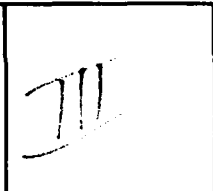


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RESERVE COMPONENT ATTITUDE STUDY
WAVE IV

1981 TRACKING STUDY
VOLUME II
DATA TABLES

ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN BEHAVIOR, INC.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN BEHAVIOR, INC.

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**RESERVE COMPONENT ATTITUDE STUDY
WAVE IV**

**1981 TRACKING STUDY
VOLUME II
DATA TABLES**

April, 1982

Prepared for:

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

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COSATI CODES															
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP													
05	09														
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.															
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RCAS 1981 data were collected in the Fall of 1981 from a nationally represented sample of 1,181 NPS males and 1,096 NPS females (ages 17 to 26) and from 1,812 PS males and 572 PS females recently separated from the Active Forces.

This is Volume II of the study and contains the Data Tables.

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

The views, opinions, and findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of Defense position, policy, or decision, unless so designated by other official documentation.

INTRODUCTION

Organization of Report

The report on the 1981 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 contains documentation of the data tape.

Organization of Volume II

The data were obtained from several samples. The NPS sample consists of non-prior service (NPS) men and women, 17 to 26 years of age. The Veterans sample consists of men and women with prior active military service (PS), not in the Selected Reserve, with time remaining under their six-year obligation and a good reenlistment code.

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

- Section One -- NPS men (green) pp. N-1-1 to N-1-65 and women (green) (pp. N-2-1 to N-2-65).
- Section Two -- Male Veterans (yellow) pp. V-1-1 to V-1-119 and female Veterans (yellow) (pp. V-2-1 to V-2-65).

Each section has a separate Table of Contents which lists the topically-organized chapters. The appropriate questionnaires are appended to each section. 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 final section of this volume is the index which is organized according to the question numbers. For each question, in addition to the question number, the general area addressed appears as well as the page numbers on which that question is tabled for each section of the sample (NPS males, NPS females, male Veterans, male Veterans by branch and female Veterans).

The chapters in Section One are organized as follows:

- Enlistment Propensity
- Changing Commitments and Incentives
- Demographics
- Employment Factors
- Sources of Social Support
- Political Considerations
- Psychographics and Attitudes
- Guard/Reserve Perceptions

Section Two contains the chapters above with two exceptions: The first two chapters are combined and the chapter on political considerations has been omitted. In addition, two chapters containing data from questions on previous military service and one chapter on attitudes toward Individual Ready Reserve service are included in Section Two.

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

Section One

Sample Sizes. In this section, data from a total of 1,181 non-prior service males and 1,096 non-prior service females who were interviewed in 1981 are given. Most tables also contain data from the 1979 and 1980 waves. The 1979 data are given separately for NPS respondents interviewed before the American Embassy was overrun in Tehran (1979-1) and for those interviewed afterwards (1979-2), since various analyses indicated some important differences between samples. Data from the 1978 wave are also presented where available.

Sample sizes are as follows:

	TOTAL SAMPLE				
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
NPS males	1,491	721	755	1,150	1,181
NPS females	1,495	659	338	1,200	1,096

Organization of the Tables. The sample table on the following page can be used as a reference to understand tables in this volume.

At the top of each table are brief statements of some of the noteworthy data presented in that table.

N-1-42

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- NPS MALES

- NPS men who feel that people close to them would be very or somewhat pleased if they joined the Guard/Reserve are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity.

How 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? (J. 51a)

Brief
Statement of
Noteworthy
Results

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

Number in
Sample With
Positive
Propensity

Percent at a
Given Level
With Positive
Propensity

Percent of
Total Sample
With Positive
Propensity

	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity						
	1978	1979-1	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1980	1981		
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Very pleased	6.0	4.6	4.0	5.7	6.1	48	58	60	60	54
Somewhat pleased	26.1	24.6	22.9	24.5	24.2	42	30	33	36	35
Neither pleased nor displeased	31.4	33.1	29.9	33.4	33.3	16	15	19	16	13
Somewhat displeased	23.6	22.1	26.3	22.4	20.7	16	15	11	14	15
Very displeased	12.9	15.5	16.8	14.1	15.7	17	9	14	16	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

Sample Size

Sum of
Sample
Percents

Percent of
Total Sample
Responding at
A Given Level

Question-
naire
Item

Sample Percentages. Two types of data are presented in most tables in this section. First, in the left-hand columns of a table (columns 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the sample table below), the percentage of each sample (1978, 1979-1 (the pre-Iranian crisis), 1979-2 (the Iranian crisis), 1980, and 1981 samples) with a given characteristic or response is given. For instance, 26.1 percent of NPS males sampled in 1978 say that people close to them would be somewhat pleased if they joined the Guard/Reserve.

Percent at Each Level with Positive Propensity. The second type of data presented in the right-hand columns of a table (columns 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10) are the percentages of those with a positive propensity to enlist in at least one component of the Guard/Reserve. In the example given, 36 percent of those who say that those close to them would be somewhat pleased if they enlisted in the Guard/Reserve in 1980 have positive enlistment propensity.

Totals. The "total" row indicates the sum of the percents above it in the five left-hand columns. The five figures in the right-hand columns (parenthesized) give the percent of the total sample who have positive enlistment propensity. Those 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 8, 60 percent of those who say that people close to them would be very pleased if they enlisted, have positive enlistment propensity; in contrast, 20.8 percent of the total sample have positive enlistment propensity.

Bases. The "BASE" in columns 1 to 5 refers to the sample sizes on which the percentages given below it are based. Throughout the tables, the symbol "#" is used to indicate when the base is too small to obtain statistically adequate estimates from which to make generalizations.

The numbers in parentheses on the right in the base row (in columns 6 to 10) refer to the absolute numbers of positive propensity respondents in the total samples. For example, 262 of the total 1,150 NPS male respondents in 1980 showed positive enlistment propensity.

Brackets. Brackets are used throughout the tables to indicate the combination of two or more categories. For example, 32.1 percent of the NPS men sampled in 1978 said that those people close to them would be "very pleased" or "somewhat pleased" if they enlisted in the National Guard or Reserve. Response categories are combined either because the numbers of responses in each separate category are too few to be interpreted in the table or because the combined categories are more meaningful than separate categories.

Section Two

Sample Sizes. Data collected from a total of 2,384 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 1,500 male Veterans, the 1979 wave of 1,544 male Veterans and 397 female Veterans, and the 1980 wave of 1,712 male Veterans and 560 female Veterans are also presented where available.

Sample Weights. The total 1981 samples were weighted by branch of service to achieve the same relative proportion of respondents in a given branch as that found in the population of male and female Veterans separated from the Active Force between January 1978 and December 1980, as sampled for this study by DMDC. The 1978, 1979, and 1980 samples were weighted by the proportions of number of respondents to population sizes in each of those waves. 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.

	SAMPLE SIZE			
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
<u>Male Veterans</u>	1,500	1,544	1,712	1,812
Army		446	474	509
Air Force		452	470	506
Navy		442	469	500
Marine Corps		202	299	297
<u>Female Veterans</u>	N/A	397	560	572
Army			299	300
Air Force and Navy			261	272

The weights applied to the data from each respondent are:

Branch of previous military service:	WEIGHTS FOR THE VETERANS SAMPLES			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Male Veterans</u>				
Army	0.9640	1.8075	1.7739	1.5011
Air Force	0.8416	0.5429	0.6867	0.7019
Navy	0.8745	0.6500	0.7106	0.8232
Marine Corps	2.3422	1.0053	0.8768	0.9458
<u>Female Veterans</u>				
Army	--	1.7577	1.1605	1.0609
Air Force	--	0.4654	0.8281	0.8512
Navy	--	0.6853	0.8037	0.9976

Table Structure. Data tables for any given response or characteristic are given in sets of twos in this section for the male Veterans. On the left-hand pages, weighted responses of the total samples of male Veterans are given. On the right-hand pages, unweighted responses of male Veterans are given according to the branch of Active Forces in which each served. For the female Veterans tables, the unweighted responses of the Navy and Air Force Veterans are given in the far right columns. (Since the population of available Navy and Air Force female Veterans supplied was small, the sample sizes obtained for Navy and Air Force female Veterans are too small to allow comparisons between the components.)

Two types of data are given in tables of 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 1981 Veterans by branch contain only data showing the percentage of each sample with a given characteristic or response.

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 likely 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
1980	1150
1981	1200
<u>NPS Females</u>	
1978	1500
1979: pre-crisis	650
1979: crisis	350
1980	1200
1981	1100
<u>Male Veterans</u>	
1978	1500
1979	1550
1980	1700
1981	1800
<u>By Branch:</u>	
Army, Air Force, Navy	500
Marine Corps	300
<u>Female Veterans</u>	
1979	400
1980	550
1981	550
<u>By Branch:</u>	
Army	300
Other	250

The table below 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-1-2, the first column shows that 24.7 percent of the NPS males interviewed in 1978 say they would definitely or probably 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 24.7 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

<u>Size of Sample</u>	<u>SIZE OF PERCENTS FROM SAMPLE</u>				
	<u>10%</u> <u>or 90%</u>	<u>20%</u> <u>or 80%</u>	<u>30%</u> <u>or 70%</u>	<u>40%</u> <u>or 60%</u>	<u>50%</u>
1800	1	2	2	2	2
1700	1	2	2	2	2
1550	1	2	2	2	2
1500	2	2	2	2	3
1200	2	2	3	3	3
1150	2	2	3	3	3
1100	2	2	3	3	3
750	2	3	3	4	4
700	2	3	3	4	4
650	2	3	4	4	4
550	2	3	4	4	4
500	3	4	4	4	4
400	3	4	4	5	5
350	3	4	5	5	5
300	3	5	5	5	6
250	4	5	6	6	6
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%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>50%</u>
	<u>or 90%</u>	<u>or 80%</u>	<u>or 70%</u>	<u>or 60%</u>	
1800/1700	2	3	3	3	3
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
1200/1150	2	3	4	4	4
1200/1100	2	3	4	4	4
750/700	3	4	5	5	5
650/350	4	5	6	6	6
500/500	4	5	6	6	6
500/300	4	6	6	7	7
350/350	4	6	7	7	7
300/250	5	7	8	8	8

The use of this table may also be illustrated from findings from these studies. As shown in the example table, 26.1 percent of the NPS males surveyed in 1978 said that persons close to them would be somewhat pleased if they enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves, whereas 24.6 percent of NPS males sampled in 1979-1 said that persons close to them would be somewhat pleased. The table above indicates that when comparing samples of approximately 1,500 and 700 respondents, with an overall sample statistic of approximately 30 percent, sample differences must be at least 4 percent to be statistically significant. Thus, the 1.5 percent difference obtained between the two samples does not 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

NPS SAMPLES

MALE NPS SAMPLE

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NPS MALES

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ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

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ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of NPS men with positive enlistment propensity (definitely enlist and probably enlist) in 1981 survey (21 percent) is only slightly less than the 1980 level (23 percent).

	NPS MALES				
	Total Sample				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181
<u>Overall Propensity (Q. 15d-i)</u>					
Definitely enlist	3.4	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.5
Probably enlist	21.3	17.8	18.9	19.8	18.7
Probably not enlist	34.3	36.3	37.2	32.7	32.8
Definitely not enlist	41.1	44.0	42.0	44.5	46.0
Mean ¹⁾	3.13	3.22	3.19	3.18	3.22
Standard deviation	.86	.80	.80	.85	.84
Standard error	.022	.030	.029	.025	.024

- The percentage of NPS men with positive enlistment propensity for the Active Military declined in 1981 as compared to 1980. The 1981 percentages are similar to the percentages of the 1978 and 1979 samples.

	NPS MALES				
	Percent Favorable ²⁾				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181
<u>Branch/Component Propensity</u> (Q. 15d-j)					
Army National Guard	12.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.5
Army Reserve	11.0	9.4	8.4	9.6	9.6
Air National Guard	10.3	9.4	8.9	10.8	8.8
Air Force Reserve	12.4	10.0	10.2	11.3	10.7
Navy Reserve	9.6	8.5	7.6	9.0	8.9
Marine Corps Reserve	7.2	5.6	5.0	7.2	6.7
Active Military	12.3	11.4	12.6	14.2	11.6

- 1) 1 = definitely enlist
 2 = probably enlist
 3 = probably not enlist
 4 = definitely not enlist
- 2) Definitely or probably enlist.

CHOICE OF MILITARY SERVICE AND FUTURE PLANS -- NPS MALES

- Three percent (3%) of the NPS men sampled in 1981, spontaneously said they plan to enlist in the military in the next year or two. These individuals are very likely to have positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve.

What do you think you might be doing in the next year or two? (Q. 13a)

Anything else? (Q. 13b)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	1981
		<u>NPS MALES</u>
		<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1181	(251)
<u>Percent who mention: 1)</u>		
Going to school	47.8	24
Working	82.2	20
Military service	3.0	75
Nothing	0.4	#
Don't know	5.7	27
<u>If military service mentioned:</u>		
<u>Component choice: (Q. 13c) 2)</u>		
Active Forces	1.6	#
National Guard	0.4	#
Reserves	0.5	#
Undetermined	0.5	#
<u>Branch: (Q. 13d)</u>		
Army	0.7	#
Navy	0.5	#
Marine Corps	0.2	#
Air Force	0.7	#
Coast Guard	0.3	#
Undetermined	0.5	#

Base too small.

1) Does not add to 100 percent because multiple responses were permitted.

2) Percent of total sample.

LIKELIHOOD OF SERVING AS AN OFFICER -- NPS MALES

- Among NPS men with positive propensity to enlist in the Active Forces or Guard/Reserve, over half of those surveyed said they are very or somewhat likely to serve as officers (and thus may be less likely to serve as enlisted Guardsmen or Reservists).

How likely would it be that you would serve as an officer -- would your serving as an officer be very likely, somewhat likely, only slightly likely, or not at all likely? (Q. 16)¹⁾

	1981 NPS MALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
Positive propensity toward serving in any Guard/Reserve component or Active Military	21.7	92
BASE:	256	(235)
Very likely ¹⁾	19.5	92
Somewhat likely	35.2	90
Only slightly likely	28.1	92
Not at all likely	<u>17.2</u>	<u>96</u>
Total	100%	(91.7%)

1) Asked only of those who have positive propensity to enlist in one or more military components.

ROTC -- NPS MALES

- In 1981, NPS men who have participated in ROTC or Junior ROTC are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are other NPS men.

Have you ever participated in an ROTC or Junior ROTC program? (Q. 46e)

	1981 NPS MALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1181	(251)
Yes	5.1	32
No	<u>94.9</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	100%	(21.2%)

REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, 1 -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed in 1981, three NPS men in ten said that the Guard/Reserve would offer them a good choice of jobs and training programs.
- In each RCAS wave, NPS men who say that the Guard/Reserve offers a good choice of jobs and training programs are more likely than other NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.

Do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, the National Guard/Reserve would offer you personally a good choice of jobs and training programs, some choice of jobs and training, or little or no choice of jobs and training programs? (Q. 20)¹⁾

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
A good choice of jobs and training programs	17.9	16.1	28.3	30.3	32	40	31	28
Some choice of jobs and training	41.0	38.6	35.6	37.7	21	25	26	21
Little choice of jobs and training	17.4	19.6	N/A	N/A	16	17		
No choice of jobs and training ¹⁾	23.8	25.7	30.8	28.4	12	7	14	14
Don't know	--	--	<u>5.3</u>	<u>3.6</u>	--	--	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

1) This question replaced question 18 in the 1978 and 1979 questionnaires. It read: 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?

REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, 2 -- NPS MALES

- In each RCAS wave, about three NPS men in five said that if they were considering joining the National Guard or Reserves they would be looking for a specific job or training program.

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. 21)

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
A specific job or training program	57.6	59.1	57.3	61.7	19	20	23	21
Just to see what jobs are offered	24.7	21.1	26.9	21.8	24	27	24	25
For nothing in particular	<u>17.7</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of NPS men displaying enlistment-related behaviors has been gradually decreasing since the post-Iranian crisis sample of 1979. However, among those NPS men displaying enlistment-related behaviors there has been an increase in the percentage with positive enlistment propensity.

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Sent for recruiting literature from the National Guard/Reserves (Q. 17a)	17.5	17.7	14.1	9.7	26	31	30	50
Sent for recruiting literature from the Active Forces (Q. 17b)	N/A	N/A	20.1	9.8	N/A	N/A	32	47
Attended an open house for a National Guard/Reserve unit in your area (Q. 17c)	9.6	9.5	9.3	4.1	22	35	33	52
Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining:								
The Active Forces (Q. 17d)	25.2	24.4	22.9	10.9	26	29	35	55
The National Guard/Reserves (Q. 17e)	6.5	7.7	4.3	4.2	28	43	61	68
Talked to or been called by a recruiter from the National Guard/Reserve	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	35
Talked to or been called by a recruiter from the Active Forces	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	33

ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS -- NPS MALES

- The percentages of NPS men with behavioral intentions related to enlistment (i.e., sending for literature, talking to a recruiter, taking a physical or written test) are slightly higher in 1981 than in 1979 or 1980 RCAS waves.
- Three NPS men out of five surveyed in each RCAS wave said they are very or somewhat likely to look for a way to change the routine in their lives.
- In each RCAS wave, over half of the NPS men said they are very or somewhat likely to look for a job or look to change jobs.

NPS MALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment (Q. 30)</u>										
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>										
Send for literature about the military forces (a)	17.5	14.3	12.0	13.7	16.8	59	58	68	70	64
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (b)	20.3	13.6	12.5	14.7	16.9	63	63	65	68	66
Take a physical or written test for military service (d)	19.5	11.6	11.1	13.8	15.0	64	59	67	72	67
Talk to family or friends about joining military service (h)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	56
Find out more about bonus programs or educational incentives for joining the military (i)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51
<u>Other related behavioral intentions (Q. 30)</u>										
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>										
Look for a job, or look to change jobs (c)	55.2	51.2	48.5	48.2	54.1	29	25	25	27	26
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (f)	N/A	71.2	69.7	72.8	75.4	N/A	23	26	27	25
Look for a way to change the routine in your life (e)	N/A	58.9	54.4	56.4	60.0	N/A	23	29	30	25
Train for a new or higher level job (g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23

CHANGING COMMITMENTS AND INCENTIVES

N-1-12	Evening Drills	Q. 22c
N-1-13	Cash Bonus Incentives	Q. 27 or 38
N-1-14	Educational Benefit Incentive	Q. 27 or 38
N-1-15	Perceived Closeness of Guard/Reserve Unit	Q. 52a-b
N-1-16	Perceived Ability to Transfer or Go Inactive in National Guard/Reserve	Q. 53, 54

EVENING DRILLS -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of NPS men surveyed who would definitely or probably enlist in the Guard/Reserve if they could complete required drills one evening a week has declined from 33 percent in 1980 to 22 percent in 1981.

Currently members of the Guard/Reserve drill one full weekend each month. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you could complete the required drills one evening a week, instead of on weekends? Would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 22c)

	NPS MALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
Definitely enlist	3.8	1.7	66	#
Probably enlist	28.8	20.4	40	54
Probably not enlist	43.1	43.1	16	17
Definitely not enlist	<u>24.3</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	100%	100%	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

Base too small.

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES -- NPS MALES

- Of those surveyed in 1981, three NPS men in ten have positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if offered a \$3,000 bonus for joining.
- Over one-third of the 1981 NPS men have positive enlistment propensity if offered a \$4,000 bonus.

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. 27 or 38)¹⁾

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
A \$2,000 bonus: ²⁾								
Definitely enlist	7.6	5.8	3.4	2.8	53	60	72	#
Probably enlist	26.3	25.0	26.7	19.9	34	39	41	46
Probably not enlist	39.0	38.4	43.6	41.5	14	17	15	18
Definitely not enlist	<u>27.1</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)
A \$3,000 bonus:								
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	65
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	41
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	16
Definitely not enlist	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	(21.2%)
A \$4,000 bonus:								
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	56
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	37
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	13
Definitely not enlist	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>27.9</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	(21.2%)

Base too small.

- 1) This question appeared before the education benefit question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 27) and after it on the other half (as Q. 38).
- 2) In 1979 the bonus questions included the amounts of \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000. In 1980, the levels were \$2,000, \$2,500 and \$3,000. Thus, \$2,000 was the highest amount given in 1979 but it was the lowest amount in 1980. In 1981, the order of presenting the levels were reversed for half the sample as well, so that they responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed in 1981, almost three NPS men in ten have positive enlistment propensity under a program of tuition assistance of \$2,000 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. 27 or 38)¹⁾

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years: ²⁾								
Definitely enlist	4.5	4.7	6.4	1.9	56	60	62	#
Probably enlist	24.7	19.2	27.6	16.0	39	43	42	54
Probably not enlist	35.7	40.1	41.2	45.3	15	18	13	19
Definitely not enlist	35.1	36.0	24.7	36.8	6	7	11	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)
Tuition assistance of \$1,500 per year, for up to 4 years:								
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	6.9	3.2	N/A	N/A	59	54
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	29.1	19.9	N/A	N/A	40	48
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	39.4	44.6	N/A	N/A	13	18
Definitely not enlist	N/A	N/A	24.5	32.4	N/A	N/A	9	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	(22.9%)	(21.2%)
Tuition assistance of \$2,000 per year, for up to 4 years:								
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	9.9	5.7	N/A	N/A	61	58
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	30.0	23.9	N/A	N/A	36	43
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	36.1	40.3	N/A	N/A	11	14
Definitely not enlist	N/A	N/A	24.0	30.1	N/A	N/A	9	6
Total	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

Base too small.

- 1) This question appeared before the cash bonus question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 27) and after it on the other half (as Q. 38).
- 2) In 1979 the education incentive questions included the figures of \$500, \$750 and \$1,000. Thus, \$1,000 was the highest amount given in 1979 it was the lowest amount in 1981. In 1981, the order of presenting the levels were reversed for half the sample as well, so that half the sample responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

CLOSENESS OF GUARD/RESERVE UNIT -- NPS MALES

- More than three out of four NPS men surveyed in 1981 believe there is a National Guard or Reserve unit close enough for them to join.

Is there a National Guard/Reserve unit close enough to you for you to join? (Q. 52a)

If a National Guard/Reserve unit is close enough for you to join, or were close enough, how likely are you to join it in the next year? Would you say you would definitely join, probably join, probably not join, or definitely not join a National Guard/Reserve unit close to you? (Q. 52b)

	1981 NPS MALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1181	(251)
Percent saying unit is close enough to join (Q. 52a)	75.5	22
<u>Propensity to join if unit close (Q. 52b)</u>		
Definitely join	0.8	# } 80
Probably join	9.0	83 } 80
Probably not join	37.4	27 }
Definitely not join	53.9	8 }
Percent saying unit is not close enough (Q. 52a)	6.8	26
<u>Propensity to join if unit close (Q. 52b)</u>		
Definitely join	1.3	# } #
Probably join	8.9	# } #
Probably not join	38.0	# } 23
Definitely not join	51.9	10 }
Percent saying they don't know if unit is close enough (Q. 52a)	17.7	14
<u>Propensity to join if unit close (Q. 52b)</u>		
Definitely join	0.5	# } #
Probably join	6.5	# } #
Probably not join	37.8	21 } 9
Definitely not join	55.2	1 }

Base too small.

ABILITY TO TRANSFER OR GO INACTIVE IN NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE -- NPS MALES

- Over half of the NPS men surveyed in 1981 say that if they were in the Guard/Reserve and moved to another geographic area they would be allowed to transfer or go inactive.

If you were to join a National Guard/Reserve unit, would you be allowed to transfer to another unit, or to go "inactive," if you moved to another geographic area? (Q. 53)

If it were possible to transfer or to go inactive if you moved to another geographic area, would that increase your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve very much, somewhat, only slightly, or not at all? (Q. 54)

	1981 NPS MALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1181	(251)
Perceive ability to transfer or go inactive	53.0	24
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>		
Very much	7.2	# } 42
Somewhat	17.2	35 } 42
Only slightly	19.3	31 } 14
Not at all	56.3	13 }
Do not perceive ability to transfer or go inactive	17.0	19
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>		
Very much	3.5	# } 50
Somewhat	10.6	# } 50
Only slightly	16.2	# } 14
Not at all	69.5	# }
Did not know if permitted to transfer or go inactive	30.0	11
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>		
Very much	2.5	# } 48
Somewhat	10.5	47 } 48
Only slightly	16.0	# } 14
Not at all	71.0	# }

Base too small.

DEMOGRAPHICS

N-1-18	Ethnic Composition	Q. 55
N-1-19	Parental Characteristics	Q. 44a-b, 45a-b
N-1-20	Childhood Family Factors	Q. 43, 49
N-1-21	Age Composition	Q. 1k
N-1-22	Schooling	Q. 2a-c, 3a-b, 4a-b, 5
N-1-23	Type of High School Diploma	Q. 1a, 2a
N-1-24	Financial Aid	Q. 6a-c
N-1-25	School Success	Q. 48
N-1-26	Family Status	Q. 40, 41a-c, 42a-b
N-1-27	Dependents	Q. 47a-b

ETHNIC COMPOSITION -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed in 1981, there was an increase in the percentage of ethnic and racial minority NPS men with positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity. Furthermore, close to half of these men (47 percent) had positive enlistment propensity, compared to just 17 percent of the white NPS men.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
<u>Ethnic Composition</u> (Q. 55)										
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>White, not of Hispanic origin</u>	82.8	83.1	83.7	81.2	84.8	22	17	18	19	17
<u>Non-White</u>	17.3	16.9	16.3	18.8	15.2	37	32	34	39	47
Black (not of hispanic origin)	9.6	8.0	8.0	10.5	6.7	43	35	40	44	51
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.1	28	31	26	29	#
Hispanic	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.7	27	23	30	38	37
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	#	#	#	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

Base too small.

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS -- NPS MALES

- Over one-third of the 1981 NPS men (who said they had lived with their fathers during childhood) had fathers who had at least some college education.
- Among the NPS men in each RCAS wave, those whose mothers were less than high school graduates are more likely than other NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.

NPS MALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Lived with father during first ten years of life (Q. 44a)										
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32
Father's Education: (Q. 44b) ¹⁾										
Less than high school graduate	25.4	25.5	21.2	21.4	20.0	28	20	22	26	21
High school graduate or vo-tech	35.7	35.6	35.5	37.9	37.1	23	21	23	23	21
At least some college	26.2	26.8	29.8	29.6	35.3	19	17	15	18	17
Don't know	12.7	12.1	13.5	11.1	7.6	35	23	24	41	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(19.8%)
Lived with mother during first ten years of life (Q. 45a)										
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	97.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	#
Mother's Education: (Q. 45b) ¹⁾										
Less than high school graduate	21.9	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.1	31	20	30	34	31
High school graduate or vo-tech	48.6	50.0	51.2	49.7	50.1	25	19	18	21	19
At least some college	20.8	21.1	23.1	25.0	27.0	16	16	20	16	18
Don't know	8.7	8.5	7.9	7.8	5.8	28	28	17	48	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.0%)

Base too small.

1) In 1981 these questions were asked only to those who had lived with specified parent during the first ten years of their lives. In 1978, 1979 and 1980 these questions were asked of all respondents. The 1981 Base for father's education is 1046. The 1981 Base for mother's education is 1058.

CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS -- NPS MALES

- About three NPS men in ten surveyed have four or more siblings.
- The percent of NPS men who lived in a suburb during most of the first 10 years of their lives has increased in the 1981 RCAS (34.4 percent) from the 1980 level (29.6 percent).

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Number of siblings:</u> <u>(Q. 49)</u>										
None or one	21.6	26.9	21.0	23.9	24.1	24	19	18	24	18
Two	25.6	23.0	26.5	23.1	25.6	24	17	22	15	19
Three	19.0	21.9	20.1	20.2	18.5	21	20	24	22	20
Four or more	33.8	28.2	32.4	32.7	31.7	28	23	20	29	26
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)
<u>During most of first</u> <u>ten years of life,</u> <u>lived: (Q. 43)</u>										
On a farm	N/A	17.4	13.2	14.2	15.0	N/A	20	24	26	23
In a town	N/A	23.4	23.1	24.9	20.7	N/A	21	25	20	18
In a suburb	N/A	31.3	31.6	29.6	34.4	N/A	16	18	19	16
In a city	N/A	27.8	32.0	31.1	28.3	N/A	22	20	27	30
Total	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

AGE COMPOSITION -- NPS MALES

- One NPS man in two surveyed who are 17 to 17 1/2 years of age have positive enlistment propensity.
- In each RCAS wave, NPS men who are 17 to 20 years old are much more likely to have positive propensity than are NPS men 21 to 26 years of age.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Age (Q. 1k)</u>										
17 to 17.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50
17.5 to 18	13.3	10.8	10.1	9.0	5.7	48	47	45	50	34
18	14.9	12.9	11.4	12.2	9.2	36	28	31	38	32
19	12.6	9.7	10.7	11.4	10.8	26	23	24	23	30
20	9.9	7.4	10.1	10.6	9.5	24	26	18	28	20
21	11.7	10.5	8.6	9.9	10.0	21	24	18	22	16
22	8.5	12.3	9.5	9.5	10.2	15	8	21	21	12
23	7.4	10.0	8.2	9.6	9.6	17	7	16	8	15
24	7.9	8.9	9.5	10.3	8.6	14	14	11	13	13
25	7.8	8.6	10.9	10.2	10.8	10	10	15	12	9
26	<u>6.1</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

SCHOOLING -- NPS MALES

- In each RCAS wave, NPS men who are less than high school graduates are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are NPS men with more education.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE (Q. 2 to 5)	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Less than high school graduate</u>	25.6	21.9	22.1	20.4	22.5	44	38	39	44	43
Currently attending school ¹⁾	17.0	14.0	13.8	11.0	13.3	47	42	42	50	28
(Planning vocational training or college after high school) ²⁾	(11.0)	(10.4)	(11.0)	(8.1)	(9.6)	(39)	(39)	(42)	(46)	(38)
Planning to return to school	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.5	1.9	#	#	#	38	#
Dropouts	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.8	7.3	30	32	33	38	30
<u>High school graduate</u>	74.3	66.8	65.4	66.1	63.7	18	16	18	20	18
Currently attending:										
• Vocational or technical school	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.9	15	#	#	11	#
• Two-year college	6.0	4.2	5.4	6.3	7.0	19	23	24	21	18
• Four-year college	13.3	12.8	12.1	12.8	12.4	13	23	11	16	16
Planning to attend:										
• Vocational or technical school	6.5	5.0	3.4	5.6	4.2	27	19	#	37	28
• Two-year college	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.2	17	12	25	31	20
• Four-year college	4.8	4.3	6.0	6.2	4.6	18	16	22	25	24
Not planning school	35.0	31.8	30.7	26.8	26.4	19	12	16	16	14
<u>College graduate³⁾</u>	N/A	9.7	9.9	10.3	11.3	N/A	9	4	5	8
Currently attending graduate or professional school	N/A	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.7	N/A	#	#	#	#
Planning to attend graduate or professional school	N/A	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	N/A	#	#	#	#
Not planning school	N/A	3.6	5.2	5.9	4.6	N/A	#	#	33	9
<u>Graduate or professional work</u>	N/A	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.5	N/A	#	#	11	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

See next page for footnotes.

TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA -- NPS MALES

- Among those sampled in 1981, NPS men who have high school equivalency -- GED -- diplomas are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are NPS men with standard high school diplomas.

	1981 NPS MALES	
	Total Sample	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
High school graduates ¹⁾ (Q. 1a)	77.5	16
BASE	915	(144)
<u>Type of diploma (Q. 2a)</u>		
Standard diploma	94.9	15
High school equivalency -- GED	<u>5.1</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	100%	(15.7%)

- 1) Percent of total; includes college graduate. All other percents refer to high school graduates.

FOOTNOTES FOR N-1-22:

Base too small.

- 1) Respondents who say they don't know their education status/plans or whose status/plans do not fit the categories presented above (e.g., college graduates attending vocational school) are not tabled. Therefore, the percentages within each section may not add to the total percent for that section.
- 2) Percent of total sample.
- 3) College graduates were not included in the 1978 sample.

FINANCIAL AID -- NPS MALES

- Of those surveyed in 1981, two NPS men in five were attending school (not high school). Three in ten were planning to attend school.
- Of those NPS men surveyed in 1981, currently attending or planning to attend school, those using or planning to use family assistance to finance their education are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are NPS men using or planning to use other forms of financial aid.

	Total Sample	1981 NPS MALES	
		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
BASE:	1181	(251)	
Currently attending school (not high school)	41.0	26	
BASE:	484	(125)	
Using financial aid (Q. 6a)	39.5	22	
<u>Type of aid¹⁾ (Q. 6b)</u>			
Family assistance	33.1	30	
A federal grant or loan (Q. 6c)	63.4	23	
BEOG	48.4	14	
Federal guaranteed student loan	53.8	24	
National direct student loan	11.0	1	
GI bill or VEAP	5.5	#	
Other scholarship or loan program	34.9	22	
Planning to attend school (not high school)	30.2	27	
BASE	357	(97)	
Planning to use financial aid (Q. 6a)	29.0	22	
<u>Type of aid¹⁾ (Q. 6b)</u>			
Family assistance	16.7	30	
A federal grant or loan (Q. 6c)	71.7	19	
BEOG	48.4	13	
Federal guaranteed student loan	45.2	21	
National direct student loan	19.4	0	
GI bill or VEAP	3.2	#	
Other scholarship or loan program	30.0	17	

Base too small.

1) Does not add to 100% because multiple responses are permitted.

SCHOOL SUCCESS -- NPS MALES

- In each RCAS wave, NPS men who were C students in high school are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are other NPS men.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Grades in high school</u>										
<u>(Q. 48)</u>										
A	11.2	12.0	13.9	14.7	13.9	12	19	10	13	16
B	44.7	47.9	48.1	48.0	49.6	23	17	20	22	19
C	40.0	35.7	33.6	33.2	33.1	29	26	25	28	26
D or F	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.4	28	6	24	23	20
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

FAMILY STATUS -- NPS MALES

- NPS men who are not married are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are married NPS men in all RCAS waves.
- In all RCAS waves, NPS men who are living with their parents are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than those not living with their parents.
- The percentage of married NPS men whose spouses are employed declined in the 1981 wave (54.7 percent) from the 1980 level (60.9 percent).

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Marital Status (Q. 41a)</u>										
Married:	24.7	26.8	27.2	22.5	24.5	14	11	16	14	12
. Living with spouse (Spouse working) ¹⁾ (Q. 41b)	24.0 (54.5)	26.4 (61.1)	26.5 (59.5)	21.6 (60.9)	23.7 (54.7)	14 (16)	12 (11)	15 (14)	16 (11)	13 (11)
. Separated	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	#	#	#	#	#
Not married:	75.3	73.3	72.8	77.6	75.5	28	23	23	25	24
. Single	73.6	71.6	70.3	75.8	74.6	29	23	24	28	24
. Widowed, divorced (Planning marriage) ²⁾ (Q. 41c)	1.7 (8.8)	1.7 (12.7)	2.5 (10.9)	1.7 (10.2)	0.9 (10.3)	# (26)	# (29)	# (16)	# (26)	# (28)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.3)
Own home (and not living with parents) (Q. 42a)	N/A	17.9	18.5	15.6	16.3	N/A	8	15	13	15
Planning to buy a home in the next ten years (Q. 42b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24
Living with parents (Q. 40)	N/A	52.7	50.9	55.4	55.4	N/A	26	27	31	27

Base too small.

1) Q. 41b. Percent of those living with spouse.

2) Q. 41c. Percent of those who are not married.

DEPENDENTS -- NPS MALES

- Of those surveyed in 1981, over half of the NPS men with at least one dependent have children below the age of six.
- Among NPS men with one dependent, positive enlistment propensity declined from 19 percent in the 1980 RCAS to 10 percent in the 1981 wave.
- Among NPS men surveyed with three or more dependents, the percentage with positive enlistment propensity declined from 24 percent in 1980 to 17 percent in 1981.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Number of dependents</u> (Q. 47a)										
None	69.2	69.1	67.3	71.4	73.8	27	21	22	24	23
One	13.6	15.0	14.7	12.7	12.1	18	18	18	19	10
Two	9.9	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.0	20	16	24	23	21
Three	4.8	5.1	6.9	4.6	4.1	} 22	} 13	} 18	} 24	} 17
Four	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.8					
Five or more	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)
Have children below the age of six ¹⁾ (Q. 47b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18

Base too small.

1) Percent of those with at least one dependent.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS

N-1-30	Employment Factors, 1	Q. 7a, 7c, 8a, 9a, 9b
N-1-31	Incidence of Working on Weekends	Q. 8b
N-1-32	Use of Skills at Job	Q. 10
N-1-33	Difficulty Finding a Job	Q. 7a, 14
N-1-34	Employment and Type of Employment Projected	Q. 15a-c
N-1-35	Perceived Employer Attitudes Toward Guard/Reserve Service	Q. 26a-c
N-1-36	Guard/Reserve Service and Civilian Jobs	Q. 23, 24, 25

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS -- NPS MALES

- In each RCAS wave, NPS men working 21 to 30 hours per week are more likely than other employed NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.
- The percentage of NPS men working 31 to 45 hours per week declined from 58 percent in the 1980 RCAS 1980 to 52 percent in the 1981 RCAS.
- In the 1981 wave, NPS men working 31 to 45 hours per week are less likely to have positive enlistment propensity than the NPS men working the same number of hours in 1980.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Currently employed¹⁾</u> (Q. 7a)	76.5	77.8	78.5	75.4	75.7	23	18	18	21	19
(Self-employed) ²⁾ (Q. 8a)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(8.3)	(8.9)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(22)	(19)
Employed outside of home (Q. 7c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19
BASE	1140	561	593	867	894	(262)	(98)	(108)	(185)	(168)
<u>Hours per week</u> (Q. 9a)										
20 or less	14.3	14.3	10.5	14.4	14.2	30	22	24	26	24
21 to 30	8.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	10.3	32	28	27	29	33
31 to 45	56.3	56.3	59.1	58.2	51.4	19	17	16	22	15
46 to 48	4.8	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.2	30	#	#	17	24
49 or more	16.3	17.7	15.9	16.6	20.8	21	12	18	15	18
Looking for a second job ³⁾ (Q. 9b)	(N/A)	(30.8)	(33.8)	(33.1)	(31.9)	(N/A)	(26)	(22)	(28)	(28)

Base too small.

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

2) Percent of those currently employed.

3) Percent of those working 48 hours or less.

INCIDENCE OF WORKING ON WEEKENDS -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed in 1981, employed NPS men who work every weekend are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than other employed NPS men.

	<u>Total Sample</u>	1981 NPS MALES
		<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
Currently employed	75.7	19
BASE	894	(168)
<u>Working on weekends (Q. 8b)¹⁾</u>		
Every week	38.1	23
Two or three times a month	17.3	17
Once a month	12.6	10
Hardly ever	<u>32.1</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100%	(18.5%)

1) Asked only of those who are currently employed.

USE OF SKILLS AT JOB -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed in 1981, employed NPS men who say that their job does not use their skills and interest at all (11 percent) are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are other employed NPS men.

How much would you say that your job uses your skills and your interests? Would you say your job uses those skills and interests very much, a good deal, only somewhat, or not at all? (Q. 10)

	1981 NPS MALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE ¹⁾	894	(168)
Very much	34.2	15
A good deal	28.9	18
Only somewhat	26.2	20
Not at all	<u>10.7</u>	<u>28</u>
Total	100%	(18.8%)

1) Asked only of those currently employed.

DIFFICULTY FINDING A JOB -- NPS MALES

- In 1981, there was an increase in the percentages of employed and unemployed NPS men who said that finding the appropriate job is very difficult. One-quarter of those employed and one-third of those unemployed said that finding the appropriate job is very difficult.
- Unemployed NPS men surveyed in 1981 who perceive it to be either very or somewhat difficult to find an appropriate job are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than other unemployed and employed NPS men.

