or somewhat important to them personally</u>						
Developing a sense of discipline	83.2	90.2	87.8	24	21	24
The opportunity to serve my community	86.0	75.9	76.5	24	23	25
Gaining recognition and status	70.7	64.3	60.3	25	22	26
Learning a new trade or specialty	77.4	84.7	85.1	24	22	24
Learning leadership skills	79.5	80.8	78.2	25	23	26
Meeting new kinds of people	86.8	89.1	92.2	24	21	23

LIFE GOAL IMPORTANCE — MALES BY BRANCH

- Learning a new trade or specialty was more frequently an important life goal for Army Veterans than for others. The opportunity to serve my community was more frequently important for Air Force Veterans.

People give various reasons for wanting to do different things with their spare time. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant the reason would be to you personally for deciding to do a particular thing -- would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally. (Q. 32)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Percent saying that reason is very or somewhat important to them personally</u>				
Developing a sense of discipline	91.6	91.4	86.6	88.0
The opportunity to serve my community	80.2	75.2	75.7	74.3
Gaining recognition and status	66.1	65.8	61.9	60.3
Learning a new trade or specialty	82.9	87.4	81.7	80.9
Learning leadership skills	83.4	80.6	79.7	80.0
Meeting new kinds of people	90.7	88.7	88.1	89.5

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY

- The 1979 male Veterans are more likely to see the life goals considered as achievable in the Guard/Reserve than were the 1978 Veterans.
- Female Veterans who believe the Guard/Reserve offers achievability of a sense of discipline and of leadership skills are higher in propensity than others.

Now as I read you this list of statements again, please tell me if you think you would be more likely to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves, or more likely to accomplish it by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or the Reserves — or another job or activity be much more likely, or somewhat more likely to offer: READ LIST. (Q. 33)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
				PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
	MALES		FEMALES	MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332	(313)	(88)
<u>Percent saying that National Guard/Reserves would be much or somewhat more likely to offer:</u>						
Developing a sense of discipline	54.3	56.5	58.9	30	25	29
The opportunity to serve my community	36.4	39.1	40.1	33	26	26
Gaining recognition and status	29.2	33.1	33.6	38	28	26
Learning a new trade or specialty	37.8	45.7	51.7	33	26	27
Learning leadership skills	58.8	64.2	64.7	30	24	31
Meeting new kinds of people	44.0	49.8	53.6	33	26	25

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force and Marine Corps Veterans are more likely than Army and Navy Veterans to expect participation in the Guard/Reserve to be a means of achieving life goals.

Now as I read you this list of statements again, please tell me if you think you would be more likely to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves, or more likely to accomplish it by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or the Reserves — or another job or activity be much more likely, or somewhat more likely to offer: READ LIST. (Q. 33)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Percent saying that National Guard/Reserves would be much or somewhat more likely to offer:</u>				
Developing a sense of discipline	61.7	52.2	64.0	58.6
The opportunity to serve my community	41.9	37.4	45.0	37.5
Gaining recognition and status	35.4	30.3	38.6	35.1
Learning a new trade or specialty	55.2	42.8	50.0	43.0
Learning leadership skills	68.0	62.1	68.8	63.4
Meeting new kinds of people	53.4	48.1	52.8	49.5

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY AND IMPORTANCE

- In contrast to NPS respondents, Veterans see several life goals as more achievable in civilian activity than in the Guard/Reserve. The achievability positions do not change much from 1978 to 1979, but their relative importance does.

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY RANK ORDERED IN TERMS OF IMPORTANCE¹⁾

MALE VETERANS

1978

MORE ACHIEVABLE IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITY	MORE ACHIEVABLE IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>MORE IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	
	Develop sense of discipline Meet new kinds of people
<u>LESS IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	
Opportunity to serve community Learn new trade Gain recognition and status	Learn leadership skills

1979

MORE ACHIEVABLE IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITY	MORE ACHIEVABLE IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>MORE IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	
	Develop sense of discipline Meet new kinds of people
<u>LESS IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	
Learn new trade Opportunity to serve community Gain recognition and status	Learn leadership skills

V-98

1) Based on mean values of importance.

- The relative position of life goals for female Veterans is similar to that for males, except that meeting new kinds of people and developing a sense of discipline are reversed in importance.

1979

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY RANK ORDERED IN TERMS OF IMPORTANCE¹⁾FEMALE VETERANS

MORE ACHIEVABLE IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITY	MORE ACHIEVABLE IN GUARD/RESERVE
<u>MORE IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	
	Meet new kinds of people Develop sense of discipline
<u>LESS IMPORTANT PERSONALLY</u>	
Learn new trade Opportunity to serve community Gain recognition and status	Learn leadership skills

1) Based on mean values of importance.

EXPERIENCE IN THE MILITARY

V-102, 103	SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE	q. 17a
V-104, 105	OBTAINING DESIRED JOB CLASSIFICATION AND SATISFACTION WITH CLASSIFICATION	q. 17b, c
V-106, 107	PERCEIVED TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN THE MILITARY	q. 21

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE

- Approximately two male Veterans in three and three female Veterans in four report being satisfied with the time they spent in the active service.
- Veterans who report satisfaction with their time in the Active Forces show greater propensity than others to join the Guard/Reserve.

I'd like to change the topic now. I notice that you were in the (NAME SERVICE FROM SCREENER). Overall, how satisfied were you with the time you spent in the (NAME SERVICE) — were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the service? (Q. 17a)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

				<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
Very satisfied	27.8	25.5	30.3	33	27	35
Somewhat satisfied	40.3	41.7	45.3	23	24	17
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.1	9.0	5.9	16	9	#
Somewhat dissatisfied	15.3	14.0	11.1	14	13	14
Very dissatisfied	8.6	9.8	7.5	4	10	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Satisfaction with time spent in the Active Forces is reported most often by Marine Corps and Air Force Veterans, least often by Army Veterans.

I'd like to change the topic now. I notice that you were in the (NAME SERVICE FROM SCREENER). Overall, how satisfied were you with the time you spent in the (NAME SERVICE) -- were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the service? (Q. 17a)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	AIR FORCE	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY
BASE	451	444	202	440
Very satisfied	31.8	21.2	34.7	26.0
Somewhat satisfied	45.9	40.8	38.6	42.8
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.0	10.1	9.9	7.5
Somewhat dissatisfied	9.1	16.2	11.4	13.7
Very dissatisfied	7.1	11.7	5.4	10.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

OBTAINING DESIRED JOB CLASSIFICATION AND SATISFACTION WITH CLASSIFICATION

- Roughly three Veterans in four report getting the MOS or AFSC they wanted when they joined the service. Roughly three-quarters of these Veterans express satisfaction with their MOS or AFSC.
- Only about one-half of the Veterans who did not get the MOS or AFSC they wanted were satisfied with what they did get.

Did you get the MOS or specialty or AFSC you wanted when you joined the service? (Q. 17b)

How satisfied were you with your MOS or specialty or AFSC -- were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the service? (Q. 17c)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>MALES</u> <u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Got MOS or AFSC or specialty:</u>						
<u>Yes</u>	73.6	74.6	78.0	21	21	23
Very satisfied (with MOS)	46.5	43.4	48.6	27	23	28
Somewhat satisfied	29.1	33.7	33.3	18	22	16
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5.0	4.4	2.6	12	24	#
Somewhat dissatisfied	11.7	10.6	7.7	14	8	} 22
Very dissatisfied	7.7	7.9	7.8	16	17	
<u>No</u>	16.4	25.4	22.0	24	19	20
Very satisfied (with MOS)	18.0	20.4	19.7	33	21	} 22
Somewhat satisfied	31.9	30.4	28.8	24	29	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	13.7	8.0	3.0	32	23	#
Somewhat dissatisfied	15.7	13.4	23.1	23	13	} 15
Very dissatisfied	20.7	27.9	25.4	12	8	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small

OBTAINING DESIRED JOB CLASSIFICATION AND SATISFACTION WITH CLASSIFICATION --
MALES BY BRANCH

- Army Veterans most often report getting the MOS they wanted when they entered the service. Army Veterans who did not get the MOS they wanted were the most dissatisfied with their MOS, but satisfaction was relatively low among Army Veterans who received their desired MOS (relative to Veterans with comparable experience in other branches).

Did you get the MOS or specialty or AFSC you wanted when you joined the service? (Q. 17b)

How satisfied were you with your MOS or specialty or AFSC -- were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the service? (Q. 17c)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	AIR FORCE	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Got MOS or AFSC specialty:</u>				
<u>Yes</u>	65.4	80.3	68.7	70.6
Very satisfied	49.5	41.0	44.0	46.0
Somewhat satisfied	29.9	32.2	38.8	37.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	2.7	5.7	2.2	3.0
Somewhat dissatisfied	12.0	12.0	7.5	7.4
Very dissatisfied	5.8	9.1	7.5	5.7
<u>No</u>	34.6	19.7	31.3	29.4
Very satisfied	18.8	19.8	18.0	25.0
Somewhat satisfied	33.8	22.1	41.0	34.7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	11.7	5.8	8.2	8.1
Somewhat dissatisfied	9.7	12.8	16.4	16.1
Very dissatisfied	26.0	39.5	16.4	16.1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PERCEIVED TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

- Male Veterans say that women in the service were treated about the same as men or better than men. Female Veterans say they were treated equally, or worse. Propensity among female Veterans is highest among those who say they were treated equally.

In your opinion, how were women treated in the service? Would you say they were treated better than men, about the same as men, or worse than men? (Q. 21)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

			<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
Better than men	42.1	14.2	20	21
About the same as men	40.6	61.3	22	25
Worse than men	6.4	22.0	22	18
Don't know	10.9	2.5	14	#
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small.

PERCEIVED TREATMENT OF WOMEN IN THE MILITARY — MALES BY BRANCH

• Marine Corps Veterans are most likely to think that women are treated better than men in the service. The majority of Air Force Veterans feel women were treated equally.

In your opinion, how were women treated in the service? Would you say they were treated better than men, about the same as men, or worse than men? (Q. 21)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Better than men	33.1	44.8	51.0	35.9
About the same as men	55.4	37.8	32.7	40.9
Worse than men	8.4	5.9	5.4	7.0
Don't know	3.1	11.5	10.9	16.1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SEPARATION AND POST-SERVICE EXPERIENCE

V-110, 111	LENGTH OF TIME IN SERVICE AND SEPARATION DATE	
V-112, 113	GRADE BY TIME BETWEEN LAST PROMOTION AND SEPARATION	q. 18
V-114, 115	IMPACT OF TIME OF LAST PROMOTION AND REENLISTMENT PROPENSITY	q. 18b, 19, 20
V-116, 117	CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY COUNSELORS	q. 22
V-118, 119	PERCEIVED USEFULNESS OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE SINCE RELEASE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS	q. 7a, 23b
V-120, 121	CHANGES IN PERSONAL LIFE SINCE SEPARATION	q. 23c
V-122, 123	SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE AND SATISFACTION WITH CIVILIAN LIFE SINCE SEPARATION	q. 17a, 23d
V-124, 125	RECALL OF RECEIVING LITERATURE FROM THE MILITARY	q. 24
V-126, 127	ACCESSIBILITY OF GUARD/RESERVE UNIT AND ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIOR	q. 14, 16b, 55

LENGTH OF TIME IN SERVICE AND SEPARATION DATE

- The majority of the 1979 sample Veterans were separated from Active service during 1978.
- Time since separation is not consistently related to propensity.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS					
	MALES		FEMALES	PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY		
				MALES		FEMALES
	1978	1979	1979	1978	1979	1979
BASE:	1498	1536	395	(332)	(313)	(88)
<u>Length of time in military service:</u>						
2 years to 2 years, 11 months	12.2	5.8	3.3	24	16	# 20
3 years to 3 years, 11 months	50.3	57.5	68.7	22	21	20 3
4 years to 4 years, 11 months	36.2	36.2	27.4	22	20	28 3
5 years to 5 years, 11 months	1.4	0.5	0.6	14	# 20	# 27
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
<u>Date of separation from military service:</u>						
November 1974 to December 1975	6.1	0.0	0.0	15	#	#
January to December 1976	29.8	3.4	3.2	19	12	#
January to December 1977	49.7	29.4	30.6	25	23	22
January to December 1978	14.4	53.8	53.4	23	19	23
January to December 1979	N/A	13.5	12.8	N/A	25	25
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small

LENGTH OF TIME IN SERVICE AND SEPARATION DATE — MALES BY BRANCH

- More Army Veterans than Veterans of other branches in the sample had been released during 1977.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE:	451	444	202	440
<u>Length of time in military service:</u>				
2 years to 2 years, 11 months	0.0	8.8	4.0	3.6
3 years to 3 years, 11 months	28.6	83.8	39.1	21.6
4 years to 4 years, 11 months	69.8	7.4	55.9	74.3
5 years to 5 years, 11 months	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.5
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Date of separation from military service:</u>				
November 1974 to December 1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
January to December 1976	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.4
January to December 1977	18.0	40.8	12.9	18.9
January to December 1978	62.5	42.8	67.3	67.3
January to December 1979	19.5	10.4	19.8	12.5
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

GRADE BY TIME BETWEEN LAST PROMOTION AND SEPARATION

- Men are more likely to be promoted within six months of separation than are women. Nonetheless, a greater proportion of women Veterans than men are likely to report being separated with a grade of E-5 or higher.
- Women promoted to E-5 within six months of separation show substantially higher propensity than those promoted to E-5 earlier. This timing-related difference is not found among women promoted to E-4.
- In contrast, men promoted to E-5 within six months of separation show less propensity than those promoted to E-5 earlier. This difference is shown, but at a lower level, among men promoted to E-4.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
			<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
<u>Time of promotion before separation</u> <u>from the service</u>				
<u>6 months or less</u>	29.1	24.0	20	25
BASE	436	92	(89)	(23)
<u>Grade:</u>				
E-2	1.5	0.0	#	#
E-3	2.2	3.0	#	#
E-4	60.4	58.0	22	23
E-5	35.8	37.1	17	28
E-6	0.1	1.9	#	#
 <u>7 months or more</u>	 70.9	 76.0	 21	 22
BASE	1061	292	(218)	(62)
<u>Grade:</u>				
E-2	0.2	0.6	#	#
E-3	4.2	0.5	18	#
E-4	72.8	73.0	20	23
E-5	22.8	24.3	21	14
E-6	0.0	1.6	#	#

Base too small

GRADE BY TIME BETWEEN LAST PROMOTION AND SEPARATION — MALES BY BRANCH

- Most Veterans were separated from Active service at E-4. This is particularly the case among Air Force Veterans.
- More than three Air Force Veterans in five received promotions during their last six months of Active service. This proportion was only two in five among Navy Veterans, and substantially lower among Army and Marine Corps Veterans. Thus, Air Force Veterans were most often promoted to E-4 within six months of separation. Promotion to E-4 occurred earlier in other branches.

1979
MALE VETERANS

BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE

	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>

Time of promotion before separation
from the service

<u>6 months or less</u>	62.7	16.6	19.2	40.3

BASE	282	73	38	174

Grade:

E-2	0.0	4.1	2.6	0.0
E-3	0.7	1.4	5.3	4.0
E-4	92.6	45.2	42.1	40.8
E-5	6.4	49.3	50.0	55.2
E-6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

<u>7 months or more</u>	36.3	83.4	80.8	59.7

BASE	161	367	160	258

Grade:

E-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
E-3	0.0	2.5	11.9	5.4
E-4	95.0	75.9	52.5	68.6
E-5	5.0	21.6	35.6	24.4

IMPACT OF TIME OF LAST PROMOTION ON REENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

- Roughly one Veteran in five says that a change in the timing of promotion would have caused him or her to stay in the Active service.
- Such reports are more frequent among those who did not receive a promotion within six months of separation.

IF E-2 OR HIGHER IN #18a:

How long before you left the service was your last promotion? (Q. 18b)

IF SIX MONTHS OR LESS IN #18b:

Had you received the promotion earlier, would you have been more likely to stay in the service? (Q. 19)

IF SEVEN MONTHS OR MORE IN #18b:

Had you received a promotion more recently, would you have been more likely to stay in the service? (Q. 20)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

			PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979
<u>Last promotion before separation was 6 months or sooner (Q. 18b)</u>	29.1	23.9	20	25
BASE	436	92	(89)	(23)
If promotion sooner, would have stayed in the service? (Q. 19)				
Yes	18.3	18.7	41	#
No	78.0	80.2	15	22
Don't know	3.7	1.1	#	#
<u>Last promotion before separation was 7 months or more (Q. 18b)</u>	70.9	76.0	21	21
BASE	1062	292	(218)	(62)
If promotion more recent, would have stayed in the service? (Q. 20)				
Yes	28.3	23.9	35	34
No	69.2	72.4	15	18
Don't know	2.5	3.8	#	#

Base too small

IMPACT OF TIME OF LAST PROMOTION ON REENLISTMENT PROPENSITY -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans are more likely than Veterans of other branches to say that they would have remained in Active service had they received an earlier promotion.
- Navy Veterans are less likely than those of other branches to say that a change in promotion timing in either direction would have caused them to stay in the Active Forces.