NPS MALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
	BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)
Those employed at this time last year	N/A	N/A	N/A	76.7	75.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	19
Currently employed ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	76.5	77.8	78.5	75.4	75.7	23	18	18	21	19
BASE	1140	561	593	867	894	(262)	(98)	(108)	(185)	(168)
Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 14)										
Very difficult	15.2	14.2	14.2	21.8	27.6	28	23	17	21	22
Somewhat difficult	42.4	39.8	44.6	45.0	43.0	22	16	18	22	21
Somewhat easy	29.2	32.7	27.6	22.5	21.9	22	20	18	18	13
Very easy	13.2	13.3	13.6	10.7	7.5	25	11	22	25	12
Currently unemployed ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	23.5	22.2	21.5	24.6	24.3	30	28	30	27	29
BASE	353	160	162	283	287	(105)	(44)	(49)	(77)	(83)
Looking for work (Q. 7b)	55.0	55.6	54.3	57.6	64.5	41	29	34	32	32
Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 14)										
Very difficult	21.9	21.9	21.2	26.7	33.1	43	21	44	29	32
Somewhat difficult	45.3	47.1	45.7	43.2	46.4	28	32	29	28	30
Somewhat easy	26.0	25.2	22.5	22.7	16.7	27	28	24	27	25
Very easy	6.8	5.8	10.6	7.3	3.8	13	33	25	25	#

Base too small.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED -- NPS MALES

- In each RCAS wave, both employed and unemployed NPS men who have a positive propensity for working at a desk in a business office are less likely to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity than are other NPS men.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
Currently Employed¹⁾	76.5	77.8	78.5	75.4	75.7	(23)	(18)	(18)	(21)	(19)
BASE	1140	561	593	867	894	(262)	(98)	(108)	(185)	(168)
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)										
In a factory ²⁾	26.5	25.3	23.0	21.2	18.6	31	27	28	27	26
(factory only) ³⁾	(15.9)	(14.8)	(14.3)	(13.0)	(11.9)	(25)	(22)	(24)	(26)	(20)
At a desk in a business office ²⁾	32.3	39.3	35.3	34.0	37.8	24	19	18	17	18
(office only) ³⁾	(13.0)	(17.6)	(15.5)	(16.7)	(20.4)	(18)	(16)	(15)	(14)	(16)
As a salesperson ²⁾	31.9	29.9	31.6	27.7	30.1	29	20	20	26	24
(sales only) ³⁾	(11.4)	(10.0)	(10.3)	(9.0)	(12.5)	(180)	(23)	(16)	(31)	(25)
Currently Unemployed¹⁾	23.5	22.2	21.5	24.6	24.3	(30)	(28)	(30)	(27)	(29)
BASE	351	160	162	283	287	(105)	(44)	(49)	(77)	(83)
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)										
In a factory ²⁾	23.5	23.9	18.0	20.6	21.2	45	40	#	43	45
(factory only) ³⁾	(9.4)	(11.9)	(7.4)	(9.9)	(14.3)	(46)	(#)	(#)	(39)	(42)
At a desk in a business office ²⁾	40.5	35.7	39.5	35.7	33.7	28	29	34	31	28
(office only) ³⁾	(17.1)	(16.9)	(14.8)	(16.6)	(17.4)	(32)	(30)	(29)	(28)	(22)
As a salesperson ²⁾	39.8	33.8	38.5	31.4	27.5	31	24	40	32	35
(sales only) ³⁾	(12.8)	(11.9)	(14.2)	(12.4)	(10.8)	(31)	(#)	(#)	(29)	(#)

Base too small.

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 FACTORS, 2 -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed, the percentage of employed NPS men who perceive that their company is positive toward employee participation in the National Guard or Reserve declined from 38 percent in 1980 to 29 percent in 1981.

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
Employed	77.8	78.5	75.4	75.7	18	18	21	19
BASE	561	593	867	814	(98)	(108)	(185)	(153) ¹⁾
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation? (Q. 26a) ¹⁾								
Yes	19.1	21.9	23.1	18.4	12	15	17	17
No	54.7	55.1	55.0	53.7	19	19	23	21
Don't know	<u>26.2</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>27.9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(17.5%)	(18.2%)	(21.3%)	(18.8%)
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as: (Q.26b) ¹⁾								
Positive	31.7	32.4	37.6	28.6	19	22	22	17
Neutral	51.9	51.4	50.7	52.6	17	16	21	18
Negative	7.7	7.6	6.7	9.8	19	16	23	24
Don't know	<u>8.7</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(17.5%)	(18.2%)	(21.3%)	(18.8%)
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude: (Q. 26c) ¹⁾								
Yes	6.4	5.2	6.7	5.3	33	#	37	21

Base too small.

1) Asked only of those who were not self-employed or unemployed in 1981.

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of employed NPS men surveyed who perceive that an employer would hold a job for someone away on active duty training is lower in 1981 (49 percent) than it was in previous RCAS waves.
- In each RCAS wave, unemployed NPS men are more likely than employed NPS men to feel that being in the Guard/Reserve would help in a civilian job.

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if he/she were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 23)	51.7	48.1	48.1	50.4	27	30	33	30
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	46.7	44.7	46.7	45.7	24	27	32	26
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	69.4	60.5	61.5	65.0	32	39	37	38
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. 24)	62.4	60.3	58.4	49.4	21	24	25	21
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	62.4	62.6	60.8	50.1	18	20	24	17
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	62.5	51.9	51.2	47.3	31	40	29	35
Percent of total who perceive that employee would lose all of his/her seniority during the training period for Guard/Reserve (Q. 25)	22.1	20.3	25.0	28.9	23	25	28	22
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	21.6	19.6	26.4	30.0	23	17	24	18
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	23.8	22.8	20.8	25.4	24	49	43	35

1) Base = 561, 1979 pre-hostage taking; Base = 593, 1979 post-hostage taking; Base = 867, 1980, Base = 814, 1981.

2) Base = 160; 1979 pre-hostage taking; Base = 162, 1979 post-hostage taking; Base = 283, 1980, Base = 287, 1981.

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

N-1-38	Contacts with Military Personnel	Q. 46b
N-1-39	Contacts with Career Military Personnel	Q. 46c-d
N-1-40	Incidence of Best Friends Joining the Service	Q. 50
N-1-41	Sources of Social Support for Enlistment	Q. 18a-c, 17f-g
N-1-42	Perceived Social Support for Enlistment	Q. 51a
N-1-43	Social Support from Opposite Sex Partner for Guard/ Reserve Participation	Q. 51b

CONTACTS WITH MILITARY PERSONNEL -- NPS MALES

- Among NPS men whose uncles served in the military, the percent with positive enlistment propensity declined in the 1981 RCAS wave from the 1980 level.

	NPS MALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
Father served in the military (Q. 46b)	46.0	41.7	19	19
Uncle served in the military	45.3	45.6	26	20
Those mentioning more than one relative ¹⁾	42.3	38.4	23	19

1) Percent of total.

CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY PERSONNEL -- NPS MALES

- Among NPS men whose fathers were career military men, the percentage with positive propensity increased to 30 percent in the 1981 RCAS wave from 24 percent in 1980.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Father was a career military man	16.3	14.2	14.8	4.7	5.3	39	31	28	24	30
Other close relatives career military personnel (Q. 46c)	N/A	41.5	38.2	22.2	23.4	N/A	28	22	28	27
Those mentioning more than one relative ²⁾	N/A	4.4	3.0	2.4	2.0	N/A	19	#	#	#
Percent mentioning particular individual as career military: (Q. 46d)										
Uncle or aunt	N/A	27.2	23.6	13.2	12.7	N/A	30	23	29	28
Brother or sister	N/A	6.4	3.7	3.0	2.0	N/A	20	21	29	#
Cousin	N/A	5.8	5.7	6.3	4.7	N/A	26	26	30	24
Other	N/A	3.3	5.3	0.6	2.8	N/A	#	20	#	#

Base too small.

1) In 1978 and 1979 respondents were asked if their fathers had been career military men, but in 1980 and 1981 they were asked to list any relatives who had military careers.

2) Percent of total.

INCIDENCE OF BEST FRIENDS JOINING THE SERVICE -- NPS MALES

- Of those surveyed, close to 30 percent of the 1979, 1980 and 1981 NPS men had friends who had either joined or talked about joining the Active or Reserve Components.
- In each RCAS wave, NPS men whose friends have recently joined or talked about joining the military are more likely than other NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.

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 into the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 50)

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Yes	35.5	32.3	28.3	29.0	28.8	31	29	30	34	32
No	64.5	67.7	71.7	71.0	71.2	21	15	17	18	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- NPS MALES

- In 1981, over one-third of the NPS men surveyed said they have talked in the past year with relatives, friends or employers about joining the military. These NPS men are more likely than other NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.
- Of those surveyed, almost half of those who said they talked with relatives or friends had also talked with a recruiter (16 percent).

In the past year, have you talked with your parents, brothers, or sisters, spouse, or friends about joining any military component -- National Guard, Reserves or Active Forces? (Q. 18a)

	Total Sample	1981
		NPS MALES Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE	1181	(251)
Talked with relatives, friends or employer about joining the military (Q. 18a)	34.2	42
Percent saying they spoke with:1) (Q. 18c)		
Mother	55.4	45
Father	55.6	42
Spouse, fiance or steady friend	35.6	47
Other friends	57.6	44
Brothers or sisters	39.4	48
Talked with a recruiter and with a friend or relative in the past year about joining a military component (Q. 17f, 17g, 18a)	16.2	48
BASE	192	(92)
<u>Was that before or after talked to recruiter? (Q. 18b)2)</u>		
Before	39.1	53
After	38.0	48
Both before and after	22.9	39

1) Percentage of those who spoke with a friend or relative.

2) Percentage of those who spoke with a recruiter and with a friend or relative.

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- NPS MALES

- In each RCAS wave, NPS men who feel that people close to them would be very or somewhat pleased if they joined the Guard/Reserve are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity.

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. 51a)

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Very pleased	6.0	4.6	4.0	5.7	6.1	48	58	60	60	54
Somewhat pleased	26.1	24.6	22.9	24.5	24.2	42	30	33	36	35
Neither pleased nor displeased	31.4	33.1	29.9	33.4	33.3	16	15	19	16	13
Somewhat displeased	23.6	22.1	26.3	22.4	20.7	16	15	11	14	15
Very displeased	<u>12.9</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(24.6%)	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

SOCIAL SUPPORT FROM OPPOSITE SEX PARTNER FOR GUARD/RESERVE PARTICIPATION -- NPS MALES

- In both the 1980 and 1981 RCAS, seven NPS men in ten said their wife, fiance(e), or steady friend would be somewhat or very displeased if they enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves.

Do you think that if you were to enlist in the National Guard or Reserves your spouse, fiance(e), or steady friend would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased? (Q. 51b)

	NPS MALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
Very pleased	2.1	3.0	#	#
Somewhat pleased	10.3	9.4	47	44
Neither pleased nor displeased	18.0	17.1	21	18
Somewhat displeased	27.3	27.2	21	22
Very displeased	42.2	43.3	18	16
	69.5	70.5		
Total	100%	100%	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

Base too small.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATION

N-1-46	Draft Registration for Men	Q. 35a
N-1-47	Draft Registration for Men and Women	Q. 35b
N-1-48	Perceived Likelihood of Draft	Q. 39b
N-1-49	Perceived Military Danger	Q. 39a
N-1-50	National Service Requirement	Q. 36a
N-1-51	Draft for Reserve Components	Q. 36b

DRAFT REGISTRATION FOR MEN -- NPS MALES

- In both the 1980 and 1981 RCAS, two NPS men in three favored draft registration for men.

There is now a law requiring all men to register for the draft when they are 18 years old. How do you personally feel about such a requirement which means only that young men have to register, but there will be no draft unless there is a national emergency? Are you strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 35a)¹⁾

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Response</u>								
Strongly in favor	26.7	32.1	35.7	36.8	20	23	27	23
Somewhat in favor	34.3	31.2	30.0	30.6	23	22	20	22
Neither in favor nor opposed	11.7	9.6	11.8	12.2	14	19	18	17
Somewhat opposed	11.7	12.3	10.8	9.6	19	23	22	20
Strongly opposed	15.7	14.9	11.6	10.7	17	14	22	22
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

- 1) 1979 version of Q. 35a: 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. 35a)

DRAFT REGISTRATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN -- NPS MALES

- There is a decrease in the percentage of NPS men who are strongly in favor of draft registration for men and women to 22 percent in the 1981 RCAS from 26 percent in 1980.

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. 35b)

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Response</u>								
Strongly in favor	24.1	21.8	26.1	22.2	16	25	26	19
Somewhat in favor	26.6	27.4	24.1	24.6	24	20	17	23
Neither in favor nor opposed	13.6	15.2	13.1	12.5	31	24	25	25
Somewhat opposed	15.6	14.4	14.0	16.6	21	21	23	19
Strongly opposed	<u>20.1</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

PERCEIVED LIKELIHOOD OF DRAFT -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed, fewer NPS men perceive the likelihood of a draft in the next year to be very high or somewhat high in 1981 (53 percent) than did so in 1980 (67 percent).
- In both 1980 and 1981, NPS men who feel that the likelihood of a draft in the next year is very high are more likely than other NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.

Would you say that the likelihood of a draft of men between the ages of 18 and 20 within the next year is very high, somewhat high, somewhat low, or very low? (Q. 39b)

	NPS MALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
Very high	16.1	10.7	35	35
Somewhat high	50.8	41.9	23	23
Somewhat low	26.7	35.3	16	16
Very low	<u>6.5</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	100%	100%	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

PERCEIVED MILITARY DANGER -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of NPS men surveyed who feel that military danger from other countries is very high declined from 22 percent in 1980 to 16 percent in 1981. These men are more likely than others to have positive enlistment propensity.

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. 39a)

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Response</u>								
Very high	15.5	20.1	22.2	16.5	19	26	28	26
Somewhat high	50.3	48.6	55.3	54.8	22	21	23	22
Somewhat low	24.2	22.0	17.1	22.0	16	17	17	19
Very low	10.0	9.4	5.3	6.6	17	14	18	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

NATIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of NPS men who favor a National Service Requirement has declined in 1981 as compared to 1980 and has returned to the level of the two 1979 samples (about 40 percent favor).

How would you feel if draft registration were put together with a requirement that all young people would have to participate in some sort of national service? If 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. 36a)

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
Strongly in favor	12.1	13.5	20.6	15.9	31	31	26	28
Somewhat in favor	28.2	26.3	34.6	25.4	24	25	23	26
Neither in favor nor opposed	16.4	15.3	19.0	16.8	21	18	18	19
Somewhat opposed	17.6	19.3	12.5	17.1	16	22	23	17
Strongly opposed	25.7	25.6	13.3	24.9	10	12	24	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(19.7%)	(20.8%)	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

DRAFT FOR RESERVE COMPONENTS -- NPS MALES

- In 1981, two NPS men surveyed in five favor a draft to fill the Reserve Components of the military.
- Of those surveyed, NPS men who favor a draft to fill the Reserve Components are more likely than other NPS men to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

And how would you feel if there were a draft of men to fill the Reserve Components of the military? Under such a plan, some men would be drafted to go through six months of basic training and then return to civilian life. They would not have to serve or drill any further unless there were an emergency during the time they were Reservists -- probably seven and a half years. Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36b)

	<u>Total Sample</u>	1981 NPS MALES
		<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1181	(251)
Strongly in favor	11.0	28
Somewhat in favor	30.0	30
Neither favor nor opposed	16.8	18
Somewhat opposed	21.4	14
Strongly opposed	<u>20.7</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	100%	(21.2%)

PSYCHOGRAPHICS AND ATTITUDES

N-1-54	Psychographics: Preferred Activities	Q. 29
N-1-55	Military-Related Attitudes, 1	Q. 28a, 28e, 28f 37a, 37b, 37e, 37h
N-1-56	Military-Related Attitudes, 2	Q. 28b, 28c, 28d, 28g, 37f
N-1-57	Other Attitudes -- NPS Males	Q. 37c, 37d, 37g, 37i
N-1-58	Perceptions of the Future	Q. 12

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of NPS men who enjoy visiting friends increased in 1981 to the highest point of all the RCAS waves (81 percent).
- In each RCAS wave, NPS men who enjoy working for a political or social cause are more likely than other NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.

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. 29)

	NPS MALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	721	755	1150	1181	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Percent who like activity "very much."</u>								
Fishing	51.0	48.4	47.5	52.3	24	25	29	25
Dining out	51.3	51.5	59.5	60.2	18	21	24	23
Studying the stock market	7.0	6.8	10.5	11.6	24	22	25	28
Reading about foreign countries	21.8	21.0	21.6	22.4	22	25	29	26
Hunting	47.5	44.7	48.4	49.2	24	26	30	24
Going to a movie	56.8	54.7	47.7	44.7	20	21	26	21
Visiting friends	76.0	75.5	70.6	81.1	19	20	23	21
Fixing up a car or motorcycle	53.1	49.0	48.1	46.1	24	24	29	29
Working for a political or social cause	9.6	11.8	9.3	11.2	30	28	31	36
Talking with friends ¹⁾	69.3	70.3	56.9	81.5	19	21	24	21
Participating in religious activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	26
Working for a community group	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	24
Reading about science	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	26
Working for a charity or religious organization	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	27

1) This item read "Shooting the breeze with friends" in 1978 through 1980.

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES,1 -- NPS MALES

- In each RCAS wave, NPS men who say they would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves are more likely than other NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.
- The percentage of NPS men surveyed who say the Guard/Reserve have good up-to-date equipment increased from 51 percent in 1980 to 69 percent in 1981.
- The percentage of NPS men surveyed who say the Active Forces have good up-to-date equipment increased from 63 percent in 1980 to 76 percent in 1981.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Attitudes Toward the Military</u>										
<u>Percent agreeing¹⁾ with statement:</u>										
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community (Q. 28e)	71.6	63.7	65.2	58.7	61.7	27	21	23	25	23
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves (Q. 28f)	64.0	51.0	50.4	54.4	57.2	32	28	31	32	30
People look up to a person in a Guard/Reserve uniform (Q. 28a)	N/A	59.2	57.8	63.6	62.8	N/A	23	27	28	25
The Guard/Reserve are well trained (Q. 37b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	76.1	74.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	24
The Guard/Reserve have good, up-to-date equipment (Q. 37h)	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.1	68.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	24
The Active Forces are well trained (Q. 37e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.7	68.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	24
The Active Forces have good, up-to-date equipment (Q. 37a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	63.0	75.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	26	23

1) "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES, 2 -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of NPS men who say that a nation should always be ready to fight from the 1979 pre-crisis level (87 percent) to the 1981 level of 92 percent.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Percent agreeing¹⁾ with statement</u>										
<u>Need for Military</u>										
A nation should always be ready to fight (Q. 28c)	88.4	86.8	87.8	90.3	91.5	26	22	21	24	22
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries (Q. 28b)	N/A	78.4	81.6	77.5	76.1	N/A	20	20	23	22
Our country is too militaristic (Q. 28d)	31.6	27.4	22.2	21.2	24.6	24	23	25	28	21
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military prepara- tions (Q. 28g)	37.3	30.2	28.7	31.2	28.9	23	23	21	24	20
<u>Need for the Reserves</u>										
The Reserves are needed to serve in combat roles during military conflict (Q. 37f)	N/A	N/A	N/A	77.7	78.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	23

1) "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

OTHER ATTITUDES -- NPS MALES

- The percent of NPS men who say they like to belong to organizations or groups rather than being on their own is lower in 1981 than in previous RCAS waves.

	NPS MALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Percent agreeing 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 (Q. 37i)	78.5	72.8	73.4	78.1	75.5	26	21	22	25	24
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own (Q. 37d)	72.8	67.5	65.4	70.7	57.6	28	23	24	28	27
I like to become involved in projects in my community (Q. 37c)	73.8	77.2	76.2	66.8	61.7	28	20	23	26	22
<u>Feelings of control/stability</u>										
There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world (Q. 37g)	46.1 ¹⁾	51.8	49.1	55.8	53.8	30 ²⁾	25	23	28	24

* BASE = 750 for 1978.

1) "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE -- NPS MALES

- In the 1981 RCAS, a large majority of the NPS men say that they expect to be better off in the next six months or a year (88 percent).

How do things look for the next six months or a year? Do you think that, compared to now, you'll be much better off in the next six months or a year, somewhat better off, somewhat worse off, or much worse off in the next six months or a year? (Q. 12)

	1981 NPS MALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1181	(251)
Much better off in the next six months or a year	27.9	21
Somewhat better off	60.6	20
Somewhat worse off	9.3	25
Much worse off in the next six months or a year	<u>2.1</u>	<u>#</u>
Total	100%	(21.2%)

Base too small.

GUARD/RESERVE PERCEPTIONS

N-1-60	Perceived Total Number of Drill Days Per Year for the National Guard and Reserves	Q. 22a
N-1-61	Perceived Hourly Drill Pay for Beginning Guard/Reserve Personnel	Q. 22b
N-1-62	Perception of Current Benefits	Q. 19a-b
N-1-63	Likelihood of Situations	Q. 34
N-1-64	Perceived Likelihood of Achieving Life Goals While in the Guard/Reserve	Q. 31
N-1-65	Life Goal Achievability and Importance	Q. 32, 33

PERCEIVED TOTAL NUMBER OF DRILL DAYS PER YEAR FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES --
NPS MALES

- Over one NPS man in five in the 1980 and 1981 RCAS said they did not know the total number of days in drills and training that members of the National Guard and Reserve have.
- In both 1980 and 1981 waves, NPS men who said that Guard/Reserve members have 60 days or more of drill each year were more likely than others to have positive enlistment propensity.

How many total days of participating in drills and training do you think members of the National Guard and Reserves have now, each year, once their basic training is completed? (Q. 22a)

	NPS MALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
<u>Days</u>				
0 to 14	14.8	14.1	27	16
15 to 29	16.0	20.4	19	20
30 to 44	18.8	18.9	21	20
45 to 59	6.6	6.0	18	18
60 and over	22.7	18.1	29	26
Don't know	<u>21.1</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	100%	100%	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

PERCEIVED HOURLY DRILL PAY FOR BEGINNING GUARD/RESERVE PERSONNEL -- NPS MALES

- In the 1981 wave, three NPS men in ten said they did not know how much money someone beginning service in the Guard/Reserve is paid for each hour of drill.

How much money do you think someone beginning service in the Guard/Reserve makes, for each hour of drill? (Q. 22b)

	NPS MALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
\$2.99 and under	6.0	4.7	22	24
\$3.00 - \$3.09	7.8	5.1	19	25
\$3.10 - \$3.19	6.7	0.3	26	#
\$3.20 - \$3.49	1.3	6.3	#	28
\$3.50 - \$3.99	4.7	4.3	26	28
\$4.00 - \$4.49	16.3	10.7	24	19
\$4.50 - \$4.99	3.2	3.2	22	16
\$5.00 - \$5.99	15.6	20.4	17	16
\$6.00 and over	15.2	14.7	26	12
Don't know	<u>23.2</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	100%	100%	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

Base too small.

PERCEPTION OF CURRENT BENEFITS -- NPS MALES

- Of those surveyed in 1981, a majority of NPS men (71 to 95 percent) say that benefits -- bonuses, free overseas travel, skill training and tuition assistance -- are available in the Guard/Reserve.
- A lower percentage of NPS men perceive that free overseas travel is available in the Guard/Reserve than perceive that it is available in the Active Forces.

	<u>Total Sample</u>	1981
		<u>NPS MALES</u>
		<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1181	(251)
<u>Perceived current availability of benefits in Guard/Reserve (Q. 19a)</u>		
Bonuses for joining	82.6	20
Free travel to Europe or Japan	70.6	19
Skill training programs	94.5	22
Tuition assistance for civilian education	89.3	21
<u>Perceived current availability of benefits in the Active Forces (Q. 19b)</u>		
Bonuses for joining	82.1	21
Free travel to Europe or Japan	81.0	20
Skill training programs	96.3	22
Tuition assistance for civilian education	89.9	20

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of NPS men surveyed who say they are likely to lose a chance for progress toward a solid job and job security if they joined the National Guard or Reserve decreased from 48 percent in 1980 to 43 percent in 1981.
- The percentage of NPS men surveyed who say they are likely to lose a chance for educational progress if they joined the Guard/Reserves decreased from 39 percent in 1980 to 30 percent in 1981.
- The percentage of NPS men surveyed who say they are likely to be in a combat during a disturbance or a war if they joined the National Guard or Reserve decreased from 77 percent in 1980 to 67 percent in 1981.

NPS MALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1491	721	755	1150	1181	(367)	(142)	(157)	(262)	(251)
<u>Percent saying that situation is somewhat likely or very likely to occur in National Guard or Reserve: (Q. 34)</u>										
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	44.6	39.6	34.5	48.1	42.9	24	23	22	23	20
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	51.3	62.8	63.9	65.7	65.0	18	17	18	21	18
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	57.2	68.5	69.1	75.3	75.9	19	15	16	21	18
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harass you	47.4	58.2	56.7	60.0	56.9	22	17	18	22	20
Having a chance to show your abilities	N/A	75.6	75.9	84.1	78.3	N/A	21	23	25	24
Learning self-discipline	N/A	78.1	78.9	80.1	83.8	N/A	21	23	26	22
Getting a chance to travel	N/A	78.4	82.3	84.4	80.8	N/A	22	22	24	22
Losing a chance for educational progress	29.6	28.7	25.2	38.6	30.3	22	18	21	27	22
Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbance or riots	78.1	N/A	N/A	79.3	80.7	25	N/A	N/A	24	22
Being called to active duty in case of war	72.2	N/A	N/A	84.1	80.2	26	N/A	N/A	24	22
Being in combat during a disturbance or a war	N/A	N/A	N/A	77.4	67.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	23

PERCEIVED LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING LIFE GOALS WHILE IN THE GUARD/RESERVE -- NPS MALES

- The percentage of NPS Men who feel that the National Guard or Reserves would be much more or somewhat more likely to help them to achieve their life goals is higher in 1981 (33 percent) than in the 1980 wave (28 percent).
- Among NPS men surveyed who say the Guard/Reserve would be much more likely to enable them to achieve their life goals, a higher percentage have positive enlistment propensity in 1981 (64 percent) than did so in 1980 (52 percent).

Please tell me if you would be more likely to achieve your life goals if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves -- or, by some other job or activity. (Q. 31)

	NPS MALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
<u>The National Guard or Reserves would be:</u>				
Much more likely to enable you to achieve your life goals	6.1	6.4	52	64
Somewhat more likely to enable you to do this	22.2	26.6	42	34
Somewhat less likely to enable you to do this	30.8	30.8	18	17
Much less likely to enable you to do this	<u>40.9</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%	(22.9%)	(21.2%)

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY AND IMPORTANCE -- NPS MALES

- Among those surveyed, NPS men who believe that Guard/Reserve service would help them be able to use their time as they please or to have a good time are more likely than other NPS men to have positive enlistment propensity.
- A majority of the NPS men in the 1980 and 1981 RCAS said that Guard/Reserve service is likely (very or somewhat) to help them be liked by other people, have a bit more money and have a good time.

People give various reasons for wanting to do things. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important that reason would be to you personally for deciding to do something -- 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 With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
<u>Percent saying that reason is "very" or "somewhat" important to them personally</u>				
Being able to use my time as I please	96.8	95.7	23	21
Being liked by other people	90.0	88.8	23	21
Having a bit more money than I have now	90.4	87.4	23	22
Having a good time	96.3	93.5	22	20

Now, as I read these items one more time, please tell me how likely you would be to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves. Would you be very likely to accomplish it, somewhat likely to accomplish it, somewhat unlikely to accomplish it, or very unlikely to accomplish it? (Q. 33)

	NPS MALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1150	1181	(262)	(251)
<u>Percent saying that accomplishment is "very" or "somewhat" likely in the Guard/Reserve</u>				
Being able to use my time as I please	39.1	37.7	32	35
Being liked by other people	79.2	77.3	21	24
Having a bit more money than I have now	73.0	68.7	25	25
Having a good time	60.8	60.0	29	29

FEMALE NPS SAMPLE

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ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

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ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY -- NPS FEMALES

- Overall enlistment propensity among NPS women is about the same in the 1981 RCAS as it was in the 1980 RCAS, with fewer than one woman in ten saying she would probably or definitely enlist in the Guard/Reserve.

	NPS FEMALES				
	Total Sample				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096
<u>Overall Propensity (Q. 15d-i)</u>					
Definitely enlist	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7
Probably enlist	10.8	7.6	9.5	7.8	8.3
Probably not enlist	25.2	31.7	29.6	24.1	23.1
Definitely not enlist	61.9	59.5	60.4	67.2	67.9
Mean ¹⁾	3.47	3.50	3.50	3.58	3.58
Standard deviation	.77	.69	.69	.67	.68
Standard error	.020	.027	.038	.020	.020

	NPS FEMALES				
	Percent Favorable ²⁾				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096
<u>Branch/Component Propensity (Q. 15d-j)</u>					
Army National Guard	7.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	5.1
Army Reserve	6.3	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.9
Air National Guard	5.6	3.8	4.2	2.6	3.1
Air Force Reserve	7.5	4.9	7.4	4.4	5.0
Navy Reserve	5.6	3.5	4.4	4.3	3.9
Marine Corps Reserve	4.3	2.3	4.2	2.9	2.7
Active Military	6.5	3.7	5.7	4.9	4.4

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

- 2) Definitely or probably enlist.

CHOICE OF MILITARY SERVICE AND FUTURE PLANS -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, less than one NPS woman in one hundred spontaneously mentioned military service when asked what they might be doing in the next year or two.

What do you think you might be doing in the next year or two? (Q. 13a)

Anything else? (Q. 13b)

	Total Sample	1981
		NPS FEMALES
		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE	1096	(99)
<u>Percent who mention:¹⁾</u>		
Going to school	49.4	11
Working	76.8	8
Military service	0.9	#
Nothing	2.4	#
Don't know	5.7	13
<u>If military service mentioned:</u>		
<u>Component choice: (Q. 13c)²⁾</u>		
Active Forces	0.4	#
National Guard	0.1	#
Reserves	0.3	#
<u>Branch: (Q. 13d)</u>		
Army	0.2	#
Navy	0.2	#
Marine Corps	0.0	#
Air Force	0.4	#
Coast Guard	0.0	#

Base too small.

1) Does not add to 100 percent because multiple responses were permitted.

2) Percent of total sample.

LIKELIHOOD OF SERVING AS AN OFFICER -- NPS FEMALES

- Over half of the 1981 NPS women who have positive enlistment propensity for the Guard/Reserve or Active Forces said it is very or somewhat likely that they would serve as officers if they enlisted (and thus may be less likely to serve as enlisted personnel).

How likely would it be that you would serve as an officer -- would your serving as an officer be very likely, somewhat likely, only slightly likely, or not at all likely? (Q. 16)¹⁾

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
Positive propensity toward serving in any Guard/Reserve component or Active Military	9.5	93
BASE:	95	(104)
Very likely ¹⁾	18.9	94
Somewhat likely	32.0	90
Only slightly likely	20.0	90
Not at all likely	<u>30.0</u>	<u>96</u>
Total	100%	(92.6%)

1) Asked only of those who have positive propensity to enlist in one or more military components.

ROTC -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, slightly more than three NPS women in one hundred have participated in ROTC or Junior ROTC. However, these women are almost four times as likely as others to have positive enlistment propensity.

Have you ever participated in an ROTC or Junior ROTC program? (Q. 46e)

	Total Sample	1981 NPS FEMALES Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE:	1096	(99)
Yes	3.2	31
No	<u>96.8</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	(9.0%)

REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, 1 -- NPS FEMALES

- The percentage of 1981 NPS women who feel that the Guard or Reserve have a good choice or some choice of jobs and training programs (69 percent) increased from the 1980 level (61 percent).
- In each RCAS, NPS women who feel the Guard/Reserve would offer them a good choice of jobs and training programs are more likely than other NPS women to have positive enlistment propensity.

Do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, the National Guard/Reserve would offer you personally a good choice of jobs and training programs, some choice of jobs and training, or little or no choice of jobs and training programs? (Q. 20)¹⁾

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
A good choice of jobs and training programs	16.8	12.9	24.0	27.9	17	29	13	13
Some choice of jobs and training	38.7	41.3	37.0	41.0	10	10	8	9
Little choice of jobs and training	N/A	N/A	32.1	27.7	N/A	N/A	5	5
No choice of jobs and training	21.4	18.3	N/A	N/A	4	5	N/A	N/A
Don't know	N/A	N/A	6.9	3.4	N/A	N/A	11	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

1) This question replaced question 18 in the 1978 and 1979 questionnaires. It read: 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?

REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, 2 -- NPS FEMALES

- The percentage of NPS women who said they would be looking for a specific job or training program if they were to join the Guard/Reserve increased to 54 percent in 1981 from 49 percent in 1980.

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. 21)

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
A specific job or training program	48.5	53.6	48.5	53.6	9	11	9	9
Just to see what jobs are offered	31.6	29.1	34.8	27.5	10	9	9	10
For nothing in particular	<u>19.9</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

ACTUAL ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIORS -- NPS FEMALES

- The percentage of NPS women who report engaging in enlistment-related behaviors continued to decrease in 1981, with one-third to two-thirds fewer NPS women saying they sent for recruiting literature, attended an open house, or went to a recruiting center in 1981 than did so in 1978.
- In the 1981 sample, a higher percentage of NPS women talked to or were called by a recruiter from the National Guard or Reserves (10 percent) than have done other enlistment-related behaviors.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Sent for recruiting literature from the National Guard/Reserves (Q. 17a)	10.0	10.7	8.9	5.8	24	28	18	36
Sent for recruiting literature from the Active Forces (Q. 17b)	N/A	N/A	7.7	3.6	N/A	N/A	18	37
Attended an open house for a National Guard/Reserve unit in your area (Q. 17c)	6.4	7.1	6.7	2.7	10	#	19	#
Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining:								
The Active Forces (Q. 17d)	8.6	9.2	8.8	4.0	25	26	18	41
The National Guard/Reserves (Q. 17e)	3.8	2.4	3.3	2.0	#	#	17	#
Talked to or been called by a recruiter from the National Guard/Reserve	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	17
Talked to or been called by a recruiter from the Active Forces	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	13

Base too small.

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

- Among NPS women, the percentage with behavioral intentions related to enlistment are similar in 1980 and 1981. Other related behavioral intentions have increased in 1981, with a higher percentage of 1981 NPS women saying they are likely to look for a job or to change jobs, look for a way to make extra money and look for a change in routine.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment (Q. 30)</u>										
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>										
Send for literature about the military forces (a)	15.7	10.2	8.3	10.3	10.0	43	39	#	39	43
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (b)	14.3	10.4	8.0	9.0	10.0	47	42	#	44	42
Take a physical or written test for military service (d)	11.8	8.3	8.9	8.8	8.2	55	51	60	42	47
Talk to family or friends about joining military service (h)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35
Find out more about bonus programs or educational incentives for joining the military (i)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	31
<u>Other related behavioral intentions (Q. 30)</u>										
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>										
Look for a job, or look to change jobs (c)	54.8	55.4	54.8	52.8	60.4	17	12	13	12	11
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (f)	N/A	73.1	72.2	70.3	76.0	N/A	10	13	11	11
Look for a way to change the routine in your life (e)	N/A	68.2	65.0	62.9	72.2	N/A	11	13	10	11
Train for a new or higher level job (g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11

Base too small.

CHANGING COMMITMENT AND INCENTIVES

N-2-12	Evening Drills	Q. 22c
N-2-13	Cash Bonus Incentives	Q. 27 or 38a
N-2-14	Educational Benefit Incentive	Q. 27 or 38a
N-2-15	Perceived Closeness of Guard/Reserve Unit	Q. 52a, b
N-2-16	Perceived Ability to Transfer or Go Inactive in National Guard/Reserve	Q. 53, 54

EVENING DRILLS -- NPS FEMALES

- The percentage of NPS women who would definitely or probably enlist in the Guard/ Reserve if they could complete their required drills one evening a week declined in the 1981 RCAS to 19 percent, from 27 percent in 1980 RCAS.
- In 1981, the percentage of NPS women who say they would probably enlist in the Guard/ Reserve if they could complete the required drills one evening per week (19 percent) is over twice the percent with positive standard enlistment propensity (9 percent).

Currently members of the Guard/Reserve drill one full weekend each month. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you could complete the required drills one evening a week, instead of on weekends? Would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 22c)

	NPS FEMALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
Definitely enlist	1.8	0.8	#	#
Probably enlist	24.9	18.2	20	29
Probably not enlist	39.9	37.1	5	6
Definitely not enlist	33.4	43.9	3	3
Total	100%	100%	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, the percentage of NPS women who have positive enlistment propensity more than doubles under a \$2,000 bonus program (19 percent) and more than triples with a \$4,000 bonus program (28 percent).

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. 27 or 38a)¹⁾

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
A \$2,000 bonus: ²⁾								
Definitely enlist	6.1	7.9	2.3	1.0	46}	#}	#}	#}
Probably enlist	24.4	19.4	22.5	17.9	17} 22	20} 28	22} 24	27} 27
Probably not enlist	33.6	40.3	42.0	38.0	4	6	5	6
Definitely not enlist	35.9	32.4	33.1	43.1	2	1	2	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)
A \$3,000 bonus:								
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	4.9	2.5	N/A	N/A	30}	#}
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	27.8	21.2	N/A	N/A	19} 22	26} 26
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	36.7	36.3	N/A	N/A	3	4
Definitely not enlist	N/A	N/A	30.6	40.0	N/A	N/A	2	3
Total	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	(N/A)	(N/A)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)
A \$4,000 bonus:								
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	28
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	22
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Definitely not enlist	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

- This question appeared before the education benefit question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 27) and after it on the other half (as Q. 38).
- In 1979 the bonus questions included the amounts of \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000. In 1980 the levels were \$2,000, \$2,500 and \$3,000. Thus, \$2,000 was the highest amount given in 1979, but it was the lowest amount in 1980. In 1981 the order of presenting the levels was reversed for half the sample as well, so that half the sample responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, the percentage of NPS women with positive enlistment propensity under a \$2,000 per year tuition assistance program (27 percent) is 50 percent higher than with a \$1,000 per year program (18 percent).

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. 27 or 38)¹⁾

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years: ²⁾								
Definitely enlist	4.0	5.7	3.4	1.6	#	#	34	#
Probably enlist	23.3	23.6	23.3	15.9	21	19	20	26
Probably not enlist	34.7	36.9	41.2	39.6	6	7	4	7
Definitely not enlist	38.0	33.8	32.0	42.9	2	2	2	3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)
Tuition assistance of \$1,500 per year, for up to 4 years:								
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	4.5	2.5	N/A	N/A	30	#
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	25.1	18.3	N/A	N/A	19	26
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.4	N/A	N/A	4	5
Definitely not enlist	N/A	N/A	31.4	40.8	N/A	N/A	2	3
Total	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	(N/A)	(N/A)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)
Tuition assistance of \$2,000 per year, for up to 4 years:								
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	6.8	3.7	N/A	N/A	31	38
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	27.0	23.2	N/A	N/A	15	22
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	35.4	34.1	N/A	N/A	4	5
Definitely not enlist	N/A	N/A	30.7	39.1	N/A	N/A	2	2
Total	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	(N/A)	(N/A)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

- 1) This question appeared before the cash bonus question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 27) and after it on the other half (as Q. 38).
- 2) In 1979 the education incentive questions included the figures of \$500, \$750 and \$1,000. Thus, whereas \$1,000 was the highest amount given in 1979, it was the lowest amount in 1981. In 1981 the order of presenting the levels was reversed for half the sample as well, so that half the sample responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

PERCEIVED CLOSENESS OF GUARD/RESERVE UNIT -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, more than three NPS women in five said that there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough for them to join.

Is there a National Guard/Reserve unit close enough to you for you to join? (Q. 52a)

If a National Guard/Reserve unit is close enough for you to join, or were close enough, how likely are you to join it in the next year? Would you say you would definitely join, probably join, probably not join, or definitely not join a National Guard/Reserve unit close to you? (Q. 52b)

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	Total Sample	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE:	1096	(99)
Percent saying unit is close enough (Q. 52a)	62.4	10
<u>Propensity to join if unit close (Q. 52b)</u>		
Definitely join	0.7	# {
Probably join	5.3	53 } 56
Probably not join	28.2	14
Definitely not join	65.1	4
Percent saying unit is not close enough (Q. 52a)	6.6	8
<u>Propensity to join if unit close (Q. 52b)</u>		
Definitely join	1.4	# }
Probably join	10.0	# } 50
Probably not join	18.6	# }
Definitely not join	70.0	# } 3
Percent saying they don't know if unit is close enough (Q 52a)	31.0	8
<u>Propensity to join if unit close (Q. 52b)</u>		
Definitely join	0.0	# }
Probably join	4.0	# } 46
Probably not join	27.9	12 }
Definitely not join	68.1	4 } 6

Base too small.