IF E-2 OR HIGHER IN #18a:

How long before you left the service was your last promotion? (Q. 18b)

IF SIX MONTHS OR LESS IN #18b:

Had you received the promotion earlier, would you have been more likely to stay in the service? (Q. 19)

IF SEVEN MONTHS OR MORE IN #18b:

Had you received a promotion more recently, would you have been more likely to stay in the service? (Q. 20)

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
<u>Last promotion before separation was</u> <u>6 months or sooner (Q. 18b)</u>	63.6	17.0	19.2	40.3
BASE	282	73	38	174
If promotion sooner, would have stayed in the service? (Q. 19)				
Yes	21.6	19.2	21.0	12.1
No	75.5	75.3	73.7	86.2
Don't know	2.8	5.5	5.3	1.7
<u>Last promotion before separation was</u> <u>7 months or more (Q. 18b)</u>	36.4	83.0	80.8	59.7
BASE	161	357	160	258
If promotion more recent, would have stayed in the service? (Q. 20)				
Yes	20.5	28.3	41.2	19.8
No	73.9	69.7	55.0	77.9
Don't know	5.6	2.0	3.8	2.3

CONTACTS WITH MILITARY CAREER COUNSELORS

- More male than female Veterans recall discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor before separation from the Active Forces.
- About half of the Veterans who recall this discussion do not feel that it was helpful.
- Those women who recall earlier contact with a career counselor show higher propensity than others.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>		<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
Remember discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor before release (Q. 22a)				
<u>Yes</u>	69.2	57.2	20	21
First contact with career counselor was how long before release: (Q. 22b) ¹⁾				
Last week or two	24.9	28.4	19	17
Last 3 months	37.6	39.2	21	16
4-6 months	18.9	15.8	17	22
7-9 months	1.9	0.0	#	#
10-12 months	3.5	2.7	#	#
More than one year	9.5	8.1	18	#
Don't know	3.7	6.3	18	#
} 18				25
} 25				
Feel that discussion(s) with career counselors were helpful (Q. 22c) ¹⁾	49.3	51.1	23	22
<u>No</u>	30.8	42.8	22	23
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

¹⁾ Percent of those who remember contact with career counselor

CONTACTS WITH MILITARY CAREER COUNSELORS — MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force and Army Veterans remember discussion of the Guard/Reserve with a career counselor more frequently than do Navy or Marine Corps Veterans.
- Army Veterans are more likely than others to recall the discussions taking place during the last two weeks of Active service. They are least likely to feel the discussions were helpful.
- Substantially more Marine Corps and Air Force Veterans recall contacts with a career counselor more than six months before separation than do Army or Navy Veterans.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Remember discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor before release (Q. 22a)				
<u>Yes</u>	75.4	71.8	64.3	60.2
First contact with career counselor was how long before release: (Q. 22b)				
Last week or two	22.2	29.1	19.7	17.9
Last 3 months	35.8	38.3	37.0	38.0
4-6 months	21.0	15.8	19.7	26.2
7-9 months	3.0	1.6	1.6	2.3
10-12 months	4.7	2.5	7.1	2.7
More than one year	10.4	7.9	14.9	9.9
Don't know	3.0	4.7	0.0	3.0
Feel that discussion(s) with career counselors were helpful (Q. 22c)				
<u>No</u>	24.6	28.2	35.7	39.8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PERCEIVED USEFULNESS OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE SINCE SEPARATION, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

- Employed Veterans are more likely to feel their experience in the service has been useful than are unemployed Veterans.
- Female Veterans are more likely than males to feel their experience in the service has been useful since their return to civilian life.
- Veterans who feel their military experience has been very useful have greater enlistment propensity than average.

How useful has your experience in the service been since your return to civilian life? Would you say it has been very useful, somewhat useful, slightly useful, or not at all useful? (Q. 23b)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS				
	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979	PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
			MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979
<u>EMPLOYED</u>	85.2	65.9	20	22
BASE	1310	260	(267)	(57)
Very useful	30.2	38.3	25	27
Somewhat useful	35.1	37.9	20	19
Slightly useful	15.4	13.7	16	20
Not at all useful	19.3	10.1	17	#
<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>	14.8	34.1	20	23
BASE	227	135	(46)	(31)
Very useful	26.2	28.3	24	34
Somewhat useful	32.0	37.3	19	16
Slightly useful	21.6	20.2	12	#
Not at all useful	20.2	14.2	26	#

Base too small

**PERCEIVED USEFULNESS OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE SINCE SEPARATION, BY EMPLOYMENT
STATUS — MALES BY BRANCH**

- Marine Corps Veterans are more likely than those of other branches to report that their experience in the military has been useful in civilian life.
- Army Veterans are least likely to report this, particularly if they are unemployed.

How useful has your experience in the service been since your return to civilian life? Would you say it has been very useful, somewhat useful, slightly useful, or not at all useful? (Q. 23b)

1979 MALE VETERANS				
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
<u>EMPLOYED</u>	82.3	86.7	83.7	84.8
BASE	371	385	169	373
Very useful	30.1	29.9	31.4	30.6
Somewhat useful	37.9	32.7	43.8	33.3
Slightly useful	15.7	16.4	10.7	15.9
Not at all useful	16.3	21.0	14.2	20.2
<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>	17.7	13.3	16.3	15.2
BASE	80	59	33	67
Very useful	34.6	23.7	30.3	20.9
Somewhat useful	38.5	23.7	33.3	44.8
Slightly useful	19.2	28.8	12.1	13.4
Not at all useful	7.7	23.7	24.2	20.9

CHANGES IN PERSONAL LIFE SINCE SEPARATION

- Since separation, male Veterans are more likely than female Veterans to have gotten married, bought a home, or taken out a loan. They are less likely to have gone back to school, although roughly half have done so.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
			<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
<u>Since left the service. have: (Q. 23c)</u>				
Gone back to school	50.2	67.5	19	22
Gotten married	21.1	13.7	22	22
Bought a home	24.3	16.4	21	24
Had a child	19.1	17.1	22	26
Taken out a loan, other than a home mortgage loan	51.4	39.3	20	20
Gotten divorced or separated	4.8	6.1	16	#

Base too small

CHANGES IN PERSONAL LIFE SINCE SEPARATION -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Air Force Veterans are more likely than those of other branches to have gone back to school. They are least likely to have taken out a loan.
- Marine Corps Veterans are least likely to have gone back to school, least likely to have bought a home, and somewhat more likely than others to have gotten married.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	AIR FORCE	ARMY	MARINE CORPS	NAVY
BASE	451	444	202	440
<u>Since left the service, have: (Q. 23c)</u>				
Gone back to school	57.0	49.1	44.6	51.4
Gotten married	16.4	22.3	25.2	18.9
Bought a home	24.6	25.0	19.3	25.7
Had a child	18.0	19.4	18.3	19.8
Taken out a loan, other than a home mortgage loan	43.0	53.5	52.5	51.8
Gotten divorced or separated	4.7	5.9	4.0	2.5

SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE AND SATISFACTION WITH CIVILIAN LIFE
SINCE SEPARATION

Those Veterans who report satisfaction with the time they spent in the service and who report dissatisfaction with civilian life have extremely high propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve.

I'd like to change the topic now. I notice that you were in the (NAME SERVICE FROM SCREENER). Overall, how satisfied were you with the time you spent in the (NAME SERVICE) -- were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the service? (Q. 17a)

On the whole, how satisfied have you been with civilian life since you left the service? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 23d)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

	MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979	PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY	
			MALES 1979	FEMALES 1979
<u>Percent "very" or "somewhat" satisfied with time spent in the service (Q. 17a)</u>				
BASE	1029	366	(255)	(43)
Satisfied with civilian life (Q. 23d)	86.3	86.2	23	20
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with civilian life	7.1	6.2	25	#
Dissatisfied with civilian life	6.6	7.7	44	# } 51
<u>Percent "very" or "somewhat" dissatisfied with time spent in the service (Q. 17a)</u>				
BASE	298	74	(72)	(11)
Satisfied with civilian life (Q. 23d)	91.5	96.0	11	15
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with civilian life	4.1	0.9	#	#
Dissatisfied with civilian life	4.4	3.0	# } 19	# } #
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)

Base too small

SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE AND SATISFACTION WITH CIVILIAN LIFE
SINCE SEPARATION — MALES BY BRANCH

- Satisfaction or dissatisfaction with civilian life is not related to the Veteran's branch of previous service.

I'd like to change the topic now. I notice that you were in the (NAME SERVICE FROM SCREENER). Overall, how satisfied were you with the time you spent in the (NAME SERVICE) — were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 17a)

On the whole, how satisfied have you been with civilian life since you left the service? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 23d)

1979 MALE VETERANS				
BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE				
<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	

Percent "very" or "somewhat" satisfied
with time spent in the service (Q. 17a)

BASE	348	274	148	302
Satisfied with civilian life (Q. 23d)	85.1	85.8	86.5	88.7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with civilian life	7.2	7.7	8.1	4.6
Dissatisfied with civilian life	7.8	6.6	5.4	6.6

Percent "very" or "somewhat" dissatisfied
with time spent in the service (Q. 17a)

BASE	73	124	34	104
Satisfied with civilian life (Q. 23d)	90.4	92.7	85.3	91.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with civilian life	5.5	2.4	11.8	4.8
Dissatisfied with civilian life	4.1	4.8	2.9	3.8

RECALL OF RECEIVING LITERATURE FROM THE MILITARY

- Most Veterans who recall receiving literature since their release did read it.
- More male Veterans than female Veterans recall receiving such literature, particularly in the three months prior to the interview.
- About half of the men recall receiving literature from the Guard/Reserve. Another third recall literature from both the Guard/Reserve and the Active Forces. Among women, the comparable figures are three-sevenths and one-third.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS

			<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>	<u>MALES 1979</u>	<u>FEMALES 1979</u>
Remembers receiving literature from the service since release (Q. 24a) ¹⁾	86.8	67.4	21	20
BASE	1329	265	275	53
Received literature: (Q. 24b)				
In the last 3 months	62.4	38.7	21	21
Four to six months ago	22.0	28.8	21	18
Seven to nine months ago	6.2	10.0	18	#
Ten to twelve months ago	4.4	10.4	24	#
More than one year ago	4.9	12.1	15	38
Literature from the: (Q. 24c)				
Active Forces	14.9	24.4	22	28
Guard/Reserves	51.2	42.7	23	22
Both	33.9	33.0	18	11
Percent who read literature (Q. 24d)	80.4	79.9	24	20

Base too small.

¹⁾Percent of total.

RECALL OF RECEIVING LITERATURE FROM THE MILITARY — MALES BY BRANCH

- Marine Corps Veterans are more likely than others to recall receiving literature from the service during the three months prior to their interview. They are also more likely to have read that literature.
- Navy and Marine Corps Veterans are least likely to recall receiving literature from the Guard/Reserve alone. Navy Veterans are most likely to recall receiving literature from the Active Forces alone.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
Remembers receiving literature from the service since release (Q. 24a) ¹⁾	83.3	86.4	88.6	89.7
BASE	375	382	179	393
Received literature: (Q. 24b)				
In the last 3 months	64.4	58.6	72.9	63.9
Four to six months ago	21.0	23.0	15.8	24.6
Seven to nine months ago	5.1	7.1	4.5	5.6
Ten to twelve months ago	5.1	5.0	4.5	2.3
More than one year ago	4.3	6.3	2.3	3.6
Literature from the: (Q. 24c)				
Active Forces	12.1	12.6	16.3	22.4
Guard/Reserves	56.2	56.0	39.9	42.1
Both	31.7	31.4	43.8	35.5
Percent who read literature (Q. 24d)	78.1	79.5	87.2	79.8

1) Percent of total.

AVAILABILITY OF GUARD/RESERVE AND ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIOR

- Almost one half of the Veterans have tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to them to join.
- Almost all Veterans who looked did find such a unit, but less than half of these perceive that the unit has an opening for their skills and talents.
- Roughly one-quarter have talked with a Guard/Reserve recruiter, and more than one in ten have applied for Guard/Reserve service.
- Veterans who have found Guard/Reserve training available have higher than average propensity.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR VETERANS				
	<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u> <u>WITH POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
			<u>MALES</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>FEMALES</u> <u>1979</u>
BASE	1536	395	(313)	(88)
Tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join: (Q. 55a)				
<u>Yes</u>	49.4	46.0	28	30
Found one close enough to join (Q. 55b) ¹⁾	93.6	95.3	28	30
Perceive unit as having an opening for respondent's skills and talent (Q. 55c) ²⁾	41.8	42.8	28	37
<u>No</u>	50.6	54.0	13	15
Total	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.3%)
Attended an open house for Guard/ Reserve unit	11.8	9.4	28	13
Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Guard/Reserve	26.1	25.8	30	26
Applied to join the Guard/Reserve	10.6	13.9	33	36

1) Percent of those who tried to find Guard/Reserve unit.

2) Percent of those who found a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join.

AVAILABILITY OF GUARD/RESERVE AND ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIOR — MALES BY BRANCH

- Army Veterans are more likely than others to have tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join, gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Guard/Reserve, and applied to join the Guard/Reserve.

	1979 MALE VETERANS			
	BRANCH OF PREVIOUS MILITARY SERVICE			
	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>MARINE CORPS</u>	<u>NAVY</u>
BASE	451	444	202	440
Tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join: (Q. 55a)				
<u>Yes</u>	44.1	54.3	49.0	40.7
Found one close enough to join (Q. 55b) ¹⁾	93.5	93.8	94.9	91.6
Perceive unit as having an opening for respondent's skills and talent (Q. 55c) ²⁾	39.2	42.9	44.7	37.2
<u>No</u>	55.9	45.7	51.0	59.3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attended an open house for Guard/ Reserve unit	12.9	12.6	9.4	10.5
Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Guard/Reserve	25.1	29.1	21.8	21.6
Applied to join the Guard/Reserve	7.8	12.6	7.9	9.5

1) Percent of those who tried to find Guard/Reserve unit.

2) Percent of those who found a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join.

VETERANS QUESTIONNAIRE

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.
3401 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

October 1979
Job #8894
OMB #22-R0407

TELEPHONE # _____ ID # _____

ENLISTMENT STUDY — VETERANS SAMPLE SCREENER

Hello, I'm _____ from Associates for Research in Behavior, a research company in Philadelphia. May I please speak with (NAME ON CALL RECORD)?

IF TARGET PERSON ANSWERED PHONE, READ:

We are conducting a survey for the Federal Government and would like to have your opinion.

IF SOMEONE OTHER THAN TARGET PERSON ANSWERED, WHEN TARGET PERSON IS ON PHONE READ:

Hello, I'm _____ from Associates for Research in Behavior, a research company in Philadelphia. We are conducting a survey for the Federal Government and would like to have your opinion.

1a. Have you ever been in the military service?

1() Yes

2() No (END INTERVIEW— CODE 8)

b. IF YES:

Are you currently serving in the military?

1() Yes (END INTERVIEW— CODE 9)

2() No

c. IF NO:

Are you currently a member of the active reserves in paid drill status; that is, going to night or weekend unit training assemblies and/or summer training camp?

1() Yes (END INTERVIEW— CODE 10)

2() No

- OVER -

VETERANS SCREENER - 2

1d. IF NO IN #1c:

For how many months and years were you in the military service?

- 12- 1() Less than 2 years (END INTERVIEW—CODE 11) 4() 4 years— 4 yrs., 11 mos.
 2() 2 years— 2 yrs., 11 mos. 5() 5 years— 5 yrs., 11 mos.
 3() 3 years— 3 yrs., 11 mos. 6() 6 years or more (END INTERVIEW—
 CODE 11)

e. In what month and year did you enter the military service? CHECK MONTH AND YEAR

- () Before November 1973 (END INTERVIEW—CODE 11)
 () November 1977 or later (END INTERVIEW—CODE 11)

MONTH

YEAR

ID #: 1-
 2-
 3-
 4-
 SAMP. 5-

- 13- 01() January 07() July 15- 3() 73
 14- 02() February 08() August 4() 74
 03() March 09() September 5() 75
 04() April 10() October 6() 76
 05() May 11() November 7() 77
 06() June 12() December

f. In what month and year were you released from the military service? CHECK MONTH AND YEAR

- () Before November 1975 (END INTERVIEW—CODE 11)

MONTH

YEAR

LOCNO 6-
 7-
 8-
 9-
 10-
 11-

- 16- 01() January 07() July 18- 4() 74
 17- 02() February 08() August 5() 75
 03() March 09() September 6() 76
 04() April 10() October 7() 77
 05() May 11() November 8() 78
 06() June 12() December 9() 79

g. In what branch of the military did you serve?

- 19- 1() Air Force 4() Marines
 2() Army 5() Navy
 3() Coast Guard

h. How old are you?

- 20- 01() 20 or under 06() 25 11() 30 16() 35
 21- 02() 21 07() 26 12() 31 17() 36
 03() 22 08() 27 13() 32 18() 37
 04() 23 09() 28 14() 33 19() 38
 05() 24 10() 29 15() 34 20() 39
 21() 40
 22() 41 or over

i. What is the last year of school or college you completed?

- 22- 1() Less than high school graduate 5() Two years of college
 2() High school graduate 6() Three years of college
 3() Vocational school/training after high school 7() Four years of college
 4() One year of college 8() Post graduate work

j. CHECK SEX:

- 23- 1() Male 2() Female 24-
 25-

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____
 SAMPLE SEGMENT _____

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.
3401 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

October 1979
Job #8894
OMB #22-R0407

ENLISTMENT STUDY — VETERANS SAMPLE

Your household has been chosen by chance. Any information you give us is held completely confidential by our firm. Participation in the survey is voluntary and there will be no consequences for failure to respond to any particular questions.

2. Are you currently attending any type of school or college?

25- 1() Yes (#4 NEXT) 2() No

3. IF NO:

Are you planning to attend any type of school or college in the next year or so?

27- 1() Yes 2() No (#7a NEXT) 0() Not applicable

4. IF YES IN #2 OR #3:

What type of school are you attending/planning to attend?

23- 1() High school
2() Vocational training school after high school (#6a NEXT)
3() Two-year college (#6a NEXT)
4() Four-year college (#6a NEXT)
5() Graduate or professional school (#6b NEXT)
9() Don't know (#7a NEXT)
0() Not applicable

5a. IF HIGH SCHOOL:

Do you plan to go on to vocational training or college after high school?

29- 1() Yes (#7a NEXT) 9() Don't know (#7a NEXT)
2() No 0() Not applicable

5b. IF NO:

Did you have technical training in high school — in shop courses, that is?