PERCEIVED ABILITY TO TRANSFER OR GO INACTIVE IN NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE -- NPS FEMALES

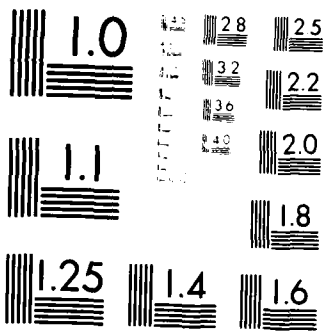
- More than half of the 1981 NPS women believed that they would be allowed to transfer or go inactive if they joined the Guard/Reserve.
- The 1981 NPS women who believe that they would be allowed to transfer or go inactive if they joined the Guard/Reserve are more likely than others to have positive enment propensity.

If you were to join a National Guard/Reserve unit, would you be allowed to transfer to another unit, or to go "inactive," if you moved to another geographic area? (Q. 53)

If it were possible to transfer or to go inactive if you moved to another geographic area, would that increase your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve very much, somewhat, only slightly, or not at all? (Q. 54)

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	Total Sample	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE:	1096	(99)
Perceive ability to transfer or go inactive	51.1	11
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/ Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>		
Very much	5.7	41
Somewhat	13.3	20
Only slightly	18.4	16
Not at all	62.5	5
Do not perceived ability to transfer or go inactive	18.8	7
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/ Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>		
Very much	2.9	# }
Somewhat	10.3	# } 18
Only slightly	11.3	13
Not at all	75.4	5
Did not know if permitted to transfer or go inactive	28.0	6
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/ Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>		
Very much	2.7	# }
Somewhat	11.6	29 } 24
Only slightly	14.7	9
Not at all	70.9	3

Base too small.



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

DEMOGRAPHICS

N-2-18	Ethnic Composition	Q. 55
N-2-19	Parental Characteristics	Q. 44a-b, 45a-b
N-2-20	Childhood Family Factors	Q. 43, 49
N-2-21	Age Composition	Q. 1k
N-2-22	Schooling	Q. 2a-c, 3a-b, 4a-b, 5
N-2-23	Type of High School Diploma	Q. 2a
N-2-24	Financial Aid	Q. 6a-c
N-2-25	School Success	Q. 48
N-2-26	Family Status	Q. 40, 41a-c, 42a-b
N-2-27	Dependents	Q. 47a-b

ETHNIC COMPOSITION -- NPS FEMALES

- In all RCAS waves, ethnic and racial minority NPS women are more likely than white NPS women to have positive enlistment propensity.
- The percentage of ethnic and minority NPS women with positive propensity decreased from 25 percent in 1980 to 19 percent in 1981.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
<u>Ethnic Composition</u> (Q. 55)										
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>White, not of hispanic origin</u>	82.9	81.5	81.0	82.6	81.4	10	6	8	5	7
<u>Non-White</u>	17.0	18.5	19.0	17.4	18.6	29	20	22	25	19
Black (not of hispanic origin)	9.3	11.2	9.7	10.1	11.9	39	22	31	27	22
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3.2	4.9	3.3	2.4	1.7	12	13	#	#	#
Hispanic	3.9	2.1	5.1	3.6	4.0	19	#	#	28	16
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	#	#	#	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, NPS women whose parents did not complete high school are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are other NPS women.
- More than one-third of the 1981 NPS women surveyed had fathers with at least some college education.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Lived with father during first ten years of life (Q. 44a)										
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18
Father's Education: (Q. 44b) ¹⁾										
Less than high school graduate	26.5	21.5	21.9	23.5	21.8	12	12	11	10	10
High school graduate or vo-tech	35.3	33.5	38.8	37.7	34.9	12	8	8	9	8
At least some college	25.2	30.2	25.5	27.8	36.4	13	9	8	5	6
Don't know	12.5	14.7	13.9	11.0	6.9	18	6	17	14	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)
Lived with mother during first ten years of life (Q. 45a)										
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11
Mother's Education: (Q. 45b) ¹⁾										
Less than high school graduate	25.8	22.0	21.3	23.7	20.1	14	11	12	12	10
High school graduate or vo-tech	47.2	48.8	49.7	49.1	47.6	12	9	9	6	8
At least some college	20.7	22.0	22.8	21.6	28.2	12	7	9	10	9
Don't know	6.3	7.1	6.2	5.7	4.1	16	6	#	13	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

1) In 1981 these questions were asked only of those who had lived with specified parent during the first ten years of their lives. In 1978, 1979 and 1980 these questions were asked of all respondents. The 1981 Base for father's education is 1046. The 1981 Base for mother's education is 1058.

CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS -- NPS FEMALES

- In each RCAS, more than one-third of the NPS women have four or more siblings. These NPS women are more likely than others to have positive enlistment propensity.
- More than three NPS women in ten in each RCAS have lived in a city during the first ten years of their lives. In 1980 and 1981 these NPS women are slightly more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are other NPS women.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(9)
<u>Number of siblings (Q. 49)</u>										
None or one	22.0	20.8	24.5	24.5	22.2	9	9	8	6	8
Two	22.6	25.2	22.2	24.0	26.8	12	7	16	8	8
Three	20.1	19.1	18.3	17.9	16.8	12	9	3	7	9
Four or more	35.3	34.8	34.9	33.6	34.1	16	10	11	12	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)
<u>During most of first ten years of life, lived: (Q. 43)</u>										
On a farm	N/A	15.6	13.9	14.6	12.1	N/A	7	11	6	8
In a town	N/A	24.8	29.0	23.0	24.6	N/A	10	12	8	8
In a suburb	N/A	28.0	26.9	26.5	29.6	N/A	7	9	8	8
In a city	N/A	31.6	30.2	35.6	31.8	N/A	10	10	10	10
Total	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

AGE COMPOSITION -- NPS FEMALES

- In each RCAS, younger NPS women (under 19 years old) are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than are older NPS women (19 to 26 years old).

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Age (Q. 1k)</u>										
17 to 17.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17
17.5 to 18	11.4	11.4	10.9	9.2	5.5	27	17	24	17	17
18	13.8	13.5	14.8	13.2	10.6	15	14	12	17	10
19	11.0	9.6	9.5	8.2	7.9	18	11	16	8	12
20	10.3	8.8	9.8	9.3	10.5	12	5	9	7	13
21	11.4	8.6	9.2	7.3	11.5	9	11	10	7	6
22	10.3	10.5	11.5	9.6	8.4	7	7	13	10	8
23	7.6	7.4	7.1	8.9	9.0	11	6	#	8	11
24	8.4	10.2	9.2	12.2	10.2	4	6	7	8	5
25	9.4	11.1	10.4	11.3	11.2	11	4	#	4	6
26	<u>6.4</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

SCHOOLING -- NPS FEMALES

- In each RCAS, NPS women who are high school students are over twice as likely as high school graduates to have positive enlistment propensity.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE (Q. 2 to 5)	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Less than high school graduate</u>	22.1	21.1	20.1	16.9	22.2	20	14	24	17	17
Currently attending school ¹⁾	13.6	13.1	12.1	7.8	14.2	24	15	34	21	19
(Planning vocational training or college after high school) ²⁾	(10.1)	(9.7)	(9.5)	(6.3)	(11.2)	(23)	(12)	(31)	(21)	(16)
Planning to return to school	2.5	1.8	1.2	2.9	0.8	26	#	#	#	#
Dropouts	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.4	5.7	8	2	#	15	13
<u>High school graduate</u>	77.9	68.3	69.2	71.0	64.4	11	7	7	7	7
Currently attending:										
• Vocational or technical school	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.2	14	#	#	#	#
• Two-year college	7.6	5.9	5.0	6.8	6.3	18	10	#	9	10
• Four-year college	12.0	10.9	13.0	10.8	11.6	7	10	14	10	3
Planning to attend:										
• Vocational or technical school	5.2	3.6	3.3	3.7	2.4	17	} 5	} 10	11	11
• Two-year college	7.0	4.6	6.2	5.8	5.5	15			14	11
• Four-year college	5.9	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	17			5	18
Not planning school	37.1	35.7	32.8	35.5	29.4	8	5	3	5	2
<u>College graduate³⁾</u>	N/A	9.0	9.2	9.1	11.7	N/A	8	3	5	6
Currently attending graduate or professional school	N/A	1.1	0.0	1.6	1.4	N/A	#	#	#	#
Planning to attend graduate or professional school	N/A	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.6	N/A	#	#	#	#
Not planning school	N/A	3.8	5.3	4.5	5.4	N/A	#	#	#	3
<u>Graduate or professional work</u>	N/A	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.6	N/A	#	#	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

See next page for footnotes.

TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA -- NPS FEMALES

- Among the NPS women who are high school graduates, 6 percent hold high school equivalency (GED) degrees.

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
High school graduate ¹⁾ (Q. 1a)	77.7	7
BASE ¹⁾	852	(57)
<u>Type of diploma (Q. 2a)</u>		
Standard diploma	94.4	7
High school equivalency -- GED	<u>5.6</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	100%	(6.7%)

- 1) Percent of total; includes college graduates. All other percents refer to high school graduates.

FOOTNOTES FOR N-2-22:

Base too small.

1) Respondents who say they don't know their education status/plans or whose status/plans do not fit the categories presented above (e.g., college graduates attending vocational school) are not tabled. Therefore, the percentages within each section may not add to the total percent for that section.

2) Percent of total sample.

3) College graduates were not included in the 1978 sample.

FINANCIAL AID -- NPS FEMALES

- About one-third of the NPS women surveyed in 1981 are planning to attend school. These women are more likely than other women to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.
- Of those 1981 NPS women planning to use financial assistance, three-fourths say they plan to use a federal grant or loan.

		1981 NPS FEMALES
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1096	(99)
Currently attending school (not high school)	39.3	10
BASE:	431	(45)
Using financial aid (Q. 6a)	48.2	11
<u>Type of aid¹⁾ (Q. 6b)</u>		
Family assistance	22.1	8
A federal grant or loan (Q. 6c)	66.9	10
BEOG	66.4	7
Federal guaranteed student loan	38.3	2
National direct student loan	11.2	17
GI bill or VEAP	0.9	#
Other scholarship or loan program	36.0	14
Planning to attend school (not high school)	32.5	14
BASE:	356	(58)
Planning to use financial aid (Q. 6a)	42.2	13
<u>Type of aid¹⁾ (Q. 6b)</u>		
Family assistance	10.6	11
A federal grant or loan (Q. 6c)	76.5	14
BEOG	70.2	20
Federal guaranteed student loan	26.3	6
National direct student loan	12.3	0
GI bill or VEAP	5.3	#
Other scholarship or loan program	31.8	11

Base too small.

1) Does not add to 100% because multiple responses are permitted.

SCHOOL SUCCESS -- NPS FEMALES

- In all RCAS waves except the 1979 crisis sample, NPS women who were "A" students in high school are least likely to have positive enlistment propensity and those who were "C" students are most likely to have positive propensity.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Grades in high school</u> (Q. 48)										
A	18.6	21.6	21.3	21.7	23.3	10	6	8	5	4
B	54.3	51.4	55.9	54.0	53.5	14	8	11	9	9
C	25.7	24.2	19.8	22.6	21.3	}14	}12	}10	}12	}12
D or F	1.5	2.7	3.0	1.7	2.0					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

FAMILY STATUS -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, there was a ten point increase in the percentage of NPS women who were single compared to that of the previous RCAS. Single NPS women in all RCAS are more likely than married women to have positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Marital Status (Q. 41a)</u>										
Married:	38.1	35.9	35.5	40.6	30.1	8	1	3	4	6
. Living with spouse (Spouse working) ¹⁾ (Q. 41b)	35.8 (96.4)	34.4 (95.6)	33.4 (95.6)	38.6 (92.9)	28.6 (96.3)	8 (7)	2 (2)	2 (2)	3 (3)	 (5)
. Separated	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	14	#	#	#	#
Not married:	61.8	64.0	64.5	59.4	68.2	16	13	14	12	10
. Single	57.8	60.5	58.9	55.8	65.6	16	13	14	13	10
. Widowed, divorced (Planning marriage) ²⁾ (Q. 41c)	4.0 (15.6)	3.5 (14.4)	5.6 (13.2)	3.6 (8.5)	2.6 (12.6)	12 (13)	# (7)	# (#)	14 (10)	# (10)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)
Own home (and not living with parents) (Q. 42a)	N/A	21.5	23.7	24.6	17.2	N/A	2	2	3	4
Planning to buy a home in the next year (Q. 42b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11
Living with parents (Q. 40)	N/A	46.0	43.8	41.5	47.3	N/A	11	16	13	12

Base too small.

1) Q. 41b. Percent of those living with spouse.

2) Q. 41c. Percent of those who are not married.

DEPENDENTS -- NPS FEMALES

- About two-thirds of the NPS women surveyed in 1981 had no dependents. These women are not significantly more likely than those with dependents to have positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Number of dependents</u> (Q. 47a)										
None	65.9	63.7	65.7	62.7	66.0	13	12	12	9	9
One	15.6	16.7	19.5	16.9	17.4	13	6	6	8	8
Two	11.5	12.9	8.9	12.7	8.7	} 12	} 2	} 6	} 6	} 10
Three	4.7	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.3					
Four	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.7					
Five or more	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)
Have children below the age of six ¹⁾ (Q. 47b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	78.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10

Base too small.

1) Percent of those who have at least one dependent.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS

N-2-30	Employment Factors, 1	Q. 7a, 7c, 9a, 9b
N-2-31	Incidence of Working on Weekends	Q. 8b
N-2-32	Use of Skills at Job	Q. 10
N-2-33	Difficulty Finding a Job	Q. 7a, 14
N-2-34	Employment and Type of Employment Projected	Q. 15a-c
N-2-35	Perceived Employer Attitudes Toward Guard/Reserve Service	Q. 26a-c
N-2-36	Guard/Reserve Service and Civilian Jobs	Q. 23, 24, 25

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1 -- NPS FEMALES

- Over twice the percentage of NPS women reported being self-employed in the 1981 RCAS (6 percent) than did so in 1980 (3 percent).
- Employed NPS women in 1981 were more likely to say that they work part-time (30 or less hours per week) than were employed NPS women surveyed in 1979 and 1980.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Currently employed ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	61.5	63.0	66.0	60.8	59.3	14	8	10	6	8
(Self-employed) ²⁾ (Q. 8a)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(2.9)	(6.3)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(#)	(7)
Employed outside of home (Q. 7c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	97.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8
BASE	919	415	223	730	650	(133)	(34)	(22)	(46)	(49)
Hours per week (Q. 9a)										
20 or less	21.0	18.8	18.4	16.0	23.7	14	} 8	} 17	5	11
21 to 30	12.5	12.3	9.9	9.7	11.2	14			10	6
31 to 45	62.0	64.1	66.4	68.9	56.6	} 14	} 8	} 7	6	7
46 to 48	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.5	1.2				#	#
49 or more	3.3	4.3	3.6	3.8	7.2	20	#	#	4	6
Looking for a second job ³⁾ (Q. 9b)	(N/A)	(27.0)	(33.5)	(25.9)	(27.5)	(N/A)	(15)	(18)	(13)	(11)

Base too small.

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

2) Percent of those currently employed (Q. 8).

3) Percent of those working 48 hours or less.

INCIDENCE OF WORKING ON WEEKENDS -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, about one-third of the employed NPS women say they work every weekend. These women are twice as likely as the employed women who say they hardly ever work on the weekend to have positive enlistment propensity although current Guard/Reserve drill requirements would require weekend drills.

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
Currently employed	59.3	8
BASE:	650	(49)
<u>Working on weekends (Q. 8b)¹⁾</u>		
Every week	34.0	10
Two or three times a month	18.9	8
Once a month	5.1	10
Hardly ever	<u>42.1</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	100%	(7.5%)

1) Asked only of those who are currently employed.

USE OF SKILLS AT JOB -- NPS FEMALES

- Among employed 1981 NPS women, about three in ten said that their job uses their skills and interest very much.
- Less than one NPS woman in ten said that her job does not at all use her skills or interests.

How much would you say that your job uses your skills and your interests? Would you say your job uses those skills and interests very much, a good deal, only somewhat, or not at all? (Q. 10)

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:1)	650	(49)
Very much	30.1	8
A good deal	31.7	8
Only somewhat	28.9	7
Not at all	<u>9.3</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	100%	(7.5%)

1) Asked only of those currently employed.

DIFFICULTY FINDING A JOB -- NPS FEMALES

- In the 1980 and 1981 RCAS, two NPS women in five were unemployed. Of those unemployed, 43 percent were looking for work.
- In 1981, unemployed NPS women who say that it is difficult to find an appropriate job are twice as likely as other NPS women to have positive enlistment propensity.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Those employed at this time last year	N/A	N/A	N/A	64.8	61.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	8
Currently employed ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	61.5	63.0	66.0	60.8	59.3	14	8	10	6	8
BASE	919	415	223	730	650	(133)	(34)	(22)	(46)	(49)
Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 14)										
Very difficult	16.4	18.3	18.8	21.7	27.8	13	8	12	6	8
Somewhat difficult	37.3	39.4	43.6	45.0	38.6	13	7	8	6	7
Somewhat easy	31.7	31.8	23.9	23.7	21.7	14	9	6	6	7
Very easy	14.6	10.5	13.8	9.7	11.9	20	9	17	11	8
Currently unemployed ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	38.5	37.0	34.0	39.2	40.7	11	10	10	12	11
BASE	576	244	115	470	446	(61)	(24)	(12)	(58)	(50)
Looking for work (Q. 7b)	32.6	36.9	41.7	43.0	43.3	20	16	17	22	17
Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 14)										
Very difficult	27.0	23.2	31.8	29.6	32.2	18	15	18	17	19
Somewhat difficult	39.9	46.1	41.1	42.1	44.0	8	9	11	11	14
Somewhat easy	22.9	22.4	20.6	22.2	16.9	} 8	} 10	} #	11	2
Very easy	10.2	8.3	6.5	6.0	6.8				11	4

Base too small.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED -- NPS FEMALES

- In each RCAS, NPS women, both employed and unemployed, have a greater propensity to work in an office or in sales than in a factory.
- However, NPS women with a propensity to work in a factory are more likely than other NPS women to have positive enlistment propensity.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
Currently Employed¹⁾	61.5	63.0	66.0	60.8	59.3	14	8	10	6	8
BASE	919	415	223	730	650	(133)	(34)	(22)	(46)	(49)
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)										
In a factory ²⁾	16.3	15.7	14.9	11.7	9.1	28	12	24	8	15
(factory only) ³⁾	(6.9)	(7.0)	(5.8)	(6.3)	(5.5)	(14)	(#)	(#)	(2)	(11)
At a desk in a business office ²⁾	59.8	59.6	57.2	56.8	54.4	16	8	7	8	6
(office only) ³⁾	(33.0)	(34.2)	(32.7)	(34.2)	(32.5)	(10)	(6)	(3)	(6)	(4)
As a salesperson ²⁾	36.4	34.2	35.7	33.3	33.7	19	12	15	10	11
(sales only) ³⁾	(9.6)	(9.2)	(10.8)	(12.0)	(11.7)	(12)	(18)	(#)	(8)	(10)
Currently Unemployed¹⁾	38.5	37.0	34.0	39.2	40.7	11	10	10	12	11
BASE	576	244	115	470	446	(61)	(24)	(12)	(58)	(50)
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)										
In a factory ²⁾	19.8	15.6	18.3	20.0	15.6	20	13	#	28	25
(factory only) ³⁾	(5.2)	(6.6)	(7.0)	(5.7)	(3.8)	(20)	(#)	(#)	(11)	(#)
At a desk in a business office ²⁾	50.8	50.0	53.2	51.3	52.6	12	14	14	17	16
(office only) ³⁾	(23.3)	(21.3)	(20.9)	(22.3)	(25.7)	(10)	(6)	(#)	(12)	(11)
As a salesperson ²⁾	40.3	38.3	42.9	39.9	39.4	12	16	8	17	16
(sales only) ³⁾	(11.5)	(10.2)	(11.3)	(12.3)	(10.8)	(9)	(#)	(#)	(10)	(4)

Base too small.

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 FACTORS, 2 -- NPS FEMALES

- A smaller percentage of employed NPS women in 1981 (28 percent) said they thought their company would be positive toward Guard/Reserve participation than did so in 1980 (32 percent).

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
<u>Employed</u>	63.0	66.0	60.8	59.3	8	10	6	8
BASE	415	223	730	609	(34)	(22)	(46)	(46)
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation (Q. 26a) ¹⁾								
Yes	13.3	16.6	17.3	14.3	6	3	5	10
No	54.2	54.7	57.5	57.1	10	14	8	7
Don't know	32.5	28.7	25.1	28.6	6	6	4	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(6.3%)	(7.5%)
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as (Q. 26b) ¹⁾								
Positive	22.9	26.9	32.3	27.9	4	20	6	8
Neutral	57.8	55.6	50.1	49.6	10	6	7	7
Negative	7.0	7.2	7.8	9.4	#	#	5	7
Don't know	12.3	10.3	9.9	13.1	8	#	9	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(6.3%)	(7.5%)
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude (Q. 26c) ¹⁾								
Yes	4.1	2.2	2.7	3.6	#	#	#	18

Base too small.

1) Asked only of those who were not self-employed or unemployed in 1981.

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS -- NPS FEMALES

- In 1981, NPS women, both employed and unemployed, were more likely to say that Guard/Reserve service would help in a civilian job than they were in the 1980 RCAS.
- However, 1981 NPS women were less likely than 1980 NPS women to say that an employer would hold a job for someone who was away for Guard/Reserve training.

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 23)	55.8	51.2	48.1	55.5	13	13	14	13
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	52.0	41.7	41.6	48.3	13	14	10	12
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	62.3	69.6	58.1	66.1	14	11	18	15
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. 24)	51.1	53.6	52.5	44.0	9	12	11	10
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	52.8	49.3	51.8	43.9	6	13	8	10
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	48.4	61.7	53.6	44.3	13	12	15	10
Percent of total who perceive that employee would lose all of his/her seniority during the training period for Guard/Reserve (Q. 25)	25.9	24.0	27.7	28.9	14	18	8	11
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	25.5	24.7	28.1	30.0	14	20	4	10
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	26.6	22.6	27.2	27.4	12	#	13	12

Base too small.

1) Base = 415, 1979 pre-hostage taking; Base = 223, 1979 post-hostage taking; Base = 730, 1980; Base = 650, 1981.

2) Base = 244, 1979 pre-hostage taking; Base = 115, 1979 post-hostage taking; Base = 470, 1980; Base = 446, 1981.

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

N-2-38	Contacts with Military Personnel	Q. 46b
N-2-39	Contacts with Career Military Personnel	Q. 46d
N-2-40	Incidence of Best Friends Joining the Service	Q. 50
N-2-41	Sources of Social Support for Enlistment	Q. 18a-c, 17f-g
N-2-42	Perceived Social Support for Enlistment	Q. 51a
N-2-43	Social Support from Opposite Sex Partner for Guard/ Reserve Participation	Q. 51b

CONTACTS WITH MILITARY PERSONNEL -- NPS FEMALES

- NPS women in the 1981 RCAS were less likely than the 1980 NPS women to mention having relatives who served in the military.

	NPS FEMALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
Father served in the military (Q. 46b)	46.3	41.4	5	7
Uncle served in the military	41.3	35.9	9	9
Those mentioning more than one relative ¹⁾	45.3	38.2	8	10

1) Percent of total.

CONTACTS WITH CAREER MILITARY PERSONNEL -- NPS FEMALES

- In each RCAS, about half of the NPS women who said they had a relative with a military career (other than their father) mentioned their uncle or aunt.
- In 1981, NPS women who have relatives with military careers are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Father was a career military man ¹⁾ (Q. 46d)	22.4	14.3	15.5	6.2	5.7	17	14	17	9	13
Other close relatives career military personnel	N/A	41.6	44.4	21.2	21.1	N/A	9	15	13	12
Those mentioning more than one relative	N/A	6.4	3.3	2.8	1.9	N/A	10	#	#	#
Percent mentioning particular individual as career military ²⁾ (Q. 46d)										
Uncle or aunt	N/A	23.7	23.4	11.1	10.9	N/A	8	16	11	8
Brother or sister	N/A	6.8	7.1	4.1	4.1	N/A	7	#	20	13
Cousin	N/A	7.9	7.1	4.6	5.4	N/A	17	#	9	19
Brother- or sister-in-law	N/A	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.6	N/A	#	#	#	#
Spouse	N/A	1.2	2.1	0.8	0.7	N/A	#	#	#	#

Base too small.

1) In 1978 and 1979 respondents were asked if their fathers' had been career military men, but in 1980 and 1981 they were asked to list any relatives who had military careers.

2) Percent of total.

INCIDENCE OF BEST FRIENDS JOINING THE SERVICE -- NPS FEMALES

- Of those surveyed in 1981, one NPS woman in four said that her best friends had either joined or talked of joining the military.
- NPS women sampled in each RCAS whose best friends have joined or talked of joining the military are twice as likely as others to have positive enlistment propensity.

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 into the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 50)

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Yes	35.9	27.6	28.1	27.7	25.9	17	13	13	15	15
No	64.1	72.4	71.9	72.3	74.1	11	7	9	6	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- NPS FEMALES

- Of those surveyed in 1981, one NPS woman in five said she had talked with relatives, friends or her employer about joining the military. These women were three times as likely as other NPS women to have positive enlistment propensity.
- One-third of the NPS women who had talked with friends, relatives or employers about joining the military had also talked with a recruiter.

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	Total Sample	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE:	1096	(99)
Talked with relatives, friends or employer about joining the military (Q. 18a)	20.6	26
Percent saying they spoke with: 1) (Q. 18c)		
Mother	47.1	22
Father	38.5	28
Spouse, fiance or steady friend	37.3	30
Other friends	48.2	33
Brothers or sisters	41.4	25
Talked with a recruiter and with a friend or relative in the past year about joining a military component (Q. 17f, 17g, 18a)	7.0	23
BASE	77	(18)
<u>Was that before or after talked to recruiter?</u> (Q. 18b) ²⁾		
Before	37.7	#
After	40.2	#
Both before and after	22.1	#

Base too small.

1) Percentage of those who spoke with a friend or relative.

2) Percentage of those who spoke with a recruiter and with a friend or relative.

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- NPS FEMALES

- There has been a gradual increase since 1979 in the percentage of NPS women who think that the persons closest to them would be pleased if they joined the Guard/Reserve. The 1981 RCAS level of perceived social support (25 percent) is almost as high as the 1978 RCAS level (27 percent).

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. 51a)

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Very pleased	6.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.8	45	#	#	33	36
Somewhat pleased	20.4	17.9	17.1	19.9	19.2	21	18	18	17	17
Neither pleased nor displeased	30.6	29.0	36.2	28.8	30.5	10	3	6	7	7
Somewhat displeased	22.3	24.8	19.5	24.3	22.5	11	10	6	5	4
Very displeased	20.5	24.2	23.4	23.3	22.9	4	2	6	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(12.9%)	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

SOCIAL SUPPORT FROM OPPOSITE SEX PARTNER FOR GUARD/RESERVE PARTICIPATION -- NPS FEMALES

- In both the 1980 and 1981 RCAS, just over one NPS woman in ten said that her enlistment in the Guard/Reserve would please her husband, fiance or steady friend. In 1981, these women are four times as likely as other NPS women to have positive enlistment propensity.

Do you think that if you were to enlist in the National Guard or Reserves your spouse, fiance(e), or steady friend would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased? (Q. 51b)

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
Very pleased	1.8	3.3	#	34
Somewhat pleased	8.6	9.1	19	27
Neither pleased nor displeased	13.8	16.7	11	7
Somewhat displeased	23.0	24.9	8	7
Very displeased	52.8	46.1	5	6
Total	100%	100%	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATION

N-2-46	Draft Registration for Men	Q. 35a
N-2-47	Draft Registration for Men and Women	Q. 35b
N-2-48	Perceived Likelihood of Draft	Q. 39b
N-2-49	Perceived Military Danger	Q. 39a
N-2-50	National Service Requirement	Q. 36a
N-2-51	Draft for Reserve Components	Q. 36b

DRAFT REGISTRATION FOR MEN -- NPS FEMALES

- The 1980 increase in favorability ("strongly" and "somewhat" favor) toward draft registration of men among NPS women was maintained in the 1981 RCAS, with 58 percent of the NPS women favoring draft registration of men.

There is now 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, which means only that young men have to register, but there will be no draft unless there is a national emergency. Are you strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 35a)¹⁾

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Response</u>								
Strongly in favor	19.4	18.8	23.9	23.7	9	13	8	11
Somewhat in favor	34.1	39.0	32.5	34.5	9	10	8	9
Neither in favor nor opposed	14.8	12.5	12.9	13.3	6	14	12	5
Somewhat opposed	16.6	16.4	16.7	15.5	9	6	12	10
Strongly opposed	<u>15.1</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

1) 1979 version of Q. 35a: 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. 35a)

DRAFT REGISTRATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN -- NPS FEMALES

- Among NPS women surveyed in 1981, favorability ("strongly" and "somewhat" favor) toward a program of draft registration for both women and men has remained at the 1980 level (40 percent favorable in both 1980 and 1981).

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. 35b)

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Response</u>								
Strongly in favor	9.3	11.6	14.4	14.5	10	23	10	11
Somewhat in favor	21.8	25.0	25.4	25.3	11	12	10	13
Neither in favor nor opposed	14.5	11.6	12.0	12.0	10	15	13	7
Somewhat opposed	21.5	17.3	15.7	18.1	11	3	8	5
Strongly opposed	<u>32.9</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

PERCEIVED LIKELIHOOD OF DRAFT -- NPS FEMALES

- Perceived likelihood of an actual draft of young men is lower among NPS women than it was among NPS women in 1980. NPS women in 1981 who say that the probability of a draft is very high are almost twice as likely as other NPS women to have positive enlistment propensity.

Would you say that the likelihood of a draft of men between the ages of 18 and 20 within the next year is very high, somewhat high, somewhat low, or very low? (Q. 39b)

	NPS FEMALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
Very high	19.7	11.9	9	16
Somewhat high	58.7	51.3	10	9
Somewhat low	18.9	29.7	4	6
Very low	<u>2.7</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

PERCEIVED MILITARY DANGER -- NPS FEMALES

- The percentage of NPS women who say that danger from other countries is very high has decreased from 23 percent in 1980 to 18 percent in 1981 (similar to the 1979 levels).

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. 39a)

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Response</u>								
Very high	16.9	18.0	23.0	17.9	13	15	8	10
Somewhat high	54.9	59.0	61.0	60.5	8	11	8	9
Somewhat low	24.5	19.0	13.4	18.5	}8	}5	}11	}9
Very low	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.1</u>				
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

NATIONAL SERVICE REQUIREMENT -- NPS FEMALES

- The percentage of NPS women who favor ("strongly" and "somewhat" favor) a national service requirement decreased from 56 percent in 1980 to 45 percent in 1981.

How would you feel if draft registration were put together with a requirement that all young people would have to participate in some sort of national service? If 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. 36a)

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1979-1</u>	<u>1979-2</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Strongly in favor	10.5	13.4	23.9	14.7	12	24	10	17
Somewhat in favor	31.5	24.9	32.5	28.3	12	11	9	10
Neither in favor nor opposed	18.5	18.4	12.9	17.1	8	8	6	6
Somewhat opposed	19.5	22.8	16.7	17.3	6	5	10	6
Strongly opposed	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(8.8%)	(10.1%)	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

DRAFT FOR RESERVE COMPONENTS -- NPS FEMALES

- Forty-three percent (43%) of the 1981 NPS women said they favor a draft to fill the Reserve Components which would involve an eight-year commitment.
- NPS women surveyed in 1981 who strongly favor a draft to fill the Reserve Components are more likely than others to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

How would you feel if there were a draft of men to fill the Reserve Components of the military? Under such a plan, some men would be drafted to go through six months of basic training and then return to civilian life. They would not have to serve or drill any further unless there were an emergency during the time they were Reservists -- probably seven and a half years. Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 36b)

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1096	(99)
Strongly in favor	9.9	18
Somewhat in favor	33.2	10
Neither in favor nor opposed	22.6	6
Somewhat opposed	18.6	9
Strongly opposed	<u>15.7</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	100%	(9.0%)

PSYCHOGRAPHICS AND ATTITUDES

N-2-54	Psychographics: Preferred Activities	Q. 29
N-2-55	Military-Related Attitudes, 1	Q. 28a, 28e, 28f, 37a, 37b, 37e, 37h
N-2-56	Military-Related Attitudes, 2	Q. 28b, 28c, 28d, 28g, 37f
N-2-57	Other Attitudes	Q. 37c, 37d, 37g, 37i
N-2-58	Perceptions of the Future	Q. 12

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES -- NPS FEMALES

- In each RCAS, NPS women who say they prefer to spend their time studying the stock market, fixing up a car or motorcycle, or working for a political or social cause are more likely than others to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

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. 29)

	NPS FEMALES							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	659	338	1200	1096	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Percent who like activity "very much"</u>								
Fishing	25.7	22.4	20.2	27.4	12	15	9	10
Dining out	69.9	71.3	70.6	76.0	8	11	8	8
Studying the stock market	2.9	2.8	6.3	7.4	#	#	21	19
Reading about foreign countries	18.9	21.1	24.0	25.2	10	10	12	12
Hunting	7.3	5.7	8.2	6.6	9	#	14	11
Going to a movie	64.9	69.5	58.0	62.3	9	9	8	10
Visiting friends	85.0	82.5	81.4	87.5	9	10	8	9
Fixing up a car or motorcycle	14.5	12.1	9.7	10.9	21	23	16	14
Working for a political or social cause	15.1	16.1	15.1	17.2	11	16	14	15
Talking with friends ¹⁾	76.4	72.1	66.6	89.5	9	10	8	9
Participating in religious activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	10
Working for a community group	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	12
Reading about science	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	13
Working for a charity or religious organization	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	10

Base too small.

1) This item read "Shooting the breeze with friends" in 1978 through 1980.

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES,1 -- NPS FEMALES

- NPS women in 1981 were more likely than NPS women in 1980 to agree that the Guard/ Reserve and the Active Forces have good, up-to-date equipment. They were also more likely to agree that the Active Forces are well trained.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Attitudes Toward the Military</u>										
<u>Percent agreeing¹⁾ with statement:</u>										
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community (Q. 28e)	76.7	70.1	69.6	67.2	65.1	14	9	11	9	10
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves (Q. 28f)	62.2	50.0	49.5	54.3	57.3	18	12	16	13	13
People look up to a person in a Guard/ Reserve uniform (Q. 28a)	N/A	72.0	63.9	71.7	70.5	N/A	10	12	9	10
The Guard/Reserve are well trained (Q. 37b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	81.4	79.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	10
The Guard/Reserve have good, up-to-date equipment (Q. 37h)	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.3	71.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	10
The Active Forces are well trained (Q. 37e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.8	77.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	10
The Active Forces have good, up-to-date equipment (Q. 37a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.0	71.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	9

1) "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES, 2 -- NPS FEMALES

- In the 1981 RCAS, the percentage of NPS women who agreed with the statement "our country is too militaristic" increased to its pre-1980 levels, with about one-third of the NPS women agreeing with the statement.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<u>Percent agreeing¹⁾ with statement</u>										
<u>Need for the Military</u>										
A nation should always be ready to fight (Q. 28c)	82.4	80.9	83.1	87.4	86.2	13	9	10	9	8
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries (Q. 28b)	N/A	78.6	77.5	77.7	73.5	N/A	9	9	9	8
Our country is too militaristic (Q. 28d)	33.0	35.5	31.8	24.3	32.7	14	5	10	10	9
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparation (Q. 28g)	34.7	33.9	30.6	31.4	33.9	12	6	8	9	7
<u>Need for the Reserves</u>										
The Reserves are needed to serve in combat roles during a military conflict (Q. 37f)	92.6	N/A	N/A	73.4	77.9	13	N/A	N/A	8	9

1) "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

OTHER ATTITUDES -- NPS FEMALES

- In the 1981 RCAS, a smaller percentage of NPS women said they prefer to belong to organizations in order to find more interesting things to do than in any of the previous RCAS.
- There was a decrease in the percentage of NPS women who said they prefer doing things with others rather than being alone from 80 percent in 1980 to 73 percent in 1981.

	NPS FEMALES									
	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
<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 (Q. 37i)	79.3	75.2	73.1	80.2	72.7	14	10	10	9	9
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own (Q. 37d)	78.8	73.0	71.5	75.3	65.8	14	10	13	10	11
I like to become involved in projects in my community (Q. 37c)	77.6	77.4	78.3	73.0	71.4	14	9	12	10	9
<u>Feelings of Control/ Stability</u>										
There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world (Q. 37g)	48.7*	52.5	48.5	57.1	61.0	16	10	12	10	11

* Base = 750 for 1978.

1) "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE -- NPS FEMALES

- Among those surveyed in 1981, over nine NPS women in ten say they expect to be better off in the next six months or a year.

How do things look for the next six months or a year? Do you think that, compared to now, you'll be much better off in the next six months or a year, somewhat better off, somewhat worse off, or much worse off in the next six months or a year? (Q. 12)

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level w Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1096	(99)
Much better off in the next six months or a year	27.1	7
Somewhat better off	62.3	9
Somewhat worse off	8.6	11
Much worse off in the next six months or a year	<u>1.8</u>	<u>#</u>
Total	100%	(9.0%)

Base too small.

GUARD/RESERVE PERCEPTIONS

N-2-60	Perceived Total Number of Drill Days Per Year for the National Guard and Reserves	Q. 22a
N-2-61	Perceived Hourly Drill Pay for Beginning Guard/Reserve Personnel	Q. 22b
N-2-62	Perception of Current Benefits	Q. 19a-b
N-2-63	Likelihood of Situations	Q. 34
N-2-64	Perceived Likelihood of Achieving Life Goals While in the Guard/Reserve	Q. 31
N-2-65	Life Goal Achievability and Importance	Q. 32, 33

PERCEIVED TOTAL NUMBER OF DRILL DAYS PER YEAR FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES
NPS FEMALES

- In the 1981 RCAS, one-third of the NPS women said they did not know how many days per year were spent participating in Guard/Reserve drills.

How many total days of participating in drills and training do you think members of the National Guard and Reserves have now, each year, once their basic training is completed? (Q. 22a)

	NPS FEMALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
<u>Days</u>				
0 to 14	14.8	12.1	10	8
15 to 29	13.6	14.7	13	8
30 to 44	14.2	11.3	8	10
45 to 59	5.8	5.6	4	10
60 or more	21.6	21.5	8	12
Don't know	<u>30.1</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

PERCEIVED HOURLY DRILL PAY FOR BEGINNING GUARD/RESERVE PERSONNEL -- NPS FEMALES

- Among those surveyed in 1981, two NPS women in five said they did not know how much someone beginning service in the Guard/Reserve is paid for each hour of drill.

How much money do you think someone beginning service in the Guard/Reserve makes, for each hour of drill? (Q. 22b)

	NPS FEMALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
\$2.99 and under	3.5	2.2	10	13
\$3.00 - \$3.09	5.8	2.4	7	4
\$3.10 - \$3.19	10.3	0.1	11	#
\$3.20 - \$3.49	2.0	5.5	#	7
\$3.50 - \$3.99	3.5	5.4	10	10
\$4.00 - \$4.49	14.6	11.7	2	11
\$4.50 - \$4.99	2.2	3.2	#	11
\$5.00 - \$5.99	14.2	15.1	7	8
\$6.00 and over	12.8	14.5	6	11
Don't know	<u>31.0</u>	<u>40.1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	100%	100%	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

Base too small.

PERCEPTION OF CURRENT BENEFITS -- NPS FEMALES

- Among 1981 NPS women, perceived availability of benefits in the Guard/Reserve and Active Forces are very similar. The biggest difference is that a higher percentage say the Active Forces provide free travel to Europe or Japan than say the Guard/Reserve provide free travel to these places.

	1981 NPS FEMALES	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE:	1096	(99)
<u>Perceived current availability of benefits in Guard/Reserve (Q. 19a)</u>		
Bonuses for joining	79.7	8
Free travel to Europe or Japan	73.6	9
Skill training programs	94.9	9
Tuition assistance for civilian education	91.6	9
<u>Perceived current availability of benefits in the Active Forces (Q. 19b)</u>		
Bonuses for joining	80.0	9
Free travel to Europe or Japan	80.7	9
Skill training programs	95.4	9
Tuition assistance for civilian education	90.6	9

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS -- NPS FEMALES

- NPS women were less likely in 1981 than in 1980 to say Guard/Reserve service would involve certain negative situations. There were decreases in the percentage of NPS women who said that if they joined the Guard/Reserve they would be likely to: lose a chance to progress in a job, lose a chance for educational progress, and be in combat during a disturbance or war.