37- 1() Yes } #7a NEXT 9() Don't know } #7a NEXT
2() No } 0() Not applicable }

6a. IF COLLEGE OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN #4:

How many courses are you taking/planning to take per semester?

31- 1() One 5() Five
2() Two 6() Six or more
3() Three 9() Don't know
4() Four 0() Not applicable

6b. What is/was/will be your major?

1() English; literature
2() Foreign language or literature
3() Psychology; sociology; anthropology
4() Economics; political science
5() Biology
6() Mathematics; computer science; information science
7() Physics; chemistry
() Engineering: SPECIFY TYPE _____
() Double major or other: SPECIFY _____
9() None; undecided; not sure
0() Not applicable

6c. Are you/will you be using/did you use any kind of financial assistance?

34- 1() Yes
2() No

9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

7a. Are you currently employed outside your home?

35- 1() Yes

2() No (#11 NEXT)

7b. IF YES:

About how big is the company you work for? Would you say that the total number of people who work for it is:

36- 1() Just yourself,
2() 2 - 10,
3() 11 - 100,
4() 101 - 1,000

5() 1,001 - 10,000, or
6() More than 10,000?
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

7c. Now, think about just the office or store or factory in which you yourself are located. Are the number of people working there for your company:

37- 1() Just yourself,
2() 2 - 10,
3() 11 - 100,
4() 101 - 1,000,

5() 1,001 - 10,000, or
6() More than 10,000?
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

8a. How many hours a week do you regularly work?

IF 49 OR MORE, Q. 9 NEXT

8b. IF 48 OR FEWER HOURS:

Have you been looking for a second job or another way to increase your income?

40- 1() Yes
2() No

0() Not applicable

9. How satisfied are you with your present job? Are you:

41- 1() Very satisfied,
2() Somewhat satisfied.

3() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
4() Very dissatisfied?
0() Not applicable

10. How long have you been employed there?

42- 1() Less than 6 months
2() 6 months - 11 months

3() 1 - 5 years
4() More than 5 years
0() Not applicable

SKIP TO Q. 12 NEXT.

11. IF NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN Q. 7a:
Are you looking for work?

43- 1() Yes

2() No
0() Not applicable

12. How difficult do you think it is for someone in your type of work to find a job where you live? Is it:

44- 1() Very difficult,
2() Somewhat difficult,

3() Somewhat easy, or
4() Very easy?
9() Don't know

13. Now I'm going to read you a list of several things which young people your age might do in the next few years. For each one I read, please tell me how likely it is that you will be doing that. For instance, how likely is it that you would be (READ STATEMENT)? Would you say definitely, probably, probably not or definitely not?

	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	DK/ Not Sure
a. Working in a factory	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-45
b. Working at a desk in a business office	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-46
c. Working as a salesperson	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-47

FOR STATEMENTS d THROUGH i, START WITH
STARRED ITEM FIRST; ROTATE THRU REMAINDER.

d. Serving in the Army National Guard	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-48
e. Serving in the Air National Guard	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-49
f. Serving in the Army Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-50
g. Serving in the Air Force Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-51
h. Serving in the Marine Corps Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-52
i. Serving in the Navy Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-53

STATEMENT j IS ALWAYS ASKED LAST.

j. Serving in the active military	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-54

14. Have you ever:

a. Attended an open house for a National Guard/Reserve unit in your area?	1() Yes	2() No-55
b. Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the National Guard/Reserves?	1() Yes	2() No-56

- 15a. A number of ads for the military concentrate on the jobs and the training available. When you think of the National Guard or the Reserves, how true do you think the ads really are? Would you say the National Guard/Reserves offer:

57-	1() A great variety of jobs and training programs,
	2() Some variety, but not great variety,
	3() Only a little variety, or
	4() Hardly any variety at all?
	9() Don't know

- 15b. How about for a person like yourself — do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, you would find in the National Guard/Reserve:

53-	1() A great variety of jobs and training programs,
	2() Some variety, but not great variety,
	3() Only a little variety, or
	4() Hardly any variety at all?
	9() Don't know

16a. Did you ever actually apply to join the National Guard or Reserves?

59- 1() Yes 2() No

16b. The current length of time for enlistment in the Guard/Reserve is six years. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you had to sign up for 2 years — would you:

60- 1() Definitely enlist, 3() Probably not enlist, or
2() Probably enlist, 4() Definitely not enlist?
9() Don't know

17a. I'd like to change the topic now. I notice that you were in the (NAME SERVICE FROM SCREENER). Overall, how satisfied were you with the time you spent in the (NAME SERVICE) — were you:

61- 1() Very satisfied, 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
2() Somewhat satisfied, 5() Very dissatisfied with the
3() Neither satisfied nor service?
dissatisfied, 9() Don't know

17b. Did you get the MOS or specialty or AFSC you wanted when you joined the service?

62- 1() Yes 2() No

17c. How satisfied were you with your MOS or specialty or AFSC — were you:

63- 1() Very satisfied, 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
2() Somewhat satisfied, 5() Very dissatisfied with the
3() Neither satisfied nor service?
dissatisfied, 9() Don't know

18a. What was your grade when you left the service?

64- 1() E-1 (#21 NEXT) 6() E-6
2() E-2 7() E-7
3() E-3 8() E-8
4() E-4 9() E-9
5() E-5 0() Don't know/refused (#21 NEXT)

18b. IF E-2 OR HIGHER IN #18a:

How long before you left the service was your last promotion?

65- 1() Last week or two
2() Last three months, but not last week or two
3() Four to six months
4() Seven to nine months
5() Ten to 12 months
6() A year to a year and a half
7() More than a year and a half
9() Don't know (#21 NEXT)
0() Not applicable

} #20 NEXT

19. IF SIX MONTHS OR LESS IN #18b:

Had you received the promotion earlier, would you have been more likely to stay in the service?

56- 1() Yes } #21 NEXT
2() No

9() Don't know (#21 NEXT)
0() Not applicable

20. IF SEVEN MONTHS OR MORE IN #18b:

Had you received a promotion more recently, would you have been more likely to stay in the service?

67- 1() Yes
2() No

9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

21. In your opinion, how were women treated in the service? Would you say they were treated:

63- 1() Better than men,
2() About the same as men, or
3() Worse than men?

9() Don't know

22a. Do you remember discussing the Guard/Reserve with a career counselor before you left the service?

69- 1() Yes

2() No
9() Not sure } #23a NEXT

22b. IF YES:

About how long before you left the service was your first contact with him/her?

70- 1() Last week or two
2() Last three months, but not last week or two
3() Four to six months
4() Seven to nine months
5() Ten to 12 months
6() A year to a year and a half
7() More than a year and a half
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

22c. Do you feel that your discussions with career counselors were helpful to you?

71- 1() Yes
2() No

9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

23a. Do you feel your experience in the service has helped you in civilian life?

72- 1() Yes
2() No

9() Don't know

23b. How useful has your experience in the service been since your return to civilian life? Would you say it has been:

73- 1() Very useful,
2() Somewhat useful,
3() Slightly useful, or
4() Not at all useful?

9() Don't know

23c. Have you done any of the following things since you left the service? READ LIST

- a. Gone back to school
- b. Gotten married
- c. Bought a home
- d. Had a child
- e. Taken out a bank loan, other than a home mortgage loan
- f. Gotten divorced or separated

1() Yes 2() No -74
1() Yes 2() No -75
1() Yes 2() No -76
1() Yes 2() No -77

1() Yes 2() No -78
1() Yes 2() No -79

80- (1)
1-4- (DUP)

23d. On the whole, how satisfied have you been with civilian life since you left the service? Would you say you are:

5- 1() Very satisfied,
2() Somewhat satisfied,
3() Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied,
4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
5() Very dissatisfied?

9() Don't know

24a. Do you remember receiving any recruiting literature from the service since you left?

6- 1() Yes

2() No
9() Don't know } #25 NEXT

24b. IF YES:

How recently was that? Was it in the:

7- 1() Last three months,
2() Four to six months ago,
3() Seven to nine months ago,
4() 10 to 12 months ago, or
5() More than a year ago?

9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

24c. Was that from the:

8- 1() Active forces,
2() The Guard/Reserve, or
3() Both?

9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

24d. Did you read it?

9- 1() Yes
2() No

9() Don't recall
0() Not applicable

25. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist?

	ENLIST		NOT ENLIST		DK
	<u>Definitely</u>	<u>Probably</u>	<u>Probably</u>	<u>Definitely</u>	
a. A \$1,000 bonus	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -10
b. A \$1,500 bonus	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -11
c. A \$2,000 bonus	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -12

- 26a. Do you think it would help you in a civilian job if you were to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves?

13- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

- 26b. Do you think an employer would hold a job for someone who was away in active duty training with the National Guard or the Reserves for 3 to 6 months?

14- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

- 26c. If an employer did hold a position open, would the employee lose all of his or her seniority from a company during the training period for the National Guard or the Reserves?

15- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT EMPLOYED (Q. 7a, PAGE 2), SKIP TO Q. 28.

- 27a. IF RESPONDENT IS EMPLOYED:

Does your company have a specific policy about National Guard or Reserves participation?

16- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

- 27b. With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, would you say the company is:

17- 1() Positive, 9() Don't know
2() Neutral, or 0() Not applicable
3() Negative?

- 27c. Have you ever talked with any supervisor about company policy on this, or has any supervisor ever talked with you?

18- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#28 NEXT)
2() No (#28 NEXT) 0() Not applicable

- 27d. IF YES:

Would you say your supervisor was:

19- 1() Positive, 9() Don't know
2() Neutral, or 0() Not applicable
3() Negative?

28. Now I'm going to read you a list of statements. As I read each one, please tell me if you strongly agree with the statement, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement. READ LIST.

	AGREE		Neither	DISAGREE	
	Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly
a. It's important for our country to be able to use military force in its relations with other countries.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-20
b. I like to become involved in projects in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-21
c. People look up to a person in the uniform of the National Guard or Reserves.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-22
d. It's more fun to play team sports than individual sports.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-23
e. Our country is too militaristic.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-24
f. A nation should always be ready to fight.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-25
g. I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-26
h. I've always liked the idea of wearing a uniform.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-27
i. The National Guard is a place to meet good friends and make lasting friendships.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-28
j. It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-29
k. The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-30
l. The military life is a pretty lonely one.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-31
m. The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-32
n. I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or Reserves.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-33
o. In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-34

29. Now I'd like you to think about a normal week in your life. About how often do you get a chance to just relax for three or four hours in a row — to do what you want without having to catch up on chores from your job or your home? A chance to do what you want for a few hours at a stretch — without having to take care of things or see people you don't want to? Would you say this happens:

- 35- 1() Every week, 4() Hardly ever, or
2() Almost every week, 5() Never?
3() Once or twice a month, 9() Don't know

30. When you do have a chance to do what you want, what sorts of activities do you like? As I read each of these activities, tell me if it is something you like very much, something you like a little bit, something you don't particularly care about one way or the other, or something you dislike altogether. READ LIST

	LIKE		Don't Particularly Care About	Dislike	DK/ Never Tried
	Very Much	A Little			
a. Snow skiing	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-36
b. Volleyball	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-37
c. Meal preparation	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-38
d. Reading a novel	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-39
e. Fishing	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-40
f. Gardening	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-41
g. Watching a football game	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-42
h. Reading about medicine	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-43
i. Dining out	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-44
j. Participating in religious activities	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-45
k. Doing crossword puzzles	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-46
l. Studying the stock market	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-47
m. Reading about foreign countries	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-48
n. Hunting	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-49
o. Going to a movie	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-50
p. Visiting friends	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-51
q. Fixing up a car or motorcycle	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-52
r. Working with a youth group	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-53
s. Playing cards with friends	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-54
t. Going to a disco	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-55
u. Working for a political or social cause	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-56
v. Camping out	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-57
w. Shooting the breeze with friends	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-58

31. Now I want you to think of the various things you might try or look into during the next six months. As I read each of the following, please tell me whether it is something you feel you are very likely to do in the next six months, somewhat likely to do, might or might not do, are somewhat unlikely to do, or are very unlikely to do. READ LIST

	LIKELY		Neither	UNLIKELY		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Send for literature about the military forces.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-59
b. Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-50
c. Look for a job, or look to change jobs.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-61
d. Take a physical or written test for military service.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-62
e. Look for a way to change the routine in your life.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-63
f. Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-64

32. People give various reasons for wanting to do different things with their spare time. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant the reason would be to you personally for deciding to do a particular thing — would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally. READ LIST

	IMPORTANT		Neither	UNIMPORTANT		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Developing a sense of discipline.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-65
b. The opportunity to serve my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-66
c. Gaining recognition and status.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-67
d. Learning a new trade or specialty.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-68
e. Learning leadership skills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-69
f. Meeting new kinds of people.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-70

33. Now as I read you this list of statements again, please tell me if you think you would be more likely to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves, or more likely to accomplish it by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or the Reserves — or another job or activity be much more likely, or somewhat more likely to offer: READ LIST

	Guard/Reserves		Neither	Other Part-Time Job/Activity		Don't Know
	Much	Somewhat		Somewhat	Much	
a. Developing a sense of discipline.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-71
b. The opportunity to serve my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-72
c. Gaining recognition and status.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-73
d. Learning a new trade or specialty.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-74
e. Learning leadership skills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-75
f. Meeting new kinds of people.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-76

77-79 (0)
80 (2)
1-4 (DUP)

a. If you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves, would the following things be likely or unlikely to occur? As I read each statement, please tell me whether it would be likely to occur or unlikely to occur? READ LIST.

	TO OCCUR		DK/ Not Sure
	Likely	Unlikely	
Not being able to earn extra money.	1()	2()	9() -5
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security.	1()	2()	9() -6
Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities.	1()	2()	9() -7
Taking too much time away from your family during drills.	1()	2()	9() -3
Being with "losers."	1()	2()	9() -9
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities.	1()	2()	9() -10
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you.	1()	2()	9() -11
Having a chance to show your abilities.	1()	2()	9() -12
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations.	1()	2()	9() -13
Learning self-discipline.	1()	2()	9() -14
Getting a chance to travel.	1()	2()	9() -15
Having a job that's not too demanding.	1()	2()	9() -16
Losing a chance for educational progress.	1()	2()	9() -17
Not having much spare time.	1()	2()	9() -18
Obtaining useful training.	1()	2()	9() -19

35. Now as I read each of these statements again, please tell me whether it is something you'd like very much, something you'd like somewhat, something you'd dislike somewhat, something you'd dislike very much, or something you'd neither like nor dislike. READ LIST.

	LIKE		Neither	DISLIKE		DK
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Not being able to earn extra money.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -20
b. Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -21
c. Engaging in exciting and adventurous activities.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -22
d. Taking too much time away from your family during drills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -23
e. Being with "losers."	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -24
f. Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -25
g. Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -26
h. Having a chance to show your abilities.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -27
i. Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -28
j. Learning self-discipline.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -29
k. Getting a chance to travel.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -30
l. Having a job that's not too demanding.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -31
m. Losing a chance for educational progress.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -32
n. Not having much spare time.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -33
o. Obtaining useful training.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -34

36a. A number of people have been discussing a law requiring all men to register for the draft, when they are 18 years old. How would you personally feel about such a requirement, if it meant only that the young men would have to register, but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency? Would you be:

- 35- 1() Strongly in favor, 4() Somewhat opposed, or
2() Somewhat in favor, 5() Strongly opposed?
3() Neither in favor nor opposed, 9() Don't know

36b. How would you feel if the requirement applied not only to men at age 18, but also to women? If the requirement were that all young people are required to register but there would be no draft unless there were a national emergency, would you be:

- 35- 1() Strongly in favor, 4() Somewhat opposed, or
2() Somewhat in favor, 5() Strongly opposed?
3() Neither in favor nor opposed, 9() Don't know

36c. How about draft registration, together with a requirement that all young people would have to participate in some sort of national service? If some people could choose to join some community service organization, such as Vista or the Peace Corps, and those who wanted could choose the military forces, how would you react to the requirement? Would you be:

- 37- 1() Strongly in favor, 4() Somewhat opposed, or
2() Somewhat in favor, 5() Strongly opposed?
3() Neither in favor nor opposed, 9() Don't know

37. Would you say that military danger from other countries to the United States right now is:

- 33- 1() Very high, 3() Somewhat low, or
2() Somewhat high, 4() Very low?
9() Don't know

38. Now I'm going to read you one last list of statements. As I read each one, please tell me if you strongly agree with the statement, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement. READ LIST

	AGREE		Neither	DISAGREE	
	Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly
a. You can't trust the government, because their policies are always changing.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-39
b. There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-40
c. Politicians and bureaucrats don't care about the people they're supposed to serve.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-41
d. Military officers don't care about the people who have to serve under them.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-42
e. My family sometimes doesn't understand my style of life.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-43
f. You can't trust the military because their policies are always changing.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-44
g. There are very few jobs really worth doing.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-45
h. I feel ready to settle down.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-46
i. Women do not have the physical strength and endurance to be military personnel.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-47
j. The military life is a good influence on most young people.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-43
k. Women think less clearly than men, and are more emotional.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-49
l. Women in the National Guard or the Reserves can fill a vital function as members of combat-ready units.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-50
m. Women have a tougher time adjusting to military life than do men.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-51
n. Women in the military are less feminine than other women.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-52
o. Employers value people who have had military training.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-53
p. It's really important for women to have the same opportunities as men.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()-54

IF RESPONDENT IS MALE, SKIP TO #40.

39a. IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE:

How do you feel about Women's Lib? Are you:

- 55- 1() Strongly in favor of it, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat in favor, 0() Not applicable
 3() Somewhat opposed, or
 4() Strongly opposed to it?

39b. When you were in the military, did you personally want a job that has usually been a man's?

- 56- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#40 NEXT)
 2() No (#40 NEXT) 0() Not applicable

39c. IF YES:

Did you get it?

- 57- 1() Yes 0() Not applicable
 2() No

40. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you were to receive (NAME ITEM) — would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist?

	ENLIST		NOT ENLIST		Don't Know
	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	
a. Tuition assistance of \$500 per year, for up to 4 years.	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() 53
b. Tuition assistance of \$750 per year, for up to 4 years.	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() 59
c. Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years.	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() 60

41a. And now a few questions for classification purposes. Are you living with your parents?

61- 1() Yes 2() No

41b. Are you:

62- 1() Married, 3() Widowed, divorced, or (#41d NEXT)
2() Single, (#41d NEXT) 4() Separated? (#42 NEXT)

41c. IF MARRIED:

Is your spouse working?

63- 1() Yes (#42 NEXT) 2() No (#42 NEXT) 0() Not applicable

41d. IF SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN #41b:

Are you planning to get married in the next 12 months?

64- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

42. Do you own your own home?

65- 1() Yes 2() No

43. What was the last grade of school or college your father completed?

66- 1() Less than high school graduate
2() High school graduate
3() Vocational/training school after high school
4() Some college
5() College graduate or more
9() Don't know

44a. During most of your first ten years of life, did you live:

67- 1() On a farm, (#45a NEXT) 9() No one place (#45a NEXT)
2() In a town,
3() In a suburb, or
4() In a city?

44b. Approximately what was its population?

68- 1() Under 1,000 6() 500,000 to 999,999
2() 1,000 to 9,999 7() 1 million or over
3() 10,000 to 49,999 9() Don't know
4() 50,000 to 99,999 0() Not applicable
5() 100,000 to 499,999

45a. Was your father a career military man?

- 69- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know } #45c NEXT

45b. IF YES:

How do you think he would rate his military career — would you say he was:

- 70- 1() Very satisfied, 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
2() Somewhat satisfied, 5() Very dissatisfied?
3() Neither satisfied nor 9() Don't know
dissatisfied, 0() Not applicable

45c. Have any other close relatives been career military personnel?

- 71- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know } #46 NEXT

45d. IF YES: 72-79 (0); 80 (3), 1-4 (DUP)

Who was that? CHECK ALL MENTIONED

- 5-1() Mother 11- 5() Spouse
5-2() Uncle or aunt 12- 6() Cousin
7-3() Brother or sister 13- 7() Stepfather or stepmother
3-4() Grandparent 14- 8() Father-in-law/mother-in-law
9- () Other
10- _____

WRITE IN

- 15- 0() Not applicable

46. What was the last grade of school or college your mother completed?

- 16- 1() Less than high school graduate
2() High school graduate
3() Vocational/training school after high school
4() Some college
5() College graduate or more
9() Don't know

47. Excluding yourself, how many dependents do you have?

- 17- 1() None 4() Three
2() One 5() Four
3() Two 6() Five or more

48. During your high school years, would you say you were an:

- 13- 1() A student, 4() D student, or
2() B student, 5() F student?
3() C student, 9() Don't know

49. Some people view the different components of the military as very similar and some people view them as very different. Do you feel the (READ ITEM) are very similar to one another, somewhat similar to one another, somewhat different from one another, or very different from one another? (DO NOT READ "DON'T KNOW")

	SIMILAR		DIFFERENT		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat	Somewhat	Very	
a. National Guard and the Active Military	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() 19
b. Active Military and the Reserves	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() 20
c. National Guard and the Reserves	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() 21

50a. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

22-	1() One	5() Five
	2() Two	6() Six or more
	3() Three	0() None (#51a NEXT)
	4() Four	

50b. How many are older than you?

23-	1() One	5() Five
	2() Two	6() Six or more
	3() Three	0() None
	4() Four	9() Not applicable

50c. Have any of your brothers or sisters served in the military?

24-	1() Yes	9() Don't know
	2() No	0() Not applicable

51a. I'd like you to think of your two best male friends and your two best female friends. (PAUSE) Have any of them joined the military or talked recently about going into the active military or the National Guard or Reserves?

25-	1() Yes	2() No (#52a NEXT)

51b. IF YES:

How many of those friends joined?

26-	1() One	4() Four
	2() Two	0() None
	3() Three	9() Not applicable

52a. Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you might think if you were to join the National Guard or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, sisters or brothers, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased if you were to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves?

27-	1() Very pleased	4() Somewhat displeased
	2() Somewhat pleased	5() Very displeased
	3() Neither pleased nor displeased	9() Don't know

52b. Who were you mostly thinking of when you answered just now? CHECK ALL MENTIONED

28-	1() Mother	35-	7() Coworkers
29-	2() Father	37-	8() Employer
30-	3() Brother(s)	38-	9() Teacher(s), coach(es)
31-	4() Sister(s)	39-	1() Counselor(s)
32-	5() Spouse	40-	2() Best friend
33-	6() Child(ren)	41-	3() Fiance(e) or steady
34-	() Other _____		
35-	_____		

WRITE IN

53. And just to be sure we are representing all groups in this survey, please tell me whether you would describe yourself as:

42-	1() Hispanic	() Other _____
	2() American Indian or Alaska Native	WRITE IN
	3() Black, not of Hispanic origin	
	4() Asian or Pacific Islander	
	5() White, not of Hispanic origin	

54a. And, next to last, what is your social security number? (IF CAN'T REMEMBER, ASK RESPONDENT TO OBTAIN NOW.)

- 43- 1() _ _ _ _ _ } #55a NEXT
2() Can't remember and can't find readily
3() No social security number
4() Refusal } #54b NEXT
5() Asks reasons

54b. We need this information for use in a study relating later enlistments in the National Guard and Reserves to some of the ideas we've been discussing in this interview. (IF CAN'T REMEMBER, ASK RESPONDENT TO OBTAIN NOW.)

- 44- 1() _ _ _ _ _
2() Can't remember and can't find readily
3() No social security number
4() Refusal
0() Not applicable

55a. Have you tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough for you to join?

- 45- 1() Yes 2() No (GO TO RESPONDENT NAME, ETC.)

55b. IF YES:

Is there one close enough for you to join?

- 46- 1() Yes 2() No } GO TO RESPONDENT
0() Not applicable } NAME, ETC.

55c. IF YES:

Does it have an opening for someone with your skills or training?

- 47- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

SS #: 48-
49-
50-
51-
52-
53-
54-
55-
56-

INTERVIEWER: 57-
58-
59-
60-79 (0)
80 (4)

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

SAMPLE SEGMENT _____

SECTION THREE

Positive Propensity and Negative Propensity Callback Samples

AD-A149 171

A STUDY OF ISSUES RELATED TO RECRUITMENT OF ENLISTED
PERSONNEL FOR THE RE. (U) ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN
BEHAVIOR INC PHILADELPHIA PA JUL 80

4/4

UNCLASSIFIED

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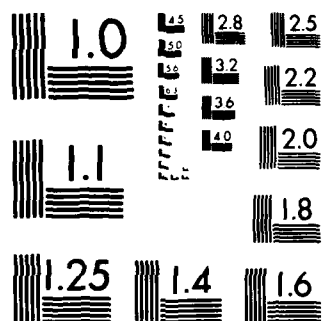
F/G 5/9

NL

END

FILMED

DTIC



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY.....	C-1
ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS.....	C-7
DEMOGRAPHICS.....	C-21
EMPLOYMENT FACTORS.....	C-37
SOCIAL FACTORS.....	C-45
ATTITUDES, SITUATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ACHIEVABILITY OF LIFE GOALS.....	C-51

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

C-2	STANDARD ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY	q. 13d-i
C-3	ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY FOR MALES AND FEMALES	q. 13d-i
C-4	COMPONENT PROPENSITIES — POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE	q. 13d-i
C-5	COMPONENT PROPENSITIES — NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE	q. 8d-i
C-6	PROPENSITY TO ENLIST IN THE ACTIVE MILITARY	q. 13j

STANDARD ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

- Approximately five of eight respondents in the positive propensity sample show negative propensity in 1979, whether they were in the extreme positive propensity category, or not.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> STANDARD PROPENSITY MEASURE				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Definitely</u>	<u>Probably</u>	<u>Probably Not</u>	<u>Definitely Not</u>	
Definitely enlist	2	3	4	4	13%
Probably enlist	4	26	37	20	87%
TOTAL	6%	29%	41%	24%	100%

Correlation, 1978 - 1979 = .05

- Respondents in the extreme negative propensity category in 1978 are less likely to show positive propensity in 1979 than other negative propensity respondents.

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> STANDARD PROPENSITY MEASURE				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Definitely</u>	<u>Probably</u>	<u>Probably Not</u>	<u>Definitely Not</u>	
Probably not enlist	1	7	27	9	44%
Definitely not enlist	*	4	21	32	57%
TOTAL	1%	11%	48%	41%	100%

Correlation, 1978 - 1979 = .33

* Less than 0.5%.

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY FOR MALES AND FEMALES

Females are more likely than males to move from positive propensity to negative propensity (in the positive propensity sample), or to remain negative propensity (in the negative propensity sample).

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	1979	
	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
BASE:	247	125
<u>Overall enlistment propensity</u>		
Definitely	7%	5%
Probably	32	24
Probably not	43	35
Definitely not	18	36
TOTAL	100%	100%

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	1979	
	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
BASE:	230	108
<u>Overall enlistment propensity</u>		
Definitely	1%	0%
Probably	14	4
Probably not	51	40
Definitely not	34	56
TOTAL	100%	100%

COMPONENT PROPENSITIES — POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

- No more than one respondent in four retains positive propensity for a given component from 1978 to 1979.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE¹⁾

(BASE = 366)

1979 PROPENSITY FOR
INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT WAS:
POSITIVE NEGATIVE

1978 Propensity for Individual
Component was:Positive

Army National Guard	(54%) ²⁾	11%	43%
Air National Guard	(44%)	10%	34%
Army Reserve	(47%)	12%	35%
Air Force Reserve	(53%)	11%	42%
Marine Corps Reserve	(30%)	5%	25%
Navy Reserve	(39%)	8%	31%

- No more than one respondent in nine switches from negative propensity for a component to positive propensity in 1979.

Negative

Army National Guard	(46%) ³⁾	5%	41%
Air National Guard	(56%)	5%	51%
Army Reserve	(53%)	6%	47%
Air Force Reserve	(47%)	5%	42%
Marine Corps Reserve	(70%)	7%	63%
Navy Reserve	(61%)	5%	56%

- 1) Based on the standard propensity score, which defines as positive any individual with a positive score for at least one component.
- 2) Total percent of the 1979 sample who had a positive standard propensity score for the particular component in 1978.
- 3) Total percent of the 1979 sample who had a negative standard propensity score for the particular component in 1978.

COMPONENT PROPENSITIES — NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

- Among negative propensity respondents, no more than one in sixteen switches to positive propensity for a given component.

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE¹⁾

1979 PROPENSITY FOR
INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT WAS:
POSITIVE NEGATIVE

(BASE = 333)

1978 Propensity was Negative
for Component:

Army National Guard	(100%) ²⁾	6%	94%
Air National Guard	(100%)	4%	96%
Army Reserve	(100%)	5%	95%
Air Force Reserve	(100%)	5%	95%
Marine Corps Reserve	(100%)	3%	97%
Navy Reserve	(100%)	5%	95%

1) Based on the standard propensity score, which defines as positive any individual with a positive score for at least one component.

2) Because of the sample definition and the construction of the standard propensity measure, all 1978 component propensity scores are negative in this sample.

PROPENSITY TO ENLIST IN THE ACTIVE MILITARY

- Positive propensity toward the Active Forces is more stable than that toward Guard/Reserve components, from 1978 to 1979, but it too shows a net decline over the year.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>Total</u>
(BASE = 357)				
Positive	17		25	42%
Negative	8		50	58%
TOTAL	25%		75%	100%

- There is some increase in the propensity for enlistment in the Active Forces, from 1978 to 1979, in the negative propensity sample.

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>Total</u>
(BASE = 337)				
Positive	1		2	3%
Negative	8		90	98%
TOTAL	9%		92%	100%

ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS

C-8	ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS	q. 15, 22, 24a 26, 28a
C-9	LIKELIHOOD OF SENDING FOR RECRUITING LITERATURE AND ACTUAL BEHAVIOR	q. 15a
C-10	LIKELIHOOD OF SEEING A RECRUITER AND ACTUAL BEHAVIOR	q. 15c
C-11	TYPE OF RECRUITER CONTACTED	q. 16
C-12	EVALUATION OF RECRUITER CONTACT	q. 17, 18
C-13	RESPONDENT APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT	q. 15, 22
C-14	INITIAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS -- POSITIVE PROPENSITY RESPONDENTS	q. 15a, c
C-15	INITIAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS -- NEGATIVE PROPENSITY RESPONDENTS	q. 11, 13
C-16	APPLYING TO JOIN THE MILITARY	q. 22, 23, 24a, 25-27
C-17		
C-18	LIKELIHOOD OF TAKING A TEST FOR THE MILITARY AND ACTUAL BEHAVIOR	q. 22, 24a
C-19	RESPONDENT ENLISTMENTS	q. 22, 24a, 26, 27
C-20	JOINING THE MILITARY	q. 26, 28a, 29, 31, 32

ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS

- Talking to a recruiter for one of the military services was the most frequently reported enlistment-related behavior, among both positive and negative propensity respondents. All such behaviors were reported far more frequently among positive propensity respondents.

	1979	
	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
BASE:	372	339
Sent for literature	15%	4%
Attended an open house for military units in the area	11%	3%
Talked to a recruiter for one of the military services	27%	8%
Applied to join the military	8%	1%
Took a physical or written test for military service	7%	1%
Accepted for military service	5%	1%
Joined military	3%	0%

LIKELIHOOD OF SENDING FOR RECRUITING LITERATURE AND ACTUAL BEHAVIOR

- Respondents who say they are likely to send for recruiting literature in 1978 do so in 1979 more often than others. Even in that group, however, more than three in four fail to carry out their intention.

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL CARRYING OUT BEHAVIORAL INTENTION</u>	
	<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>
	<u>PROPENSITY</u>	<u>PROPENSITY</u>
<u>Expressed likelihood of sending for literature about the military forces:</u>		
BASE:	167	33
Very or somewhat likely	23%	18%
BASE:	183	287
Very or somewhat unlikely	9%	2%

LIKELIHOOD OF SEEING A RECRUITER AND ACTUAL BEHAVIOR

- Respondents who say they are likely to see a recruiter in 1978 do so in 1979 far more often than others. This is particularly true among positive propensity respondents. Even among such respondents, however, only two in five carry out their intention.

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL</u>	<u>CARRYING OUT BEHAVIOR INTENTION</u>
	<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>
	<u>PROPENSITY</u>	<u>PROPENSITY</u>
<u>Expressed likelihood of seeing</u>		
<u>a recruiter:</u>		
BASE:	190	30
Very or somewhat likely	40%	20%
BASE:	163	292
Very or somewhat unlikely	12%	7%

TYPE OF RECRUITER CONTACTED

- The majority of positive propensity respondents who reported recruiter contact reported seeing a recruiter from the Active Forces. The Army was the branch most frequently mentioned first.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	<u>FIRST RECRUITER MENTIONED</u>	<u>1979 SECOND RECRUITER MENTIONED</u>
BASE: (Talked to at least one recruiter, 27% of total)	100	24
<u>Contacted recruiter from:</u>		
Army:	41%	20%
Actives	23%	12%
National Guard	5	8
Reserves	13	0
Air Force:	22%	17%
Actives	9%	17%
National Guard	3	0
Reserves	10	0
Navy:	23%	29%
Actives	16%	17%
National Guard	1	0
Reserves	6	12
Marine:	12%	34%
Actives	8%	17%
National Guard	1	0
Reserves	3	17
Coast Guard:	2%	0%
Actives	2%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%
<u>Summary: contacted recruiters from each component</u>		
Actives	58%	63%
National Guard	10	8
Reserves	32	29
TOTAL	100%	100%

EVALUATION OF RECRUITER CONTACT

- Most respondents who reported recruiter contact were positive about that contact, but at least three in ten were not.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE1979

BASE: (Talked to at least one recruiter)

100

Felt recruiter contacted was:

Talking about what was important to respondents

72%

Presenting a balanced picture of the good points and bad points of the military

70%

Straightforward in his/her presentation

77%

- Two respondents in three, among those who reported recruiter contact, sought a specific job or area of training. Most report being offered either that job or a similar one, but a significant proportion report not receiving such an offer.