NPS FEMALES

	Total Sample					Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity				
	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981	1978	1979-1	1979-2	1980	1981
BASE	1495	659	338	1200	1096	(194)	(58)	(34)	(104)	(99)
Percent saying that situation is somewhat likely or very likely to occur in National Guard or Reserve: (Q. 34)										
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	38.3	35.9	36.9	44.7	38.9	15	11	10	10	8
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	60.9	73.2	70.9	72.0	71.8	11	8	8	7	7
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	59.0	69.5	67.3	75.3	72.5	12	7	9	5	8
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harass you	44.2	50.9	53.4	55.5	53.9	14	8	12	9	10
Having a chance to show your abilities	N/A	80.3	76.6	87.3	80.2	N/A	10	12	9	9
Learning self-discipline	N/A	86.6	83.2	87.0	88.2	N/A	9	10	8	9
Getting a chance to travel	N/A	88.4	83.4	89.0	84.6	N/A	9	12	9	9
Losing a chance for educational progress	24.0	21.0	19.9	33.9	26.9	16	9	8	9	10
Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbance or riots	79.0	N/A	N/A	73.7	72.9	14	N/A	N/A	8	10
Being called to active duty in case of war	73.3	N/A	N/A	77.9	73.8	14	N/A	N/A	8	9
Being in combat during a disturbance or a war	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.3	56.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	10

PERCEIVED LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING LIFE GOALS WHILE IN THE GUARD/RESERVE -- NPS FEMALES

- In both the 1980 and 1981 RCAS, about one NPS woman in four said that Guard/Reserve service is more likely than some other job or activity to help her reach her life goals. In 1981, these women are four times more likely than others to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

Please tell me if you would be more likely to achieve your life goals if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves -- or, by some other job or activity. (Q. 31)

	NPS FEMALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
<u>The National Guard or Reserves would be:</u>				
Much more likely to enable you to achieve your life goals	6.3	5.2	20	22
Somewhat more likely to enable you to do this	20.0	21.2	17	23
Somewhat less likely to enable you to do this	27.9	26.9	7	6
Much less likely to enable you to do this	<u>45.9</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	100%	100%	(8.7%)	(9.0%)

LIFE GOAL ACHIEVABILITY AND IMPORTANCE -- NPS FEMALES

- In the 1981 RCAS, three NPS women in four said that Guard/Reserve service would help them to be liked by other people and have a bit more money, while less than three in five said it would help them to have a good time and only one in three NPS women said it would enable them to use their time as they please.

People give various reasons for wanting to do things. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important that reason would be to you personally for deciding to do something -- 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	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
<u>Percent saying that reason is "very" or "somewhat" important to them personally</u>				
Being able to use my time as I please	96.7	94.9	8	8
Being liked by other people	90.2	87.3	8	9
Having a bit more money than I have now	90.5	90.1	9	9
Having a good time	96.0	94.5	9	9

Now, as I read these one more time, please tell me how likely you would be to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves. Would you be very likely to accomplish it, somewhat likely to accomplish it, somewhat unlikely to accomplish it, or very unlikely to accomplish it? (Q. 33)

	NPS FEMALES			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1200	1096	(104)	(99)
<u>Percent saying that accomplishment is "very" or "somewhat" likely in the Guard/Reserve</u>				
Being able to use my time as I please	38.6	34.4	15	14
Being liked by other people	80.2	78.6	10	10
Having a bit more money than I have now	78.4	73.9	10	11
Having a good time	61.9	56.8	11	12

NPS QUESTIONNAIRE

TIME STARTED _____ : _____ (CIRCLE: AM PM)

TELEPHONE # _____ (FILLED IN BY INTERVIEWER) () First screener HH
RESPONDENTS SEX (CIRCLE): M F (EDITORS USE ONLY) () Additional screener HH

ENLISTMENT STUDY -- NPS SAMPLE -- SCREENER

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 17 to 26, for the Federal Government.

() Initial Hangup (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 8)

- 1a. Are there any young men or women between the ages of 17 and 26 living in this household right now?
- 1() Yes
 - 2() No (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 9)
 - 3() Respondent does not answer question, but hangs up (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 8)

- 1b. Is one of them at home?
- 1() Yes
 - 2() No (GET AN INDIVIDUAL'S NAME AND ARRANGE A CALLBACK APPOINTMENT. IF A SPECIFIC APPOINTMENT TIME CANNOT BE MADE, USE REGULAR CALLBACK PROCEDURES.)

- 1c. I'd like to speak with him or her.

IF SAME PERSON, GO TO Q. 1e.

IF PERSON REFUSES TO GET A YOUNG PERSON ON PHONE, READ:

Everyone has the right to refuse to be in this survey, but it is very important that the person to be surveyed has the opportunity to refuse or accept for themselves. I'd like to speak to him or her.

IF PERSON STILL REFUSES OR HANGS UP, END INTERVIEW -- CODE 5

- 1d. WHEN YOUNG PERSON IS ON PHONE:

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 17 to 26, for the Federal Government.

() PERSON HANGS UP (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

- 1e. How many men age 17 to 26 are there living in your household?

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 0() None (#1g NEXT) | 3() Three | () Six or more |
| 1() One | 4() Four | WRITE IN NUMBER |
| 2() Two | 5() Five | |

1f. What are the names and ages of each man in your household age 17 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>	<u>IF NUMBER IN HH IS:</u>	<u>MALE SELECTION BOX INTERVIEW PERSON #:</u>
1.	_____	_____	1	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
2.	_____	_____	2	
3.	_____	_____	3	
4.	_____	_____	4	
5.	_____	_____	5	
6.	_____	_____	6	
7.	_____	_____	7	

1g. How many women age 17 to 26 are there living in your household?

0() None (#1i NEXT)	3() Three	() Six or more
1() One	4() Four	WRITE IN NUMBER
2() Two	5() Five	

1h. What are the names and ages of each woman in your household age 17 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>	<u>IF NUMBER IN HH IS:</u>	<u>FEMALE SELECTION BOX INTERVIEW PERSON #:</u>
1.	_____	_____	1	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
2.	_____	_____	2	
3.	_____	_____	3	
4.	_____	_____	4	
5.	_____	_____	5	
6.	_____	_____	6	
7.	_____	_____	7	

1i. 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 BOX TO SEE WHICH PERSON TO INTERVIEW. ASK TO SPEAK WITH THAT PERSON.

IF PERSON YOU ASK TO SPEAK TO IS NOT AT HOME, SET UP CALLBACK APPOINTMENT

1j. IF PERSON YOU ASK FOR IS PERSON YOU'RE SPEAKING WITH, READ:

We would like to include your opinions in this survey. You have been chosen by chance. Participation in this survey is voluntary and there will be no consequences for failure to respond to any particular questions. Any information you give us is held completely confidential by our firm.

IF PERSON YOU ASK FOR IS NOT PERSON YOU'RE SPEAKING WITH, 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 17 to 26, for the Federal Government and would like to include your opinions in this survey. You have been chosen by chance. Participation in this survey is voluntary and there will be no consequences for failure to respond to any particular questions. Any information you give us is held completely confidential by our firm.

IF PERSON HANGS UP AT ANY POINT ON THIS PAGE OF THE SCREENER, END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6

ENLISTMENT STUDY -- NPS SAMPLE

OMB #0704-0107
19-25- (0)
26- (1)

1a. Do you have a high school diploma?

27- 1() Yes (#2a NEXT) 2() No

1b. Are you currently attending high school?

28- 1() Yes (#1d NEXT) 2() No 0() NA

1c. Do you plan to attend high school in the next year or so?

29- 1() Yes (#7a NEXT) 2() No (#7a NEXT) 0() NA

1d. IF HIGH SCHOOL IN #1b:

Do you plan to go on to further schooling after high school?

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

1e. IF YES IN #1d:

Will that be:

31- 1() Vocational training, 9() Don't know } → (#7a NEXT)
2() A two-year college, or } → (#6a NEXT) 0() NA
3() A four-year college? }

2a. IF YES IN #1a:

Is that:

32- 1() A regular diploma, or 0() NA
2() A high school equivalency -- GED -- diploma?

2b. Have you completed any additional formal schooling?

33- 1() Yes 2() No (#4a NEXT) 0() NA

2c. IF YES IN #2b:

What is the last year of school or college you completed after high school?

34- 1() Vocational school/training 0() NA
2() One year of college
3() Two years of college
4() Three years of college
5() Four years of college
6() Post graduate work

3a. Are you currently attending any type of school or college?

35- 1() Yes (#5 NEXT) 2() No 0() NA

3b. IF NO IN #3a:

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

36- 1() Yes (#5 NEXT) 2() No (#6a NEXT) 0() NA

4a. Are you currently attending any type of school or college?

37- 1() Yes (#5 NEXT) 2() No 0() NA

4b. IF NO IN #4a:

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

38- 1() Yes 2() No (#7a NEXT) 0() NA

5. IF ATTENDING/PLANNING TO ATTEND SCHOOL:

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

39- 1() Vocational training school after high school
 2() Two-year college
 3() Four-year college
 4() Graduate or professional school
 9() Don't know (#7a NEXT)
 0() Not applicable

6a. Are you/will you be using/did you use any kind of financial assistance?

40- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#7a NEXT)
 2() No (#7a NEXT) 0() Not applicable

6b. IF YES IN #6a:

Which of the following does that financial assistance involve: (READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

41- 1() Family assistance 9() Don't know
 2() A federal grant or loan program 0() NA
 3() Some other scholarship or loan program

IF "FEDERAL GRANT OR LOAN PROGRAM" NOT MENTIONED IN #6b, ASK #7a NEXT.

6c. IF "FEDERAL GRANT OR LOAN PROGRAM" MENTIONED IN #6b:

Which federal program would that be -- is it: (READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

42- 1() Basic Equal Opportunity Grant (BEOG), 9() Don't know
 43- 2() Federal Guaranteed Student Loan, 0() NA
 3() National Direct Student Loan, or
 4() GI Bill or Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP)?

7a. Are you currently employed?

44- 1() Yes (#7c NEXT) 2() No

7b. IF NO IN #7a:

Are you looking for work?

45- 1() Yes } 0() Not applicable
 2() No } → (#11 NEXT)

7c. IF YES IN #7a:

Is that:

46- 1() Outside your home, or 0() NA
 2() At home?

13c. IF "MILITARY" IN Q. 13a OR 13b:

Would that be with the:

- 57- 1() Active Forces, 9() Don't know
 2() National Guard, or 0() NA
 3() Reserves?

13d. And what branch of service would that be?

- 58- 1() Army 9() Don't know
 2() Navy 0() NA
 3() Marine Corps
 4() Air Force
 5() Coast Guard

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

- 59- 1() Very difficult, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat difficult,
 3() Somewhat easy, or
 4() Very easy?

15. 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? (REPEAT FOR OTHER ITEMS)

	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	DK/ Not Sure
a. Working in a factory.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-60
b. Working at a desk in a business office...	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-61
c. Working as a salesperson.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-62

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()-63
e. Serving in the Air National Guard.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-64
f. Serving in the Army Reserve.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-65
g. Serving in the Air Force Reserve.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-66
h. Serving in the Marine Corps Reserve....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-67
i. Serving in the Navy Reserve.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-68

STATEMENT J IS ALWAYS ASKED LAST.

j. Serving in the Active Military.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-69
--	------	------	------	------	---------

16. IF DEFINITELY OR PROBABLY IN ANY BOXED ITEM OF Q. 15:

How likely would it be that you would serve as an officer -- would your serving as an officer be:

- 70- 1() Very likely, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat likely, 0() NA
 3() Only slightly likely,
 4() Not at all likely?

17. Within the past year, have you: (READ LIST.)

- a. Sent for recruiting literature from the National Guard/Reserves?..... 1() Yes 2() No -71
- b. Sent for recruiting literature from the Active Forces?..... 1() Yes 2() No -72
- c. Attended an open house for a National Guard/ Reserve unit in your area?..... 1() Yes 2() No -73
- d. Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Active Forces?..... 1() Yes 2() No -74
- e. Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the National Guard/Reserves?..... 1() Yes 2() No -75
- f. Talked to or been called by a recruiter from the National Guard/Reserves..... 1() Yes 2() No -76
- g. Talked to or been called by a recruiter from the Active Forces..... 1() Yes 2() No -77

18a. In the past year, have you talked with your parents, brothers, or sisters, spouse, or friends about joining any military component -- National Guard, Reserves or Active Forces?

- 78- 1() Yes 2() No 3() Don't recall (#19a NEXT)

18b. IF YES IN Q. 18a AND YES IN Q. 17 f OR g (BOXED):
Was that before or after you talked to the recruiter?

- 79- 1() Before 9() Don't know
2() After 0() NA
3() Both before and after

80- (1)
1-4- (DUP)

18c. Was that with your: (READ LIST.)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Mother.....	1()	2()	0() -5
Father.....	1()	2()	0() -6
Spouse, fiance or steady friend.....	1()	2()	0() -7
Other friends.....	1()	2()	0() -8
Brothers or sisters.....	1()	2()	0() -9

19a. Which of the following benefits do you think are now available in the National Guard/ Reserve? As I read each one, please tell me whether it is now available, or not now available: (READ LIST.)

	<u>Now Available</u>	<u>Not Now Available</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. Bonuses for joining.....	1()	2()	9() -10
b. Free travel to Europe or Japan.....	1()	2()	9() -11
c. Skill training programs.....	1()	2()	9() -12
d. Tuition assistance for civilian education.....	1()	2()	9() -13

19b. And which of these do you think is now available in the Active Forces? As I read each one, please tell me whether it is now available, or not now available: (READ LIST.)

	<u>Now Available</u>	<u>Not Now Available</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. Bonuses for joining.....	1()	2()	9() -14
b. Free travel to Europe or Japan.....	1()	2()	9() -15
c. Skill training programs.....	1()	2()	9() -16
d. Tuition assistance for civilian education.....	1()	2()	9() -17

20. Do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, the National Guard/Reserve would offer you personally:

- 18- 1() A good choice of jobs and training programs,
 2() Some choice of jobs and training, or
 3() Little or no choice of jobs and training programs?
 9() Don't know

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

- 19- 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?

22a. How many total days of participating in drills and training do you think members of the National Guard and Reserves have now, each year, once their basic training is completed?

22- _____ WRITE IN

22b. How much money do you think someone beginning service in the Guard/Reserve makes, for each hour of drill?

23- _____ WRITE IN

22c. Currently, members of the Guard/Reserve drill one full weekend each month. How likely would you be to enlist in the Guard/Reserve if you could complete the required drills one evening each week, instead of one weekend each month? Would you:

- 27- 1() Definitely enlist, 4() Definitely not enlist?
 2() Probably enlist, 9() Don't know
 3() Probably not enlist, or

23. 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?

- 28- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

24. Currently, initial training for most National Guard or Reserve units requires 3 to 6 months of full-time training. 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?

- 29- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

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

30- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT EMPLOYED (Q. 7a, PAGE 2) OR IS SELF-EMPLOYED (Q. 8, PAGE 2), SKIP TO Q. 27.

26a. Does your company have a specific policy about National Guard or Reserves participation?

31- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

26b. With respect to Guard/Reserve participation, would you say the company is:

32- 1() Positive, 9() Don't know
2() Neutral, or 0() Not applicable
3() Negative?

26c. Have you ever talked with any supervisor about company policy on this, or has any suervisor ever talked with you?

33- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() Not applicable

27. 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? (REPEAT FOR OTHER ITEMS)

Table with 5 columns: ENLIST (Definitely, Probably), NOT ENLIST (Probably, Definitely), Don't Know. Rows include bonuses of \$2,000, \$3,000, and \$4,000.

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.)

Table with 5 columns: AGREE (Strongly, Somewhat), Neither, DISAGREE (Somewhat, Strongly). Rows include statements about military service and national spending.

29. When you have a chance to do whatever 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. Participating in religious activities...1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-44	
b. Going to a movie.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-45	
c. Dining out.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-46	
d. Fixing up a car or motorcycle.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-47	
e. Working for a community group.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-48	
f. Reading about foreign countries.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-49	
g. Working for a charity or a religious organization.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-50	
h. Visiting friends.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-51	
i. Reading articles on science.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-52	
j. Fishing.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-53	
k. Hunting.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-54	
l. Studying the stock market.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-55	
m. Talking with friends.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-56	
n. Working for a political or social cause.....1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-57	

30. 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		Might or Might Not	UNLIKELY		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Send for literature about the military forces.....1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-58	
b. Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services.....1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-59	
c. Look for a job, or look to change jobs.....1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-60	
d. Take a physical or written test for military service.....1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-61	
e. Look for a way to change the routine in your life.....1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-62	
f. Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time.....1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-63	
g. Train for a new or higher level job...1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-64	
h. Talk to family or friends about joining military service.....1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-65	
i. Find out more about bonus programs or educational incentives for joining the military.....1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-66	

(0) -67-70

31. Please tell me if you would be more likely to achieve your life goals if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves -- or, by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or Reserves be:

- 71- 1() Much more likely to enable you to achieve your life goals.
- 2() Somewhat more likely to enable you to do this,
- 3() Somewhat less likely to enable you to do this, or
- 4() Much less likely to enable you to achieve your life goals than some other part-time job or activity?
- 9() Don't know

32. People give various reasons for wanting to do things. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant that reason would be to you personally for deciding to do something -- would it be very important, somewhat important, only slightly important, or not at all important to you personally? (READ LIST.)

	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Only Slightly</u>	<u>Not At All</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. Being able to use my time as I please.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-72
b. Being liked by other people.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-73
c. Having a bit more money than I have now.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-74
d. Having a good time.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-75

33. Now, as I read these four items one more time, please tell me how likely you would be to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves. Would you be very likely to accomplish it, somewhat likely to accomplish it, somewhat unlikely to accomplish it, or very unlikely to accomplish it? (READ LIST.)

	<u>LIKELY</u>		<u>UNLIKELY</u>		<u>Don't Know</u>
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Very</u>	
a. Being able to use my time as I please.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-76
b. Being liked by other people.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-77
c. Having a bit more money than I have now.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-78
d. Having a good time.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-79

(2) -80
(DUP) -1-4

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 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: (READ LIST.)

	LIKELY		Neither	UNLIKELY		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Getting a chance to travel.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -5
b. Having a chance to show your abilities....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -6
c. Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -7
d. Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -8
e. Learning self-discipline.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -9
f. Being called to active duty in case of war.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -10
g. Taking too much time away from your family during drills.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -11
h. Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbances or riots.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -12
i. Losing a chance for educational progress..	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -13
j. Being in combat during a disturbance or a war.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -14
k. Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9() -15

35a. There is now a law requiring all men to register for the draft when they are 18 years old. How do you personally feel about such a requirement, which means only that young men have to register, but there will be no draft unless there is a national emergency? Are you:

- 16- 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

35b. 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 will be no draft unless there is a national emergency, would you be:

- 17- 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

36a. How would you feel if there were 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:

- 18- 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

39a. Would you say that military danger from other countries to the United States right now is:

- 32- 1() Very high, 3() Somewhat low, or
2() Somewhat high, 4() Very low?
9() Don't know

39b. Would you say that the likelihood of a draft of men between the ages of 18 and 20 within the next year is:

- 33- 1() Very high, 4() Very low?
2() Somewhat high, 9() Don't know
3() Somewhat low, or

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

- 34- 1() Yes 2() No

41a. Are you:

- 35- 1() Married, 3() Widowed, divorced, or (#41c NEXT)
2() Single, (#41c NEXT) 4() Separated? (#42a NEXT)

41b. IF MARRIED IN #41a:
Is your spouse working?

- 36- 1() Yes (#42a NEXT) 2() No (#42a NEXT) 0() NA

41c. IF SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN #41a:
Are you planning to get married in the next 12 months?

- 37- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
2() No 0() NA

42a. Do you own your own home?

- 38- 1() Yes 2() No 3() Parents own home

42b. Are you planning to buy a home in the next year?

- 39- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

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

- 40- 1() On a farm, 9() No one place
2() In a town,
3() In a suburb, or
4() In a city?

44a. Did you live with your father during most of that ten years?

- 41- 1() Yes 2() No }
8() Refused } → (#45a NEXT)

44b. IF YES IN #44a:

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

- 42- 1() Less than high school graduate 0() NA
 2() High school graduate
 3() Vocational/training school high school (PROBE)
 4() Some college
 5() College graduate or more
 9() Don't know

45a. Did you live with your mother during most of your first ten years?

- 43- 1() Yes 2() No } → (#46a NEXT)
 8() Refused

45b. IF YES IN #45a:

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

- 44- 1() Less than high school graduate 0() NA
 2() High school graduate
 3() Vocational/training school after high school (PROBE)
 4() Some college
 5() College graduate or more
 9() Don't know

46a. Have any close relatives served in the military?

- 45- 1() Yes 2() No } → (#46e NEXT)
 9() Don't know

46b. IF YES IN #46a:

Who was that? CHECK ALL MENTIONED

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 46- 1() Father | 5() Sister |
| 47- 2() Mother | 6() Spouse |
| 48- 3() Uncle or aunt | 7() Cousin |
| 4() Brother | |
| () Other _____ | |

WRITE IN

- 0() Not applicable

46c. Have any of these been career military personnel?

- 49- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#46e NEXT)
 2() No (#46e NEXT) 0() Not applicable

46d. IF YES IN #46c:

Who was that? CHECK ALL MENTIONED.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 50- 1() Father | 5() Sister |
| 51- 2() Mother | 6() Spouse |
| 52- 3() Uncle or aunt | 7() Cousin |
| 4() Brother | |
| () Other _____ | |

WRITE IN

- 0() Not applicable

46e. Have you ever participated in an ROTC or Junior ROTC program?

- 53- 1() Yes 2() No

47a. Not including yourself, how many dependents do you have?

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------|
| 54- | 1() None (#48 NEXT) | 4() Three |
| | 2() One | 5() Four |
| | 3() Two | 6() Five or more |

47b. IF ANY IN #47a:

Do you have any children below the age of six?

- | | | |
|-----|----------|---------------------|
| 55- | 1() Yes | 2() No |
| | | 0() Not applicable |

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

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|
| 56- | 1() A student, | 4() D student, or |
| | 2() B student, | 5() F student? |
| | 3() C student, | 8() Refused |
| | | 9() Don't know |

49. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

- | | | |
|-----|------------|------------------|
| 57- | 1() One | 5() Five |
| | 2() Two | 6() Six or more |
| | 3() Three | 0() None |
| | 4() Four | |

50. 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?

- | | | |
|-----|----------|---------|
| 58- | 1() Yes | 2() No |
|-----|----------|---------|

51a. Now I'd like you to think about what 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?

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 59- | 1() Very pleased | 4() Somewhat displeased |
| | 2() Somewhat pleased | 5() Very displeased |
| | 3() Neither pleased nor displeased | 9() Don't know |

51b. I'd also like to ask specifically about the reactions of your spouse, fiance(e), or a steady friend. Do you think that, if you were to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves, he/she would be:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 60- | 1() Very pleased, | 4() Somewhat displeased, or |
| | 2() Somewhat pleased, | 5() Very displeased? |
| | 3() Neither pleased nor displeased, | 9() Don't know |

52a. Is there a National Guard/Reserve unit close enough to you for you to join?

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 61- | 1() Yes | 2() No | 9() Don't know |
|-----|----------|---------|-----------------|

52b. If a National Guard/Reserve unit is close enough for you to join, or were close enough, how likely are you to join it in the next year? Would you say you would:

- 62- 1() Definitely join, 9() Don't know.
- 2() Probably join,
- 3() Probably not join, or
- 4() Definitely not join a National Guard/Reserve unit close to you?

53. If you were to join a National Guard/Reserve unit, would you be allowed to transfer to another unit, or to go "inactive," if you moved to another geographic area?

- 63- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

54. If it were possible to transfer or to go inactive if you moved to another geographic area, would that increase your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve:

- 64- 1() Very much, 9() Don't know
- 2() Somewhat,
- 3() Only slightly, or
- 4() Not at all?

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

- 65- 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
- 5() White, not of Hispanic origin?

RESPONDENT _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE (_____) _____ - _____

66-
 67- TIME ENDED: _____ : _____ (CIRCLE: AM PM)
 68-
 69-

INTERVIEWER: _____ (# _____) DATE _____

- 70- _____
- 71- _____
- 72- _____
- 73- _____
- 74- _____
- 75- _____
- 76- _____
- 77-79- (0)
- 80- (3)

➔ SAMPLE SEGMENT _____

SECTION TWO
VETERANS SAMPLES

MALE VETERANS SAMPLES

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MALE VETERANS

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ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY CHANGING COMMITMENT AND INCENTIVES

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ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY -- MALE VETERANS

- A greater percentage of veteran men have positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve in 1981 (24 percent) than in any previous RCAS.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS			
	Total Sample			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812
<u>Overall Propensity (Q. 15d-i)</u>				
Definitely enlist	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.6
Probably enlist	19.9	18.6	19.7	21.8
Probably not enlist	23.2	27.0	29.2	25.4
Definitely not enlist	54.7	52.6	49.4	50.2
Mean ¹⁾	3.30	3.30	3.27	3.23
Standard deviation	.86	.83	.83	.88
Standard error	.022	.021	.020	.021

- In the 1981 survey, the biggest increase in propensity to enlist in a specific Guard/Reserve component was in Air National Guard propensity which increased from 6 percent in 1980 to 9 percent in 1981.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS			
	Total Sample			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812
<u>Percent of those who "definitely" or "probably" would enlist</u>				
<u>Branch/Component Propensity (Q. 15d-j)</u>				
Army National Guard	10.9	8.2	9.1	10.2
Army Reserve	11.4	8.5	9.1	9.7
Air National Guard	7.6	6.5	6.1	9.0
Air Force Reserve	6.9	6.8	6.5	8.9
Navy Reserve	5.9	5.3	5.7	7.1
Marine Corps Reserve	5.0	4.3	4.2	5.7
Active Military	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3

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

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among 1981 veteran men surveyed, Navy veterans are less likely than other veteran men to have positive propensity to enlist in the National Guard or Reserves.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Overall Propensity (Q. 15d-i)</u>				
Definitely enlist	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.8
Probably enlist	22.1	24.2	23.6	15.8
Probably not enlist	28.5	25.1	23.6	24.4
Definitely not enlist	47.0	47.5	50.2	58.0
Mean ¹⁾	3.20	3.17	3.21	3.39
Standard deviation	.87	.91	.90	.82
Standard error	.039	.040	.052	.036

- Veteran men surveyed in 1981 are most likely to have positive enlistment propensity for the Guard/Reserve component(s) associated with their branch of previous military service.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Percent of those who would "definitely" or "probably" enlist</u>				
<u>Branch/Component Propensity</u>				
Army National Guard (Q. 15d)	5.2	17.8	5.8	3.4
Army Reserve (Q. 15f)	4.0	18.3	3.4	3.0
Air National Guard (Q. 15e)	17.3	8.5	5.4	5.2
Air Force Reserve (Q. 15g)	19.9	8.4	4.8	3.4
Navy Reserve (Q. 15i)	3.8	5.7	4.7	14.3
Marine Corps Reserve (Q. 15h)	1.6	4.6	20.8	1.4
Active Military (Q. 15j)	10.8	11.5	10.6	6.7

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

ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS -- MALE VETERANS

- More veteran men surveyed in 1981 say they are likely to talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (18 percent) than did so in any of the previous three years (12 to 13 percent).
- Of those surveyed, over half of the veteran men who have behavioral intentions related to military enlistment have positive enlistment propensity.
- Veteran men surveyed in 1981 are also more likely than veteran men in previous years to have behavioral intentions related to changing their employment and financial positions.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment</u>								
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>								
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (Q. 31a)	12.7	12.0	13.1	18.4	68	62	64	64
Talk to family or friends about joining military service (Q. 31f)	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	51
Find out more about bonus programs or educational incentives for joining the military (Q. 31g)	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	54
<u>Other related behavior intentions</u>								
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>								
Look for a job or look to change jobs (Q. 31b)	49.9	50.1	48.3	54.4	24	22	23	28
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (Q. 31d)	N/A	71.9	70.7	74.9	N/A	24	26	28
Look for a way to change the routine in your life (Q. 31c)	N/A	58.5	54.9	61.6	N/A	23	26	29
Train for a new or higher level job (Q. 31e)	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	26

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

- Among those surveyed in 1981, male veterans of the Army were most likely, and male veterans of the Navy were least likely, to say they will probably talk to a recruiter for the military service.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment</u>				
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>				
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military service (Q. 31a)	18.6	22.0	16.8	12.4
Talk to family or friends about joining military service (Q. 31f)	19.6	21.8	20.2	14.6
Find out more about educational incentives for joining the military (Q. 31g)	28.1	27.9	26.0	20.6
<u>Other related behavioral intentions</u>				
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>				
Look for a job, or look to change jobs (Q. 31b)	49.2	56.5	54.1	55.0
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (Q. 31d)	72.2	76.1	77.8	73.0
Look for a way to change the routine in your life (Q. 31c)	59.5	63.3	59.8	61.4
Train for a new or higher level job (Q. 31e)	81.8	79.0	82.5	82.0

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES -- MALE VETERANS

- Among veteran men surveyed in 1981, 42 percent have positive enlistment propensity if offered a \$4,000 cash bonus, compared to 24 percent who have positive enlistment propensity with no bonus.

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. 28 or 37)¹⁾

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
A \$2,000 bonus: ²⁾						
Definitely enlist	10.2	3.4	4.5	51	55	66
Probably enlist	21.7	22.7	18.4	36	44	48
Probably not enlist	28.4	39.3	36.2	17	16	22
Definitely not enlist	39.7	34.6	40.9	6	9	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)
A \$3,000 bonus:						
Definitely enlist	N/A	7.2	6.9	N/A	58	61
Probably enlist	N/A	27.8	25.3	N/A	33	43
Probably not enlist	N/A	33.9	32.2	N/A	17	18
Definitely not enlist	N/A	31.1	35.6	N/A	7	9
Total	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	(21.3%)	(24.3%)
A \$4,000 bonus:						
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	11.2	N/A	N/A	54
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	30.3	N/A	N/A	39
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	27.4	N/A	N/A	14
Definitely not enlist	N/A	N/A	31.1	N/A	N/A	8
Total	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	(24.3%)

- 1) This question appeared before the education benefit question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 28) and after it on the other half (as Q. 37).
- 2) In 1979 the bonus questions included the amounts of \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000. In 1980 the amounts were \$2,000, \$2,500 and \$3,000. Thus, \$2,000 was the highest amount given in 1979 but the lowest amount in 1980 and 1981. In 1981 the order of presenting the levels was reversed for half the sample as well, so that they responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among those surveyed in 1981, men veterans of the Navy were less likely than other veteran men to say they would probably enlist at all three bonus levels.
- Almost half of the Air Force veteran men had positive enlistment propensity (definitely or probably enlist) under a \$4,000 bonus. This compares to less than one-third of the Navy veteran men with positive propensity at this bonus level.

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. 28 or 37)¹⁾

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
A \$2,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	5.6	5.9	2.5	2.2
Probably enlist	21.3	19.1	20.6	13.2
Probably not enlist	35.5	35.9	36.3	37.4
Definitely not enlist	<u>37.6</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>40.6</u>	<u>47.2</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
A \$3,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	9.1	8.7	4.6	3.3
Probably enlist	29.4	26.2	27.2	19.1
Probably not enlist	31.3	31.1	32.2	35.0
Definitely not enlist	<u>30.2</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>42.7</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
A \$4,000 bonus:				
Definitely enlist	14.1	12.5	11.0	6.3
Probably enlist	34.5	32.0	29.1	24.7
Probably not enlist	25.8	25.8	28.7	30.7
Definitely not enlist	<u>25.6</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>38.2</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) This question appeared before the education benefit question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 28) and after it on the other half (as Q. 37). In 1981 the order of presenting the levels was reversed for half the sample as well, so that they responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES -- MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, three veteran men in ten had positive enlistment propensity under a tuition assistance program in which they could receive \$2,000 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. 28 or 37)¹⁾

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years: ²⁾						
Definitely enlist	4.9	4.6	2.8	52	59	70
Probably enlist	20.3	28.0	15.4	41	40	55
Probably not enlist	34.4	35.4	36.9	18	15	24
Definitely not enlist	40.4	32.1	44.8	9	6	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)
Tuition assistance of \$1,500 per year, for up to 4 years:						
Definitely enlist	N/A	6.0	4.2	N/A	58	73
Probably enlist	N/A	28.2	19.9	N/A	39	48
Probably not enlist	N/A	34.5	35.6	N/A	14	21
Definitely not enlist	N/A	31.3	40.3	N/A	5	10
Total	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	(21.3%)	(24.3%)
Tuition assistance of \$2,000 per year, for up to 4 years:						
Definitely enlist	N/A	9.5	7.0	N/A	55	58
Probably enlist	N/A	30.1	24.6	N/A	36	43
Probably not enlist	N/A	30.0	32.0	N/A	12	19
Definitely not enlist	N/A	30.4	36.4	N/A	6	9
Total	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

- 1) This question appeared before the cash bonus question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 28) and after it on the other half (as Q. 37). In 1981 the order of presenting the levels was reversed for half the sample as well, so that they responded to higher levels before responding to the lower levels.
- 2) In 1979 the education incentive questions included the figures of \$500, \$750 and \$1,000. Thus, \$1,000 was the highest amount given in 1979 but the lowest amount in 1980 and 1981.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men surveyed, those of the Navy are least likely to have positive enlistment propensity at all three levels of tuition assistance -- \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000 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. 28 or 37)¹⁾

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy
BASE	506	509	297	500
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	2.6	3.8	2.1	1.7
Probably enlist	17.0	16.5	15.6	12.0
Probably not enlist	37.4	38.2	36.7	34.2
Definitely not enlist	42.9	41.6	45.7	52.1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tuition assistance of \$1,500 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	3.0	6.0	2.8	2.7
Probably enlist	22.9	20.8	20.3	15.1
Probably not enlist	36.8	35.9	34.5	34.9
Definitely not enlist	37.2	37.3	42.4	47.3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tuition assistance of \$2,000 per year, for up to 4 years:				
Definitely enlist	6.5	9.4	5.8	3.7
Probably enlist	28.9	24.1	24.7	21.7
Probably not enlist	31.1	32.7	29.6	33.1
Definitely not enlist	33.5	33.7	39.9	41.5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) This question appeared before the cash bonus question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 28) and after it on the other half (as Q. 37). In 1981 the order of presenting the levels was reversed for half the sample as well, so that they responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

NEW SKILLS TRAINING INCENTIVES -- MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, two veteran men in five say that being sent to a full-time school to learn a new skill would increase their interest in joining the Guard/Reserve.
- Over one-third of the 1981 RCAS veteran men say that being sent to a part-time school to learn a new skill would increase their interest in joining the Guard/Reserve.

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1812	(442)
<u>Full-time school to learn new skill (Q. 56a)¹⁾</u>		
Increase interest in joining Guard/Reserve	40.0	39
Not affect interest	52.5	15
Decrease interest in joining Guard/Reserve	<u>7.5</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)
<u>Part-time school to learn new skill (Q. 56b)¹⁾</u>		
Increase interest in joining Guard/Reserve	35.0	39
Not affect interest	56.8	16
Decrease interest in joining Guard/Reserve	<u>8.1</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)

1) Questions did not specify whether skills training was civilian or military.

NEW SKILLS TRAINING INCENTIVES -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men surveyed in 1981, Air Force veterans are more likely than Navy or Marine Corps veterans to say that further skills training on a full-time or part-time basis could increase their interest in Guard/Reserve service.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Full-time school to learn new skill (Q. 56a)¹⁾</u>				
Increase interest in joining Guard/Reserve	44.4	41.9	35.5	35.8
Not affect interest	50.0	50.7	56.0	55.7
Decrease interest in joining Guard/Reserve	<u>5.6</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Part-time school to learn new skill (Q. 56b)¹⁾</u>				
Increase interest in joining Guard/Reserve	39.9	37.4	31.2	29.0
Not affect interest	53.9	55.5	56.9	61.9
Decrease interest in joining Guard/Reserve	<u>6.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>9.1</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Questions did not specify whether skills training was civilian or military.

PROPENSITY TO JOIN GUARD/RESERVE UNDER TRANSFER INACTIVE OPTION PERCEPTION OF ABILITY TO TRANSFER OR GO INACTIVE -- MALE VETERANS

- **Almost half of the 1981 RCAS veteran men said that if they belonged to the Guard/Reserve and moved to another geographic area they would be allowed to transfer or go inactive. These men are much more likely than others to have positive enlistment propensity.**

If you were to join a National Guard/Reserve unit, would you be allowed to transfer to another unit, or to go "inactive," if you moved to another geographic area? (Q. 55a)

If it were possible to transfer or to go inactive if you moved to another geographic area, would that increase your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve very much, somewhat, only slightly, or not at all? (Q. 55b)

		1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	Total Sample	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
BASE	1812	(442)	
Perceive ability to transfer or go inactive	46.9	30	
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>			
Very much	5.8	#	} 52
Somewhat	17.7	52	
Only slightly	16.2	37	
Not at all	60.3	18	
Do not perceive ability to transfer or go inactive	13.4	20	
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>			
Very much	5.0	#	} 11
Somewhat	11.3	#	
Only slightly	10.9	#	
Not at all	72.4	15	
Did not know if permitted to transfer or go inactive	39.7	20	
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>			
Very much	4.6	#	} 47
Somewhat	10.4	#	
Only slightly	12.8	#	
Not at all	72.2	17	

Base too small.

PERCEIVED ABILITY TO TRANSFER OR GO INACTIVE IN GUARD/RESERVE --
MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men surveyed in 1981, Navy veterans are less likely than others to say that if they joined the Guard/Reserve they would be able to transfer or go inactive if they moved to another part of the country.
- Veteran men of the Navy are least likely to say that being able to transfer or go inactive if they were to move would increase their interest in Guard/Reserve service.

If you were to join a National Guard/Reserve unit, would you be allowed to transfer to another unit, or to go "inactive," if you moved to another geographic area? (Q. 55a)

If it were possible to transfer or to go inactive if you moved to another geographic area, would that increase your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve very much, somewhat, only slightly, or not at all? (Q. 55b)

	1981			
	MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Perceive ability to transfer or go inactive	46.4	48.3	49.5	43.0
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>				
Very much	7.9	7.1	4.1	2.9
Somewhat	17.6	18.7	21.1	13.2
Only slightly	15.2	17.9	14.3	14.9
Not at all	57.9	57.5	60.5	68.4
Do not perceive ability to transfer or go inactive	14.4	11.8	15.5	13.8
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>				
Very much	2.7	8.3	4.6	3.6
Somewhat	12.3	11.7	13.9	9.1
Only slightly	8.2	13.3	11.6	9.1
Not at all	76.7	66.7	69.8	80.0
Did not know if permitted to transfer or go inactive	39.1	39.9	35.0	43.2
<u>Increase in interest in Guard/Reserve if permitted to transfer or go inactive</u>				
Very much	5.9	4.7	5.3	3.4
Somewhat	17.0	8.1	12.8	8.0
Only slightly	14.8	9.8	13.8	16.5
Not at all	62.9	77.7	68.1	72.1

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V-1-28		
V-1-29	Financial Aid	Q. 3a-b, 4a-b, 6a-b
V-1-30		
V-1-31	School Success	Q. 48
V-1-32		
V-1-33	Family Status	Q. 42a-b
V-1-34		
V-1-35	Dependents	Q. 46

ETHNIC COMPOSITION -- MALE VETERANS

- o In 1981, the percentage of ethnic and racial minority male veterans sampled (16 percent) increased from the previous RCAS wave levels (13 percent).
- o Ethnic and racial minority veteran men in the 1981 RCAS were almost twice as likely as white veteran men to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity (41 percent as compared to 21 percent, respectively).

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	<u>Total Sample</u>				<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>			
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Ethnic Composition: (Q. 59)</u>								
<u>White, not of hispanic origin</u>	87.3	87.2	87.2	83.5	20	19	18	21
<u>Non-white</u>	12.6	12.8	12.8	16.5	37	30	44	41
Black (not of hispanic origin)	6.6	6.4	7.1	8.9	47	30	44	48
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	23	#	#	#
Hispanic	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.8	28	38	44	36
Asian or Pacific Islander	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

Base too small.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among those surveyed in 1981, there were more ethnic and racial minority men in the Army veteran and Marine Corps veteran subsamples than in the Air Force or Navy veteran subsamples. There were more black male Army veterans (14 percent) and more hispanic male veterans of the Marine Corps (10 percent).