Respondent was interested in a specific job or area of training in the military

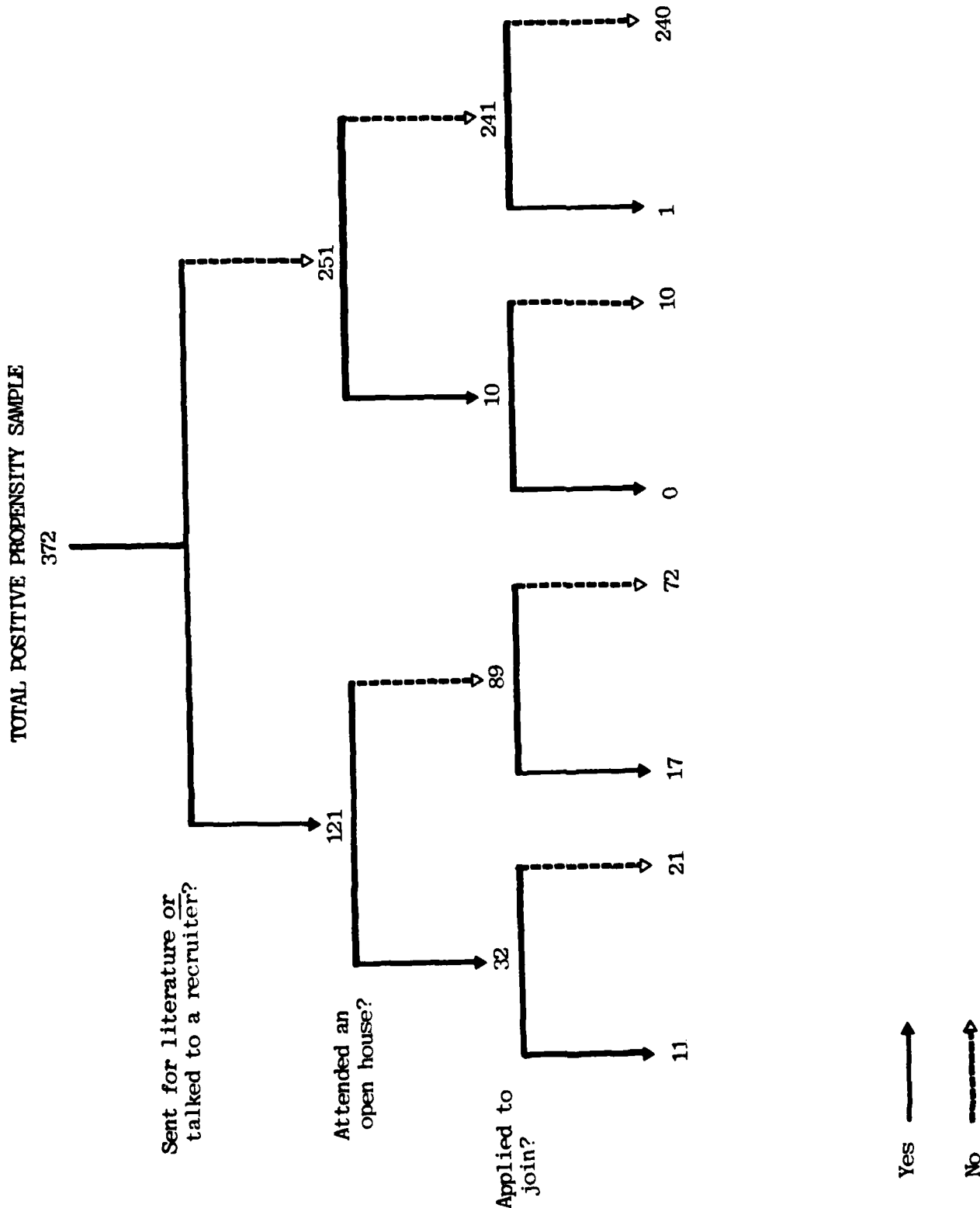
67%

Recruiter offered a job or area of training that respondent wanted in military

53%

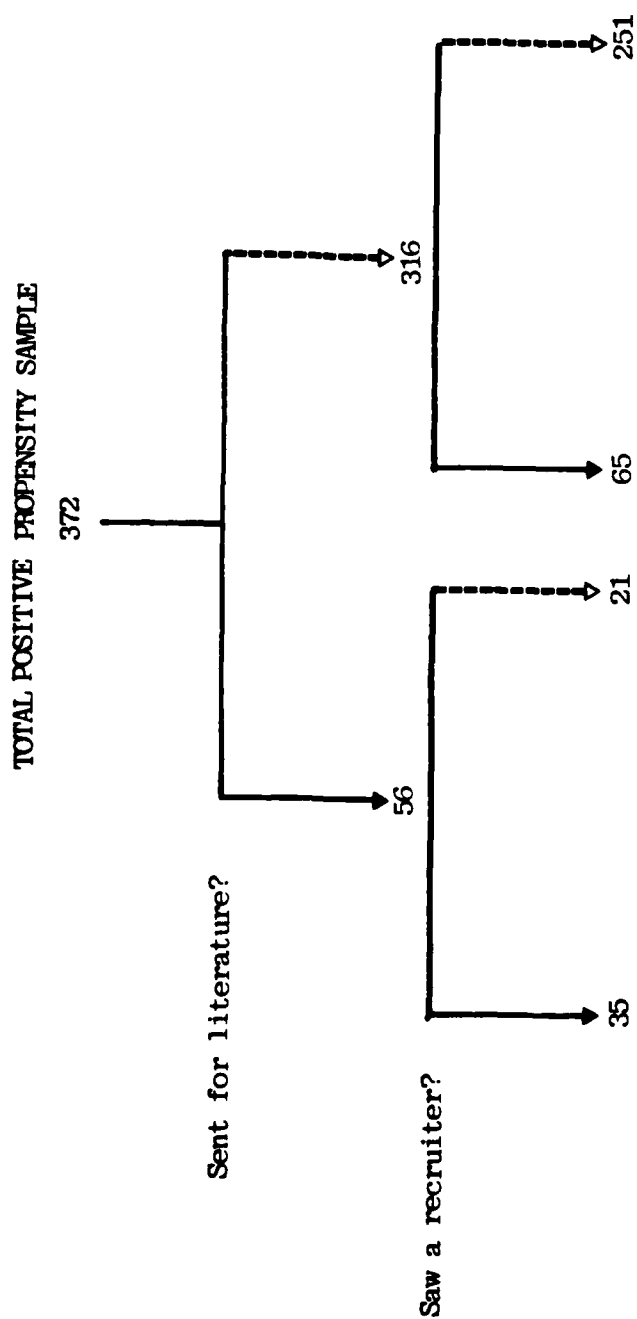
RESPONDENT APPLICATIONS FOR ENLISTMENT

Applications for enlistment were much higher among positive propensity respondents who had attended an open house as well as sending for literature or seeing a recruiter than among those who had only sent for literature or seen a recruiter. Applications were almost non-existent among those who had not sent for literature or seen a recruiter.



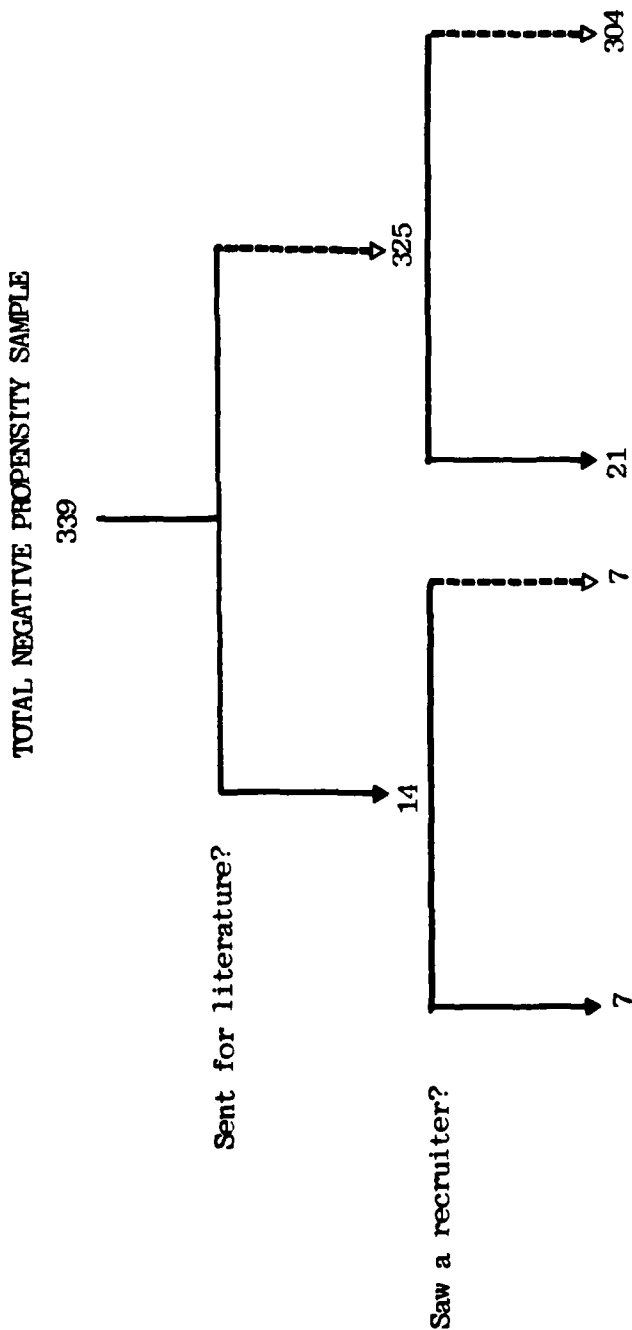
INITIAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS — POSITIVE PROPENSITY RESPONDENTS

- Nearly one positive propensity respondent in three either sends for recruiting literature or goes to a recruiter, or both. Conversely, two in three do not pursue their expressed positive propensity behaviorally.



INITIAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS — NEGATIVE PROPENSITY RESPONDENTS

- Despite expressed negative propensity, nearly one respondent in ten in this sample does send for recruiting literature or go to see a recruiter, or both.



APPLYING TO JOIN THE MILITARY, 1

- Positive propensity respondents who reported applying to join the military did so most often for the Active Forces. The Army was the branch most often mentioned.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	<u>1979</u>
<u>Applied to join the military¹⁾</u>	8%
BASE:	29
<u>Branch and component applied to:</u>	
Army:	41%
Actives	24%
National Guard	10
Reserves	7
Air Force:	17%
Actives	17%
National Guard	0
Reserves	0
Navy:	24%
Actives	24%
Reserves	0
Marine:	17%
Actives	10%
Reserves	7
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>
<u>Summary: Component applied to</u>	
Actives	76%
National Guard	10
Reserves	14
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

1) Percent of total

APPLYING TO JOIN THE MILITARY, 2

- Roughly one-quarter of the respondents who reported taking enlistment tests failed one or both.

	<u>1979</u>
BASE: (Applied to join)	100
Took written test	24%
Took both written and physical	62
Did not take test after applying	<u>14</u>
TOTAL	100%
Accepted for military service (BASE = 25)	72%
Not accepted: (BASE = 7)	
Failed written test	57%
Failed physical	14
Other	<u>29</u>
TOTAL	100%

LIKLIHOOD OF TAKING A TEST FOR MILITARY SERVICE AND ACTUAL BEHAVIOR

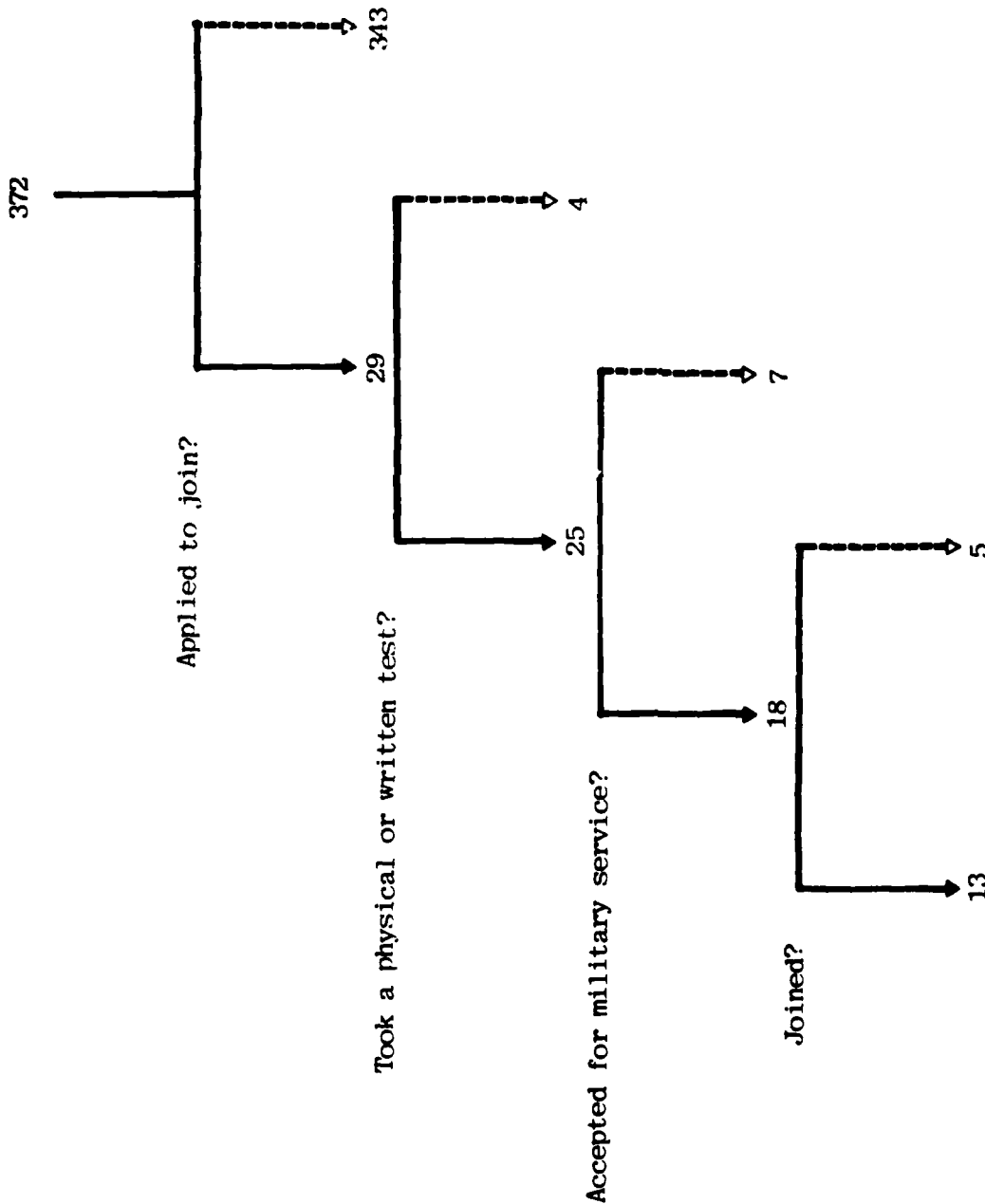
- Respondents who say they are likely to take a test for military service in 1978 do so in 1979 more often than others. There is a tendency for these expressed intentions to predict respondent behavior better in the positive propensity sample, although even these few actually carry out such a behavior.

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
	<u>APPLIED TO MILITARY SERVICE AND TOOK TEST</u>	
	<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>
	<u>PROPENSITY</u>	<u>PROPENSITY</u>
<u>Expressed likelihood of taking a physical or written test:</u>		
BASE:	172	22
Very or somewhat likely	11%	5%
BASE:	183	303
Very or somewhat unlikely	3%	1%

RESPONDENT ENLISTMENTS

Even after respondents feel they have applied to join, approximately one in two do not enlist. Some drop out at each later decision point. (In this study, all who did join the military joined the Active Forces.)

TOTAL POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE



Yes →

No →

JOINING THE MILITARY

- One-quarter of those finally accepted for military service failed to join. All who did join entered the Active Forces.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	<u>1979</u>
Accepted for military service ¹⁾	5%
BASE:	18
Accepted and joined military service	72%
BASE: (Joined)	13
<u>Branch/component joined</u>	
Army Actives	31%
Air Force Actives	15
Navy Actives	31
Marine Actives	23
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

Current military status (Base = 13)

Awaiting basic training because of Delayed Entry Program	15%
Awaiting basic training for other reasons	54
Completed all training requirements	31
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

1) Percent of total.

DEMOGRAPHICS

C-22	SEX COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLES	q. 50
C-23	ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE	q. 48
C-24	REPORTED NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	q. 45
C-25	REPORTED NUMBER OF OLDER SIBLINGS	q. 46
C-26	AGE COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLES	q. 1b
C-27	SCHOOLING	q. 2, 3, 6
C-28	TYPE OF SCHOOL PLANNED AND SCHOOL ATTENDED	q. 4
C-29	REPORTED GRADES IN HIGH SCHOOL	q. 44
C-30	STABILITY OF MARITAL STATUS	q. 39a
C-31	PLANNING MARRIAGE AND ACTUAL BEHAVIOR	q. 39a
C-32	STABILITY OF SPOUSE'S REPORTED EMPLOYMENT STATUS	q. 39b
C-33	REPORTED NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	q. 43
C-34	LIKELIHOOD OF MOVING AND ACTUAL MOVING	q. 1a
C-35	STABILITY OF DEMOGRAPHICS FOR MALES AND FEMALES	q. 1b, 2, 7, 39-45, 48
C-36	STABILITY OF DEMOGRAPHICS WHEN COMPARING RESPONSES OF RELATIVES AND RESPONDENTS	q. 1, 2, 7, 8a, 8b, 10a, 26, 28a, 29-32, 39a, 43, 48, 50

SEX COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLES

- The proportions of males are roughly the same in the two samples.

	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
BASE:	372	339
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	66%	68%
Female	34	32
TOTAL	100%	100%

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

- There is some unreliability of responses to the ethnicity question. Almost three positive propensity respondents in ten are members of a minority group.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE1979

BASE:

372

Ethnicity:

White	72%
Black	19
Hispanic	5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1

TOTAL

100%

1978 - 1979

Percent reporting same ethnicity	90%
Percent reporting different ethnicity	10

TOTAL

100%

REPORTED NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

- The median positive propensity respondent has three siblings. The reported number of siblings is reliable across the passage of a year.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE1979

BASE:

372

Number of siblings:

None	4%
1	17
2	26
3	18
4	13
5	7
6 or more	14

TOTAL

100%

1978 - 1979Percent reporting the same
number of siblings

89%

Percent reporting a different
number of siblings

11

TOTAL

100%

REPORTED NUMBER OF OLDER SIBLINGS

• Almost half of the positive propensity respondents have two or more older siblings. However, there is some unreliability in these reports over the passage of a year.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE1979

BASE:

372

Number of older siblings

None (no siblings)	4%
None (oldest)	28
1	23
2	19
3	10
4	6
5	5
6 or more	5

TOTAL

100%

1978 - 1979Percent reporting same number
of older siblings

88%

Percent reporting different
number of older siblings

12

TOTAL

100%

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLES

Respondents in the positive propensity sample are younger than those in the negative propensity sample. The vast majority report their 1979 age in a manner consistent with their 1978 age, given the different periods of interviewing used.