	1981			
	MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Ethnic Composition: (Q. 59)</u>				
<u>White, not of hispanic origin</u>	89.9	78.9	81.9	87.4
<u>Non-White</u>	10.1	21.1	18.1	12.6
Black (not of hispanic origin)	4.6	13.7	6.5	5.5
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
Hispanic	3.6	3.8	10.2	4.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Base too small.

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS -- MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, veteran men who did not live with their fathers during their first ten years of life are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity than other veteran men. Veteran men who did not live with their mothers are also more likely to have positive enlistment propensity.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Lived with father during first ten years of life (Q. 44a)</u>								
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	24
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	31
<u>Father's Education: (Q. 44b)¹⁾</u>								
Less than high school graduate	25.4	24.8	24.3	24.5	26	22	24	25
High school graduate or vo-tech	37.3	39.6	41.5	40.4	18	19	21	25
At least some college	24.2	20.4	22.9	26.8	17	15	16	20
Don't know	13.2	15.2	11.3	8.1	35	27	25	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(23.7%)
<u>Lived with mother during first ten years of life (Q. 44b)</u>								
Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	24
No	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	38
<u>Mother's Education: (Q. 45b)¹⁾</u>								
Less than high school graduate	21.6	20.1	18.7	17.2	30	26	31	22
High school graduate or vo-tech	50.0	53.6	57.6	56.4	18	18	19	25
At least some college	18.5	15.8	15.5	19.4	18	21	19	26
Don't know	9.9	10.4	8.2	6.8	31	19	20	16
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(23.9%)

1) In 1981 this question was asked only of those who had lived with the specified parent during the first ten years of their lives. In 1978, 1979 and 1980 this question was asked of all respondents. The 1981 Bases for this question are 1642 (weighted cases) for father's education and 1754 (weighted cases) for mother's education.

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among those surveyed in 1981, veteran men of the Army are less likely to know the level of their parents' education than are other veteran men.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Lived with father during first ten years of life (Q. 44a)</u>				
Yes	92.5	89.4	90.6	91.6
No	7.5	10.6	9.4	8.4
<u>Father's Education: (Q. 44b)¹</u>				
Less than high school graduate	19.0	25.3	25.3	27.5
High school graduate or vo-tech	46.8	36.5	42.4	40.8
At least some college	29.2	27.2	26.7	24.0
Don't know	<u>4.9</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Lived with mother during first ten years of life (Q. 45a)</u>				
Yes	98.2	96.3	96.6	96.8
No	1.8	3.7	3.4	3.2
<u>Mother's Education: (Q. 45a)¹</u>				
Less than high school graduate	13.9	17.8	18.5	18.2
High school graduate or vo-tech	61.0	53.3	58.6	56.9
At least some college	21.7	19.4	18.5	18.7
Don't know	<u>3.4</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹) Question asked only of those who lived with particular parent during first ten years of life. The 1981 Bases for father's education are: Air Force, 468; Army, 455; Marine Corps, 269; Navy, 458. The 1981 Bases for mother's education are: Air Force, 497; Army, 487; Marine Corps, 287; Navy, 483.

AGE COMPOSITION -- MALE VETERANS

AS, veteran men who are 22 years old are more likely to have positive propensity than are other veteran men.

81 one-half of the veteran men are under 24 years old. Over one-third old.

more siblings. In statement propensity than

of veteran men with the 1981 sample.

1978
WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

Total Sample	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
1498	(332)
0.2	#
70.3	24 } 24
28.8	18
0.5	# } 18
0.3	#
100%	(22.1%)

MALE VETERANS

Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity

	1979	1980	1981
8	(313)	(364)	(442)
2)	19	19	23
	20	23	22
	24	20	23
	20	22	27

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
0.2	0.1	0.2	#	#	#
2.3	2.3	2.3	34	#	#
15.2	10.9	14.4	18	21	32
30.2	37.2	34.3	21	22	22
25.4	22.2	21.2	19	22	23
12.3	12.9	11.9	20	17	22
6.5	6.1	6.0	30	23	24
3.7	3.3	4.1	13	18	22
2.0	2.2	2.2	14	#	#
1.2	1.3	1.5	#	#	#
1.0	1.6	1.9	#	#	#
100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

1%)(20.4%)(21.3%)(24.3%)

24	31	26
21	22	24
17	18	20
21	20	26

%) (20.4%) (21.3%) (24.3%)

CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among those surveyed, veteran men of the Air Force are least likely to have four or more siblings (32 percent) and male veterans of the Marine Corps are most likely to have four or more siblings (45 percent).

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Number of siblings: (Q. 49)</u>				
None or one	18.4	14.0	16.5	17.6
Two	23.8	23.5	19.2	24.4
Three	25.3	22.1	18.9	20.4
Four or more	<u>32.5</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>37.6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>During most of first ten years of life, lived: (Q. 43)</u>				
On a farm	10.2	10.8	10.9	11.4
In a town	31.6	25.3	27.6	27.3
In a suburb	34.6	36.3	30.4	33.8
In a city	<u>23.6</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>27.5</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SCHOOLING -- MALE VETERANS

- In 1981, veteran men who are less than high school graduates (5 percent) are more likely to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity than are other veteran men.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE (Q. 2, 3, 4, 5)	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Less than high school graduate</u>	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.7	29	23	26	36
(Dropouts)	(2.7)	(2.3)	(1.9)	(4.3)	(28)	(13)	(#)	(36)
<u>High school graduate</u>	88.4	92.5	91.7	91.7	22	21	20	23
Currently attending:								
. Vocational or technical school	7.1	7.5	8.8	6.7	25	16	23	32
. Two-year college	11.4	13.7	15.7	15.1	18	22	19	20
. Four-year college	13.7	11.0	13.3	12.7	16	19	16	19
Planning to attend:								
. Vocational or technical school	10.6	10.4	10.0	10.8	28	25	25	35
. Two-year college	10.1	12.1	11.2	11.2	25	22	27	29
. Four-year college	7.9	7.6	8.3	9.2	27	26	25	26
. Don't know	1.0	3.0	2.4	2.2	#	29	#	#
Not planning school	26.5	27.2	21.6	27.6	21	18	15	20
<u>College graduate</u>	4.5	2.1	3.5	2.9	15	6	19	#
<u>Graduate or professional work</u>	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	#	#	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

Base too small.

AGE COMPOSITION -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men in 1981, those of the Marine Corps are likely to be younger than others. Three Marine Corps veteran men in five are 23 years old or younger.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Age (Q. 1)</u>				
20 or under	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
21	0.2	4.5	1.7	0.4
22	6.3	21.4	14.8	8.2
23	32.6	29.7	44.1	37.5
24	27.7	15.7	20.9	25.9
25	13.2	11.6	10.8	12.0
26	7.1	5.5	3.0	7.8
27	4.9	3.7	3.4	4.6
28	4.0	2.2	0.7	1.8
29	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.8
30 and older	<u>1.8</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA -- MALE VETERANS

- One 1981 RCAS veteran man in ten received a high school equivalency -- GED -- degree.
- Veteran men who obtained a GED are more likely than those who obtained a standard high school diploma to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
High school graduate ¹⁾ (Q. 2a)	95.3	(23)
BASE	1726	(412)
<u>Type of diploma (Q. 2c)</u>		
Standard diploma	88.3	23
High school equivalency -- GED	<u>11.7</u>	<u>28</u>
Total	100%	(23.9%)

1) Percent of total. All other percents refer to high school graduates.

SCHOOLING -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In 1981 Veteran men of the Air Force are more likely than other veteran men to be attending school.
- Among 1981 veteran men who are currently attending or planning to attend school, veterans of the Air Force are more likely to be currently attending or planning to attend a four-year college.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Air Force	Previous Army	Military Marine Corps	Service Navy
BASE (Q. 2a, 2e, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 5)	506	509	297	500
<u>Less than high school graduate</u>	0.6	7.5	8.9	4.8
(Dropouts)	(0.6)	(6.7)	(2.0)	(4.8)
<u>High school graduate</u>	95.1	87.6	89.1	93.6
Currently attending:				
. Vocational or technical school	6.3	5.9	4.7	10.0
. Two-year college	21.3	12.2	16.5	14.0
. Four-year college	14.6	12.2	13.1	11.6
Planning to attend:				
. Vocational or technical school	7.7	12.0	12.8	10.2
. Two-year college	11.5	12.0	12.4	8.8
. Four-year college	13.4	6.9	7.7	10.6
. Don't know	2.4	2.9	1.0	1.8
Not planning school	17.0	30.6	29.0	30.0
<u>College graduate</u>	3.8	3.9	1.7	1.2
<u>Graduate or professional work</u>	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

FINANCIAL AID -- MALE VETERANS

- More than nine out of ten 1981 RCAS veteran men who are currently attending school and using financial aid receive that aid as a result of their military service.

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1812	(442)
Currently attending school (Q. 3a, 4a)	36.8	22
BASE	668	(149)
Using financial aid (Q. 6a)	84.5	21
Financial aid as a result of military service ¹⁾ (Q. 6b)	94.7	20
Planning to attend school (Q. 3b, 4b)	33.3	22
BASE	603	(179)
Planning to use financial aid (Q. 6a)	82.7	30
Financial aid as a result of military service ¹⁾ (Q. 6b)	93.1	29

1) Asked only of those currently using or planning to use financial aid.

TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among 1981 veteran men, Army veterans are most likely and Air Force veterans are least likely to have obtained a high school equivalency degree (GED).

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
High school graduate ¹⁾ (Q. 2a)	99.4	92.5	97.7	95.2
BASE	503	471	290	476
<u>Type of diploma (Q. 2c)</u>				
Standard diploma	95.0	83.0	88.6	91.4
High school equivalency -- GED	<u>5.0</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>8.6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Percent of total. All other percents refer to high school graduates.

SCHOOL SUCCESS -- MALE VETERANS

- The reported high school grades of veteran men have remained fairly constant across the four RCAS waves, with almost half reporting that they were "A" or "B" students.

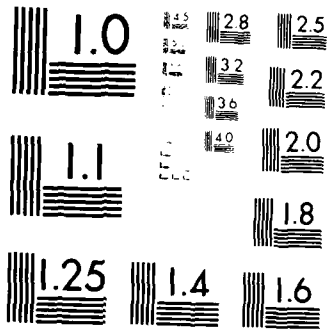
	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Grades in high school (Q. 48)</u>								
A	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.7	11	24	15	21
B	42.9	40.8	44.9	43.2	21	23	22	25
C	46.2	48.6	45.0	47.1	25	17	22	24
D or F	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.9	17	23	20	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

FINANCIAL AID -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among those 1981 RCAS veteran men planning to attend school, veterans of the Air Force and Navy are more likely to use financial aid than are veterans of the Army or Marine Corps.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Currently attending school (Q. 3a, 4a)	46.0	33.0	36.0	36.8
BASE	233	168	107	184
Using financial aid (Q. 6a)	85.4	82.1	85.0	87.0
Financial aid as a result of military service ¹⁾ (Q. 6b)	96.4	90.6	96.7	98.1
Planning to attend school (Q. 3b, 4b)	34.4	33.8	32.6	31.8
BASE	174	172	97	159
Planning to use financial aid (Q. 6a)	87.4	77.9	79.4	89.9
Financial aid as a result of military service ¹⁾ (Q. 6b)	98.0	87.7	97.4	95.1

1) Asked only of those currently using or planning to use financial aid.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

FAMILY STATUS -- MALE VETERANS

- In all four RCAS, there is very little difference in the percent of married and unmarried veteran men who have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.
- Close to one 1981 veteran man in four said he plans to buy a home in the next year. These men are more likely than others to have positive enlistment propensity.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Marital Status (Q. 39)</u>								
Married:	53.2	50.7	47.6	39.7	20	22	22	24
. Living with spouse (Spouse working) ¹⁾ (Q. 40)	52.3 (57.6)	48.6 (59.8)	46.1 (58.3)	38.3 (60.0)	21 (21)	23 (21)	21 (20)	23 (25)
. Separated	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.4	5	#	#	#
Not married:	46.8	49.4	52.4	60.3	24	19	21	24
. Single	43.7	45.7	48.2	56.9	25	18	21	25
. Widowed, divorced (Planning marriage) ²⁾ (Q. 41)	3.1 (14.8)	3.7 (14.6)	4.1 (14.6)	1.4 (14.0)	15 (22)	24 (23)	16 (21)	# (28)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	22.1%	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)
Own home (Q. 42a)	N/A	24.6	18.4	15.2	N/A	21	18	23
Planning to buy a home in the next year (Q. 42b)	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	29

Base too small.

1) Percent of those living with spouse.

2) Percent of those who are not married.

SCHOOL SUCCESS AND TECHNICAL TRAINING -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men in 1981, Air Force veterans are most likely to say they were "A" or "B" students in high school (58 percent).

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Grades in high school</u> (Q. 48)				
A	6.3	6.4	6.7	3.4
B	51.6	39.2	43.8	42.8
C	39.3	50.0	46.5	49.0
D or F	<u>2.8</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

DEPENDENTS -- MALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, veteran men were less likely to have dependents (42 percent) than in previous waves (ranging from 50 to 55 percent).

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Number of dependents: (Q. 46)</u>								
None	45.2	47.2	49.6	57.8	23	18	21	24
One	23.9	21.0	21.2	18.3	24	22	18	25
Two	18.1	19.3	18.1	13.8	19	18	24	24
Three	11.0	10.7	9.4	7.9	20	28	25	24
Four	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	#	#	#	#
Five or more	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	#	#	#	#
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)
Children below the age of six ¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	58.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	26

Base too small.

1) Percentage of those with at least one dependent.

FAMILY STATUS -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among 1981 RCAS veteran men, Air Force veterans are most likely to be married and to own their own homes.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Marital Status (Q. 39)</u>				
Married:	48.6	37.9	39.0	35.6
. Living with spouse (Spouse working) ¹⁾ (Q. 40)	47.0 (64.3)	36.5 (57.0)	38.0 (69.9)	34.0 (53.5)
. Separated	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6
Not married:	51.4	62.1	61.0	64.4
. Single	48.2	57.2	57.6	60.4
. Widowed, divorced (Planning marriage) ²⁾ (Q. 41)	3.2 (11.6)	4.9 (15.2)	3.4 (14.9)	4.0 (12.7)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Own home (Q. 42a)	18.8	16.1	12.8	12.0
Planning to buy a home in the next year (Q. 42b)	22.5	25.2	20.5	23.3

1) Percent of those living with spouse.

2) Percent of those who are not married.

DEPENDENTS -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men in 1981, the Air Force veterans are most likely to have one or more dependents.
- However, among those veterans men with one or more dependents, Army veterans are most likely to have children below the age of six.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Number of dependents (Q. 46)</u>				
None	50.6	59.3	56.9	61.8
One	20.2	15.6	21.5	19.6
Two	15.0	13.6	15.5	12.2
Three	12.1	9.1	4.0	5.0
Four	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.4
Five or more	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Children below the age of six ¹⁾ (Q. 47)	58.0	63.7	52.4	51.3

1) Percent of those who have at least one dependent.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1 -- MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed, the percentage of veteran men who are employed continued to decline in 1981, with a total decline from 84 percent employed in 1978 to 77 percent employed in 1981.
- Among employed veteran men, a greater percentage worked part-time in the 1981 wave (20 hours or less) than did so in 1980, and furthermore, a smaller percentage report working 31 to 45 hours per week.

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Currently employed ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	83.8	85.2	78.8	76.8	22	20	22	24
(Self-employed) ²⁾ (Q. 8a)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(4.1)	(4.8)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(19)	(29)
Employed outside of home ²⁾ (Q. 7c)	N/A	N/A	N/A	95.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	24
BASE	1256	1310	1349	1392	(279)	(267)	(300)	(329)
<u>Hours per week (Q. 9a)</u>								
20 or less	6.1	6.5	7.4	28.5	9	22	21	26
21 to 30	5.3	4.9	6.2	4.6	22	8	20	21
31 to 45	62.8	69.9	65.5	48.7	23	20	21	24
46 to 48	5.8	3.2	3.8	3.5	25	14	27	24
49 or more	20.0	15.5	17.2	14.6	22	26	23	25
Looking for a second job ³⁾ (Q. 9b)	(N/A)	(30.4)	(34.5)	(30.5)	(N/A)	(23)	(28)	(32)

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

2) Percent of those currently employed.

3) Percent of those working 48 hours or less.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS

V-1-38		
V-1-39	Employment Factors, 1	Q. 7a, 9a-b
V-1-40		
V-1-41	Incidence of Working on Weekend	Q. 8b
V-1-42		
V-1-43	Job Skill	Q. 10
V-1-44		
V-1-45	Perceived Difficulty in Finding Job	Q. 7a, 14
V-1-46		
V-1-47	Employment and Type of Employment Projected	Q. 15a-c
V-1-48	Perceived Employer Attitude Toward Guard/Reserve	
V-1-49	Service	Q. 27a-d
V-1-50		
V-1-51	Perceptions of the Future	Q. 12
V-1-52		
V-1-53	Guard/Reserve Service and Civilian Job	Q. 26
V-1-54		
V-1-55	Personal Reaction to the Job and Training Opportunities	Q. 25

INCIDENCE OF WORKING ON WEEKENDS -- MALE VETERANS

- About three 1981 RCAS employed veteran men in ten work every weekend and would thus be unlikely to be able to participate in weekend Guard/Reserve drills.

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
Currently employed	76.8	24
BASE	1392	(329)
<u>Working on weekends (Q. 8b)¹⁾</u>		
Every week	29.6	23
Two or three times a month	25.7	24
Once a month	10.9	24
Hardly ever	<u>33.8</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	100%	(23.4%)

1) Asked only of those who are currently employed.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1 -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS, one-third of the Army veteran men who work less than 48 hours per week say they are looking for a second job.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
Currently employed ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	75.7	76.4	81.5	75.4
(Self-employed) ²⁾ (Q. 8a)	(6.0)	(4.6)	(4.1)	(4.8)
Employed outside of home ²⁾ (Q. 7c)	97.4	94.6	97.1	96.3
BASE	383	389	242	327
<u>Hours per week (Q. 9a)</u>				
20 or less	30.2	28.1	25.9	29.7
21 to 30	6.3	2.9	7.1	4.6
31 to 45	46.2	50.1	49.5	42.9
46 to 48	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.8
49 or more	14.1	15.1	14.5	14.0
<u>Looking for a second job³⁾</u> (Q. 9b)	(27.4)	(33.3)	(30.7)	(27.5)

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

USE OF SKILLS AT JOB -- MALE VETERANS

- Nearly six employed veteran men in ten said their job uses their skills and interest very much or a great deal.

How much would you say that your job uses your skills and interests? Would you say your job uses your skills and interests very much, a good deal, only somewhat, or not at all? (Q. 10)

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE ¹⁾	1392	(329)
Very much	28.7	22
A good deal	27.6	23
Only somewhat	28.2	26
Not at all	<u>15.5</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)

1) Asked only of those currently employed.

INCIDENCE OF WORKING ON WEEKENDS -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In 1981, employed veteran men of the four different branches are similar in their reported frequency of working on weekends.

	1981			
	Branch of Prev' Air Force	MALE Army	S Marine Corps	Military Service Navy
Currently employed	75.7	76.4	71.5	75.4
BASE	383	389	242	327
<u>Working on weekends (Q. 8b)¹⁾</u>				
Every week	26.4	32.1	28.8	28.2
Two or three times a month	26.4	24.7	25.8	26.8
Once a month	12.1	9.6	8.3	14.4
Hardly ever	<u>35.1</u>	<u>33.5</u>	<u>37.1</u>	<u>30.7</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Asked only of those who are currently employed.

PERCEIVED DIFFICULTY IN FINDING JOB -- MALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed in 1981, there was an 8 percentage point decrease in veteran men reporting that they had been employed the year before, with 66 percent reporting previous employment in 1981 compared to 74 percent in 1980. This drop corresponds to the 6 percentage point decrease in reported employment between 1979 and 1980.
- In the 1981 RCAS, perceived difficulty of finding an appropriate job increased among both employed and unemployed veteran men.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
Those employed at this time last year (Q. 11)	N/A	N/A	74.0	65.8	N/A	N/A	21	25
Currently employed¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	83.8	85.2	78.8	76.8	22	20	22	24
BASE	1256	1310	1349	1392	(279)	(267)	(300)	(329)
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 14)</u>								
Very difficult	20.0	21.6	22.8	28.3	24	28	23	25
Somewhat difficult	38.4	39.0	46.0	43.0	23	20	23	24
Somewhat easy	25.8	28.3	22.5	17.0	19	20	19	23
Very easy	15.9	11.1	8.7	11.7	22	11	24	20
Currently unemployed¹⁾	16.2	14.8	21.2	23.2	22	20	17	27
BASE	242	227	363	420	(53)	(46)	(63)	(113)
Looking for work (Q. 7b)	49.3	49.8	62.0	67.8	29	22	19	30
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 14)</u>								
Very difficult	25.5	28.3	34.9	42.1	37	23	16	30
Somewhat difficult	45.7	36.5	40.8	41.1	19	19	16	23
Somewhat easy	22.4	25.8	15.3	11.9	14	20	14	24
Very easy	6.4	9.4	9.0	5.0	#	#	12	#

Base too small.

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

USE OF SKILLS AT JOB -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among those surveyed in 1981, veteran men of the Marine Corps are least likely to say that their jobs do not use their skills and interest at all.

How much would you say that your job uses your skills and interests? Would you say your jobs uses your skills and interests very much, a good deal, only somewhat, or not at all? (Q. 10)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE1)	383	389	242	327
Very much	30.2	26.7	28.1	31.8
A good deal	22.8	31.1	26.4	26.0
Only somewhat	31.0	26.2	31.8	26.8
Not at all	<u>16.0</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>15.4</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Asked only of those currently employed.

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED -- MALE VETERANS

- In all RCAS, both employed and unemployed veteran men are more likely to have a positive propensity to work at a desk in a business office than in a factory or as a salesperson.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Currently Employed¹⁾	83.8	85.2	78.8	76.8	22	20	22	24
BASE	1256	1310	1344	1392	(279)	(267)	(300)	(329)
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)								
In a factory ²⁾ (factory only) ³⁾	23.2 (15.4)	27.7 (18.1)	23.7 (16.6)	22.9 (16.2)	28 (21)	23 (19)	28 (24)	26 (22)
At a desk in a business office (office only)	32.8 (17.7)	30.9 (14.5)	27.8 (14.9)	30.3 (16.3)	21 (22)	26 (25)	28 (24)	27 (23)
As a salesperson (sales only)	22.6 (7.8)	21.4 (6.3)	17.9 (7.7)	20.3 (7.4)	26 (23)	26 (22)	27 (25)	32 (37)
Currently Unemployed¹⁾	16.2	14.8	21.2	23.2	22	20	17	27
BASE	242	227	363	420	(53)	(46)	(63)	(113)
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)								
In a factory (factory only)	20.8 (11.9)	26.6 (19.2)	23.7 (15.1)	23.6 (14.8)	39 (#)	30 (30)	19 (17)	35 (31)
At a desk in a business office (office only)	40.4 (23.1)	33.5 (20.7)	33.3 (20.4)	33.2 (19.8)	33 (16)	22 (19)	14 (15)	30 (33)
As a salesperson (sales only)	23.4 (7.7)	17.7 (6.2)	17.8 (8.1)	23.7 (10.3)	40 (#)	22 (38)	18 (23)	25 (23)

Base too small.

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.

PERCEIVED DIFFICULTY IN FINDING JOB -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among 1981 veteran men, Marine Corps veterans are most likely to be employed (82 percent). They were also more likely than Navy veterans to be employed the year before.
- Among unemployed veteran men surveyed in 1981, Air Force veterans are least likely to be looking for work (58 percent).

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Those employed at this time last year (Q. 11)	67.0	67.0	70.7	59.2
<u>Currently employed¹⁾ (Q. 7a)</u>	75.7	76.4	81.5	75.4
BASE	383	389	242	377
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 14)</u>				
Very difficult	27.2	29.6	29.9	25.8
Somewhat difficult	43.7	41.6	42.7	45.2
Somewhat easy	20.9	16.4	14.1	16.8
Very easy	8.2	12.5	13.3	12.2
<u>Currently unemployed¹⁾ (Q. 7a)</u>	24.3	23.6	18.5	24.6
BASE	123	120	55	123
Looking for work (Q. 7b)	57.9	70.8	72.7	69.1
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job (Q. 14)</u>				
Very difficult	41.4	45.5	32.6	41.0
Somewhat difficult	35.1	40.0	54.3	41.9
Somewhat easy	18.9	8.2	13.0	12.0
Very easy	4.5	6.4	0.0	5.1

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

PERCEIVED EMPLOYER ATTITUDES TOWARD GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE -- MALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, fewer employed veteran men said their company had a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation than did so in 1979 or 1980. A larger percentage of the 1981 veteran men said they did not know whether their company had a specific policy.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
<u>Currently employed</u> ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	85.2	78.8	76.8	20	22	24
BASE	1310	1349	1392	(267)	(300)	(329)
Other persons in company are Guard/Reserve members (Q. 27a)	N/A	N/A	37.1	N/A	N/A	30
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation (Q. 27b)						
Yes	37.3	36.8	31.3	22	23	23
No	39.0	41.6	40.0	22	22	25
Don't know	<u>23.7</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.2%)	(24.3%)
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as (Q. 27c)						
Positive	45.0	47.8	46.1	22	23	27
Neutral	38.2	39.0	41.4	19	22	21
Negative	8.0	6.4	6.5	22	17	33
Don't know	<u>8.7</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.2%)	(24.3%)
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude (Q. 27d)						
Yes	15.8	13.0	13.7	30	28	37
Supervisor's attitude was:						
Positive	7.6	7.8	8.0	35	28	34
Neutral	5.0	3.5	4.3	19	29	36
Negative	3.0	1.6	1.4	#	#	31
No and don't know	<u>84.2</u>	<u>82.9</u>	<u>86.3</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(22.2%)	(24.3%)

Base too small.

1) Percent of total.

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among unemployed veteran men surveyed in 1981, Army veterans are most likely to say that they will probably be working at a desk in a business office (40 percent). They are also more likely than other veteran men to have propensity for only office work.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy
Currently Employed¹⁾	75.7	76.4	81.5	75.4
BASE	383	389	242	377
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)				
In a factory ²⁾ (factory only) ³⁾	19.3 (14.9)	26.3 (17.7)	20.6 (16.5)	21.1 (14.3)
At a desk in a business office (office only)	27.7 (16.7)	29.9 (15.4)	33.6 (16.9)	30.8 (17.0)
As a salesperson (sales only)	16.8 (6.8)	20.7 (7.2)	22.4 (7.9)	20.9 (8.0)
Currently Unemployed¹⁾	24.3	23.6	18.5	24.6
BASE	123	120	55	123
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)				
In a factory ²⁾ (factory only) ³⁾	13.2 (8.9)	29.4 (18.3)	24.1 (12.7)	21.5 (14.6)
At a desk in a business office (office only)	30.3 (16.3)	39.8 (25.8)	30.9 (14.5)	25.4 (14.6)
As a salesperson (sales only)	24.4 (11.4)	22.5 (7.5)	29.1 (12.7)	22.7 (13.0)

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.

PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE -- MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, over nine veteran men in ten said that they expected, compared to the time of the survey, to be better off in the next six months to a year.

How do things look for the next six months or a year? Do you think that, compared to now, you'll be much better off in six months or a year, somewhat better off, somewhat worse off, or much worse off in six months or a year? (Q. 12)

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1812	(442)
Much better off in six months or a year	32.4	23
Somewhat better off	57.8	23
Somewhat worse off	8.3	27
Much worse off	<u>1.3</u>	<u>#</u>
<u>Total</u>	100%	(24.3%)

Base too small.

PERCEIVED EMPLOYER ATTITUDE TOWARD GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among employed veteran men in 1981, Air Force veterans are most likely to perceive their company as positive toward Guard/Reserve participation (51 percent).
- Among employed veteran men who have talked with a supervisor about Guard/Reserve service, Air Force veterans were more likely to say that the supervisor's attitude was positive (72 percent).

	1981 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⁾	75.7	76.4	81.4	75.4
BASE	383	389	242	377
Other persons in company are Guard/Reserve members (Q. 27a)	39.4	41.6	33.8	29.6
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation (Q. 27b)				
Yes	34.2	32.1	31.0	27.8
No	35.8	36.1	43.5	43.7
Don't know	<u>30.0</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>25.5</u>	<u>28.4</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as (Q. 27c)				
Positive	51.0	41.2	45.7	40.9
Neutral	33.6	40.7	40.9	40.4
Negative	4.2	7.5	5.2	6.1
Don't know	<u>11.1</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>12.5</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude (Q. 27d)				
Yes	13.3	14.3	17.9	10.7
Supervisor's attitude was (Q. 27e) ²⁾				
Positive	72.3	55.8	58.5	47.4
Neutral	23.4	34.6	29.3	39.5
Negative	4.3	9.6	12.2	13.2
No and don't know	<u>96.7</u>	<u>85.7</u>	<u>82.1</u>	<u>89.3</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Percent of total.

2) Percent of those who talked with their supervisor.

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS -- MALE VETERANS

- In each RCAS wave, almost one male veteran in four said that Guard/Reserve service would help them in a civilian job.
- In the 1981 RCAS among the veteran men who said Guard/Reserve service would help in a civilian job, over one-half have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if they were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 26)	23.7	22.7	23.4	32	41	52
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	21.7	22.5	22.1	31	41	51
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	35.2	24.5	28.2	37	41	55

1) 1979 base approximately 1310 (weighted cases). 1980 base approximately 1344 (weighted cases). 1981 base approximately 1293 (weighted cases). 1981 base approximately 1392 (weighted cases).

2) 1979 base approximately 227 (weighted cases). 1980 base approximately 363 (weighted cases). 1981 base approximately 368 (weighted cases). 1981 base approximately 420 (weighted cases).

PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS, veteran men of all the branches tended to be optimistic about the near future. However, Marine Corps veterans were slightly more likely than Air Force or Navy veterans to say they may be worse off in the next six months or a year.

How do things look for the next six months or a year? Do you think that, compared to now, you'll be much better off in the next six months or a year, somewhat better off, somewhat worse off, or much worse off in the next six months or a year? (Q. 12)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Much better off in the next six months or a year	29.1	31.2	30.0	39.3
Somewhat better off	63.2	57.7	52.6	53.8
Somewhat worse off	6.9	9.3	10.2	6.3
Much worse off in the next six months or a year	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PERSONAL REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES -- MALE VETERANS

- In the 1980 and 1981 RCAS waves, close to three veteran men in five said that the Guard/Reserve would offer them a choice of job or training programs. These individuals were much more likely than the remaining veteran men to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

Do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, the National Guard/Reserve would offer you personally a good choice of jobs and training programs, some choice of jobs and training, or little or no choice of jobs and training programs? (Q. 25)¹⁾

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
A good choice of jobs and training programs	17.3	23.0	23.5	29	30	32
Some choice of jobs and training	38.7	36.4	34.8	23	27	34
Little choice of jobs and training	18.2	40.5	41.7	22	12	13
No choice of jobs and training	25.8			10		
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

1) This question replaced question 18 in the 1978 and 1979 questionnaires. It read: 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?

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Of those surveyed in 1981, unemployed Army and Air Force veteran men are more likely than unemployed Marine Corps and Navy veteran men to say that Guard/Reserve service would help them in a civilian job.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if they were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 26)	27.4	22.9	24.6	20.1
Percent of those employed	24.9	20.4	25.6	20.2
Percent of those unemployed	35.9	31.5	20.4	19.8

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

- In the 1981 RCAS, Air Force veteran men were more likely than other veteran men to say that Guard/Reserve service would offer them a good choice of jobs and training programs.

Do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, the National Guard/Reserve would offer you personally a good choice of jobs and training programs, some choice of jobs and training, or little or no choice of jobs and training programs? (Q. 25)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
A good choice of jobs and training programs	29.1	22.2	23.2	21.3
Some choice of jobs and training	35.7	35.3	34.8	32.8
Little or no choice of jobs and training	<u>35.2</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>42.0</u>	<u>45.9</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

INCIDENCE OF BEST FRIENDS JOINING THE SERVICE -- MALE VETERANS

- One-third of the veteran men in the 1980 and 1981 RCAS waves said that they had friends who have either joined the military or who have recently talked of joining the military. These men are more likely than others to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

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 into the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 50)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
Yes	41.8	37.8	33.0	33.3	29	25	27	30
No	58.2	62.2	67.0	66.7	17	10	18	22
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

V-1-58		
V-1-59	Incidence of Best Friends Joining the Service	Q. 50
V-1-60		
V-1-61	Perceived Social Support for Enlistment	Q. 51a
V-1-62	Social Support From Opposite Sex Partner for	
V-1-63	Guard/Reserve Participation	Q. 51b

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- MALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of veteran men who perceive that the persons closest to them would be pleased if they were to join the Guard/Reserve (from 23 percent in 1978 to 28 percent in 1981).
- In each RCAS, veteran men who perceive that the persons closest to them would be pleased if they joined the Guard/Reserve are much more likely than other veteran men to have positive enlistment propensity.

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. 51a)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
Very pleased	3.4	2.6	3.9	5.0	53	59	49	59
Somewhat pleased	19.6	20.4	23.6	23.2	40	36	33	40
Neither pleased nor displeased	45.0	46.7	44.6	41.9	21	17	17	20
Somewhat displeased	19.4	18.8	16.9	18.7	13	15	16	13
Very displeased	12.6	11.4	10.9	11.2	5	8	7	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

INCIDENCE OF BEST FRIENDS JOINING THE SERVICE -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS, Marine Corps veteran men were most likely to say that they had friends who had joined or talked about joining the military (38 percent), and Navy veteran men were least likely to say so (30 percent).

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 into the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 50)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Yes	35.2	32.9	37.7	29.6
No	<u>64.8</u>	<u>67.1</u>	<u>62.3</u>	<u>70.4</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SOCIAL SUPPORT FROM OPPOSITE SEX PARTNER FOR GUARD/RESERVE PARTICIPATION --
MALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of veteran men who say that their wives, fiancées, or steady friends would be pleased if they were to enlist in the Guard/Reserve with 17 percent saying so in 1981.
- In both the 1980 and 1981 RCAS waves, veteran men who think that their Guard/Reserve enlistment would please their opposite sex partner are twice as likely as other veteran men to have positive enlistment propensity.

Do you think that if you were to enlist in the National Guard or Reserves your spouse, fiance(e), or steady friend would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased? (Q. 51b)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	<u>Total Sample</u>		<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1712	1812	(364)	(442)
Very pleased	2.9	3.4	#	59
Somewhat pleased	11.9	13.9	44	52
Neither pleased nor displeased	27.0	24.8	19	24
Somewhat displeased	27.0	25.5	21	22
Very displeased	<u>31.2</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	100%	100%	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

Base too small.

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS, similar percentages of veteran men from the four branches perceive social support for Guard/Reserve enlistment from the persons closest 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. 51a)

	1981			
	MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Very pleased	6.8	3.6	7.2	4.5
Somewhat pleased	22.7	23.3	22.9	23.9
Neither pleased nor displeased	46.4	41.4	39.6	40.7
Somewhat displeased	16.3	19.1	18.1	20.2
Very displeased	<u>7.8</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>10.7</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SOCIAL SUPPORT TOWARD AND FROM OPPOSITE SEX PARTNERS FOR GUARD/RESERVE PARTICIPATION --
MALES BY BRANCH

- Among 1981 RCAS veteran men, Air Force veterans are slightly more likely, and Navy and Marine Corps veterans are slightly less likely, to say that their wives, fiancées or steady friends would be pleased if they joined the National Guard or Reserves.

Do you think that if you were to enlist in the National Guard or Reserves your spouse, fiance(e), or steady friend would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased? (Q. 51b)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Very pleased	4.1	3.3	4.9	2.1
Somewhat pleased	15.9	14.9	11.1	12.1
Neither pleased nor displeased	27.7	25.9	24.0	20.6
Somewhat displeased	26.4	25.5	24.4	25.6
Very displeased	<u>25.8</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>35.5</u>	<u>39.7</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES -- MALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, a larger percentage of veteran men said they liked very much visiting with friends (78 percent) than did so in 1980 and 1979 (68 percent and 71 percent, respectively).
- Although only 15 to 22 percent of the 1981 RCAS veteran men said they very much liked participating in religious and charity or community group activities, these individuals are slightly more likely than other veteran men to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

When you have a chance to do whatever 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 MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Percent who like activity "very much"</u>						
Fishing	53.7	45.8	55.2	21	23	25
Dining out	47.3	53.9	59.4	20	22	25
Studying the stock market	4.6	7.0	8.8	17	28	27
Reading about foreign countries	23.2	24.4	26.5	25	25	30
Hunting	53.1	51.8	49.6	23	25	23
Going to a movie	52.5	41.5	47.1	22	24	23
Visiting friends	70.9	68.2	78.3	20	22	25
Fixing up a car or motorcycle	51.2	47.0	49.7	23	26	25
Working for a political or social cause	9.0	8.3	10.6	22	32	29
Talking with friends ¹⁾	70.2	52.4	80.7	20	22	25
Participating in religious activities	N/A	N/A	15.9	N/A	N/A	28
Working for a community group	N/A	N/A	21.7	N/A	N/A	32
Working for a charity or religious organization	N/A	N/A	15.3	N/A	N/A	29
Reading articles about science	N/A	N/A	34.4	N/A	N/A	26

1) 1979, 1980 activity was worded "Shooting the breeze with friends."

PSYCHOGRAPHICS AND ATTITUDES

V-1-66		
V-1-67	Psychographics: Preferred Activities	Q. 30
V-1-68		
V-1-69	Military-Related Attitudes	Q. 29, 36
V-1-70		
V-1-71	Other Attitudes	Q. 36c-d, 36g, 36i

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES -- MALE VETERANS

- There was a higher degree of positive attitudes toward the Guard/Reserve in the 1981 RCAS among veteran men than there was in 1980 for each of the four Guard/Reserve items. More veteran men in 1981 agreed that:
 - The Guard/Reserve are respected in their communities,
 - They would be proud to be a member of the Guard/Reserve,
 - The Guard/Reserve are well trained, and
 - The Guard/Reserve have good, up-to-date equipment.
- In the 1981 RCAS, more veteran men agreed with the statement "Our country is too militaristic" (17 percent) than did so in 1980 (9 percent).

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>								
<u>Attitudes Toward the Military (Q. 29 and 36)</u>								
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community	60.0	50.6	38.9	42.7	25	24	29	32
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves	51.0	38.5	39.5	47.6	34	33	38	38
People look up to a person in a Guard/Reserve uniform	N/A	36.6	37.3	37.5	N/A	25	30	33
The Guard/Reserve are well trained	N/A	N/A	39.6	44.1	N/A	N/A	29	30
The Guard/Reserve have good, up-to-date equipment	N/A	N/A	24.8	34.8	N/A	N/A	24	29
The Active Forces are well-trained	N/A	N/A	46.2	47.3	N/A	N/A	27	28
The Active Forces have good, up-to-date equipment	N/A	N/A	41.8	43.7	N/A	N/A	26	27
<u>Need for the Military (Q. 29 and 36)</u>								
A nation should always be ready to fight	93.4	93.3	93.3	94.9	23	21	22	24
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries	N/A	89.8	80.0	78.9	N/A	20	22	24
Our country is too militaristic	20.8	13.6	9.2	17.1	15	13	26	23
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations	25.5	21.5	18.7	21.8	17	18	25	23
<u>Need for the Reserves (Q. 37f)</u>								
The Reserves are needed to serve in combat roles during a military conflict	N/A	N/A	80.8	82.9	N/A	N/A	22	25

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In general, 1981 RCAS veteran men of the four branches of military service have similar activity preferences.