	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
BASE:	372	339
<u>Age</u>		
18 - 19 years old	43%	22%
20 - 21 years old	24	20
22 - 23 years old	14	22
24 - 25 years old	8	14
26 - 27 years old	10	19
17 years or younger, or 28 years or older	0	1
TOTAL	100%	100%
 <u>1978 - 1979</u>		
Percent reporting age within two years	96%	98%
Percent not reporting age within two years	4	2
TOTAL	100%	100%

SCHOOLING

• Respondents who were attending school in 1978 tend to continue to do so in 1979, particularly in the negative propensity sample. More of those in the negative propensity sample are attending full time (taking three or more courses each semester).

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL</u>	
	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
<u>Currently attending school:</u>		
BASE:	187	137
Yes	53%	65%
BASE:	185	202
No	12%	6%

	<u>1979</u>	
	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
BASE: (Currently attending school)	89	91
<u>Number of courses taking:</u>		
1 - 2	28%	18%
3 or more	72	82
TOTAL	100%	100%

• Respondents who said they planned to go to school, when questioned in 1978, did so in 1979 far more often than those who did not plan to do so. However, only about one respondent in five with such plans did fulfill them.

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>PERCENT OF THOSE PLANNING SCHOOL</u> <u>WHO ARE CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL</u>	
	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
<u>Planning to attend school</u>		
BASE:	80	57
Yes	21%	16%
BASE:	103	145
No	5%	2%

TYPE OF SCHOOL PLANNED AND SCHOOL ATTENDED

The type of school respondents attend is not clearly predictable from their expressed plans.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>TYPE OF SCHOOL CURRENTLY ATTENDING</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>VO-TECH</u>	<u>2-YEAR COLLEGE</u>	<u>4-YEAR COLLEGE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	
(BASE = 17)					
<u>Type of school planning to attend:</u>					
Vo-Tech	12	6	0	0	18%
2-year college	12	18	6	6	42%
4-year college	12	6	18	6	42%
TOTAL	36%	30%	24%	12%	100%

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>TYPE OF SCHOOL CURRENTLY ATTENDING</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>VO-TECH</u>	<u>2-YEAR COLLEGE</u>	<u>4-YEAR COLLEGE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	
(BASE = 9)					
<u>Type of school planning to attend:</u>					
Vo-Tech	11	11	11	11	44%
2-year college	0	11	0	0	11%
4-year college	11	0	33	0	44%
TOTAL	22%	22%	44%	11%	100%

REPORTED GRADES IN HIGH SCHOOL

- In the positive propensity sample, five of nine respondents report high school grades of B or better.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE1979

BASE:

372

Reported grades in high
school

A	9%
B	46
C	42
D or F	3

TOTAL

100%

STABILITY OF MARITAL STATUS

There is relatively little change in marital status among respondents in either sample over the course of a year.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>MARRIED</u>	<u>SINGLE</u>	<u>WIDOWED/ DIVORCED</u>	<u>SEPARATED</u>	
(BASE = 372)					
<u>Marital status:</u>					
Married	16	1	*	0	17%
Single	6	76	1	*	83%
Widowed/divorced	1	0	*	0	1%
Separated	*	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	23%	77%	1%	0%	100%

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>MARRIED</u>	<u>SINGLE</u>	<u>WIDOWED/ DIVORCED</u>	<u>SEPARATED</u>	
(BASE = 339)					
<u>Marital status:</u>					
Married	30	*	1	0	31%
Single	7	60	0	0	67%
Widowed/divorced	*	*	1	0	1%
Separated	0	0	*	0	0%
TOTAL	37%	60%	2%	0%	100%

* Less than .05%.

PLANNING MARRIAGE AND ACTUAL BEHAVIOR

- Approximately 10 percent of the two samples got married in 1979. Those who report plans for marriage in 1978 are most likely to do so, particularly among the negative propensity sample.

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
	PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL	
<u>Planned marriage:</u>	<u>CARRYING OUT BEHAVIOR INTENTION</u>	
	<u>POSITIVE</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>
	<u>PROPENSITY</u>	<u>PROPENSITY</u>
BASE:	30	22
Yes	30%	68%
BASE:	277	209
No	6%	5%

STABILITY OF SPOUSE'S REPORTED EMPLOYMENT STATUS

- The employment status of respondents' spouses is highly stable over the passage of a year, in each sample.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>SPOUSE WORKING</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	
(BASE = 58)			
<u>Spouse working:</u>			
Yes	74	3	77%
No	9	14	23%
TOTAL	83%	17%	100%

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>SPOUSE WORKING</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	
(BASE = 100)			
<u>Spouse working:</u>			
Yes	62	7	69%
No	9	22	31%
TOTAL	71%	29%	100%

REPORTED NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Seven respondents in ten among the positive propensity sample report no dependents in 1979. Almost three respondents in four report the same number each year.

1979
POSITIVE PROPENSITY

BASE:	372
<u>Number of dependents:</u>	
None	70%
1	14
2	10
3	3
4 or more	3
TOTAL	100%

1978 - 1979

Percent reporting same number of dependents	73%
Percent reporting one additional dependent	10
Percent reporting fewer dependents or more than one additional dependent	17
TOTAL	100%

LIKELIHOOD OF MOVING AND ACTUAL MOVING

While approximately 30 percent of each sample changed residence in 1979, those in the negative propensity sample were better able to predict that change when asked in 1978.

	<u>1979</u>	
	<u>PERCENT AT EACH LEVEL WHO MOVED</u>	
<u>Likelihood of moving from</u> <u>where living in 1978:</u>	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
BASE	198	131
Very or somewhat likely	36%	47%
BASE	165	192
Very or somewhat unlikely	26%	18%

STABILITY OF DEMOGRAPHICS FOR MALES AND FEMALES

The stability of reported demographics of males and the stability of those of females in the positive propensity sample are highly similar. Most items showing differences relate to marriage and family plans.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	1978 - 1979	
	PERCENT WITH IDENTICAL RESPONSES	
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
BASE:	247	125
Age ¹⁾	96%	94%
Attending school	69%	73%
Employed	72%	66%
Marital status	92%	90%
(If married) spouse working ²⁾	84%	92%
(If not married) planning marriage ³⁾	86%	80%
Father's education	68%	73%
Father career military	81%	78%
Number of dependents	77%	67%
Grades in high school	68%	83%
Number of siblings	87%	94%
Ethnicity	90%	89%

1) Figures based on 1979 responses within two years of 1978 responses.

2) BASE = 32, males; 26, females.

3) BASE = 189, males; 86, females.

STABILITY OF DEMOGRAPHICS WHEN COMPARING RESPONSES OF RELATIVES AND RESPONDENTS

- Some data on respondent demographics could be obtained by speaking to relatives or friends of respondents, with no loss in reliability likely. However, great selectivity would be required. The more specific the information needed, the less likely it is to be reliable.

	<u>RELATIVE VS. RESPONDENT</u>			
	<u>PERCENT WITH IDENTICAL RESPONSES</u>			
	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>		<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978 - 1979</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978 - 1979</u>
BASE:	168	220	122	161
Sex	98%	98%	100%	99%
Marital status	99%	39%	98%	85%
Number of dependents	83%	73%	N/A	72%
Age ¹⁾	76%	94%	75%	94%
Race	90%	85%	N/A	N/A
Currently attending school	92%	67%	90%	76%
Moved since last year	89%	N/A	79%	N/A
Employed	85%	63%	N/A	70%
Hours worked per week ²⁾	71%	51%	N/A	72%
Job new since last year	77%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Time on job	61%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Service-related questions:

Accepted for military service	83%	N/A	82%	N/A
Joined military	96%	N/A	100%	N/A
BASE: (Those respondent's joining)	8	N/A	0	N/A
Service joined	88%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Branch joined	75%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Month and year joined	38%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Military status	25%	N/A	N/A	N/A

- For 1978 - 1979 comparisons, figures are based on 1979 responses within two years of 1978 responses.
- Figures based on data co-lapsed into part-time (1 - 29 hours), full time (30 - 48 hours), and overtime categories (49 or more hours). Percentages based on those reported working by both relative and respondent. BASE = 107, positive propensity; 64, negative propensity.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS

C-38	EMPLOYMENT	q. 7
C-39	LIKELIHOOD OF JOB CHANGE AND ACTUAL JOB CHANGE	q. 7, 8a, 10c
C-40	DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT	q. 8b, 8c, 8e, 10a
C-41	DETAILS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	q. 10b-11
C-42	TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED	q. 13a, b, c
C-43	PERCEIVED DIFFICULTY IN FINDING AN APPROPRIATE JOB	q. 7, 12
C-44	DIFFICULTY IN FINDING AN APPROPRIATE JOB RELATED TO SEEKING OF UNEMPLOYMENT	q. 7, 8c, 11, 12

EMPLOYMENT

- Although most respondents who were employed in 1978 remain employed in 1979, there is a good deal of shifting in and out of the labor force in the positive propensity sample.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>EMPLOYED</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>UNEMPLOYED</u>	<u>Total</u>
(BASE = 372)			
Employed	53	14	67%
Unemployed	16	17	33%
TOTAL	69%	31%	100%

LIKELIHOOD OF JOB CHANGE AND ACTUAL JOB CHANGE

- Approximately half of the positive propensity respondents report having a new job in 1979. This finding characterizes both those who were employed in 1978 and those who were not then employed. The intention of looking for a new job, expressed in 1978, is somewhat predictive of having a new job in 1979.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
	PERCENT OF THOSE AT EACH LEVEL REPORTING A NEW JOB SINCE LAST YEAR	
	<u>EMPLOYED</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>
<u>Likelihood of looking for a job or changing jobs:</u>		
BASE:	167	56
Very or somewhat likely	60%	59%
BASE:	78	18
Very or somewhat unlikely	41%	22%

DETAILS OF EMPLOYMENT

- Of the employed positive propensity respondents, one in six is working a rotating shift. This may pose a barrier to Guard/Reserve service for such respondents. However, one-third of those working less than 48 hours per week are seeking a second job.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	<u>1979</u>
BASE: (Employed)	254
<u>Hours worked per week:</u>	
1 - 20	14%
21 - 30	9
31 - 48	64
49 or more	13
TOTAL	100%
Looking for a second job (asked only of those working 48 hours or less, BASE = 218)	33%
Works rotating shift	17%
<u>Time on job:</u>	
Less than 6 months	34%
6 - 11 months	18
1 - 5 years	43
More than 5 years	5
TOTAL	100%

DETAILS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- Few of the unemployed positive propensity respondents had held their last job for a year or more.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	<u>1979</u>
BASE: (Unemployed)	118
Currently looking for work	53%
Employed in the last year	67%
BASE: (Those employed in the last year)	79
Job was new since last year	53%
<u>Time employed on last job:</u>	
Less than 2 months	10%
2 - 5 months	48
6 - 11 months	25
1 year or more	16
	—
TOTAL	100%

- Most of those who were unemployed and looking for work in 1978 remain in that condition in 1979.

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR WORK</u>		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
(BASE = 64)			
<u>Unemployed, looking for work:</u>			
Yes	41	22	63%
No	8	30	38%
	—		
TOTAL	49%	52%	100%

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED

- Members of the positive propensity sample are considerably more likely than those in the negative propensity sample to have positive propensity for working in a factory. They are also somewhat more likely to have positive propensity for working as a salesperson.

	1979	
	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
BASE:	372	339
<u>Propensity for:</u>		
<u>Working for a factory:</u>		
Definitely	6%	5%
Probably	24	13
Probably not	28	36
Definitely not	42	46
	—	—
TOTAL	100%	100%
<u>Working at a desk in a business office:</u>		
Definitely	8%	9%
Probably	29	28
Probably not	36	36
Definitely not	27	27
	—	—
TOTAL	100%	100%
<u>Working as a sales person:</u>		
Definitely	7%	5%
Probably	26	20
Probably not	36	40
Definitely not	31	35
	—	—
TOTAL	100%	100%

PERCEIVED DIFFICULTY IN FINDING AN APPROPRIATE JOB

- Although the perception of difficulty in finding an appropriate job is statistically more reliable than chance, from 1978 to 1979, it is quite unstable, for practical purposes. Unemployed respondents perceive greater difficulty in finding an appropriate job than employed respondents.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	<u>EMPLOYED</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>UNEMPLOYED</u>
BASE:	254	118
<u>Perceived difficulty in finding</u> <u>appropriate job:</u>		
Very difficult	16%	20%
Somewhat difficult	45	52
Somewhat easy	28	19
Very easy	10	10
TOTAL	100%	100%

Correlation, 1978 - 1979 = .25

DIFFICULTY IN FINDING AN APPROPRIATE JOB RELATED TO SEEKING OF EMPLOYMENT

- The difficulty of finding an appropriate job is perceived to be greater among those unemployed positive propensity respondents who are actively looking for work.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	LOOKING FOR WORK	¹⁹⁷⁹ NOT LOOKING FOR WORK
BASE: (Unemployed)	63	55
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job:</u>		
Very difficult	23%	17%
Somewhat difficult	55	48
Somewhat easy	14	24
Very easy	8	11
TOTAL	100%	100%

- It is also perceived to be greater among those who are seeking a second job.

	LOOKING FOR A SECOND JOB	¹⁹⁷⁹ NOT LOOKING FOR A SECOND JOB
BASE: (Working 48 hours or less)	72	146
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job:</u>		
Very difficult	22%	12%
Somewhat difficult	49	44
Somewhat easy	18	34
Very easy	11	10
TOTAL	100%	100%

SOCIAL FACTORS

C-46	REPORTED CAREER MILITARY PARTICIPATION OF RESPONDENT'S FATHERS	q. 42
C-47	PEER GROUP FACTORS	q. 47a, b
C-48	PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT	q. 34a, b
C-49	STABILITY OF REPORTED ATTITUDES OF SIGNIFICANT OTHERS TOWARD ENLISTMENT	q. 34a, b
C-50	SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT	q. 14a, b

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT

Respondents in the positive propensity sample are much more likely to report that significant others would be pleased by their enlistment than are those in the negative propensity sample, in 1979 (as had also been the case — not shown here — in 1978).

	POSITIVE PROPENSITY	¹⁹⁷⁹ NEGATIVE PROPENSITY
BASE:	372	339
<u>Attitude of significant others about enlistment in the military:</u>		
Very pleased	13%	3%
Somewhat pleased	32	17
Neither pleased nor displeased	25	32
Somewhat displeased	20	27
Very displeased	9	22
TOTAL	100%	100%

PEER GROUP FACTORS

- Respondents in the positive propensity sample are considerably more likely to have friends who recently joined the military in 1979 than do those in the negative propensity sample (as was true for those respondents — but not shown here — in 1978).

	POSITIVE PROPENSITY	<u>1979</u> NEGATIVE PROPENSITY
BASE:	372	339
<u>Have friends who have joined or are considering joining the military:</u>		
<u>Yes</u>	40%	24%
<u>Number of friends who have joined:</u>		
None	9	7
One	16	10
Two	12	6
Three or four	4	1
<u>No</u>	60	76
TOTAL	100%	100%

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT

• More positive propensity respondents than negative propensity respondents report having talked to their relatives about joining the military in the last year. Almost two-thirds of those report talking to their parents, most of whom were thought to be positive about the respondent enlisting.

	1979	
	<u>POSITIVE PROPENSITY</u>	<u>NEGATIVE PROPENSITY</u>
Talked with relatives about joining the military ¹⁾	36%	22%
BASE:	132	76
<u>Included among those talked to:</u>		
Mother	68% (53%) ²⁾	49%
Father	64% (60%)	49%
Spouse, fiancée or steady friend	48% (38%)	62%
Other friends	63% (47%)	74%
Brothers or sisters	57% (60%)	47%
Employer	19% (52%)	25%

MULTIPLE RESPONSES PERMITTED

1) Percent of total.

2) Percent of those who talked with relative and who said relative was mostly positive about them joining. Question not asked of negative propensity respondents.

STABILITY OF REPORTED ATTITUDES OF SIGNIFICANT OTHERS TOWARD ENLISTMENT

While reported attitudes of significant others are similar over the passage of a year in each sample, there is also a good deal of instability in individual reports in each sample.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>VERY OR SOMEWHAT PLEASED</u>	<u>NEITHER PLEASED NOR DISPLEASED</u>	<u>VERY OR SOMEWHAT DISPLEASED</u>	
(BASE = 368)				
<u>Attitudes of significant others toward enlistment:</u>				
Very or somewhat pleased	32	9	12	53%
Neither pleased nor displeased	7	9	5	21%
Somewhat or very displeased	6	7	12	25%
TOTAL	45%	25%	29%	100%

Correlation, 1978 - 1979 = .37

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>VERY OR SOMEWHAT PLEASED</u>	<u>NEITHER PLEASED NOR DISPLEASED</u>	<u>VERY OR SOMEWHAT DISPLEASED</u>	
(BASE = 336)				
<u>Attitudes of significant others toward enlistment:</u>				
Very or somewhat pleased	12	6	4	22%
Neither pleased nor displeased	3	15	12	30%
Somewhat or very displeased	4	11	32	47%
TOTAL	19%	32%	48%	100%

Correlation, 1978 - 1979 = .44

RELIABILITY OF RESPONSES TO ATTITUDE ITEMS

- While individual item attitude scores are statistically reliable over the passage of a year, the correlations are consistently below the normal standard for the reliability of useful psychological scales.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE
CORRELATION BETWEEN 1978 - 1979
RESPONSES TO ATTITUDE QUESTIONS

BASE:	355
The National Guard or Reserves is a place to meet good friends and to make new and lasting friendships.	.32
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves.	.37
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	.28
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	.33
The military life is a pretty lonely one.	.31
The National Guard and Reserves are needed to maintain order in times of civil disturbances and riots.	.25
The National Guard and Reserves are needed to help in floods and other such disasters.	.31
I like to become involved in projects in my community.	.29
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	.28
Our country is too militaristic.	.35
The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	.26
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	.30

ATTITUDES, SITUATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ACHIEVABILITY OF LIFE GOALS

C-52	RELIABILITY OF RESPONSES TO ATTITUDE ITEMS	q. 35
C-53	RELIABILITY OF RATED LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS OCCURRING IN THE GUARD/RESERVE	q. 38
C-54	RELIABILITY OF RESPONSES TO LIFE GOAL ITEMS	q. 36, 37
C-55	STABILITY OF ATTITUDINAL RESPONSES FOR MALES AND FEMALES	q. 35

RELIABILITY OF RESPONSES TO LIFE GOAL ITEMS

The reliability of item ratings on the importance of life goals is generally greater than that for ratings of their achievability (or achievability weighted by importance). Only the reliability of the importance ratings tend to approach the normal standard for psychological scales.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLECORRELATIONS BETWEEN 1978 - 1979 SCORES

	<u>IMPORTANCE OF LIFE GOALS</u>	<u>ACHIEVABILITY OF LIFE GOALS</u>	<u>ACHIEVABILITY WEIGHTED BY IMPORTANCE</u>
BASE:	360	360	360
Developing a sense of discipline.	.13	.16	.19
The opportunity to serve my community.	.38	.20	.19
Gaining recognition and status.	.29	.24	.24
Learning a new trade or specialty.	.40	.29	.28
Learning leadership skills.	.36	.15	.19
Meeting new kinds of people.	.33	.19	.19

RELIABILITY OF RATED LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS OCCURRING IN THE GUARD/RESERVE

The reliability of ratings of the likelihood of specific situations is extremely low across the passage of a year. Some are barely above chance level.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN 1978 - 1979 SCORES
ON LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE OF
SITUATION IN THE GUARD/RESERVE

BASE:	366
Having a job that's not too demanding.	.11
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities.	.12
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you.	.26
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security.	.15
Taking too much time away from your family during drills.	.23
Losing a chance for educational progress.	.25
Being in a position to be killed by others, in a disturbance or a war.	.14
Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbances or riots.	.14
Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations.	.26
Being called to active duty in case of war.	.11

STABILITY OF ATTITUDINAL RESPONSES FOR MALES AND FEMALES

The stability of attitudinal responses among males and that among females in the positive propensity sample show no systematic differences.

POSITIVE PROPENSITY SAMPLE

	CORRELATIONS BETWEEN 1978 - 1979 RESPONSES TO ATTITUDE ITEMS	
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
BASE	247	125
The National Guard or Reserves is a place to meet good friends and to make new and lasting friendships.	.32	.24
I would be proud to be a member of the National guard or the Reserves.	.40	.27
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	.32	.22
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	.24	.47
The military life is a pretty lonely one.	.24	.49
The National Guard and Reserves are needed to maintain order in times of civil disturbances and riots.	.26	.23
The National Guard and Reserves are needed to help in floods and other such disasters.	.28	.32
I like to become involved in projects in my community.	.30	.26
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	.27	.28
Our country is too militaristic.	.31	.34
The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	.29	.19
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	.29	.27

CALLBACK QUESTIONNAIRES

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.
3401 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

February 1980
Job #8894
OMB #22-R0407

LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY — SCREENER

RESPONDENT'S ID # (RECORD FROM CALL RECORD SHEET): _____

1. Hello, may I please speak to (NAME PERSON)?

1() Yes

2() No (#3 NEXT)

2. WHEN RESPONDENT GETS ON PHONE, BEGIN THE WHITE QUESTIONNAIRE ("LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE — TARGET RESPONDENT").

3. IF RESPONDENT UNAVAILABLE:

I'm _____ from Associates for Research in Behavior. (NAME PERSON) participated in our study last year and we are trying to locate him/her to obtain additional important information. Does (NAME PERSON) still live here?

1() Yes

2() No (#4b NEXT)

3() Refuses to cooperate (END INTERVIEW— CODE 7; SPECIFY "UNCOOP")

4a. IF YES:

When would be a good time for us to call back to talk to him/her? RECORD DATE AND TIME FOR CALLBACK TO BE MADE ON CALL RECORD SHEET. SKIP TO Q. 5.

4b. IF NO TO #3:

Where could (NAME PERSON) be reached?

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

1() Address unknown

2() Person refuses to give information } Q. 5 NEXT

5. Just in case/since we cannot get hold of him/her, I would like to ask you for some current information on (NAME PERSON) — it won't take more than 3 minutes of your time.

BEGIN IMMEDIATELY THE YELLOW QUESTIONNAIRE ("LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE — RELATIVE OF RESPONDENT").

1() Persons refuses to begin questionnaire (END INTERVIEW— CODE 6)

INTERVIEWER ID # _____ DATE _____

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.
3401 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

October 1979
Job #8894
OMB #22-R0407

POSITIVE PROPENSITY RESPONDENT
LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY — TARGET RESPONDENT

Hello, I'm _____ from Associates for Research in Behavior in Philadelphia. We talked with you last year during an opinion study we did for the Federal Government. We would like to thank you again for your help then. We are calling some people back with a much shorter questionnaire, to learn what has happened in the last year and how they feel, now. We know, from talking with others, that some situations and some opinions change and others do not. What we are interested in is how you feel now.

Any information you give us is held completely confidential by our firm. Participation in the survey is voluntary and there will be no consequences for failure to respond to any particular questions.

RESPONDENT'S ID # (RECORD FROM CALL RECORD SHEET): _____

NEW: 1- _____ OLD: 4- _____
2- _____ 5- _____
3- _____ 6- _____
7- _____

RELATIVE REACHED: 1() Yes 2() No

MONTH: 1() October 2() November 3(x) December 4() January

1a. Have you moved since December 1978?

10- 1() Yes 2() No

1b. How old are you?

11- 1() 18 4() 21 7() 24
2() 19 5() 22 8() 25
3() 20 6() 23 9() 26
0() 27

2. Are you currently attending any type of school or college?

12- 1() Yes (#4 NEXT) 2() No

3. IF NO:

Are you planning to attend any type of school or college in the next year or so?

13- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#7 NEXT)
2() No (#7 NEXT) 0() Not applicable

4. IF YES IN #2 OR #3:

What type of school are you attending/planning to attend?

14- 1() High school
2() Vocational training school after high school (#6 NEXT)
3() Two-year college (#6 NEXT)
4() Four-year college (#6 NEXT)
5() Graduate or professional school (#7 NEXT)
9() Don't know (#7 NEXT)
0() Not applicable

5. IF HIGH SCHOOL:

Do you plan to go on to vocational training or college after high school?

15- 1() Yes } #7 NEXT 9() Don't know (#7 NEXT)
2() No } 0() Not applicable

6. IF COLLEGE OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN #4:

How many courses are you taking/planning to take per semester?

16- 1() One 4() Four
2() Two 5() Five
3() Three 6() Six or more
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

7. Are you currently employed outside your home?

17- 1() Yes

2() No (#10b NEXT)

8a. IF YES:

Is this job new since December 1978?

18- 1() Yes

0() Not applicable

2() No

8b. How many hours a week do you regularly work?

IF 49 OR MORE, #8d NEXT

8c. IF 48 OR FEWER HOURS:

Have you been looking for a second job or another way to increase your income?

21- 1() Yes

0() Not applicable

2() No

8d. On the average, how many weekends a month do you work?

22- 1() None

4() Three

2() One

5() Four or more

3() Two

0() Not applicable

8e. Do you work on a rotating shift?

23- 1() Yes

0() Not applicable

2() No

9. How satisfied are you with your present job? Are you:

24- 1() Very satisfied,

9() Don't know

2() Somewhat satisfied,

0() Not applicable

3() Somewhat dissatisfied, or

4() Very dissatisfied?

10a. How long have you been employed at your present job?

25- 1() Less than 6 months

3() 1 - 5 years

2() 6 months - 11 months

4() More than 5 years

0() Not applicable

SKIP TO Q. 12 NEXT.

10b. IF NO IN Q. 7:

Have you been employed since December 1978?

26- 1() Yes

2() No (#11 NEXT)

0() Not applicable

10c. IF YES:

Was it a job that was new since December 1978?

27- 1() Yes

2() No

0() Not applicable

10d. How long were you employed at your last job?

28- 1() Less than 2 months

3() 6 - 11 months

2() 2 - 5 months

4() 1 year or more

0() Not applicable

11. Are you looking for work now?

29- 1() Yes

2() No

0() Not applicable

2. How difficult do you think it is for someone in your type of work to find a job where you live? Is it:

- 30- 1() Very difficult, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat difficult,
 3() Somewhat easy, or
 4() Very easy?

3. Now I'm going to read you a list of several things which young people your age might do in the next few years. For each one I read, please tell me how likely it is that you will be doing that. For instance, how likely is it that you would be (READ STATEMENT)? Would you say definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not?

	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	DK/Not Sure
a. Working in a factory	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-31
b. Working at a desk in a business office	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-32
c. Working as a salesperson	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-33

FOR STATEMENTS d THROUGH i, START WITH STARRED ITEM FIRST; ROTATE THRU REMAINDER.

d. Serving in the Army National Guard	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-34
e. Serving in the Air National Guard	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-35
f. Serving in the Army Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-36
g. Serving in the Air Force Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-37
h. Serving in the Marine Corps Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-38
i. Serving in the Navy Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-39

STATEMENT j IS ALWAYS ASKED LAST.

j. Serving in the active military	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-40

4a. Since December 1978, have you talked with your parents, brothers or sisters, spouse, friends, or employer about joining the military?

- 41- 1() Yes 2() No 3() Don't recall } #15a NEXT

4b. Was that with your:

Q. 14b
 Yes No N/A

14c. FOR EACH "YES" IN Q. 14b, ASK:

Was your (NAME PERSON) mostly positive or mostly negative about your joining?

Q. 14c
 Positive Negative Mixed N/A

Mother	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	42
Father	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	43
Spouse, fiance or steady friend	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	44
Other friends	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	45
Brothers or sisters	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	46
Employer	()	()	9()	1()	2()	3()	8()	47

15a.	Have you sent for literature about the military services since December 1978?		
48-	1() Yes 2() No	9() Don't remember	
15b.	Have you attended an open house for any of the military units in your area since December 1978?		
49-	1() Yes 2() No	9() Don't remember/not sure	
15c.	Have you talked to a recruiter for one of the military services since December 1978?		
50-	1() Yes 2() No (#22 NEXT)	9() Don't remember/not sure (#22 NEXT)	

16a. IF YES IN Q. 15c:

For which service or services was that?

a. <u>FIRST OR ONLY</u> <u>MENTIONED</u>	b. <u>SECOND</u> <u>MENTIONED</u>	c. <u>THIRD</u> <u>MENTIONED</u>	d. <u>MORE THAN</u> <u>THREE</u>
51-1() Army 2() Air Force 3() Navy 4() Marines 5() Coast Guard 0() Not applicable	52-1() Army 2() Air Force 3() Navy 4() Marines 5() Coast Guard 0() No second mention	53-1() Army 2() Air Force 3() Navy 4() Marines 5() Coast Guard 0() No third mention	54-1() Yes 2() No

16b. When you talked to a recruiter for the (NAME SERVICE), was that for the:

55-1() Actives, 2() National Guard, or 3() Reserves? 0() Not applicable	56-1() Actives, 2() National Guard, or 3() Reserves? 0() Not applicable	57-1() Actives, 2() National Guard, or 3() Reserves? 0() Not applicable

17. In general, did you feel that the recruiter(s) you spoke with was/were:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>	<u>N/A</u>
a. Talking about what was important to <u>you</u> ?	1()	2()	9()	0()-58
b. Presenting a balanced picture of the good points and the bad points of the military?	1()	2()	9()	0()-59
c. Straightforward in his/her presentation?	1()	2()	9()	0()-60

18. Are you or were you interested in a specific job or area of training in the military?

61- 1() Yes 2() No	9() Don't know 0() Not applicable

19. When you spoke to the recruiter, did he offer you a job or area of training that you wanted in the military?

62- 1() Yes 2() No (#22 NEXT)	0() Not applicable

IF YES IN Q. 18 AND YES IN Q. 19, GO TO Q. 20. OTHERWISE GO TO Q. 22.

20. Was it one that you had specifically asked for?

63- 1() Yes (#22 NEXT) 2() No	0() Not applicable

IF NO IN #20:

Was it similar to one you had specifically asked for?

- 64- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

Have you actually applied to join the military since December 1978?

- 65- 1() Yes 2() No (#34b NEXT)

IF YES:

For which service or services was that?

a. FIRST OR ONLY MENTIONED	b. SECOND MENTIONED	c. THIRD MENTIONED	d. MORE THAN THREE
66-1() Army	67-1() Army	68- 1() Army	69- 1() Yes
2() Air Force	2() Air Force	2() Air Force	2() No
3() Navy	3() Navy	3() Navy	
4() Marines	4() Marines	4() Marines	
5() Coast Guard	5() Coast Guard	5() Coast Guard	
0() Not applicable	0() No second mention	0() No third mention	

b. When you applied to join the (NAME SERVICE), was that for the:

70-1() Actives,	71-1() Actives,	72- 1() Actives,
2() National Guard, or	2() National Guard, or	2() National Guard, or
3() Reserves?	3() Reserves?	3() Reserves?
0() Not applicable	0() Not applicable	0() Not applicable

4a. Have you taken a physical or written test for military service since December 1978?

- 73- 1() Yes (#25 NEXT) 0() Not applicable
2() No

4b. IF NO:

Are you scheduled to take a physical or written test for military service?

- 74- 1() Yes (#34a NEXT) 2() No (#34a NEXT)
0() Not applicable

5. IF YES TO #24a:

Which?

- 75- 1() Physical 3() Both
2() Written 0() Not applicable

6. Were you accepted for military service?

- 76- 1() Yes (#28a NEXT) 0() Not applicable
2() No

7. IF NO:

Why not?

- 77- 1() Failed physical test
2() Failed written test
8() Other
8() Refused to answer
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

WRITE IN

SKIP TO Q. 34a NEXT.

28a. IF YES IN Q. 26:

Have you actually joined the military since December 1978?

- 4- 1() Yes (#29a NEXT) 2() No
0() Not applicable

28b. IF NO:

Why not?

(SKIP TO Q. 34a NEXT)

29a. IF YES IN Q. 28a:

Which service?

- 11- 1() Army 4() Marines
2() Air Force 5() Coast Guard
3() Navy 0() Not applicable

29b. Was that for the:

- 12- 1() Actives, 0() Not applicable
2() National Guard, or
3() Reserves?

30. In what month and year did you join?

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>		
13-	01() October	04() January	08() May	12() September
14-	02() November	05() February	09() June	13() October
	03() December	06() March	10() July	14() November
		07() April	11() August	15() December
				00() Not applicable

31a. What is your current status? Are you awaiting basic training?

- 15- 1() Yes (#32 NEXT) () Other WRITE IN
2() No 0() Not applicable

31b. IF NO:

Are you awaiting specialty training?

- 16- 1() Yes (#33 NEXT) () Other WRITE IN
2() No 0() Not applicable

31c. IF NO:

Have you completed all your initial training requirements?

- 17- 1() Yes () Other WRITE IN
2() No 0() Not applicable

SKIP TO Q. 34a NEXT.

2. IF YES TO Q. 31a:

Are you in a Delayed Entry Program?

- 18- 1() Yes } #34a NEXT)
2() No }

- 9() Don't know (#34a NEXT)
0() Not applicable

3. IF YES TO Q. 31b:

Are you doing your specialty training right after basic training, or will you be doing that next year?

- 19- 1() Immediately after
2() Next year

- 9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT APPLIED TO JOIN MILITARY (Q. 22), ASK Q. 34b NEXT.

4a. IF HAVE APPLIED TO JOIN MILITARY (Q. 22), ASK:

Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you thought when you applied to the National Guard, the Active Military, or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, sisters or brothers, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most were very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased when you applied for the National Guard, Active Military or the Reserves?

- 20- 1() Very pleased
2() Somewhat pleased
3() Neither pleased nor displeased

- 4() Somewhat displeased
5() Very displeased
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

SKIP TO Q. 35 NEXT.

4b. IF HAVE NOT APPLIED TO JOIN MILITARY (Q. 22), ASK:

Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you might think if you were to join the National Guard, the Active Military, or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, brothers or sisters, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased if you were to enlist in the National Guard, the Active Military, or the Reserves?