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)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Percent who like activity "very much"</u>				
Fishing	50.9	55.0	58.0	57.3
Dining out	56.6	58.1	61.4	62.8
Studying the stock market	8.6	8.7	9.1	8.8
Reading about foreign countries	20.8	26.6	28.8	29.5
Hunting	45.7	51.3	55.1	46.0
Going to a movie	48.8	46.4	47.1	46.9
Visiting friends	79.4	75.4	81.1	80.6
Fixing up a car or motorcycle	45.1	52.3	49.8	48.8
Working for a political or social cause	8.4	13.5	7.0	9.8
Talking with friends ¹⁾	83.2	78.0	82.5	82.4
Participating in religious activities	17.1	16.4	17.4	13.0
Working for a community group	20.6	22.4	23.2	20.6
Working for a charity or religious organization	14.3	16.4	16.2	13.4
Reading articles on science	36.5	33.5	34.8	34.2

1) 1979, 1980 activity was worded "Shooting the breeze with friends."

OTHER ATTITUDES -- MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed, fewer veteran men in 1981 said they preferred doing things with others, participating in groups or organizations and becoming involved in community projects than did so in 1980.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>								
<u>Need to be with others</u>								
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself (Q. 36i)	72.9	72.9	76.6	71.9	25	22	21	26
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own (Q. 36d)	68.3	61.7	65.4	53.1	26	22	25	29
I like to become involved in projects in my community (Q. 36c)	70.9	73.4	65.5	57.1	24	21	24	31
<u>Feeling of control/stability</u>								
There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world (Q. 36g)	39.9	43.8	47.8	49.6	22	25	25	27

MILITARY RELATED ATTITUDES -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among 1981 RCAS veteran men, Air Force and Marine Corps veterans are most likely to say they would be proud to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (53 percent). Navy veterans are least likely to say so (42 percent).
- In the 1981 RCAS, Air Force veteran men are most likely to say that the Guard/Reserve are well trained (63 percent), and the Army veteran men are least likely to say so (38 percent).

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>				
<u>Attitudes Toward the Military (Q. 29 and 36)</u>				
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community	46.5	39.9	46.2	42.4
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves	52.8	46.2	52.9	42.0
People look up to a person in a Guard/Reserve uniform	36.3	37.0	43.0	36.1
The Guard/Reserve are well trained	53.0	38.1	43.6	48.3
The Guard/Reserve have good, up-to-date equipment	36.2	31.1	34.7	41.0
The Active Forces are well-trained	53.5	40.1	54.2	50.9
The Active Forces have good, up-to-date equipment	47.5	41.7	35.1	49.9
<u>Need for the Military (Q. 29 and 36)</u>				
A nation should always be ready to fight	96.4	94.9	94.2	94.4
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries	79.2	80.0	78.8	76.8
Our country is too militaristic	13.1	19.9	17.6	15.0
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations	16.2	22.8	24.2	23.2
<u>Need for the Reserves (Q. 37f)</u>				
The Reserves are needed to serve in combat roles during a military conflict	85.8	84.8	80.1	78.4

OTHER ATTITUDES -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS, veteran men of the four branches of military service tend to be similar in their attitudes about their needs to be with others.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>				
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself (Q. 36i)	71.2	73.3	70.9	70.8
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own (Q. 36d)	54.3	54.6	53.9	49.3
I like to become involved in projects in my community (Q. 36c)	60.1	55.9	59.8	55.3
There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world (Q. 36g)	46.7	50.3	51.5	49.4

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS -- MALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, veteran men were more likely than in the 1980 wave to say that Guard/Reserve service would probably involve learning self-discipline and were less likely to say that it would probably result in being in combat during a disturbance or war.

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 exist or occur or unlikely to exist or occur? (Q. 35)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	<u>Total Sample</u>				<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>			
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Percent saying that situation is likely to occur in National Guard or Reserve:</u>								
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	36.7	34.0	43.1	44.7	19	18	18	23
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	52.4	59.3	64.5	62.7	16	19	18	20
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	53.4	59.3	69.7	67.9	18	16	16	21
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harass you	53.7	56.4	60.7	60.0	18	16	17	22
Having a chance to show your abilities	N/A	69.1	73.9	70.8	N/A	22	25	28
Learning self-discipline	N/A	72.2	58.4	63.1	N/A	23	27	29
Getting a chance to travel	N/A	76.8	74.1	76.0	N/A	22	23	27
Losing a chance for educational progress	27.1	27.1	38.9	38.3	16	16	21	22
Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbance or riots	N/A	N/A	72.8	73.7	N/A	N/A	20	24
Being called to active duty in case of war	N/A	N/A	78.5	77.7	N/A	N/A	23	26
Being in combat during a disturbance or war	N/A	N/A	71.2	65.3	N/A	N/A	21	25

GUARD/RESERVE PERCEPTIONS

V-1-74		
V-1-75	Likelihood of Situations	Q. 35
V-1-76		
V-1-77	Life Goal Importance and Achievability	Q. 33, 34
V-1-78	Perceived Likelihood of Achieving Life Goals While	
V-1-79	in the National Guard/Reserve	Q. 32
V-1-80		
V-1-81	Military Danger	Q. 38

LIFE GOAL IMPORTANCE AND ACHIEVABILITY -- MALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, fewer veteran men said Guard/Reserve service would enable them to accomplish the goals of using their time as they please (33 percent) and being liked by other people (73 percent) than did so in the 1980 wave (37 percent and 77 percent, respectively).

People give various reasons for wanting to do things. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant that reason would be to you personally for deciding to do something -- would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally? (Q. 33)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1712	1812	(364)	(442)
<u>Percent saying that reason is "very" or "somewhat" important to them personally</u>				
Being able to use my time as I please	97.8	95.2	22	24
Being liked by other people	85.7	83.6	21	24
Having a bit more money than I have now	90.3	88.9	22	24
Having a good time	95.0	92.4	21	25

Now, as I read these four items one more time, please tell me how likely you would be to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves. Would you be very likely to accomplish it, somewhat likely to accomplish it, somewhat unlikely to accomplish it, or very unlikely to accomplish it? (Q. 34)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1712	1812	(364)	(442)
<u>Percent saying that accomplishment is "very" or "somewhat" likely in the Guard/Reserve</u>				
Being able to use my time as I please	36.8	33.1	35	38
Being liked by other people	76.4	73.0	24	28
Having a bit more money than I have now	66.2	65.0	26	30
Having a good time	59.1	57.5	30	33

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men surveyed in 1981, Air Force veterans were least likely to say that Guard/Reserve service would involve having military supervisors who would hassle them.
- Navy veteran men were most likely (almost three men in four) to say that Guard/Reserve service would take too much time away from personal and social activities.

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 exist or occur or unlikely to exist or occur? (Q. 35)

	1981			
	MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Percent saying that situation is likely to occur in National Guard or Reserve:</u>				
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	42.0	47.6	37.9	46.3
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	55.5	66.4	58.2	65.4
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	61.2	68.7	64.9	74.1
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you	48.2	63.2	59.2	64.9
Having a chance to show your abilities	72.5	70.6	68.7	71.1
Learning self-discipline	63.2	63.6	62.2	62.6
Losing a chance for educational progress	33.0	40.4	39.1	38.7
Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbance or riots	70.9	77.0	73.0	70.4
Being called to active duty in case or war	78.8	78.1	73.7	78.8
Being in combat during a disturbance or war	60.1	69.6	61.9	63.4
Getting a chance to travel	77.8	75.6	75.6	75.7

PERCEIVED LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING LIFE GOALS WHILE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVES --
MALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, there was a small increase of the percentage of veteran men who said that Guard/Reserve service would be more likely than other activities to enable them to meet their life goals (25 percent).
- Of those surveyed, veteran men who say that Guard/Reserve service is likely to help them reach their life goals are much more likely than others to have positive enlistment propensity.

Please tell me if you would be more likely to achieve your life goals if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserve -- or, by some other job or activity. (Q. 32)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1712	1812	(364)	(442)
<u>The National Guard or Reserves would be:</u>				
Much more likely to enable you to achieve your life goals	3.3	3.5	53	60
Somewhat more likely to enable you to do this	17.8	21.5	50	46
Somewhat less likely to enable you to do this	32.6	29.9	19	24
Much less likely to enable you to do this	<u>46.2</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	100%	100%	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

LIFE GOAL IMPORTANCE AND ACHIEVABILITY -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Male veterans of the Air Force were more likely than other veteran men surveyed in 1981 to say that Guard/Reserve service would help them to have a bit more money and have a good time.

People give various reasons for wanting to do things. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant that reason would be to you personally for deciding to do something -- would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally? (Q. 33)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Percent saying that reason is "very" or "somewhat" important to them personally</u>				
Being able to use my time as I please	95.8	95.7	92.6	95.6
Being liked by other people	85.2	81.9	82.8	86.2
Having a bit more money than I have now	90.0	89.6	85.8	89.2
Having a good time	93.6	91.7	91.0	93.8

Now, as I read these four items one more time, please tell me how likely you would be to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves. Would you be very likely to accomplish it, somewhat likely to accomplish it, somewhat unlikely to accomplish it, or very unlikely to accomplish it? (Q. 34)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Percent saying that accomplishment is "very" or "somewhat" likely in the Guard/Reserve</u>				
Being able to use my time as I please	38.4	33.4	31.6	29.1
Being liked by other people	78.0	73.6	67.5	71.5
Having a bit more money than I have now	73.4	64.3	61.6	61.2
Having a good time	63.6	55.4	57.0	56.2

MILITARY DANGER -- MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed, the percentage of veteran men who perceive military danger to the U.S. to be very high in 1981 (17 percent) continued to decline from the 1980 (22 percent) and 1979 (29 percent) levels.
- In all RCAS, the percentage of veteran men with positive enlistment propensity is higher among those who perceive a high level of military danger to the U.S. than it is among veteran men who perceive a low level of military danger.

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. 38)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Response</u>						
Very high	28.6	22.5	17.1	21	24	28
Somewhat high	50.2	54.0	52.5	22	22	26
Somewhat low	16.0	19.0	24.5	19	17	20
Very low	<u>5.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

PERCEIVED LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING LIFE GOALS WHILE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE --
MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men in the 1981 RCAS, Navy veterans are least likely to think that Guard/Reserve service as compared to some other job or activity is more likely to enable them to meet their life goals.

Please tell me if you would be more likely to achieve your life goals if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves -- or, by some other job or activity. (Q. 32)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>The National Guard or Reserves</u> <u>would be:</u>				
Much more likely to enable you to achieve your life goals	4.9	4.0	1.4	2.7
Somewhat more likely to enable you to do this	25.3	21.5	23.7	16.6
Somewhat less likely to enable you to do this	28.3	30.1	31.4	29.7
Much less likely to enable you to do this	<u>41.5</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>43.6</u>	<u>51.0</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

MILITARY DANGER -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS, Air Force veteran men were more likely to perceive a high (very or somewhat high) degree of military danger to the U.S. (74 percent) than were other veteran men (67 to 69 percent).

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. 38)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Response</u>				
Very high	16.8	17.8	16.4	16.4
Somewhat high	57.7	51.3	50.5	51.5
Somewhat low	19.2	26.9	24.6	24.8
Very low	<u>6.4</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>7.3</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE -- MALE VETERANS

- In each RCAS over two veteran men in three said they were very or somewhat satisfied with the time they spent in the military.
- In the 1981 RCAS, more veteran men said they were very satisfied with their military service (23 percent) than said so in 1980 (19 percent).
- In each RCAS, veteran men who were very satisfied with the time they spent on active duty are much more likely than other veteran men to have positive enlistment propensity.

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. 18)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
Very satisfied	27.8	25.5	19.2	23.1	33	27	32	32
Somewhat satisfied	40.3	41.7	44.7	44.5	23	24	23	26
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.1	9.0	8.7	8.9	16	9	10	10
Somewhat dissatisfied	15.3	14.0	17.1	14.8	14	13	18	24
Very dissatisfied	8.6	9.8	10.3	8.7	4	10	12	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

PERCEPTION OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE

V-1-84		
V-1-85	General Satisfaction With Military Service	Q. 18
V-1-86	Received Desired Training and Satisfaction With	
V-1-87	Classification	Q. 19a-b, 19d
V-1-88		
V-1-89	Use of Skills While in Service	Q. 19c
V-1-90		
V-1-91	Satisfaction With Pay Grade	Q. 20a
V-1-92		
V-1-93	Satisfaction With Promotion Policies	Q. 20b

RECEIVING DESIRED TRAINING, OBTAINING DESIRED JOB CLASSIFICATION AND
SATISFACTION WITH CLASSIFICATION -- MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, a higher percentage of veteran men, both those who received training for their desired skill and those who did not, said that they were very or somewhat satisfied with their specialty.
- Among the 1981 RCAS veteran men who said they got their desired specialty, 85 percent said they were very satisfied with it. Among those who were not assigned to the specialty they wanted, 69 percent said they were satisfied with the specialty they did get.

Were you trained in the skill you wanted when you joined the service? (Q. 19a)

How satisfied were you with your skills -- were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the service? (Q. 19d)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
Assigned to a job using the skills you were trained in (Q. 19b)								
Yes	N/A	N/A	82.1	84.0	N/A	N/A	22	24
No	N/A	N/A	17.9	16.0	N/A	N/A	20	27
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	(24.3%)
<u>Received training for desired skill:</u>								
<u>Yes</u>	73.6	74.6	75.8	71.0	21	21	21	25
Very satisfied (with MOS)	46.5	43.4	33.0	43.7	27	23	24	26
Somewhat satisfied	29.1	33.7	41.1	41.1	18	22	21	27
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5.0	4.4	6.9	4.9	12	24	18	11
Somewhat dissatisfied	11.7	10.6	12.3	8.4	14	8	20	19
Very dissatisfied	7.7	7.9	6.7	1.9	16	17	9	28
<u>No</u>	16.4	25.4	24.1	29.0	24	19	23	23
Very satisfied (with MOS)	18.0	20.4	19.5	26.1	33	21	16	26
Somewhat satisfied	31.9	30.4	34.8	42.6	24	29	26	21
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	13.7	8.0	11.2	5.0	32	23	21	3
Somewhat dissatisfied	15.7	13.4	17.6	15.3	23	13	35	27
Very dissatisfied	20.7	27.9	17.0	11.0	12	8	17	26
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS, men who are veterans of the Air Force and Marine Corps were more likely than other veteran men to say that they were satisfied with the time they spent in active duty.

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. 18)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Very satisfied	29.3	20.4	27.3	19.8
Somewhat satisfied	43.0	42.6	47.1	47.6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.1	9.6	6.7	9.9
Somewhat dissatisfied	13.7	17.5	11.4	13.1
Very dissatisfied	<u>5.9</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>9.7</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

USE OF SKILLS WHILE IN SERVICE -- MALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, veteran men were more likely to say their military job used their skills at least half or more of the time (74 percent) than were 1980 RCAS veteran men (68 percent).

Regardless of your assignment, do you feel the work you did used MOS skills all or most of the time, about half the time, only some of the time, very little of the time, or never? (Q. 19c)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1712	1812	(364)	(442)
All or most of the time	53.3	56.0	23	27
About half the time	14.6	18.5	24	22
Some of the time	12.4	13.0	18	23
Very little of the time	14.3	10.4	19	16
Never	<u>5.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>#</u>
Total	100%	100%	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

Base too small.

OBTAINING DESIRED JOB CLASSIFICATION AND SATISFACTION WITH CLASSIFICATION --
MALES BY BRANCH

- Among those surveyed in 1981, about three Air Force and Army veteran men in four said they received the skills they wanted when they entered military service. A smaller percentage of Marine Corps (57 percent) and Navy (69 percent) men said they received the skills they wanted.
- In all branches, veteran men surveyed in 1981 who had received the skills they wanted were more likely to say they were satisfied with their military skills.

Were you trained in the skills you wanted when you joined the service? (Q. 19a)

Overall, how satisfied were you with your skills -- were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the service? (Q. 19d)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Assigned to a job using the skills you were trained in (Q. 19b)				
Yes	91.3	79.8	80.1	88.2
No	<u>8.7</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>11.8</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Received training for desired skill:</u>				
<u>Yes</u>	<u>74.5</u>	<u>75.4</u>	<u>57.2</u>	<u>68.6</u>
Very satisfied	45.4	40.6	45.9	47.2
Somewhat satisfied	41.6	40.6	39.4	42.6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3.7	7.0	2.4	3.2
Somewhat dissatisfied	6.6	9.6	10.6	6.1
Very dissatisfied	2.7	2.1	1.8	0.9
<u>No</u>	<u>25.5</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>31.4</u>
Very satisfied	24.0	28.2	19.7	30.6
Somewhat satisfied	45.7	38.7	45.7	43.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.8	3.2	6.3	4.5
Somewhat dissatisfied	13.2	12.9	20.5	15.3
Very dissatisfied	<u>9.3</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>6.4</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SATISFACTION WITH PAY GRADE -- MALE VETERANS

- The percentage of veteran men who say they were satisfied (very and somewhat satisfied) with their pay grade or rank at separation from active duty increased from 62 percent in the 1980 wave to 66 percent in the 1981 wave.

How satisfied were you with the pay grade or rank you held when you were separated? Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 20a)

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
BASE	1712	1812	(364)	(442)
Very satisfied	25.1	26.4	25	29
Somewhat satisfied	36.5	39.1	21	24
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.2	5.7	17	14
Somewhat dissatisfied	15.5	15.3	17	24
Very dissatisfied	<u>15.7</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>
Total	100%	100%	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

USE OF SKILLS WHILE IN SERVICE -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men surveyed in 1981, Air Force veterans were most likely to say they used their skills all or most of the time (66 percent) and Army veterans were least likely to say so (48 percent).

Regardless of your assignment, do you feel the work you did used your skills all or most of the time, about half the time, only some of the time, very little of the time, or never? (Q. 19c)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
All or most of the time	66.0	47.9	57.8	61.0
About half the time	14.8	21.0	16.6	18.4
Some of the time	10.3	15.7	11.1	11.4
Very little of the time	7.9	12.0	12.2	8.4
Never	<u>1.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SATISFACTION WITH PROMOTION POLICIES -- MALE VETERANS

- There was a slight increase in the 1981 RCAS wave in the percentage of veteran men who said they were satisfied (very or somewhat) with the promotion policies of their service.

How satisfied were you with the promotion policies of your service? Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with those promotion policies? (Q. 20b)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS			
	Total Sample		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
BASE	1712	1812	(364)	(442)
Very satisfied	17.7	18.5	31	24
Somewhat satisfied	29.0	32.4	22	28
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.3	6.4	15	17
Somewhat dissatisfied	23.6	19.6	20	24
Very dissatisfied	<u>23.5</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	100%	100%	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

SATISFACTION WITH PAY GRADE -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among male veterans surveyed in 1981, Air Force veterans were least likely to say that they were very satisfied with their rank at separation (21 percent) and Navy veterans were most likely to say so (32 percent).

How satisfied were you with the pay grade or rank you held when you were separated? Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 20a)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Very satisfied	20.6	25.3	27.6	32.4
Somewhat satisfied	41.3	41.8	32.0	36.8
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.9	5.1	3.4	5.8
Somewhat dissatisfied	16.2	14.3	20.2	13.0
Very dissatisfied	<u>13.0</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SATISFACTION WITH PROMOTION POLICIES -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men surveyed in 1981, Navy veterans were most likely to say that they were satisfied with the promotion policies of their service.

How satisfied were you with the promotion policies of your service? Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with those promotion policies? (Q. 20b)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Very satisfied	12.5	17.0	21.5	24.4
Somewhat satisfied	33.1	31.8	24.9	37.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.1	6.3	4.4	6.2
Somewhat dissatisfied	23.4	20.4	19.2	15.2
Very dissatisfied	<u>22.8</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>16.2</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

LENGTH OF TIME IN SERVICE AND SEPARATION DATE -- MALE VETERANS

- A higher percentage of veteran men in 1981 than in any previous RCAS wave said they spent four or more years in military service (62 percent).

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS							
	Total Sample				Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1498	1536	1712	1812	(332)	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Length of time in military service: (Q. 1d)</u>								
2 years to 2 years, 11 months	12.2	5.8	4.5	1.1	24	16	26	26
3 years to 3 years, 11 months	50.3	57.5	49.6	36.8	22	21	22	27
4 years to 4 years, 11 months	36.2	36.2	45.9	55.8	22	20	22	24
5 years to 5 years, 11 months	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)
<u>Date of separation from military service: (Q. 1f)</u>								
January to December 1978	14.4	53.8	23.8	0.2	23	19	18	#
January to December 1979	N/A	13.5	70.4	17.2	N/A	25	22	25
January to December 1980	N/A	N/A	0.3	67.5	N/A	N/A	#	23
January to December 1981	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>31</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	(22.1%)	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

Base too small.

SEPARATION AND POST SEPARATION EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTIONS

V-1-96		
V-1-97	Length of Time in Service and Separation Date	Q. 1d, 1f
V-1-98		
V-1-99	Contacts With Military Career Counselors	Q. 21a-c
V-1-100	Perceived Usefulness of Service Experience Since	
V-1-101	Separation, By Employment Status	Q. 22
V-1-102		
V-1-103	Changes in Personal Life Since Separation	Q. 23
V-1-104		
V-1-105	Satisfaction With Civilian Life Since Separation	Q. 24a-b
V-1-106	Availability of Guard/Reserve Unit and Enlistment-	
V-1-107	Related Behavior	Q. 53a-c, 17a-c
V-1-108		
V-1-109	Probability of Joining	Q. 51

CONTACTS WITH MILITARY CAREER COUNSELORS -- MALE VETERANS

- Almost three veteran men in four in the 1980 and 1981 RCAS waves remembered discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor before release.
- A smaller percentage of male veterans in the 1981 RCAS wave than in the 1980 or 1979 waves said that their discussion with career counselors were helpful.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
Remember discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor before release (Q. 21a)						
<u>Yes</u>	69.2	73.2	72.6	20	21	24
First contact with career counselor was how long before release: (Q. 21b) ¹⁾						
Last week or two	24.9	22.5	24.7	19	21	26
Last 3 months	37.6	39.4	38.0	21	23	23
4 - 6 months	18.9	20.2	19.7	17	26	25
7 - 9 months	1.9	2.9	2.5	#	#	#
10 - 12 months	3.5	2.6	3.2	#	#	#
A year to a year and a half		5.6	5.2		11	30
More than a year and a half	9.5	4.5	3.6	18	19	#
Don't know	3.7	2.8	3.4	18	#	#
Feel that discussion(s) with career counselors were helpful (Q. 21c) ¹⁾						
	49.3	49.6	44.8	23	14	27
<u>No</u>	30.8	26.8	27.4	22	21	25
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)

Base too small.

1) Percent of those who remember contact with career counselor.

LENGTH OF TIME IN SERVICE AND SEPARATION DATE -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Of those surveyed in 1981, a majority of the Army veteran men spent less than four years on active duty (69 percent). The majority of the veteran men of the other branches spent four years or more on active duty (94 percent, Air Force; 62 percent, Marine Corps; and 93 percent, Navy).

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Length of time in military service: (Q. 1d)</u>				
2 years to 2 years, 11 months	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.8
3 years to 3 years, 11 months	6.1	68.0	36.0	5.8
4 years to 4 years, 11 months	89.9	23.0	57.2	86.4
5 years to 5 years, 11 months	<u>4.0</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Date of separation from military service: (Q. 1f)</u>				
January to December 1978	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
January to December 1979	2.0	31.2	21.2	1.6
January to December 1980	77.5	57.6	67.0	77.8
January to December 1981	<u>20.4</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>20.6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PERCEIVED USEFULNESS OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE SINCE SEPARATION, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS --
MALE VETERANS

- As in previous RCAS waves, in 1981 employed veteran men are more likely than unemployed veteran men to say that their service experience has been useful in civilian life.
- In the 1981 RCAS, veteran men who say that their military service experience has been very useful in civilian life are more likely to have positive enlistment propensity.

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. 22)

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
<u>Employed</u>	85.2	78.8	76.8	20	22	24
BASE	1310	1350	1392	(267)	(300)	(329)
Very useful	30.2	25.2	28.4	25	25	28
Somewhat useful	35.1	29.1	27.8	20	23	26
Slightly useful	15.4	16.7	17.4	16	15	17
Not at all useful	19.3	29.1	26.4	17	23	21
<u>Unemployed</u>	14.8	21.2	23.2	20	17	27
BASE	227	363	420	(46)	(63)	(113)
Very useful	26.2	16.6	19.4	24	17	30
Somewhat useful	32.0	25.8	23.8	19	23	26
Slightly useful	21.6	19.3	21.7	12	6	25
Not at all useful	20.2	38.2	35.2	26	20	26

CONTACTS WITH MILITARY CAREER COUNSELORS -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Of those surveyed in 1981, Air Force and Army veteran men were more likely to remember discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor than were Marine Corps and Navy veteran men.
- Among those veteran men surveyed in 1981 who did remember discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor, Air Force and Navy veterans were most likely to say that the discussions were helpful.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Remember discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor before release (Q. 21a)				
<u>Yes</u>	80.4	78.1	67.0	59.5
First contact with career counselor was how long before release: (Q. 21b) ¹⁾				
Last week or two	20.1	30.5	19.1	25.3
Last 3 months	45.6	38.2	33.0	39.9
4-6 months	19.3	19.6	22.7	22.1
7-9 months	4.1	1.9	2.6	2.8
10-12 months	4.1	2.4	5.7	2.8
A year to a year and a half	4.6	5.0	10.8	3.2
More than a year and a half	2.1	2.4	6.2	3.9
Feel that discussion(s) with career counselors were helpful (Q. 21c) ¹⁾				
<u>No</u>	19.6	21.9	33.0	40.5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Percent of those who remember contact with career counselor.

CHANGES IN PERSONAL LIFE SINCE SEPARATION -- MALE VETERANS

- Compared to the 1980 wave, veteran men surveyed in the 1981 wave were less likely to say that since separation they had gone back to school, gotten married, applied for a mortgage or bought a home, had a child, or taken out a loan.

	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS					
	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
<u>Since left the service, have: (Q. 23)</u>						
Gone back to school	50.2	55.7	52.8	19	21	23
Gotten married	21.1	18.0	14.0	22	25	24
Applied for a mortgage	N/A	16.0	10.7	N/A	15	27
Bought a home	24.3	17.3	12.4	21	17	25
Had a child	19.1	17.8	12.6	22	25	24
Applied for a loan, other than a mortgage	N/A	44.8	42.7	N/A	20	23
Taken out a loan, other than a home mortgage loan	51.4	43.5	39.7	20	19	22
Gotten divorced or separated	4.8	5.2	4.7	16	7	20

PERCEIVED USEFULNESS OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE SINCE SEPARATION, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS --
MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS wave, employed veteran men of all branches were more likely than unemployed veteran men to say that their experience in the service has been useful in civilian life.
- However, among employed veteran men surveyed in 1981, Army veterans were more likely than other employed veteran men to say that their service experience has not been at all useful in civilian life.

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. 22)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
<u>Employed</u>	75.7	76.4	81.4	75.4
BASE:	383	389	242	377
Very useful	36.0	23.1	28.1	31.9
Somewhat useful	23.6	30.3	30.6	24.7
Slightly useful	17.6	16.5	16.5	19.7
Not at all useful	22.8	30.1	24.8	23.7
<u>Unemployed</u>	24.3	23.5	18.6	24.6
BASE:	123	120	55	123
Very useful	22.1	16.7	23.6	19.7
Somewhat useful	21.3	25.0	23.6	23.8
Slightly useful	26.2	25.0	14.5	15.6
Not at all useful	30.3	33.3	38.2	41.0

SATISFACTION WITH CIVILIAN LIFE SINCE SEPARATION -- MALE VETERANS

- A majority of the 1981 veteran men surveyed in 1981 say they are satisfied with their abilities to meet new people and to meet their financial needs since leaving service.
- The veteran men surveyed in 1981 are over three times as likely to say they are dissatisfied with their abilities to meet financial needs (23 percent) as to say they are dissatisfied with their ability to make new friends since leaving service.

On the whole, how satisfied have you been with your ability to meet people and make new friends since you left the service? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 24a)

And how satisfied have you been with your ability to meet your financial needs since you left the service? Would you say you are very very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 24b)

	1981	
	WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	Total Sample	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE	1812	(442)
<u>Satisfaction with meeting new friends since leaving service</u>		
Very satisfied	57.0	24
Somewhat satisfied	30.1	26
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.5	20
Somewhat dissatisfied	5.1	30
Very dissatisfied	1.4	#
Total	100%	(24.3%)
<u>Satisfaction with ability to meet financial needs since leaving the service</u>		
Very satisfied	27.8	19
Somewhat satisfied	41.3	26
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.1	29
Somewhat dissatisfied	14.9	23
Very dissatisfied	7.9	28
Total	100%	(24.3%)

Base too small.

CHANGES IN PERSONAL LIFE SINCE SEPARATION -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Of those surveyed in 1981, veteran men of the Marine Corps were almost twice as likely as veteran men of the Air Force to say they had gotten married since leaving active duty (19 percent and 10 percent, respectively).

	1981			
	MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Since left the service, have: (Q. 23)</u>				
Gone back to school	57.5	51.7	52.2	51.2
Gotten married	9.7	14.3	19.3	13.4
Applied for a mortgage	10.5	12.8	8.4	8.8
Bought a home	13.8	13.8	10.8	9.8
Had a child	10.5	14.2	14.5	10.2
Applied for a loan, other than a mortgage	39.7	43.5	46.5	41.2
Taken out a loan, other than a home mortgage loan	37.5	40.2	45.5	36.6
Gotten divorced or separated	3.4	5.5	4.7	4.2

AVAILABILITY OF GUARD/RESERVE UNIT AND ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIOR -- MALE VETERANS

- Veteran men surveyed in 1981 were more likely than those surveyed in 1980, and almost as likely as the 1979 veteran men, to say they have tried to find a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join, with almost half in 1979 and 1981 saying that they have tried to find a unit.
- Among those surveyed, a higher percentage of 1981 veteran men also reported going to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Guard/Reserve (22 percent) than did so in 1980 (17 percent), although the level is not as high as in 1979 (26 percent).

WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS

	Total Sample			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
BASE	1536	1712	1812	(313)	(364)	(442)
Tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join: (Q. 53a)						
<u>Yes</u>	49.4	40.1	48.3	28	31	35
Found one close enough to join (Q. 53b) ¹⁾	93.6	92.5	91.8	28	31	34
Perceive unit as having an opening for respondent's skills and talents (Q. 53c) ²⁾	41.8	44.3	40.0	28	37	38
<u>No</u>	50.6	59.9	51.7	13	15	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	(20.4%)	(21.3%)	(24.3%)
Attended an open house for Guard/ Reserve unit (Q. 17a)	11.8	7.8	6.6	28	36	37
Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Guard/Reserve (Q. 17b)	26.1	17.2	21.6	30	38	44
Talked or been called by a recruiter (Q. 17c)	N/A	N/A	46.8	N/A	N/A	29

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.

SATISFACTION WITH CIVILIAN LIFE SINCE SEPARATION -- MALES BY BRANCH

- In the 1981 RCAS, veteran men of the four branches tend to be similar in terms of overall satisfaction with their abilities to make new friends and meet financial needs since leaving the service.

On the whole, how satisfied have you been with your ability to meet people and make new friends since you left the service? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 24a)

And how satisfied have you been with your ability to meet your financial needs since you left the service? Would you say you are very very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 24b)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Satisfaction with meeting new friends since leaving service</u>				
Very satisfied	55.6	56.3	62.0	55.8
Somewhat satisfied	32.1	31.0	26.9	28.7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.9	5.3	5.4	8.0
Somewhat dissatisfied	3.2	5.9	4.4	5.8
Very dissatisfied	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Satisfaction with ability to meet financial needs since leaving the service</u>				
Very satisfied	29.5	26.4	29.6	27.7
Somewhat satisfied	41.2	40.7	41.8	42.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.9	7.5	7.4	9.8
Somewhat dissatisfied	14.7	15.9	14.8	13.0
Very dissatisfied	<u>6.7</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

LIKELIHOOD OF JOINING GUARD/RESERVE IN THE NEXT YEAR IF UNIT WERE CLOSE ENOUGH --
MALE VETERANS

- Assuming that a Guard/Reserve unit is close enough to join does not increase enlistment propensity among veteran men surveyed in 1981.

If a National Guard/Reserve unit is close enough for you to join, or were close enough, how likely are you to join it in the next year? Would you say you would definitely join, probably join, probably not join, or definitely not join a National Guard/Reserve unit close to you? (Q. 52)

		1981
		WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1812	(442)
Definitely join	2.3	56
Probably join	14.7	65
Probably not join	39.5	24
Definitely not join	<u>43.4</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)

AVAILABILITY OF GUARD/RESERVE UNIT AND ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIOR -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men surveyed in 1981, Army veterans are more likely than Navy veterans to say that there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough for them to join.
- In the 1981 RCAS wave, Air Force veterans are least likely to say they have talked to or been called by a recruiter.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join: (Q. 53a)				
<u>Yes</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>53.8</u>	<u>44.8</u>	<u>40.2</u>
Found one close enough to join (Q. 53b) ¹⁾	87.9	92.7	93.2	92.5
Perceive unit as having an opening for respondent's skills and talents (Q. 53c) ²⁾	36.4	42.9	37.9	38.2
<u>No</u>	<u>51.2</u>	<u>46.2</u>	<u>55.2</u>	<u>59.8</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attended an open house for Guard/ Reserve unit (Q. 17a)	6.1	6.7	8.8	5.4
Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the Guard/Reserve (Q. 17b)	16.8	27.5	19.5	16.0
Talked to or been called by a recruiter from the Guard/Reserve (Q. 17c)	24.7	57.6	43.1	48.6

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.

LIKELIHOOD OF JOINING GUARD/RESERVE IN THE NEXT YEAR IF UNIT WERE CLOSE ENOUGH --
MALES BY BRANCH

- Among veteran men surveyed in 1981, veterans of the Air Force are more likely than others to say they will definitely or probably join a Guard/Reserve unit if one were close enough for them to join in the next year.

If a National Guard/Reserve unit is close enough for you to join, or were close enough, how likely are you to join it in the next year? Would you say you would definitely join, probably join, probably not join, or definitely not join a National Guard/Reserve unit close to you? (Q. 52)

	1981			
	MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
Definitely join	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.4
Probably join	18.0	15.1	14.9	11.1
Probably not join	42.2	40.4	39.1	36.0
Definitely not join	<u>37.0</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>44.3</u>	<u>51.4</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

PERCEPTION OF REMAINING MILITARY OBLIGATION -- MALE VETERANS

- A majority (88 percent) of the veteran men surveyed in 1981 knew that they had a remaining military service obligation.
- Of those surveyed in 1981, most of the veterans who knew they had a remaining service obligation said that their obligation did not interfere with their employment situation or their ability to move from one part of the country to another.

		1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
		Total Sample	Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity
BASE		1812	(442)
<u>Perception of having a remaining military obligation (Q. 54a)</u>			
Yes		88.0	24
Base		1587	(385)
<u>Length of remaining military obligation¹⁾ (Q. 54b)</u>			
0 to 5 months		34.9	20
6 to 10 months		38.8	24
11 to 15 months		11.6	29
16 to 20 months		9.5	29
21 to 45 months		5.2	39
<u>Military service obligation interferes with job or ability to get a job¹⁾ (Q. 54c)</u>			
A great deal		1.5	#
Somewhat		1.7	#
Only slightly		3.3	26
Not at all		93.5	24
Total		100%	(24.3%)
<u>Military service obligation interferes with ability to move from one part of the country to another¹⁾ (Q. 54d)</u>			
A great deal		3.3	32
Somewhat		1.9	#
Only slightly		5.1	27
Not at all		89.7	24
Total		100%	(24.3%)

Base too small.

1) Percent who perceive they have a remaining military obligation.

ATTITUDES TOWARD INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE SERVICE

V-1-112		
V-1-113	Perception of Remaining Military Obligation	Q. 54a-d
V-1-114	Enlistment Propensity for Individual Ready Reserve	
V-1-115	Under Incentive Programs	Q. 57
V-1-116		
V-1-117	Attitude Towards Extension of IRR Service Commitment	Q. 58a-b
V-1-118	Likelihood of Serving in the Military if Required to	
V-1-119	Serve Three Additional Years in the IRR	Q. 58c

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY FOR INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE UNDER INCENTIVE PROGRAMS --
MALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, three veteran men in ten say they would probably enlist in the IRR if they could participate in refresher training and get a \$500 bonus for three years service.
- One veteran men in four say they would probably enlist in the IRR if they could participate in a low cost group life insurance program, or get a \$600 bonus.

I would like to ask you a few questions about the Individual Ready Reserve, the IRR. People who are in the IRR have had military training. They do not have to drill or serve actively, unless there is a national emergency during the time that they are Ready Reservists. You yourself are now in the Ready Reserve.

When you enlisted in the military you agreed to an overall six year service commitment. During the six years, any time which you do not serve in either the Active Military or in a National Guard or Selected Reserve unit, you serve in the IRR.

How likely would you be to sign up for an additional three years in the IRR, if you were to receive (READ ITEM)? Would you say definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not? (Q. 57)

		1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1812	(442)
A \$600 bonus:		
Definitely	7.0	46
Probably	18.9	40
Probably not	31.2	23
Definitely not	<u>42.9</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)
An opportunity to participate in a low cost group life insurance program:		
Definitely	4.9	48
Probably	19.6	45
Probably not	32.8	24
Definitely not	<u>42.8</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)
An opportunity to participate in refresher training, two weeks annually, with full pay and allowances, and a monetary bonus of \$500 for three years service:		
Definitely	4.9	58
Probably	24.0	46
Probably not	30.4	21
Definitely not	<u>40.7</u>	<u>11</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)

PERCEPTION OF REMAINING MILITARY OBLIGATION -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Among 1981 RCAS veteran men, Army veterans are slightly more likely than others to know that they have a remaining military obligation.
- In the 1981 RCAS, Army veteran men are also likely to say they have more time remaining on their military service obligation.

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Perception of having a remaining military obligation (Q. 54a)</u>				
Yes	86.5	91.1	85.8	84.9
BASE	437	461	254	423
<u>Length of remaining military obligation¹⁾ (Q. 54b)</u>				
0 to 5 months	48.3	22.3	44.9	41.1
6 to 10 months	33.6	39.9	36.2	43.0
11 to 15 months	10.8	13.2	9.4	10.4
16 to 20 months	4.3	15.8	6.7	3.3
21 to 45 months	2.9	8.7	2.8	2.1
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Military service obligation interferes with job or ability to get a job¹⁾ (Q. 54c)</u>				
A great deal	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Somewhat	1.9	1.5	1.2	2.4
Only slightly	3.5	3.9	2.4	2.8
Not at all	<u>94.2</u>	<u>92.8</u>	<u>94.8</u>	<u>93.3</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Military service obligation interferes with ability to move from one part of the country to another¹⁾ (Q. 54d)</u>				
A great deal	2.1	3.7	3.6	3.3
Somewhat	1.1	2.6	1.6	1.2
Only slightly	4.4	6.8	3.6	3.3
Not at all	<u>92.4</u>	<u>86.8</u>	<u>91.2</u>	<u>92.1</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

1) Percent who perceive they have a remaining military obligation.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS EXTENSION OF IRR SERVICE COMMITMENT -- MALE VETERANS

- Over three 1981 RCAS veteran men in five oppose an extension of the six year military service commitment to a ten year commitment in which the additional four years would be served in the IRR.

How would you feel if the current six year military service commitment were extended to a ten year commitment in which the four additional years of service would be service in the IRR. Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 58a)

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1812	(442)
Strongly in favor	3.4	37
Somewhat in favor	12.6	40
Neither in favor nor opposed	20.5	23
Somewhat opposed	21.0	30
Strongly opposed	<u>42.5</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)

EXTENSION OF IRR SERVICE COMMITMENT FOR VETERANS WHO REENLIST OR JOIN THE GUARD/RESERVE -- MALE VETERANS

- Sixty-two percent (62%) of the 1981 RCAS veteran men oppose a three year extension of the military service commitment of veterans who reenlist or join the Guard/Reserve.

How would you feel about a requirement that all veterans who choose either to reenlist in the Active Military or to serve in a selected Guard/Reserve unit would also have an additional three year commitment to serve in the Individual Ready Reserve? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 58b)

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1812	(442)
Strongly in favor	3.3	42
Somewhat in favor	12.9	44
Neither in favor nor opposed	22.3	20
Somewhat opposed	23.1	24
Strongly opposed	<u>38.5</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY FOR INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE UNDER INCENTIVE PROGRAMS --
MALES BY BRANCH

- Among the 1981 RCAS veteran men, Air Force veterans are slightly more likely than others to have positive IRR propensity if they can receive the refresher training-bonus incentive.

I would like to ask you a few questions about the Individual Ready Reserve, the IRR. People who are in the IRR have had military training. They do not have to drill or serve actively, unless there is a national emergency during the time that they are Ready Reservists. You yourself are now in the Ready Reserve.

When you enlisted in the military you agreed to an overall six year service commitment. During the six years, any time which you do not serve in either the Active Military or in a National Guard or Selected Reserve unit, you serve in the IRR.

How likely would you be to sign up for an additional three years in the IRR, if you were to receive (READ ITEM)? Would you say definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not? (Q. 57)

	1981			
	MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
A \$600 bonus:				
Definitely	10.3	6.4	5.8	6.1
Probably	18.8	19.0	17.6	19.7
Probably not	30.8	30.2	35.6	30.4
Definitely not	<u>40.1</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>43.8</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
An opportunity to participate in a low cost group life insurance program:				
Definitely	5.8	4.8	4.1	4.7
Probably	19.6	20.9	18.8	17.9
Probably not	33.5	30.6	36.9	33.3
Definitely not	<u>41.1</u>	<u>43.7</u>	<u>40.3</u>	<u>44.1</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
An opportunity to participate in refresher training, two weeks annually, with full pay and allowances, and a monetary bonus of \$500 for three years service:				
Definitely	7.6	4.8	4.2	3.3
Probably	26.8	23.4	22.1	24.1
Probably not	28.8	29.5	34.9	30.2
Definitely not	<u>36.8</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>42.4</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

LIKELIHOOD OF ENLISTING IN THE MILITARY IF REQUIRED TO SERVE THREE ADDITIONAL YEARS
IN THE IRR -- MALE VETERANS

- Eleven percent (11%) of the veteran men surveyed in 1981 said they would definitely or probably reenlist in the Active Military or join a Guard/Reserve unit if also required to serve three additional years in the IRR. This is less than half as many who had positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

How likely would you be to reenlist in the Active Military or to serve in a selected Guard/Reserve unit if you also were required to serve three additional years in the Individual Ready Reserve? Would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 58c)

	1981 WEIGHTED RESPONSES FOR MALE VETERANS	
	<u>Total Sample</u>	<u>Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>
BASE	1812	(442)
<u>Likelihood of reenlisting</u>		
Definitely enlist	1.1	55
Probably enlist	10.2	54
Probably not enlist	38.7	30
Definitely not enlist	<u>50.1</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	100%	(24.3%)

LIKELIHOOD OF ENLISTING IN THE MILITARY IF REQUIRED TO SERVE THREE ADDITIONAL YEARS
IN THE IRR -- MALES BY BRANCH

- Of those surveyed in 1981, veteran men of the Air Force are more likely than other veteran men to say they would definitely or probably reenlist in the Active Military or join a Guard/Reserve unit if also required to serve three additional years in the IRR.

How likely would you be to reenlist in the Active Military or to serve in a selected Guard/Reserve unit if you also were required to serve three additional years in the Individual Ready Reserve? Would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (Q. 58c)

	1981 MALE VETERANS			
	Branch of Previous Military Service			
	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Navy</u>
BASE	506	509	297	500
<u>Likelihood of reenlisting</u>				
Definitely enlist	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.4
Probably enlist	14.6	10.2	8.6	7.5
Probably not enlist	42.1	37.9	43.0	34.1
Definitely not enlist	<u>42.3</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>57.9</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

FEMALE VETERANS SAMPLE

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ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY

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ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed in 1981, almost one veteran woman in four has positive propensity to enlist in the National Guard or Reserves.
- In each RCAS wave, Veteran women are most likely to have positive propensity to enlist in a Guard/Reserve component which is the same branch as their previous branch of service.

	FEMALE VETERANS				
	Weighted Responses			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	300	272
<u>Overall Propensity (Q. 15d-i)</u>					
Definitely enlist	2.0	1.2	3.1	3.7	2.6
Probably enlist	20.3	20.7	20.8	19.7	22.1
Probably not enlist	26.3	27.2	27.2	26.3	27.9
Definitely not enlist	51.4	50.9	48.9	50.3	47.4
Mean ¹⁾	3.27	3.29	3.22	3.23	3.20
Standard deviation	0.85	0.82	0.88	0.90	0.87
Standard error	.043	.035	.037	.052	.053
BASE	395	560	572	300	272
<u>Percent of those who would "definitely" or "probably" enlist</u>					
<u>Branch/Component Propensity (Q. 15d-j)</u>					
Army National Guard	10.2	9.4	9.4	13.5	4.4
Army Reserve	10.4	10.8	12.8	20.9	2.9
Air National Guard	7.0	6.8	8.3	5.7	11.2
Air Force Reserve	8.5	9.0	10.7	7.0	14.7
Navy Reserve	10.9	7.4	8.1	4.0	14.1
Marine Corps Reserve ²⁾	3.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.5
Active Military	10.2	9.4	9.6	8.4	11.2

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

- 2) There are no female Marine Veterans in the sample.

ENLISTMENT-RELATED AND JOB-RELATED BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed in 1981, one veteran woman in four said she is very or somewhat likely to find out more about bonus programs or educational incentives for joining the military in the next six months to a year.
- Women veterans of the Air Force and Navy were more likely than Army women veterans to say that they will probably talk to a recruiter or family and friends about joining the military.
- In 1981, women veterans who say they are very or somewhat likely to talk to a recruiter, family or friends, or find out about incentives for joining the military are over twice as likely to have positive enlistment propensity than other women veterans.

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
	BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300
<u>Behavioral intentions related to enlistment (Q. 31)</u>								
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>								
Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services (a)	14.3	13.6	17.1	65	64	67	13.7	21.4
Talk to family or friends about joining military service (f)	N/A	N/A	19.1	N/A	N/A	51	16.4	22.4
Find out more about bonus programs or educational incentives for joining the military (g)	N/A	N/A	25.8	N/A	N/A	54	25.8	25.7
<u>Other related behavioral intentions (Q. 31)</u>								
<u>Very or somewhat likely to:</u>								
Look for a job, or look to change jobs (c)	49.9	49.2	52.1	24	25	26	57.3	45.8
Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time (d)	N/A	60.8	62.3	N/A	25	29	62.0	62.5
Look for a way to change the routine in your life (c)	N/A	56.2	68.1	N/A	26	27	68.3	68.0
Train for a new or higher level job (e)	N/A	N/A	77.7	N/A	N/A	25	76.1	79.8

CASH BONUS INCENTIVES -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, over one woman veteran in eight said she would definitely enlist in the Guard/Reserve if she were to receive a \$4,000 bonus.

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. 28 or 37)¹⁾

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
A \$2,000 bonus: ²⁾									
Definitely enlist	12.4	5.4	4.7	65	59	77	5.5	3.5	
Probably enlist	25.3	27.3	23.4	36	38	50	20.8	26.7	
Probably not enlist	27.9	38.6	35.2	10	17	21	35.6	34.1	
Definitely not enlist	34.4	28.7	36.7	7	6	3	38.1	35.7	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
A \$3,000 bonus:									
Definitely enlist	N/A	11.1	8.6	N/A	52	66	8.7	8.0	
Probably enlist	N/A	32.8	28.3	N/A	33	43	27.3	29.5	
Probably not enlist	N/A	30.4	30.0	N/A	13	16	29.7	30.3	
Definitely not enlist	N/A	25.7	33.1	N/A	6	4	34.3	32.2	
Total	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
A \$4,000 bonus:									
Definitely enlist	N/A	N/A	13.3	N/A	N/A	62	13.3	13.0	
Probably enlist	N/A	N/A	30.5	N/A	N/A	36	28.0	33.6	
Probably not enlist	N/A	N/A	25.6	N/A	N/A	12	26.2	24.8	
Definitely not enlist	N/A	N/A	30.5	N/A	N/A	4	32.5	28.6	
Total	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

- This question appeared before the education benefit question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 28) and after it on the other half (as Q. 37).
- In 1979 the bonus questions included the amounts of \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000. In 1980 the amounts were \$2,000, \$2,500 and \$3,000. Thus, \$2,000 was the highest amount given in 1979 but the lowest amount in 1980 and 1981. In 1981 the order of presenting the levels was reversed for half the sample as well, so that they responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFIT INCENTIVES -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, almost two women veterans in five have positive enlistment propensity under a \$2,000 tuition assistance program.

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. 28 or 37)¹⁾

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years: ²⁾									
Definitely enlist	4.7	7.9	5.2	44	60	76	6.5	3.8	
Probably enlist	26.7	31.6	19.3	43	38	45	18.5	20.1	
Probably not enlist	36.2	34.1	35.8	16	13	20	34.6	37.1	
Definitely not enlist	32.4	26.4	39.7	7	4	10	40.4	39.0	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
Tuition assistance of \$1,500 per year, for up to 4 years:									
Definitely enlist	N/A	9.6	6.3	N/A	56	70	7.8	4.2	
Probably enlist	N/A	32.1	23.4	N/A	37	44	21.8	25.1	
Probably not enlist	N/A	31.9	34.9	N/A	12	18	33.8	36.5	
Definitely not enlist	N/A	26.3	35.5	N/A	4	7	36.5	34.2	
Total	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
Tuition assistance of \$2,000 per year, for up to 4 years:									
Definitely enlist	N/A	14.8	9.5	N/A	51	67	10.9	7.6	
Probably enlist	N/A	30.2	28.6	N/A	33	41	26.6	30.8	
Probably not enlist	N/A	29.2	30.1	N/A	12	14	29.4	31.2	
Definitely not enlist	N/A	25.9	31.8	N/A	6	5	33.1	30.4	
Total	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

1) This question appeared before the cash bonus question on half the questionnaires (as Q. 28) and after it on the other half (as Q. 37).

2) In 1979 the education incentive questions included the figures of \$500, \$750 and \$1,000. Thus, \$1,000 was the highest amount given in 1979 but the lowest amount in 1980 and 1981. In 1981 the order of presenting the levels was reversed for half the sample as well, so that they responded to higher levels before responding to lower levels.

NEW SKILLS TRAINING INCENTIVES -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed in 1981, two veteran women in five said that being able to be sent to a full-time school to learn a new skill would increase their interest in joining the Guard/Reserve.
- One-third of the 1981 women veterans said that being able to be sent to school to learn a new skill on a part-time basis would increase their interest in joining the Guard/Reserve.

	1981 FEMALE VETERANS			
	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
<u>Full-time school to learn new skill (Q. 56a)¹⁾</u>				
Increase interest	39.9	39	40.1	39.4
Not affect interest	53.7	14	53.5	54.3
Decrease interest	<u>6.3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%
<u>Part-time school to learn new skill (Q. 56b)¹⁾</u>				
Increase interest	33.2	44	32.7	33.8
Not affect interest	61.2	14	61.6	60.6
Decrease interest	<u>5.6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%

1) Questions did not specify whether skills training was civilian or military.

**PROPENSITY TO JOIN GUARD/RESERVE UNDER TRANSFER INACTIVE OPTION
BY PERCEPTION OF ABILITY TO TRANSFER OR GO INACTIVE -- FEMALE VETERANS**

- **Almost half of the 1981 women veterans say that if they were to join a Guard/Reserve unit they would be allowed to transfer or go inactive if they moved to another geographic area.**

If you were to join a National Guard/Reserve unit, would you be allowed to transfer to another unit, or to go "inactive," if you moved to another geographic area? (Q. 55a)

**1981
FEMALE VETERANS**

	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
Allowed to transfer or go inactive in Guard/Reserve	49.6	29	56.0	41.5
<u>Ability to transfer or go inactive would increase interest in Guard/Reserve</u>				
Very much	9.6	65	7.4	13.3
Somewhat	15.8	55	13.2	20.0
Only slightly	15.8	35	19.5	9.5
Not at all	58.8	14 } 19	59.8	57.1
Not allowed to transfer or go inactive in Guard/Reserve	9.1	18	7.3	11.0
<u>Ability to transfer or go inactive would increase interest in Guard/Reserve</u>				
Very much	5.6	# }	4.5	6.6
Somewhat	13.8	# } #	18.2	10.1
Only slightly	7.3	# }	4.5	9.6
Not at all	73.3	16 } 14	72.7	73.7
Did not know if allowed to transfer or go inactive in Guard/Reserve	41.4	19	36.6	47.4
<u>Ability to transfer or go inactive would increase interest in Guard/Reserve</u>				
Very much	7.0	# }	2.7	10.2
Somewhat	12.7	24 } 38	11.6	13.6
Only slightly	12.2	39 } 13	10.7	14.4
Not at all	68.1	9	75.0	61.0

Base too small.

DEMOGRAPHICS

V-2-10	Ethnic Composition	Q. 59
V-2-11	Parental Characteristics	Q. 44a-b, 45a-b
V-2-12	Childhood Family Factors	Q. 43, 49
V-2-13	Age Composition	Q. 1a
V-2-14	Schooling	Q. 2, 3, 4, 5
V-2-15	Type of High School Diploma	Q. 2a, 2c
V-2-16	Financial Aid	Q. 3a-b, 4a-b, 6a-b
V-2-17	School Success	Q. 48
V-2-18	Family Status	Q. 39, 40, 41, 42a-b
V-2-19	Dependents	Q. 46

ETHNIC COMPOSITION -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, almost half of the minority racial and ethnic group veteran women have positive enlistment propensity.
- Enlistment propensity among white women veterans has remained stable, with one in five having positive enlistment propensity in each RCAS wave.

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
<u>Ethnic Composition (Q. 59)</u>									
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>White, not of hispanic origin</u>	86.2	86.6	88.4	20	20	20	86.7	90.7	
<u>Non-white</u>	13.8	13.4	11.6	39	36	49	13.3	9.3	
Black (not of hispanic origin)	9.7	7.2	8.4	41	30	44	11.3	4.9	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.0	1.4	0.7	#	#	#	0.3	1.1	
Hispanic	3.1	2.7	1.8	#	#	#	1.7	1.9	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.0	1.6	0.5	#	#	#	0.0	1.1	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Veteran women in the 1981 RCAS who did not live with their fathers during the first ten years of life are less likely than others to have positive enlistment propensity.

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
Lived with father during first ten years of life (Q. 44a)									
Yes	N/A	N/A	90.3	N/A	N/A	25	90.3	90.4	
No	N/A	N/A	9.7	N/A	N/A	16	9.7	9.6	
Father's Education: (Q. 44b) ¹⁾									
Less than high school graduate	23.5	24.0	22.6	28	22	28	23.6	21.1	
High school graduate or vo-tech	33.7	38.4	41.2	20	22	22	41.3	41.0	
At least some college	28.6	29.1	30.6	27	23	23	29.2	32.5	
Don't know	14.2	8.4	5.6	11	21	28	5.9	5.3	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
Lived with mother during first ten years of life (Q. 45a)									
Yes	N/A	N/A	97.9	N/A	N/A	24	98.0	97.8	
No	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	N/A	#	2.0	2.2	
Mother's Education: (Q. 45b) ¹⁾									
Less than high school graduate	21.3	20.5	16.6	22	26	27	18.4	14.3	
High school graduate or vo-tech	47.8	51.3	52.8	22	21	24	48.1	59.0	
At least some college	25.8	23.9	27.4	24	22	21	30.0	24.1	
Don't know	5.1	4.3	3.0	#	#	#	3.5	2.6	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

- 1) In 1981 this question was asked only of those who had lived with specified parent during the first ten years of their life. In 1978, 1979 and 1980 this question was asked of all respondents. The 1981 Base for father's education is 517 (weighted responses). The 1981 Base for mother's education is 559 (weighted cases).

CHILDHOOD FAMILY FACTORS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among the women veterans in each RCAS wave, two in five had four or more siblings.

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Number of siblings (Q. 49)</u>									
None or one	15.2	17.3	16.5	15	25	18	17.7	15.1	
Two	22.7	23.8	21.2	25	15	23	20.0	22.9	
Three	18.8	18.8	22.2	29	21	27	22.3	22.1	
Four or more	43.2	40.2	40.1	20	25	18	40.0	39.9	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
<u>During most of first ten years of life, lived: (Q. 43)</u>									
On a farm	14.7	14.4	14.3	20	23	26	14.1	14.7	
In a town	23.1	31.7	30.0	28	20	24	28.9	31.7	
In a suburb	33.4	30.8	31.6	20	22	20	30.6	32.8	
In a city	28.8	23.1	24.0	20	22	26	36.5	20.8	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

AGE COMPOSITION -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In each RCAS, close to half the veteran women were 23 or 24 years old at the time they were interviewed.

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Age (Q. 1)</u>									
20 or under	0.0	0.1	0.2	#	#	#	0.3	0.0	
21	0.4	1.1	0.8	#	#	#	0.7	1.1	
22	9.2	9.9	8.2	36	25	30	11.3	4.4	
23	23.3	28.0	27.4	18	19	24	28.3	26.1	
24	20.3	23.6	18.3	26	17	20	16.0	21.3	
25	14.9	10.8	11.8	26	25	25	10.3	13.6	
26	8.4	6.8	8.9	12	25	30	8.7	8.8	
27	9.2	6.1	7.1	26	23	17	5.7	8.8	
28	3.5	5.0	6.0	#	#	#	6.0	5.9	
29	4.0	3.8	3.4	#	#	#	3.0	4.0	
30 and older	<u>7.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>5.9</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

SCHOOLING -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among veteran women high school graduates surveyed in 1981, one in five is neither attending school nor planning to attend school. This is an increase from the 1980 level and about the same as the 1979.

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE (Q. 2, 3, 4, 5)	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Less than high school graduate</u>	0.9	0.9	0.5	#	#	#	0.7	0.4	
(Dropouts)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(#)	(#)	(#)	(0.7)	(0.4)	
<u>High school graduate</u>	91.8	90.5	89.5	26	22	24	87.6	92.6	
Currently attending:									
. Vocational or technical school	2.2	3.4	3.7	#	#	10	5.3	1.5	
. Two-year college	23.2	22.7	22.4	28	21	36	20.3	24.6	
. Four-year college	23.5	21.0	17.6	13	27	14	16.0	19.4	
Planning to attend:									
. Vocational or technical school	2.7	3.2	5.6	#	#	31	6.0	5.1	
. Two-year college	8.7	11.2	9.6	35	21	21	8.3	11.4	
. Four-year college	9.8	12.2	8.4	17	19	30	8.3	8.4	
. Don't know	0.8	2.7	2.1	"	#	#	1.7	2.5	
Not planning school	20.8	13.7	19.8	23	18	18	21.7	18.0	
<u>College graduate</u>	6.2	7.9	7.3	#	21	33	8.7	5.5	
<u>Graduate or professional work</u>	1.1	1.4	2.3	#	#	#	3.0	1.5	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

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RESERVE COMPONENT ATTITUDE STUDY WAVE IV 1981 TRACKING
STUDY VOLUME 2 DAT. (U) ASSOCIATES FOR RESEARCH IN
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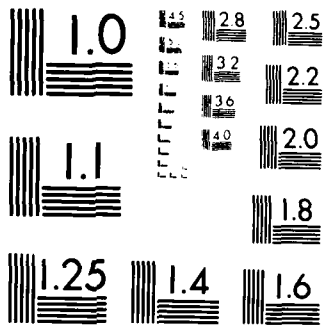
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1963-A

TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Six percent (6%) of the women veterans surveyed in 1981 obtained their high school diploma through a Graduate Equivalency Degree (GED). These women are more likely than others to have positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve.

	Weighted Responses	1981 FEMALE VETERANS		
		Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
High school graduates ¹⁾ (Q. 2a)	99.5	(24)	99.3	99.6
BASE	569	(137)	298	271
<u>Type of diploma (Q. 2c)</u>				
Standard diploma	94.5	23	93.6	95.6
High school equivalency -- GED	<u>5.5</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Total	100%	(24.0%)	100%	100%

1) Percent of total; includes college graduates. All other percents refer to high school graduates.

FINANCIAL AID -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, a majority (85 percent) of veteran women who either attend or plan to attend school say they use or will use financial aid. Of those, 95 percent say they receive (or will receive) at least some of that financial aid as a result of their military service.
- In 1981, women veterans of the Air Force and Navy are more likely than women veterans of the Army to say they are using, or are planning to use financial aid for education.

1981
FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
Currently attending school (Q. 3a, 4a)	48.8	24	47.0	50.4
BASE	279	(66)	141	137
Using financial aid (Q. 6a)	86.4	24	81.6	92.0
Financial aid as a result of military service ¹⁾ (Q. 6b)	95.8	25	94.8	96.8
Planning to attend school (Q. 3b, 4b)	30.1	28	29.3	31.2
BASE	172	(50)	88.0	85.0
Planning to use financial aid (Q. 6a)	84.8	26	80.7	89.4
Financial aid as a result of military service ¹⁾ (Q. 6b)	95.6	25	92.9	98.6

1) Asked only of those using or planning to use financial aid.

SCHOOL SUCCESS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In 1981, there was a decrease in the percentage of women veterans surveyed who reported that they were "A" students in high school (20 percent) than who did so in 1980 (28 percent).

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Grades in high school</u> (Q. 48)									
A	24.9	28.3	19.6	15	19	17	20.4	18.8	
B	55.5	50.9	60.4	22	25	24	58.9	62.1	
C	19.5	19.8	18.4	32	17	29	19.1	18.0	
D or F	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

FAMILY STATUS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- The percentage of married women veterans with positive enlistment propensity in 1981 is slightly higher than it was in the previous RCAS waves.
- Of those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Army are less likely than other women veterans to be married or to own their own houses.

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Marital status (Q. 39)</u>									
Married	46.9	46.4	47.3	20	19	23	42.3	53.5	
. Living with spouse (Spouse working) ¹⁾ (Q. 40)	43.3	44.6	45.7	17	18	23	40.0	52.8	
. Separated	3.6	1.8	1.6	#	#	#	2.3	0.7	
Not married	53.1	53.6	52.7	24	24	26	57.7	46.5	
. Single	47.9	47.6	49.2	24	25	26	54.0	43.5	
. Widowed, divorced (Planning marriage) ²⁾ (Q. 41)	5.2	6.0	3.5	#	21	#	3.7	3.0	
	(11.5)	(10.7)	(16.1)	(#)	(23)	(20)	(17.3)	(14.2)	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
Own home (Q. 42a) ³⁾	22.2	20.1	20.6	22	22	21	17.0	25.0	
Planning to buy a home in the next year (Q. 42b)	N/A	N/A	16.2	N/A	N/A	26	16.3	16.1	

Base too small.

1) Percent of those living with spouse.

2) Percent of those who are not married.

3) Asked only of those not living with parents in 1979 and 1980.

DEPENDENTS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In each RCAS wave, about two women veterans in five have one or more dependents.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Army are likely to have fewer dependents than are other women veterans.

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Number of dependents</u> (Q. 46)									
None	64.1	59.8	60.1	24	24	25	65.7	53.1	
One	21.8	25.9	23.2	19	23	17	20.3	26.9	
Two	10.4	10.6	12.2	24	9	22	10.0	15.1	
Three	3.2	2.8	3.7	#	#	#	3.3	4.1	
Four	0.4	0.7	0.7	#	#	#	0.7	0.7	
Five or more	0.1	0.2	0.0	#	#	#	0.0	0.0	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
Children below the age of 6 ¹⁾	N/A	55.2	65.4	N/A	20	28	65.0	66.7	

Base too small.

1) Percent of those who have at least one dependent.

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS

V-2-22	Employment Factors, 1	Q. 7a, 7c, 8a, 9a-b
V-2-23	Incidence of Working on Weekends	Q. 8b
V-2-24	Use of Skills at Job	Q. 10
V-2-25	Perceived Difficulty in Finding Job	Q. 7a, 11, 14
V-2-26	Employment and Type of Employment Projected	Q. 15a-c
V-2-27	Perceived Employer Attitude Toward Guard/Reserve Service	Q. 27a-e
V-2-28	Perceptions of the Future	Q. 12
V-2-29	Guard/Reserve Service and Civilian Jobs	Q. 26
V-2-30	Personal Reaction to the Job and Training Opportunities	Q. 25

EMPLOYMENT FACTORS, 1 -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed in 1981, employed women veterans are likely to work fewer hours than did 1979 and 1980 women veterans. Almost twice as many work 30 hours or less in 1981 (49 percent) than did so in 1979 (25 percent) and 1980 (23 percent).

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
Currently employed ¹⁾ (Q. 7a)	65.9	62.0	63.9	22	23	22	63.7	64.3	
(Self-employed) ²⁾ (Q. 8a)	(N/A)	(2.1)	(3.4)	(N/A)	(#)	(#)	(4.7)	(1.7)	
(Employed outside of home) (Q. 7c) ²⁾	(N/A)	(N/A)	(96.1)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(23)	(95.8)	(96.6)	
BASE	260	345	366	(57)	(81)	(82)	191	175	
<u>Hours per week (Q. 9a)</u>									
20 or less	16.5	15.2	43.3	16	20	27	42.5	44.1	
21 to 30	8.3	8.2	5.6	13	14	41	3.7	7.7	
31 to 45	67.9	69.7	45.0	24	25	18	46.5	43.4	
46 to 48	1.7	2.3	2.3	#	#	#	3.0	1.5	
49 or more	5.6	4.7	3.8	#	#	#	4.3	3.3	
Looking for a second job (Q. 9b)	(18.9)	(24.9)	(24.7)	(30)	(36)	(30)	(26.0)	(22.9)	

Base too small.

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

2) Percent of those currently employed (Q. 8).

3) Percent of those working 48 hours or less.

INCIDENCE OF WORKING ON WEEKENDS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those sampled, one employed 1981 Woman veteran in four works every weekend, and would thus probably not be able to participate in weekend Guard/Reserve drills. However, these women are more likely than others to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.

	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	1981 FEMALE VETERANS	
			Branch of Previous Military Service <u>Army</u>	<u>Other</u>
Currently employed	63.9	22	63.7	64.3
BASE	366	(82)	191	175
<u>Working on weekends (Q. 8b)¹⁾</u>				
Every week	24.8	34	26.1	23.1
Two or three times a month	20.8	24	21.7	19.5
Once a month	7.4	18	6.1	8.9
Hardly ever	<u>47.0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>46.1</u>	<u>48.5</u>
Total	100%	(21.6%)	100%	100%

1) Asked only of those who are currently employed.

USE OF SKILLS AT JOB -- FEMALE VETERANS

- One-half of the 1981 veteran women say that their jobs use their skills and interest very much or a good deal.
- Among women veterans surveyed in 1981, Army veterans are more likely than others to say that their jobs use their skills and interests very much.

How much would you say that your job uses your skills and your interests? Would you say your job uses those skills and interests very much, a good deal, only somewhat, or not at all? (Q. 10)

1981
FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE ¹⁾	366	(82)	191	175
Very much	28.9	26	34.2	22.4
A good deal	22.7	17	21.6	24.1
Only somewhat	31.7	24	30.5	32.8
Not at all	<u>16.7</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>20.7</u>
Total	100%	(22.4%)	100%	100%

1) Asked only of those currently employed.

PERCEIVED DIFFICULTY IN FINDING JOB -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 sample, there was a 10 percentage point drop in the percentage of veteran women who said that they had been employed a year ago (58 percent) from the 1980 level (68 percent).
- Of those surveyed in 1981, close to one-third more employed veteran women perceived finding the appropriate job to be very difficult (28 percent) than did so in 1980 (19 percent).

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
	BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300
Those employed at this time last year (Q. 11)	N/A	67.5	57.7	N/A	22	23	57.7	57.7
<u>Currently employed¹⁾</u> (Q. 7a)	65.9	62.0	63.9	22	23	22	63.7	64.3
BASE	(260)	(345)	(366)	(57)	(81)	(82)	(191)	(175)
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job</u> (Q. 14)								
Very difficult	21.1	18.7	27.6	21	26	22	27.8	27.6
Somewhat difficult	33.5	39.6	34.6	20	24	22	32.1	37.9
Somewhat easy	32.0	26.2	22.8	26	23	25	25.7	19.0
Very easy	13.5	15.5	14.9	20	17	19	14.4	15.5
<u>Currently unemployed¹⁾</u> (Q. 7a)	34.1	38.0	36.1	23	24	26	36.3	35.7
BASE	(135)	(211)	(206)	(31)	(41)	(54)	(109)	(97)
Looking for work (Q. 7b)	25.6	35.8	32.2	27	24	37	39.4	23.7
<u>Perceived difficulty of finding appropriate job</u> (Q. 14)								
Very difficult	38.1	28.8	32.8	24	17	36	41.7	21.8
Somewhat difficult	34.1	34.7	39.1	20	20	24	37.5	41.4
Somewhat easy	18.1	26.8	16.9	#	21	22	14.6	19.5
Very easy	9.7	9.6	11.2	#	21	23	6.3	17.2

Base too small.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among employed veteran women in each RCAS wave, those with propensity to work in a factory are most likely to have positive Guard/Reserve enlistment propensity.
- Among unemployed women veterans surveyed, there was an increase in 1981 in the percentage with positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve among those with propensity to work in a factory, an office or as a salesperson.

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
Currently Employed¹⁾	65.9	67.5	63.9	22	22	22	65.0	66.7
BASE	260	345	366	(57)	(81)	(82)	(67)	(84)
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)								
In a factory ²⁾ (factory only) ³⁾	11.8 (7.3)	8.8 (5.5)	10.5 (4.9)	36 (#)	40 (26)	(33)	10.5 (4.7)	10.4 (5.1)
At a desk in a business office (office only)	59.0 (40.0)	53.5 (40.1)	55.0 (39.8)	23 (21)	26 (22)	0 (30)	52.9 (37.7)	58.1 (42.9)
As a salesperson (sales only)	20.8 (5.5)	17.9 (6.7)	19.5 (6.6)	22 (#)	34 (35)	24 (20)	21.7 (7.9)	16.7 (5.1)
Currently Unemployed¹⁾	34.1	38.0	36.1	23	24	26	35.0	33.3
BASE	135	211	206	(31)	(41)	(54)	(36)	(42)
Those who have a positive propensity for working: (Q. 15a-c)								
In a factory ²⁾ (factory only) ³⁾	10.8 (1.7)	7.4 (2.8)	9.6 (1.4)	17 (#)	19 (#)	30 (#)	13.1 (1.8)	5.2 (1.0)
At a desk in a business office (office only)	58.4 (36.7)	44.6 (31.2)	54.7 (33.3)	22 (26)	21 (22)	28 (25)	57.0 (33.9)	52.1 (33.0)
As a salesperson (sales only)	24.1 (6.7)	20.2 (7.5)	26.8 (7.7)	21 (#)	14 (6)	27 (25)	30.1 (8.3)	22.7 (7.2)

Base too small.

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.

PERCEIVED EMPLOYER ATTITUDES TOWARD GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed, a higher percentage of employed 1981 veteran women say they don't know if their company has a policy about Guard/Reserve service and whether their company is positive, neutral or negative toward it, than of either the 1980 or 1979 veteran women samples.

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
<u>Currently Employed</u> ¹⁾	65.9	62.0	63.9	22	23	22	63.7	64.3
BASE	(260)	(345)	(366)	(57)	(81)	(82)	(191)	(175)
Other persons in company are Guard/Reserve members (Q. 27a)	N/A	N/A	35.6	N/A	N/A	22	39.3	31.3
Does company have a specific policy about Guard/Reserve participation? (Q. 27b)								
Yes	44.6	34.5	33.1	24	26	27	35.2	33.2
No	30.4	41.2	33.3	19	25	20	33.5	36.0
Don't know	25.0	24.3	34.0	23	18	20	31.3	30.8
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(23.4%)	(22.4%)	100%	100%
With regard to Guard/Reserve participation, company perceived as: (Q. 27c)								
Positive	48.7	46.6	42.3	25	27	26	43.9	43.6
Neutral	38.3	38.3	35.2	18	22	20	35.7	37.8
Negative	6.5	15.9	4.4	#	16	26	6.6	1.7
Don't know	6.5	3.6	18.0	#	#	17	13.7	16.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(23.4%)	(22.4%)	100%	100%
Talked with supervisor or supervisor talked to respondent about company attitude: (Q. 27d)								
Yes	16.5	16.1	14.6	22	34	30	13.0	16.5
Supervisor's attitude was (Q. 27e)								
Positive	10.0	10.2	8.6	#	37	37	8.5	8.8
Neutral	5.4	5.0	5.4	#	25	16	4.0	7.1
Negative	1.5	0.6	0.6	#	#	#	0.6	0.6
No and don't know	83.5	83.9	85.4	22	21	21	87.0	83.5
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(23.4%)	(22.4%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

1) Percent of total.

PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed in 1981, over nine women veterans in ten say that they think things will be better in the next six months to a year than they are now.

How do things look for the next six months or a year? Do you think that, compared to now, you'll be much better off in six months or a year, somewhat better off, about the same, or worse off in six months or a year? (Q. 12)

	1981 FEMALE VETERANS			
	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
Much better off in six months or a year	29.5	24	29.5	29.8
Somewhat better off	63.2	23	62.3	64.3
Somewhat worse off	5.8	25	6.8	4.7
Much worse off	<u>1.3</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

GUARD/RESERVE SERVICE AND CIVILIAN JOBS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In each RCAS, about one woman veteran in four said that being a member of the Guard/Reserve would help in a civilian job.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, one-half of the women veterans who said that it would help in a civilian job to be a member of the Guard/Reserve had positive enlistment propensity.

	FEMALE VETERANS							
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
Percent of total who perceive that it would help in a civilian job if you were to be a member of the Guard/Reserve (Q. 26)	25.3	24.1	24.9	42	36	50	23.1	27.0
Percent of those employed ¹⁾	21.8	22.1	21.4	41	38	52	18.4	24.8
Percent of those unemployed ²⁾	31.9	27.4	31.9	42	33	47	31.9	31.3

1) 1979 base approximately 260 for females. 1980 base approximately 347. 1981 base approximately 366 (weighted cases).

2) 1979 base approximately 135 for females. 1980 base approximately 362. 1981 base approximately 206 (unweighted cases).

PERSONAL REACTION TO THE JOB AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed in 1981, over one woman veteran in five said that the Guard/Reserve offered them a good choice of jobs and training programs. These women were more likely than other women veterans to have positive enlistment propensity.
- In the 1981 RCAS, women veterans of the Navy and Air Force are more likely than women veterans of the Army to say that the Guard/Reserve would offer them a good choice of jobs and training programs.

Do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, the National Guard/Reserve would offer you personally a good choice of jobs and training programs, some choice of jobs and training, or little or no choice of jobs and training programs? (Q. 25)¹⁾

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
A good choice of jobs and training programs	15.3	19.8	22.3	38	30	37	18.3	27.2	
Some choice of jobs and training	45.8	41.6	39.2	23	27	28	39.6	38.6	
Little choice of jobs and training	19.1	} 33.7	} 38.5	15	} 13	} 12	} 42.1	} 34.1	
No choice of jobs and training	19.8			13					
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

1) This question replaced question 18 in the 1978 and 1979 questionnaires. It read: 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?

SOURCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT

V-2-32	Incidence of Best Friends Joining the Service	Q. 50
V-2-33	Perceived Social Support for Enlistment	Q. 51a
V-2-34	Social Support From Opposite Sex Partner for Guard/Reserve Participation	Q. 51b

INCIDENCE OF BEST FRIENDS JOINING THE SERVICE -- FEMALE VETERANS

- **Almost one-third of the 1931 women veterans who reported having friends who have joined or recently talked about joining the military have positive propensity to enlist in the 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 into the Active Military or the National Guard or Reserves? (Q. 50)

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
Yes	41.2	35.7	38.8	23	31	32	41.3	35.7	
No	58.8	64.3	61.2	22	17	18	58.7	64.3	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR ENLISTMENT -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In each RCAS wave, veteran women who say that the people closest to them would be pleased if they were to join the Guard/Reserve, are much more likely than other veteran women to have positive enlistment propensity.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Air Force and Navy are more likely than women Army veterans to say the people closest to them would be pleased if they joined the Guard/Reserve.

Now I'd like you to think about what 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. 51a)

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
Very pleased	4.4	4.9	7.8	#	#	56	8.1	7.5
Somewhat pleased	23.7	21.3	21.4	38	42	36	17.8	25.8
Neither pleased nor displeased	41.8	45.3	40.9	20	17	20	38.6	43.4
Somewhat displeased	18.2	15.3	15.0	9	12	18	17.8	11.6
Very displeased	11.9	13.2	14.9	12	8	8	17.8	11.6
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

SOCIAL SUPPORT FROM OPPOSITE SEX PARTNER FOR GUARD/RESERVE PARTICIPATION --
FEMALE VETERANS

- In each RCAS wave, over half of the veteran women say that if they were to join the Guard/Reserve their husbands, fiances or steady friends would be somewhat or very displeased.

Do you think that if you were to enlist in the National Guard or Reserves your spouse, fiance(e), or steady friend would be very pleased, somewhat pleased, neither pleased nor displeased, somewhat displeased, or very displeased? (Q. 51b)

	FEMALE VETERANS					
	Weighted Responses		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	560	572	(122)	(137)	300	272
Very pleased	3.8	5.7	#	#	5.2	6.4
Somewhat pleased	13.0	12.2	42	40	11.0	13.6
Neither pleased nor displeased	27.7	27.5	24	24	26.6	28.3
Somewhat displeased	24.1	21.8	24	22	20.0	24.2
Very displeased	31.4	32.8	5	11	37.2	27.5
Total	100%	100%	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

PSYCHOGRAPHICS AND ATTITUDES

V-2-36	Psychographics: Preferred Activities	Q. 30
V-2-37	Military-Related Attitudes	Q. 36
V-2-38	Military-Related Attitudes, 2	Q. 29, 36
V-2-39	Other Attitudes	Q. 36

PSYCHOGRAPHICS: PREFERRED ACTIVITIES -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among veteran women surveyed, the activities preferred by the most women are talking or visiting with friends and 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 particular care about one way or the other, or something you dislike altogether. (Q. 30)

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Percent who like activity "very much"</u>									
Fishing	25.2	19.3	28.4	22	27	28	29.6	27.0	
Dining out	66.4	67.9	71.8	24	22	25	70.7	73.3	
Studying the stock market	1.6	5.0	5.3	#	#	48	5.4	5.4	
Reading about foreign countries	22.1	27.9	32.3	29	26	24	35.2	28.7	
Hunting	5.1	10.9	8.2	#	30	31	9.4	6.7	
Going to a movie	57.6	52.1	58.8	24	20	23	60.9	56.6	
Visiting friends	74.4	74.1	80.5	23	21	22	80.3	80.9	
Fixing up a car or motorcycle	10.6	9.0	11.6	19	30	35	11.8	11.7	
Working for a political or social cause	12.7	10.0	12.8	26	34	31	13.7	11.7	
Talking with friends ¹⁾	67.1	50.4	87.3	23	21	23	85.3	90.0	
Participating in religious activities	N/A	N/A	22.6	N/A	N/A	28	23.3	21.6	
Working for a community group	N/A	N/A	24.7	N/A	N/A	29	27.4	21.3	
Working for a charity or religious organization	N/A	N/A	26.1	N/A	N/A	29	25.7	26.6	
Reading articles on science	N/A	N/A	30.2	N/A	N/A	33	32.3	27.8	

Base too small.

1) In 1979 and 1980 this question appeared as "Shooting the breeze with friends."

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In general, veteran women surveyed in 1981 are more positive toward the Guard/Reserve than were veteran women in 1980, with a higher percent in 1981 agreeing that the Guard/Reserve are highly respected in their communities, they would be proud to be a member of the Guard/Reserve, and the Guard/Reserve have good, up-to-date equipment.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Air Force and Navy were more likely than women Army veterans to agree that the Guard/Reserve and that the Active Forces are well-trained.