- 21- 1() Very pleased
2() Somewhat pleased
3() Neither pleased nor displeased

- 4() Somewhat displeased
5() Very displeased
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

35. Now I'm going to read you a list of statements. As I read each one, please tell me if you strongly agree with the statement, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement? READ LIST

	AGREE		Neither	DISAGREE		Don't Know
	Strongly	Somewhat		Somewhat	Strongly	
a. The National Guard or Reserves is a place to meet good friends and to make new and lasting friendships.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-22
b. I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-23
c. In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-24
d. The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-25
e. The military life is a pretty lonely one.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-26
f. The National Guard and Reserves are needed to maintain order in times of civil disturbances and riots.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-27
g. The National Guard and Reserves are needed to help in floods and other such disasters.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-28
h. I like to become involved in projects in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-29
i. I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-30
j. Our country is too militaristic.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-31
k. The National Guard or Reserves offers an opportunity to become involved in projects in my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-32
l. It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-33

36. People give various reasons for wanting to do different things with their spare time. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant the reason would be to you personally for deciding to do a particular thing — would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally:

	IMPORTANT		Neither	UNIMPORTANT		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Developing a sense of discipline.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-34
b. The opportunity to serve my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-35
c. Gaining recognition and status.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-36
d. Learning a new trade or specialty.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-37
e. Learning leadership skills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-38
f. Meeting new kinds of people.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-39

Now as I read you this list of statements again, please tell me if you think you would be more likely to accomplish each if you enlist in the National Guard or Reserves, or would you be more likely to accomplish it by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or the Reserves — or another job or activity be much more likely or somewhat more likely to offer:

	<u>Guard/Reserves</u>		<u>Neither</u>	<u>Other Part-time Job/Activity</u>		<u>Don't Know</u>
	<u>Much</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>		<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Much</u>	
a. Developing a sense of discipline.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-40
b. The opportunity to serve my community.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-41
c. Gaining recognition and status.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-42
d. Learning a new trade or specialty.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-43
e. Learning leadership skills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-44
f. Meeting new kinds of people.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-45

g. Considering your situation, how likely or unlikely do you think the following things would be in the National Guard or Reserves? How likely is their occurrence? As I read each statement, please tell me if it would be very likely to exist or occur, somewhat likely, neither likely nor unlikely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to exist or occur:

	<u>LIKELY</u>		<u>Neither</u>	<u>UNLIKELY</u>		<u>Don't Know</u>
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>		<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Very</u>	
a. Having a job that's not too demanding.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-46
b. Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-47
c. Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-48
d. Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-49
e. Taking too much time away from your family during drills.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-50
f. Losing a chance for educational progress.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-51
g. Being in a position to be killed by others, in a disturbance or a war.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-52
h. Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbances or riots.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-53
i. Having problems with your job because of National Guard or Reserve obligations.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-54
j. Being called to active duty in case of war.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-55

39a. And now a few questions for classification purposes. Are you:

35-	1() Married,	3() Widowed, divorced, or (#40 NEXT)
	2() Single, (#40 NEXT)	4() Separated? (#41 NEXT)
		8() Refused (#41 NEXT)

39b. IF MARRIED:

Is your spouse working?

37-	1() Yes	} #41 NEXT	0() Not applicable
	2() No		

40. IF SINGLE, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED TO #39a:

Are you planning to get married in the next 12 months?

38-	1() Yes	9() Don't know
	2() No	0() Not applicable

41. What was the last grade of school or college your father completed?

59-	1() Less than high school graduate
	2() High school graduate
	3() Vocational/training school after high school
	4() Some college
	5() College graduate or more
	9() Don't know; no father

42. Was your father a career military man?

60-	1() Yes	9() Don't know; no father
	2() No	

43. Not including yourself, how many dependents do you have?

61-	1() None	4() Three
	2() One	5() Four
	3() Two	6() Five or more
		8() Refused

44. During your high school years, would you say you were an:

62-	1() A student,	4() D student, or
	2() B student,	5() F student?
	3() C student,	8() Refused
		9() Don't recall

45. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

63-	1() None (#47a NEXT)	5() Four
	2() One	6() Five
	3() Two	7() Six or more
	4() Three	

46. IF ONE OR MORE BROTHERS/SISTERS:
How many are older than you?

64-	1() None	5() Four
	2() One	6() Five
	3() Two	7() Six or more
	4() Three	0() Not applicable

47a. I'd like you to think of your two best male friends and your two best female friends. (PAUSE.) Have any of them joined the military or talked recently about going into the active military or the National Guard or Reserves?

65- 1() Yes

2() No (#48 NEXT)

7b. IF YES:

How many of these four friends have joined?

66- 1() None

4() Three

2() One

5() Four

3() Two

9() Don't know

0() Not applicable

48. And just to be sure we are representing all groups in this survey, please tell me whether you would describe yourself as:

67- 1() Hispanic,

___() Other _____

WRITE IN

2() American Indian or Alaskan Native,

3() Black, not of Hispanic origin,

8() Refused

4() Asian or Pacific Islander, or

5() White, not of Hispanic origin?

19. CHECK QUESTION #15a, #15b, #15c (PAGE 4) AND Q. #22 (PAGE 5).

ONLY IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED NO TO ALL OF THESE QUESTIONS, SKIP TO Q. 50.

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED YES TO Q. 15a OR 15b OR 15c OR 22, ASK:

We would be interested in talking further with you over the phone at another time, and are offering \$15.00 for your participation in that further discussion. Are you interested in the remaining part of this study?

68- 1() Yes

9() Don't know

2() No

0() Not applicable

50. CHECK:

69- 1() Male

2() Female

70- _____

71- _____

72- _____

73-79-(0)

80- (2)

RESPONDENT _____

PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

INTERVIEWER ID # _____

DATE _____

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.
401 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

October 1979
Job #8894
OMB #22-R0407

POSITIVE PROPENSITY RESPONDENT
LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY — RELATIVE OF RESPONDENT

This information will be held completely confidential by our firm. Participation in the survey is voluntary and there will be no consequences for failure to respond to any particular questions.

RESPONDENT'S ID # (RECORD FROM CALL RECORD SHEET) _____

NEW: 1-____ OLD: 4-____
2-____ 5-____
3-____ 6-____
7-____

TARGET RESPONDENT REACHED: 1() Yes 2() No
MONTH: 1() October 2() November 3(x) December 4() January

1a. Has he/she moved since December 1978?

10- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

1b. How old is (NAME PERSON)?

11- 01() 18 05() 22 09() 26
12- 02() 19 06() 23 10() 27
03() 20 07() 24 00() Don't know
04() 21 08() 25

2. Is (NAME PERSON) currently attending any type of school or college?

13- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

3. Is (NAME PERSON) currently employed outside his/her home?

14- 1() Yes 2() No (#6a NEXT) 9() Don't know (#6a NEXT)

4a. IF YES:

Is this job new since December 1978?

15- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

4b. How many hours a week does (NAME PERSON) regularly work?

16- _____ 99() Don't know
17- _____ 00() Not applicable

5. How long has (NAME PERSON) been employed there?

18- 1() Less than 6 months 4() More than 5 years
2() 6 months - 11 months 9() Don't know
3() 1 - 5 years 0() Not applicable

6a. Has (NAME PERSON) been accepted for military service?

19- 1() Yes 2() No (#12 NEXT) 9() Don't know (#12 NEXT)

6b. IF YES:

Has (NAME PERSON) actually joined the military service since December 1978?

20- 1() Yes 2() No (#12 NEXT) 9() Don't know (#12 NEXT)

7. IF YES:

Which service did (NAME PERSON) join?

21- 1() Army 4() Marines
2() Air Force 5() Coast Guard
3() Navy 9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

RELATIVE - 2

8. Did (NAME PERSON) join the Active Forces, the National Guard, or the Reserves?

- 22- 1() Actives 3() Don't know
2() National Guard 0() Not applicable
3() Reserves

9. In what month and year did he/she join?

	1978		1979	
23-	01() October	04() January	08() May	12() September
24-	02() November	05() February	09() June	13() October
	03() December	06() March	10() July	14() November
	99() Don't know	07() April	11() August	15() December
	00() Not applicable			

10. What is his/her current status? Is he/she:

- 25- 1() Awaiting basic training, 9() Don't know
2() Awaiting specialty training, or 0() Not applicable
3() Completed all training?

11. Did (NAME PERSON) quit or take a leave of absence from his/her job?

- 26- 1() Quit 9() Don't know
2() Leave of absence 0() Not applicable

12. And now a few questions for classification purposes. Is (NAME PERSON):

- 27- 1() Married, 8() Refused
2() Single, 9() Don't know
3() Widowed, divorced, or
4() Separated?

13. Not including (NAME PERSON), how many dependents does he/she have?

- 28- 1() None 5() Four
2() One 6() Five or more
3() Two 8() Refused
4() Three 9() Don't know

14. In what way are you related to (NAME PERSON)?

29-	01() Mother	06() Uncle	11() Friend
30-	02() Father	07() Mother-in-law	12() Spouse
	03() Sister	08() Father-in-law	13() Child
	04() Brother	09() Sister-in-law	___() Other
	05() Aunt	10() Brother-in-law	

WRITE IN

15. And just to be sure we are representing all groups in this survey, please tell me whether (NAME PERSON) would describe himself/herself as:

- 31- 1() Hispanic, () Other
2() American Indian or Alaskan Native, WRITE IN
3() Black, not of Hispanic origin, 8() Refused
4() Asian or Pacific Islander, or 9() Don't know
5() White, not of Hispanic origin?

32- SEX OF TARGET RESPONDENT: 1() Male 2() Female

33- SEX OF RELATIVE OR FRIEND ANSWERING QUESTIONNAIRE: 1() Male 2() Female

34- 35- 36-79-(0) 80-(9)

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____

INTERVIEWER ID # _____ DATE _____

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.
1401 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

February 1980
Job #8894
OMB #22-R0407

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY RESPONDENT
LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY — TARGET RESPONDENT

Hello, I'm _____ from Associates for Research in Behavior in Philadelphia. We talked with you last year during an opinion study we did for the Federal Government. We would like to thank you again for your help then. We are calling some people back with a much shorter questionnaire, to learn what has happened in the last year and how they feel, now. We know, from talking with others, that some situations and some opinions change and others do not. What we are interested in is how you feel now.

Any information you give us is held completely confidential by our firm. Participation in the survey is voluntary and there will be no consequences for failure to respond to any particular questions.

RESPONDENT'S ID # (RECORD FROM CALL RECORD SHEET): _____

NEW: 1-____ OLD: 4-____
2-____ 5-____
3-____ 6-____
7-____

RELATIVE REACHED: 1() Yes 2() No

MONTH: 1() October 2(☒) November 3() December 4() January

1a. Have you moved since November 1978?

10- 1() Yes 2() No

1b. How old are you?

11- 1() 18 4() 21 7() 24
2() 19 5() 22 8() 25
3() 20 6() 23 9() 26
0() 27

2. Are you currently attending any type of school or college?

12- 1() Yes (#4 NEXT) 2() No

3. IF NO:

Are you planning to attend any type of school or college in the next year or so?

13- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#7 NEXT)
2() No (#7 NEXT) 0() Not applicable

4. IF YES IN #2 OR #3:

What type of school are you attending/planning to attend?

14- 1() High school
2() Vocational training school after high school (#6 NEXT)
3() Two-year college (#6 NEXT)
4() Four-year college (#6 NEXT)
5() Graduate or professional school (#7 NEXT)
9() Don't know (#7 NEXT)
0() Not applicable

5. IF HIGH SCHOOL:

Do you plan to go on to vocational training or college after high school?

15- 1() Yes } #7 NEXT 9() Don't know (#7 NEXT)
2() No } 0() Not applicable

6. IF COLLEGE OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN #4:

How many courses are you taking/planning to take per semester?

16- 1() One 4() Four
2() Two 5() Five
3() Three 6() Six or more
9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

7. How difficult do you think it is for someone in your type of work to find a job where you live? Is it:

- 17- 1() Very difficult, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat difficult,
 3() Somewhat easy, or
 4() Very easy?

8. Now I'm going to read you a list of several things which young people your age might do in the next few years. For each one I read, please tell me how likely it is that you will be doing that. For instance, how likely is it that you would be (READ STATEMENT)? Would you say definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not?

	<u>Definitely</u>	<u>Probably</u>	<u>Probably Not</u>	<u>Definitely Not</u>	<u>DK/ Not Sure</u>
a. Working in a factory	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -18
b. Working at a desk in a business office	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -19
c. Working as a salesperson	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -20
FOR STATEMENTS d THROUGH i, START WITH STARRED ITEM FIRST; ROTATE THRU REMAINDER.					
d. Serving in the Army National Guard	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -21
e. Serving in the Air National Guard	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -22
f. Serving in the Army Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -23
g. Serving in the Air Force Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -24
h. Serving in the Marine Corps Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -25
i. Serving in the Navy Reserve	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -26

STATEMENT j IS ALWAYS ASKED LAST.

j. Serving in the active military 1() 2() 3() 9() -27

9. Since November 1978, have you talked with your parents, brothers or sisters, spouse, friends, or employer about joining the military?

- 28- 1() Yes 2() No } #11 NEXT
 3() Don't recall

10. Was that with your:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Mother	1()	2()	9() -29
Father	1()	2()	9() -30
Spouse, father or steady friend	1()	2()	9() -31
Other friends	1()	2()	9() -32
Brothers or sisters	1()	2()	9() -33
Employer	1()	2()	9() -34

1. Have you sent for literature about the military services since November 1978?
35- 1() Yes 9() Don't remember
2() No
2. Have you attended an open house for any of the military units in your area since November 1978?
36- 1() Yes 9() Don't remember/not sure
2() No
3. Have you talked to a recruiter for one of the military services since November 1978?
37- 1() Yes 9() Don't remember/not sure
2() No
4. Have you actually applied to join the military since November 1978?
38- 1() Yes 2() No (#19 NEXT)

- IF YES:
5. Have you taken a physical or written test for military service since November 1978?
39- 1() Yes 0() Not applicable
2() No (#18 NEXT)

- IF YES:
6. Were you accepted for military service?
40- 1() Yes 0() Not applicable
2() No (#18 NEXT)

- IF YES:
7. Have you actually joined the military since November 1978?
41- 1() Yes 2() No
0() Not applicable

8. IF HAVE APPLIED TO JOIN MILITARY (Q. 14), ASK:
Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you thought when you applied to the National Guard, the Active Military, or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, sisters or brothers, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most were very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased when you applied for the National Guard, Active Military or the Reserves?
42- 1() Very pleased 4() Somewhat displeased
2() Somewhat pleased 5() Very displeased
3() Neither pleased nor displeased 9() Don't know
0() Not applicable

SKIP TO Q. 20 NEXT.

19. IF HAVE NOT APPLIED TO JOIN MILITARY (Q. 14), ASK:
Now I'd like you to think about what those people who are closest to you might think if you were to join the National Guard, the Active Military, or the Reserves. Some people think about their father, their mother, brothers or sisters, a husband or wife, best friends, or about employers or coworkers. When you think about those who matter most to you, do you think most would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased if you were to enlist in the National Guard, the Active Military, or the Reserves?

43-	1() Very pleased	4() Somewhat displeased
	2() Somewhat pleased	5() Very displeased
	3() Neither pleased nor displeased	9() Don't know
		0() Not applicable

20. And now a few questions for classification purposes. Are you:

44-	1() Married,	3() Widowed, divorced, or (#22 NEXT)
	2() Single, (#22 NEXT)	4() Separated (#23 NEXT)
		8() Refused (#23 NEXT)

21. IF MARRIED:

Is your spouse working?

45-	1() Yes } #23 NEXT	0() Not applicable
	2() No }	

22. IF SINGLE, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED TO #20:

Are you planning to get married in the next 12 months?

46-	1() Yes	9() Don't know
	2() No	0() Not applicable

23. I'd like you to think of your two best male friends and your two best female friends. (PAUSE.) Have any of them joined the military or talked recently about going into the active military or the National Guard or Reserves?

47-	1() Yes	2() No (#25 NEXT)

24. IF YES:

How many of these four friends have joined?

48-	1() None	4() Three
	2() One	5() Four
	3() Two	9() Don't know
		0() Not applicable

25. CHECK:

49-	1() Male	2() Female

50- _____

51- _____

52- _____

53-79 (0)

80- (1)

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

INTERVIEWER ID # _____ DATE _____

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.

201 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

February 1980

Job #8894

QIB #22-R0407

NEGATIVE PROPENSITY RESPONDENT

LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY — RELATIVE OF RESPONDENT

This information will be held completely confidential by our firm. Participation in the survey is voluntary and there will be no consequences for failure to respond to any particular questions.

RESPONDENT'S ID # (RECORD FROM CALL RECORD SHEET) _____

NEW: 1- _____ OLD: 4- _____
2- _____ 5- _____
3- _____ 6- _____
7- _____

TARGET RESPONDENT REACHED: 1() Yes 2() No

MONTH: 1() October 2(x) November 3() December 4() January

1. Has he/she moved since November 1978?

10- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

2. How old is (NAME PERSON)?

11- 01() 18 05() 22 09() 26
12- 02() 19 06() 23 10() 27
03() 20 07() 24 00() Don't know
04() 21 08() 25

Is (NAME PERSON) currently attending any type of school or college?

13- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

Is (NAME PERSON) currently employed outside his/her home?

14- 1() Yes 2() No (#6a NEXT) 9() Don't know (#6a NEXT)

IF YES:

Is this job new since November 1978?

15- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

3. How many hours a week does (NAME PERSON) regularly work?

16- _____ 99() Don't know
17- _____ 00() Not applicable

How long has (NAME PERSON) been employed there?

18- 1() Less than 6 months 4() More than 5 years
2() 6 months - 11 months 9() Don't know
3() 1 - 5 years 0() Not applicable

4. Has (NAME PERSON) been accepted for military service?

19- 1() Yes 2() No (#7 NEXT) 9() Don't know (#7 NEXT)

IF YES:

Has (NAME PERSON) actually joined the military service since November 1978?

20- 1() Yes 2() No (#7 NEXT) 9() Don't know (#7 NEXT)

RELATIVE - 2

7. And now a few questions for classification purposes. Is (NAME PERSON):

21-	1() Married,	8() Refused
	2() Single,	9() Don't know
	3() Widowed, divorced, or	
	4() Separated?	

8. Not including (NAME PERSON), how many dependents does he/she have?

22-	1() None	5() Four
	2() One	6() Five or more
	3() Two	8() Refused
	4() Three	9() Don't know

9. In what way are you related to (NAME PERSON)?

23-	01() Mother	06() Uncle	11() Friend
24-	02() Father	07() Mother-in-law	12() Spouse
	03() Sister	08() Father-in-law	13() Child
	04() Brother	09() Sister-in-law	—() Other
	05() Aunt	10() Brother-in-law	

WRITE IN

25- SEX OF TARGET RESPONDENT:

1() Male 2() Female

26- SEX OF RELATIVE OR FRIEND ANSWERING QUESTIONNAIRE:

1() Male 2() Female

27-__ 28-__ 29-79-(0) 80-(2)

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____

INTERVIEWER ID # _____ DATE _____

END

FILMED

2-85

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