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>								
<u>Attitudes Toward the Military (Q. 29 and Q. 36)</u>								
The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community	47.3	38.4	46.0	24	28	30	44.4	47.8
I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or the Reserves	52.1	47.6	58.4	31	35	36	55.0	62.5
People look up to a person in a Guard/Reserve uniform	43.0	34.9	36.5	26	24	31	34.3	39.0
The Guard/Reserve are well-trained	N/A	42.6	45.2	N/A	28	29	36.8	55.8
The Guard/Reserve have good, up-to-date equipment	N/A	20.3	31.3	N/A	29	33	29.0	33.8
The Active Forces are well-trained	N/A	43.0	42.4	N/A	27	27	35.1	51.5
The Active Forces have good, up-to-date equipment	N/A	36.0	35.7	N/A	24	29	33.2	38.7

MILITARY-RELATED ATTITUDES, 2 -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In the 1979, 1980 and 1981 RCAS waves, over nine veteran women in ten agreed that a nation should always be ready to fight.
- Of those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Air Force and Navy were less likely than Army veteran women to agree that our country is too militaristic (13 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

	FEMALE VETERANS							
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
<u>Percent who "strongly" or "somewhat" agree</u>								
<u>Need for the Military (Q. 29 and Q. 36)</u>								
A nation should always be ready to fight	92.0	91.3	93.1	22	23	25	93.0	93.4
It's important for our country to use force in its relations with other countries	86.1	79.9	75.0	22	23	26	72.6	77.6
Our country is too militaristic	13.0	8.4	17.0	13	27	18	20.3	12.8
It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations	15.9	17.5	23.7	16	24	18	25.6	21.3
<u>Need for the Reserves (Q. 37f)</u>								
The Reserves are needed to serve in combat roles during a military conflict	N/A	75.9	83.6	N/A	22	24	85.4	81.6

OTHER ATTITUDES -- FEMALE VETERANS

- The percentage of veteran women surveyed in 1981 who said they like to belong to groups or organizations to help them find more interesting things to do than being on their own (55 percent) continued to decline from the 1980 (65 percent) and 1979 (71 percent) levels.
- A smaller percentage of veteran women surveyed in 1981 said they preferred doing things with others (64 percent) than said so in 1980 (71 percent).

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
<u>Percent agreeing¹⁾ with statement (Q. 36)</u>								
<u>Need to be with others</u>								
In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself	65.5	70.7	63.7	25	22	26	60.0	68.2
I like to belong to organizations or groups which help me find more interesting things to do than being on my own	71.0	65.4	55.3	24	25	27	54.5	56.5
I like to become involved in projects in my community	74.2	67.2	66.3	24	24	26	65.1	67.9
<u>Feelings of control/ stability</u>								
There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world	44.5	46.1	46.4	21	23	25	47.0	45.4

1) "Strongly" or "somewhat" agree.

GUARD/RESERVE PERCEPTIONS

V-2-42	Likelihood of Situations	Q. 35
V-2-43	Life Goal Importance and Achievability	Q. 33, 34
V-2-44	Perceived Likelihood of Achieving Life Goals While in the National Guard/Reserve	Q. 32
V-2-45	Military Danger	Q. 38

LIKELIHOOD OF SITUATIONS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed, the percentage of women veterans who said that if they joined the Guard/Reserve they would probably be in combat during a disturbance or a war decreased from 45 percent in 1980 to 33 percent in 1981.

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. 35)

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Percent saying that situation is likely to occur in National Guard or Reserve:</u>									
Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security	32.2	38.3	34.6	19	19	21	33.7	35.9	
Taking too much time away from your family during drills	58.9	61.3	63.6	14	18	20	63.0	64.9	
Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities	58.2	67.7	64.5	12	17	21	66.4	62.2	
Having military supervisors who would hassle or harass you	47.3	63.4	58.6	18	20	24	60.9	55.9	
Having a chance to show your abilities	75.1	69.0	68.4	26	28	30	68.1	68.5	
Learning self-discipline	76.7	66.1	64.2	25	25	28	62.5	66.8	
Getting a chance to travel	73.6	71.5	75.1	24	25	26	73.8	76.5	
Losing a change for educational progress	26.7	38.2	31.9	14	19	24	32.2	31.8	
Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbance or riots	N/A	67.7	70.2	N/A	22	25	69.5	70.8	
Being called to active duty in case of war	N/A	73.7	72.5	N/A	23	26	69.1	77.1	
Being in combat during a disturbance or a war	N/A	44.6	33.0	N/A	22	28	34.1	31.7	

LIFE GOAL IMPORTANCE AND ACHIEVABILITY -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, a smaller percentage of veteran women said that Guard/Reserve service would help them use their time as they please or to be liked by other people than said so in 1980.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Air Force and Navy were more likely than Army women veterans to say that Guard/Reserve service would help them use their time as they pleased and be liked by other people.

People give various reasons for wanting to do things. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant that reason would be to you personally for deciding to do something -- would it be very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, somewhat unimportant, or very unimportant to you personally? (Q. 33)

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1981	
					Army	Other
BASE	560	572	(122)	(137)	300	272
<u>Percent saying that reason is "very" or "somewhat" important to them personally</u>						
Being able to use my time as I please	98.3	95.1	22	24	94.7	95.5
Being liked by other people	84.6	82.3	22	24	79.3	86.1
Having a bit more money than I have now	87.2	87.4	23	25	86.6	88.2
having a good time	92.0	90.8	21	24	89.4	92.6

Now, as I read these four items one more time, please tell me how likely you would be to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves. Would you be very likely to accomplish it, somewhat likely to accomplish it, somewhat unlikely to accomplish it, or very unlikely to accomplish it? (Q. 34)

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1981	
					Army	Other
BASE	560	572	(122)	(137)	300	272
<u>Percent saying that accomplishment is "very" or "somewhat" likely in the Guard/Reserve</u>						
Being able to use my time as I please	39.2	30.1	31	42	26.0	35.1
Being liked by other people	79.3	72.1	25	28	68.2	76.4
Having a bit more money than I have now	76.3	76.4	25	29	77.5	74.4
Having a good time	59.9	59.6	28	32	56.3	63.5

PERCEIVED LIKELIHOOD OF ACHIEVING LIFE GOALS WHILE IN THE NATIONAL GUARD/RESERVE --
FEMALE VETERANS

- Over two women veterans in five in both the 1980 and 1981 RCAS say that Guard/Reserve service is more (much more or somewhat more) likely than is some other job or activity to enable them to achieve their life goals. Well over half of these women have positive enlistment propensity.

Please tell me if you would be more likely to achieve your life goals if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves -- or, by some other job or activity. (Q. 32)

	FEMALE VETERANS					
	Weighted Responses		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	560	572	(122)	(137)	300	272
<u>The National Guard or Reserves would be:</u>						
Much more likely to enable you to achieve your life goals	3.6	3.8	#	#	3.1	4.6
Somewhat more likely to enable you to do this	16.4	19.1	54	58	18.1	20.2
Somewhat less likely to enable you to do this	30.0	26.1	21	20	26.3	25.6
Much less likely to enable you to do this	50.0	51.0	10	11	52.6	49.6
Total	100%	100%	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

MILITARY DANGER -- FEMALE VETERANS

- The decrease in perceived military danger has continued in 1981, with fewer than one 1981 RCAS woman veteran in five saying that military danger to the U.S. is very high.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Army were more likely than other women veterans to say that military danger to the U.S. is very 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. 38)

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Response</u>									
Very high	30.9	23.2	19.3	34	30	26	22.5	15.4	
Somewhat high	53.9	58.0	60.7	17	21	25	58.0	64.0	
Somewhat low	13.1	15.8	17.0	16	17	19	16.4	17.6	
Very low	<u>2.1</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

PERCEPTION OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE

V-2-48	General Satisfaction with Military Service	Q. 18
V-2-49	Receiving Desired Training and Satisfaction With Classification	Q. 19a, 19b, 19d
V-2-50	Use of Skills While in Service	Q. 19c
V-2-51	Satisfaction With Pay Grade	Q. 20a
V-2-52	Satisfaction With Promotion Policies	Q. 20b

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH MILITARY SERVICE -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, over seven veteran women in ten said they were somewhat or very satisfied with the time they spent in the service.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Air Force and Navy were more likely than women veterans of the Army to say that they were very satisfied with the time they spent in the 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 with the service? (Q. 18)

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
Very satisfied	30.3	25.7	30.4	35	31	35	24.7	37.5	
Somewhat satisfied	45.3	41.7	42.3	17	24	23	42.1	42.3	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5.9	7.3	7.8	#	14	18	6.7	9.2	
Somewhat dissatisfied	11.1	15.2	11.0	14	14	16	15.1	6.3	
Very dissatisfied	7.5	10.2	8.4	16	6	6	11.4	4.8	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

RECEIVING DESIRED TRAINING, OBTAINING DESIRED JOB CLASSIFICATION AND
SATISFACTION WITH CLASSIFICATION -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In the 1979, 1980 and 1981 RCAS, women veterans who were trained in the skills they wanted when they entered the military were more likely than others to say that they were satisfied with that assignment.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Air Force and Navy who were trained in the skills they wanted were more likely to be very satisfied with that assignment, and those who did not get their desired training were less satisfied with what they did get, than were Army women veterans in either case.

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
Assigned to a job using the skills you were trained in (Q. 19b)								
Yes	N/A	82.1	80.9	N/A	22	24	76.7	85.7
No	N/A	17.9	19.1	N/A	20	21	23.3	14.3
	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%
Received training for desired skill (Q. 19a)								
Yes (Q. 19d)	78.0	73.2	70.4	23	22	22	76.3	62.9
Very satisfied	48.6	40.7	45.2	28	24	27	39.9	53.8
Somewhat satisfied	33.3	35.8	37.7	16	24	21	37.7	37.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	2.6	7.0	4.9	#	18	16	6.6	2.3
Somewhat dissatisfied	7.7	9.2	8.8	} 22	20	15	10.5	5.8
Very dissatisfied	7.3	7.2	3.4		7	8	5.3	0.6
No (Q. 19d)	22.0	26.8	29.6	20	22	27	23.7	37.1
Very satisfied	19.7	25.5	28.7	} 22	34	33	33.8	24.8
Somewhat satisfied	28.8	36.6	45.3		17	32	42.3	47.5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3.0	9.4	6.7	#	17	26	4.2	8.9
Somewhat dissatisfied	23.1	16.1	12.4	} 15	22	5	15.5	9.9
Very dissatisfied	25.4	15.4	6.8		15	16	4.2	8.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

USE OF SKILLS WHILE IN SERVICE -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, over three women veterans in five said that they used their skills all or most of the time while on active duty.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, women veterans of the Navy and Air Force were more likely than women veterans of the Army to say that they used their skills all or most of the time.

Regardless of your assignment, do you feel the work you did used your skills all or most of the time, about half the time, only some of the time, very little of the time, or never? (Q. 19c)

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	560	572	(122)	(137)	300	272
All or most of the time	59.0	62.6	23	26	56.7	70.2
About half the time	13.2	16.4	18	26	18.0	14.3
Some of the time	9.1	10.4	20	22	11.3	9.2
Very little of the time	11.0	8.1	14	7	11.0	4.4
Never	<u>7.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	100%	100%	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

SATISFACTION WITH PAY GRADE -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, three veteran women in four said they were satisfied with the pay grade or rank they held when they separated from active duty.

How satisfied were you with the pay grade or rank you held when you were separated? Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 20a)

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	560	572	(122)	(137)	300	272
Very satisfied	32.1	37.7	25	29	36.7	39.7
Somewhat satisfied	37.6	37.1	20	19	34.3	40.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.4	6.3	13	25	6.7	5.9
Somewhat dissatisfied	14.2	12.1	22	22	14.3	9.2
Very dissatisfied	9.7	6.7	20	23	8.0	5.1
Total	100%	100%	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

SATISFACTION WITH PROMOTION POLICIES -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among those surveyed in 1981, Women veterans of the Navy and Air Force were more likely to be satisfied with the promotion policies of their service (60 percent) than were women veterans of the Army (49 percent).

How satisfied were you with the promotion policies of your service? Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with those promotion policies? (Q. 20b)

	FEMALE VETERANS					
	Weighted Responses		Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity		1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	560	572	(122)	(137)	300	272
Very satisfied	21.0	22.4	23	29	21.0	24.6
Somewhat satisfied	30.1	30.9	22	27	27.7	34.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.5	6.4	14	8	6.3	6.3
Somewhat dissatisfied	22.6	25.3	25	22	27.3	22.8
Very dissatisfied	19.8	14.9	21	20	17.7	11.4
Total	100%	100%	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%

SEPARATION AND POST-SEPARATION EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTIONS

V-2-54	Length of Time in Service and Separation Date	Q. 1d, 1f
V-2-55	Contacts With Military Career Counselors	Q. 21a-c
V-2-56	Perceived Usefulness of Service Experience Since Separation, By Employment Status	Q. 22
V-2-57	Changes in Personal Life Since Separation	Q. 23
V-2-58	Satisfaction With Civilian Life Since Separation	Q. 24a-b
V-2-59	Availability of Guard/Reserve Unit and Enlistment-Related Behavior	Q. 17a-c, 53a-c
V-2-60	Likelihood of Joining Guard/Reserve in the Next Year if Unit Were Close Enough	Q. 51

LENGTH OF TIME IN SERVICE AND SEPARATION DATE -- FEMALE VETERANS

- The percentage of women veterans who spent four years or more in active duty increased to 56 percent in the 1981 RCAS from 32 percent in 1980 and 27 percent in 1979.
- Among those surveyed in 1981, almost nine Air Force and Navy women veterans in ten spent four years or more on active military duty, while just one in four women Army veterans did so.

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272	
<u>Length of time in military service: (Q. 1d)</u>									
2 years to 2 years, 11 months	3.3	3.2	2.2	#	#	#	1.3	3.7	
3 years to 3 years, 11 months	68.7	64.5	42.2	20	19	23	72.3	4.4	
4 years to 4 years, 11 months	27.4	32.3	54.1	28	26	24	25.3	89.7	
5 years to 5 years, 11 months	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
<u>Date of separation from military service: (Q. 1f)</u>									
January to December 1978	53.4	34.4	0.6	23	18	#	1.0	0.0	
January to December 1979	12.8	60.1	16.5	25	25	16	29.0	0.7	
January to December 1980	N/A	0.5	64.5	N/A	#	24	56.7	74.3	
January to December 1981	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>25.0</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

CONTACTS WITH MILITARY CAREER COUNSELORS -- FEMALE VETERANS

- o In 1981, the percentage of veteran women who remembered discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor before release continued to increase, with 57 percent in 1979, 65 percent in 1980 and 68 percent in 1981 who recall such discussions.
- o Among women veterans surveyed in 1981, Air Force and Navy veterans were more likely than Army veterans to feel that discussions with career counselors were helpful.

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
Remember discussing Guard/Reserve service with a career counselor before release (Q. 21a)								
<u>Yes</u>	57.2	64.8	68.4	21	19	23	68.7	67.0
First contact with career counselor was how long before release: (Q. 21b) ¹⁾								
Last week or two	28.4	29.2	26.8	17	15	23	30.2	22.3
Last 3 months	39.2	36.7	38.3	16	21	20	35.6	41.9
4-6 months	15.8	19.7	22.6	22	24	31	22.3	22.9
7-9 months	0.0	3.3	1.8	#	#	#	2.5	1.1
10-12 months	2.7	3.2	1.3	#	#	#	1.5	1.1
A year to a year and a half		4.7	3.4		#	#	4.4	2.2
More than a year and a half	8.1	1.4	1.0	#	#	#	0.0	2.2
Don't know	6.3	1.8	4.7	#	#	11	3.5	6.1
Feel that discussion(s) with career counselors were helpful (Q. 21c) ¹⁾								
<u>No</u>	42.8	35.2	31.5	23	17	26	31.3	67.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

1) Percent of those who remember contact with career counselor.

PERCEIVED USEFULNESS OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE SINCE SEPARATION, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS --
FEMALE VETERANS

- In the 1979, 1980 and 1981 RCAS, employed veteran women were more likely than unemployed veteran women to say that their service experience has been helpful in civilian life.

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. 22)

	FEMALE VETERANS								
	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other	
<u>Employed</u>	65.9	62.0	63.9	22	22	22	63.6	64.3	
BASE	260	345	366	(57)	(81)	(82)	191	175	
Very useful	38.3	35.0	34.3	27	24	21	35.6	33.1	
Somewhat useful	37.9	26.0	26.2	19	24	22	24.6	28.0	
Slightly useful	13.7	17.8	14.7	20	23	26	16.8	12.0	
Not at all useful	10.1	21.3	24.9	#	23	23	23.0	26.9	
<u>Unemployed</u>	34.1	38.0	36.1	23	24	27	36.4	35.7	
BASE	135	211	206	(31)	(41)	(54)	109	97	
Very useful	28.3	22.1	15.1	34	26	29	12.8	18.1	
Somewhat useful	37.3	30.9	23.9	16	21	23	24.8	22.3	
Slightly useful	20.2	16.1	18.7	#	20	23	21.1	16.0	
Not at all useful	14.2	30.9	42.3	#	12	29	41.3	43.6	

Base too small.

CHANGES IN PERSONAL LIFE SINCE SEPARATION -- FEMALE VETERANS

- In the 1981 RCAS, half as many veteran women said they had bought a home since they left the service (12 percent) as had said so in the 1979 RCAS (24 percent).
- In both the 1980 and 1981 RCAS waves, a smaller percentage of veteran women said they had gotten married, or taken out a loan since leaving active duty, than in 1979. A larger percentage said they had gone back to school in 1980 and 1981 than had said so in 1979.

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
<u>Since left the service, have: (Q. 23)</u>								
Gone back to school	50.2	65.6	61.5	22	21	23	62.7	59.6
Gotten married	21.1	13.7	12.6	22	15	23	13.7	11.8
Applied for a mortgage	N/A	14.9	10.1	N/A	25	24	9.7	10.7
Bought a home	24.3	17.0	12.2	24	21	25	12.0	12.5
Had a child	19.1	16.7	15.7	26	18	24	13.3	19.5
Applied for a loan, other than a mortgage	N/A	35.1	35.2	N/A	21	25	38.0	31.9
Taken out a loan, other than a home mortgage loan	51.4	35.4	33.9	20	20	23	34.7	33.1
Gotten divorced or separated	4.8	5.8	3.0	#	23	#	3.7	2.2

Base too small.

SATISFACTION WITH CIVILIAN LIFE SINCE SEPARATION -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Among women veterans surveyed in 1981, 81 percent say they are very or somewhat satisfied with their ability to meet new friends since leaving service. However, only 62 percent are satisfied with their ability to meet financial needs.
- The 38 percent of the 1981 RCAS veteran women who are not satisfied with their ability to meet financial needs are much more likely than other veteran women to have positive enlistment propensity.

On the whole, how satisfied have you been with your ability to meet people and make new friends since you left the service? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 24a)

And how satisfied have you been with your ability to meet your financial needs since you left the service? Would you say you are very very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (Q. 24b)

1981
FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service		
			Army	Other	
BASE	572	(137)	300	272	
<u>Satisfaction with meeting new friends since leaving service</u>					
Very satisfied	54.0	} 81.0	53.8	54.4	
Somewhat satisfied	27.0		22	27.1	26.5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	11.4	} 7.6	11.0	12.1	
Somewhat dissatisfied	5.1		14	5.0	5.1
Very dissatisfied	2.5		#	3.0	1.8
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%	
<u>Satisfaction with ability to meet financial needs since leaving the service</u>					
Very satisfied	22.4	} 62.0	19.7	26.1	
Somewhat satisfied	39.6		19	39.1	39.7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.4	} 30.6	7.0	7.7	
Somewhat dissatisfied	21.7		33	24.7	18.0
Very dissatisfied	8.9		33	9.4	8.5
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%	

Base too small.

AVAILABILITY OF GUARD/RESERVE UNIT AND ENLISTMENT-RELATED BEHAVIOR -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Almost half of the women veterans (1979, 1980 and 1981 samples) said they had tried to find a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join.
- Of those surveyed, almost all women veterans who tried to find a Guard/Reserve unit did so.
- Among the veteran women who had found a Guard/Reserve unit, a smaller percentage of the 1981 women said that unit had an opening for them (26 percent) than did so in the 1980 (63 percent) or 1979 (43 percent).

FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses			Percent at Each Level With Positive Propensity			1981 Branch of Previous Military Service	
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	Army	Other
BASE	395	560	572	(88)	(122)	(137)	300	272
Tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to join: (Q. 53a)								
<u>Yes</u>	46.0	44.7	46.9	30	33	37	48.7	44.1
Found one close enough to join (Q. 53b) ¹⁾	95.3	89.5	91.3	30	33	37	93.2	89.2
Perceive unit as having an opening for respondent's skills and talents (Q. 53c) ²⁾	42.8	62.9	26.5	37	42	52	25.0	28.0
<u>No</u>	54.0	55.3	53.1	15	14	12	51.3	55.9
Total	100%	100%	100%	(22.3%)	(21.9%)	(23.9%)	100%	100%
Attended an open house for Guard/Reserve unit (Q. 17a)	9.4	5.9	6.3	13	37	36	6.0	6.6
Gone to a recruiter center to talk about joining the Guard/Reserve (Q. 17b)	25.8	20.6	21.1	26	46	47	25.0	16.2
Talked to or been called by a recruiter (Q. 17c)	N/A	N/A	42	N/A	N/A	27	50.7	30.9

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.

LIKELIHOOD OF JOINING GUARD/RESERVE IN THE NEXT YEAR IF UNIT WERE CLOSE ENOUGH --
FEMALE VETERANS

- Assuming that a Guard/Reserve unit is close enough to join does not increase the percentage of the 1981 RCAS veteran women who say they would probably or definitely enlist in the Guard/Reserve.

If a National Guard/Reserve unit is close enough for you to join, or were close enough, how likely are you to join it in the next year? Would you say you would definitely join, probably join, probably not join, or definitely not join a National Guard/Reserve unit close to you? (Q. 52)

	1981 FEMALE VETERANS			
	<u>Weighted Responses</u>	<u>Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>	<u>Branch of Previous Military Service</u>	
			<u>Army</u>	<u>Other</u>
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
Definitely join	3.6	85	3.8	3.4
Probably join	15.6	64	13.4	18.0
Probably not join	32.9	21	32.4	33.3
Definitely not join	<u>47.9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>45.3</u>
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%

ATTITUDES TOWARD INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE SERVICE

V-2-62	Perception of Remaining Military Obligation	Q. 54a-b
V-2-63	Enlistment Propensity for Individual Ready Reserve Under Incentive Programs	Q. 57
V-2-64	Attitudes Towards Extension of IRR Service Commitment	Q. 58a-b
V-2-64	Likelihood of Reenlisting in the Military if Required to Serve Three Additional Years in IRR	Q. 58c

PERCEPTION OF REMAINING MILITARY OBLIGATION -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Although the 1981 women veterans do not have a remaining military service obligation, 19 percent of those surveyed say they do have such an obligation.

	1981 FEMALE VETERANS			
	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
Perception of having a remaining military obligation (Q. 54a) ¹⁾				
Yes	18.8	26	19.3	17.9
BASE	106	(28)	57	48
Length of remaining military obligation ²⁾ (Q. 54b)				
0 to 5 months	16.8	6	12.3	22.9
6 to 10 months	33.7	22	28.1	41.7
11 to 15 months	11.5	#	10.5	12.5
16 to 20 months	18.5	#	21.1	14.6
21 to 45 months	19.4	#	24.6	6.3
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%
<u>Interferes with job or ability to get a job: (Q. 54c)</u>				
A great deal	1.0	#	1.8	0.0
Somewhat	1.9	#	0.0	4.2
Only slightly	2.0	#	3.5	0.0
Not at all	95.1	25	94.7	95.8
Total	100%	(26.0%)	100%	100%
<u>Interferes with ability to move from one part of the country to another: (Q. 54d)</u>				
A great deal	1.0	#	1.8	0.0
Somewhat	1.8	#	1.8	2.1
Only slightly	2.0	#	3.5	0.0
Not at all	95.2	24	93.0	97.9
Total	100%	(26.0%)	100%	100%

Base too small.

- 1) Women who entered active duty before October 1978 did not have a service commitment beyond their active duty service. Only one woman veteran in the 1981 sample entered military service after October 1981.
- 2) Percent who perceive they have a remaining military obligation.

ENLISTMENT PROPENSITY FOR INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE UNDER INCENTIVE PROGRAMS --
FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed, over three 1981 women veterans in ten have positive propensity to enlist in the IRR if they can participate in refresher training and get a \$500 bonus.
- Among those surveyed, women veterans with positive propensity to enlist in the IRR under one of the incentive programs also are more likely to have positive propensity to enlist in the Guard/Reserve.

I would like to ask you a few questions about the Individual Ready Reserve, the IRR. People who are in the IRR have had military training. They do not have to drill or serve actively, unless there is a national emergency during the time that they are Ready Reservists. You yourself are now in the Ready Reserve.

When you enlisted in the military you agreed to an overall six year service commitment. During the six years, any time which you do not serve in either the Active Military or in a National Guard or Selected Reserve unit, you serve in the IRR.

How likely would you be to sign up for an additional three years in the IRR, if you were to receive (READ ITEM)? Would you say definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not? (Q. 57)

1981
FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
A \$600 bonus:				
Definitely	6.8	60	6.5	7.1
Probably	18.5	48	20.2	16.1
Probably not	29.3	21	28.8	30.0
Definitely not	45.4	10	44.5	46.8
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%
An opportunity to participate in a low cost group life insurance program:				
Definitely	6.0	52	6.2	5.7
Probably	15.7	48	15.4	15.9
Probably not	32.1	24	33.9	29.9
Definitely not	46.2	12	44.5	48.5
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%
An opportunity to participate in refresher training, two weeks annually, with full pay and allowances, and a monetary bonus of \$500 for three years service:				
Definitely	6.5	61	6.5	6.4
Probably	24.1	46	26.5	20.7
Probably not	26.8	17	25.8	28.6
Definitely not	42.6	10	41.2	44.4
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EXTENSION OF IRR SERVICE COMMITMENT -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, almost two veteran women in three oppose extension of the current six year military service commitment to a ten year commitment in which the four additional years would be served in the IRR.

How would you feel if the current six year military service commitment were extended to a ten year commitment in which the four additional years of service would be service in the IRR? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 58a)

1981
FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
Strongly in favor	4.0	51	3.7	4.4
Somewhat in favor	13.0	35	12.7	13.3
Neither in favor nor opposed	21.1	22	20.7	21.8
Somewhat opposed	22.5	30	21.3	23.6
Strongly opposed	<u>39.4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>36.9</u>
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%

ATTITUDES TOWARD EXTENSION OF IRR COMMITMENT FOR VETERANS WHO REENLIST OR JOIN THE GUARD/RESERVE -- FEMALE VETERANS

- About three 1981 veteran women in five oppose a requirement that veterans who reenlist or join the Guard/Reserve have an additional three year commitment to serve in the IRR.

How would you feel about a requirement that all veterans who choose either to reenlist in the Active Military or to serve in a selected Guard/Reserve unit would also have an additional three year commitment to serve in the Individual Ready Reserve? Would you be strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, neither in favor nor opposed, somewhat opposed, or strongly opposed? (Q. 58b)

1981
FEMALE VETERANS

	Weighted Responses	Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity	Branch of Previous Military Service	
			Army	Other
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
Strongly in favor	3.1	38	3.3	3.0
Somewhat in favor	14.7	37	16.0	12.9
Neither in favor nor opposed	23.2	25	22.7	24.0
Somewhat opposed	23.3	29	21.7	25.5
Strongly opposed	<u>35.5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>34.7</u>
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%

LIKELIHOOD OF REENLISTING IN THE MILITARY IF REQUIRED TO SERVE
THREE ADDITIONAL YEARS IN IRR -- FEMALE VETERANS

- Of those surveyed in 1981, fewer than one veteran woman in eight had positive propensity to enlist in either the Guard/Reserve or Active Forces if she were required to extend her military commitment by an additional three years of IRR service.

How likely would you be to reenlist in the Active Military or to serve in a selected Guard/Reserve unit if you also were required to serve three additional years in the Individual Ready Reserve? Would you definitely enlist, probably enlist, probably not enlist, or definitely not enlist? (58c)

	1981 FEMALE VETERANS			
	<u>Weighted Responses</u>	<u>Percent At Each Level With Positive Propensity</u>	<u>Branch of Previous Military Service</u>	
			<u>Army</u>	<u>Other</u>
BASE	572	(137)	300	272
<u>Likelihood of reenlisting</u>				
Definitely enlist	3.2	84	3.4	3.0
Probably enlist	8.6	51	9.6	7.5
Probably not enlist	38.7	28	35.5	41.9
Definitely not enlist	<u>49.5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>51.5</u>	<u>47.5</u>
Total	100%	(23.9%)	100%	100%

VETERANS QUESTIONNAIRE

Associates for Research in Behavior, Inc.
3401 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

November, 1981
Job #9450
OMB #0704-0107

TELEPHONE # _____ (FILLED IN BY INTERVIEWER)
SRV CODE (CIRCLE): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (EDITORS USE ONLY)
TIME STARTED _____ : _____ (CIRCLE: AM PM)

ENLISTMENT STUDY -- VETERANS SAMPLE SCREENER

Hello, I'm _____ from Associates for Research in Behavior, a research company in Philadelphia. I'd like to speak with (NAME ON CALL RECORD).

- () Initial hangup (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 8)
- () Respondent moved -- ATTEMPT TO GET NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER. IF NO NEW NUMBER, END INTERVIEW -- CODE 12. IF GET NEW NUMBER, WRITE ON CALL RECORD IN "OTHER PHONE" BOX AND DIAL.
- () Respondent not at this telephone number (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 13)
- () Person on phone refused to get target person. READ:
Everyone has the right to refuse to be in this survey, but it is very important that the person to be surveyed has the opportunity to refuse or accept for himself/herself. I'd like to speak to him/her.

IF PERSON STILL REFUSED OR HANGS UP, END INTERVIEW -- CODE 5

IF TARGET PERSON ANSWERED PHONE, READ:

We are conducting a survey for the Federal Government and would like to include your opinion.

- () RESPONDENT HANGS UP (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

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 include your opinion.

- () RESPONDENT HANGS UP (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

1a. Have you ever been in the military service?

- 1() Yes
- 2() No (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 14)
- () RESPONDENT HANGS UP (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

1b. IF YES:

Are you now on active duty?

- 1() Yes (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 15)
- 2() No
- () RESPONDENT HANGS UP (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

1c. 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 16)
- 2() No
- () RESPONDENT HANGS UP (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

1d. IF NO IN Q. 1c:

For how many months and years have you been in the military service?

- 29- 1() Less than 2 years (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 17)
- 2() 2 years -- 2 years, 11 months
- 3() 3 years -- 3 years, 11 months
- 4() 4 years -- 4 years, 11 months
- 5() 5 years -- 5 years, 11 months
- () 6 years or more (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 17)

ID# 1-
2-
3-
4-

IF RESPONDENT HANGS UP, END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

1e. In what month and year did you enter the military service? CHECK MONTH AND YEAR.

- () Before January 1976 (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 17)
- () September 1979 or later (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 17)

No. 5-
6-

- | | | MONTH | | | YEAR | | |
|-----|-------|----------|-------|-----------|------|------|----|
| 30- | 01() | January | 07() | July | 6() | 76 | |
| | 02() | February | 08() | August | 32- | 7() | 77 |
| | 03() | March | 09() | September | | 8() | 78 |
| 31- | 04() | April | 10() | October | | 9() | 79 |
| | 05() | May | 11() | November | | | |
| | 06() | June | 12() | December | | | |

Blk. 7-
8-
9-
St. 10-
11-

IF RESPONDENT HANGS UP, END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

1f. In what month and year were you separated from active duty? CHECK MONTH AND YEAR.

- () Before January 1978 (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 17)

Srv. 12-
Pers. 13-
No. 14-

- | | | MONTH | | | YEAR | | |
|-----|-------|----------|-------|-----------|------|------|----|
| 33- | 01() | January | 07() | July | 8() | 78 | |
| | 02() | February | 08() | August | 35- | 9() | 79 |
| | 03() | March | 09() | September | | 0() | 80 |
| 34- | 04() | April | 10() | October | | 1() | 81 |
| | 05() | May | 11() | November | | | |
| | 06() | June | 12() | December | | | |

15-
16-
17-
18-
19-

IF RESPONDENT HANGS UP, END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

1g. In what branch of the military did you serve?

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----------|------|--|--|--|
| 36- | 1() | Air Force | 3() | Marines | | |
| | 2() | Army | 4() | Navy | | |
| | | | 5() | Coast Guard (END INTERVIEW -- CODE 18) | | |

20-
21-
22-
23-
24-

IF RESPONDENT HANGS UP, END INTERVIEW -- CODE 6)

1h. CHECK SEX:

- 37- 1() Male
- 2() Female

25-
26-
27-
28-

SCREENER COMPLETED -- FROM NOW ON TERMINATIONS CODED AS INCOMPLETE INTERVIEWS

FILL IN AFTER INTERVIEW COMPLETED/OR TERMINATIONS -- FILL IN LOWER BOX IMMEDIATELY

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

INTERVIEWER ID #: _____ DATE _____

SAMPLE SEGMENT: NO. _____ BLK. _____ ST. _____ SRV. _____

ENLISTMENT STUDY -- VETERANS SAMPLE

OMB #0704-0107
38-42- (0)
43- (1)

1. How old were you on your last birthday? _____
44- WRITE IN
45-
- 2a. Do you have a high school diploma?
46- 1() Yes (#2c NEXT) 2() No
- 2b. Are you currently attending high school?
47- 1() Yes (#7a NEXT) 2() No (#7a NEXT) 0() NA
- 2c. IF YES IN #2a:
Is that:
48- 1() A regular diploma, or 0() NA
2() A high school equivalency -- GED -- diploma?
- 2d. Have you completed any additional formal schooling?
49- 1() Yes 2() No (#4a NEXT) 0() NA
- 2e. IF YES IN #2d:
What is the last year of school or college you completed after high school?
50- 1() Vocational school/training 0() NA
2() One year of college
3() Two years of college
4() Three years of college
5() Four years of college
6() Post graduate work
- 3a. Are you currently attending any type of school or college?
51- 1() Yes (#5 NEXT) 2() No 0() NA
- 3b. IF NO IN #3a:
Are you planning to attend any type of school or college in the next year or so?
52- 1() Yes (#5 NEXT) 2() No (#6a NEXT) 0() NA
- 4a. IF NO IN #2d:
Are you currently attending any type of school or college?
53- 1() Yes (#5 NEXT) 2() No 0() NA
- 4b. IF NO IN #4a:
Are you planning to attend any type of school or college in the next year or so?
54- 1() Yes 2() No (#7a NEXT) 0() NA

5. IF ATTENDING/PLANNING TO ATTEND SCHOOL:

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

- 55- 1() High school (#7a NEXT)
 2() Vocational training school after high school
 3() Two-year college
 4() Four-year college
 5() Graduate or professional school
 9() Don't know
 0() Not applicable

6a. Are you/will you be using/did you use any kind of financial assistance?

- 56- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#7a NEXT)
 2() No (#7a NEXT) 0() NA

6b. IF YES IN #6a:

Does any of that financial assistance come to you as a result of your military service?

- 57- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
 2() No 0() NA

58-61- (0)

7a. Are you currently employed?

- 62- 1() Yes (#7c NEXT) 2() No

7b. IF NO IN #7a:

Are you looking for work?

- 63- 1() Yes } → (#11 NEXT) 0() NA
 2() No }

7c. IF YES IN #7a:

Is that:

- 64- 1() Outside your home, or 0() NA
 2() At home?

8a. Do you work for yourself, or are you employed by someone else?

- 65- 1() Work for yourself (#9a NEXT) 0() NA
 2() Employed by someone else

8b. How often do you work on the weekend? Would you say it is:

- 66- 1() Every week, 9() Don't know
 2() Two or three times a month, 0() NA
 3() Once a month, or
 4() Hardly ever?

9a. How many hours a week do you regularly work? _____

67-

IF 49 OR MORE, Q. 10 NEXT

68-

0() NA

9b. IF 48 OR FEWER HOURS IN #9a:

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

69- 1() Yes

0() NA

2() No

10. How much would you say that your job uses your skills and your interests? Would you say your job uses those skills and interests:

70- 1() Very much,

4() Not at all?

2() A good deal,

9() Don't know

3() Only somewhat, or

0() NA

11. Were you employed at this time last year?

71- 1() Yes

2() No

12. How do things look for the next six months or a year? Do you think that, compared to now, you'll be:

72- 1() Much better off in six months or a year,

9() Don't know

2() Somewhat better off,

3() Somewhat worse off, or

4() Much worse off in six months or a year?

13. NO QUESTION.

73-75- (0)

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

76- 1() Very difficult,

9() Don't know

2() Somewhat difficult,

3() Somewhat easy, or

4() Very easy?

15. 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? (REPEAT FOR OTHER ITEMS)

	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	DK/ Not Sure
a. Working in a factory.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-77
b. Working at a desk in a business office...	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-78
c. Working as a salesperson.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-79

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

(1)-80
(DUP)-1-4

d. Serving in the Army National Guard.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-5
e. Serving in the Air National Guard.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-6
f. Serving in the Army Reserve.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-7
g. Serving in the Air Force Reserve.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-8
h. Serving in the Marine Corps Reserve....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-9
i. Serving in the Navy Reserve.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-10

STATEMENT J IS ALWAYS ASKED LAST.

j. Serving in the Active Military.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-11
--	------	------	------	------	---------

16. IF DEFINITELY OR PROBABLY IN ANY BOXED ITEM OF Q. 15:

How likely would it be that you would serve as an officer -- would your serving as an officer be:

- 12- 1() Very likely, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat likely, 0() NA
 3() Only slightly likely, or
 4() Not at all likely?

17. Since you were separated from active service, have you: (READ LIST)

a. Attended an open house for a National Guard/ Reserve unit in your area?.....	1() Yes	2() No	-13
b. Gone to a recruiting center to talk about joining the National Guard/Reserves?.....	1() Yes	2() No	-14
c. Talked to or been called by a recruiter from the National Guard/Reserves?.....	1() Yes	2() No	-15

18. 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:

- 16- 1() Very satisfied, 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
 2() Somewhat satisfied, 5() Very dissatisfied with the service?
 3() Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 9() Don't know

19a. Were you trained in the skill you wanted when you joined the service?

- 17- 1() Yes 2() No

19b. Were you assigned to a job that used the skills you were trained in?

- 18- 1() Yes 2() No

19c. Regardless of your assignment, do you feel the work you did used your skills:

- 19- 1() All or most of the time, 4() Very little of the time, or
 2() About half the time, 5() Never?
 3() Only some of the time, 9() Don't know

19d. Overall, how satisfied were you with your skills -- were you:

- 20- 1() Very satisfied, 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
 2() Somewhat satisfied, 5() Very dissatisfied with it?
 3() Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 9() Don't know

20a. How satisfied were you with the pay grade or rank you held when you were separated:

- 21- 1() Very satisfied, 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
 2() Somewhat satisfied, 5() Very dissatisfied with the pay
 3() Neither satisfied nor grade you held?
 dissatisfied, 9() Don't know

20b. How satisfied were you with the promotion policies of your service:

- 22- 1() Very satisfied, 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or
 2() Somewhat satisfied, 5() Very dissatisfied with those
 3() Neither satisfied nor promotion policies?
 dissatisfied, 9() Don't know

21a. Do you remember discussing the Guard/Reserve with a career counselor before you left the service?

- 23- 1() Yes 2() No } → (#22 NEXT)
 9() Not sure

21b. IF YES IN #21a:

About how long before you left the service was your first contact with him/her?

- 24- 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

21c. How helpful do you feel your discussions with career counselors were? Were the discussions:

- 25- 1() Very helpful, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat helpful, 0() NA
 3() Only slightly helpful, or
 4() Not at all helpful?

22. How useful has your experience in the service been since your return to civilian life? Would you say it has been:

- 26- 1() Very useful, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat useful,
 3() Only slightly useful, or
 4() Not at all useful?

23. Have you done any of the following things since you left the service? (READ LIST)

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|-----|
| a. Gone back to school..... | 1() Yes | 2() No | -27 |
| b. Gotten married..... | 1() Yes | 2() No | -28 |
| c. Applied for a mortgage..... | 1() Yes | 2() No | -29 |
| d. Bought a home..... | 1() Yes | 2() No | -30 |
| e. Had a child..... | 1() Yes | 2() No | -31 |
| f. Applied for a loan, other than a mortgage..... | 1() Yes | 2() No | -32 |
| g. Taken out a loan, other than a home mortgage loan..... | 1() Yes | 2() No | -33 |
| h. Gotten divorced or separated..... | 1() Yes | 2() No | -34 |

24a. On the whole, how satisfied have you been with your ability to meet people and make new friends since you left the service? Would you say you are:

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|
| 35- | 1() Very satisfied, | 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or |
| | 2() Somewhat satisfied, | 5() Very dissatisfied? |
| | 3() Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, | 9() Don't know |

24b. And how satisfied have you been with your ability to meet your financial needs since you left the service? Would you say you are:

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|
| 36- | 1() Very satisfied, | 4() Somewhat dissatisfied, or |
| | 2() Somewhat satisfied, | 5() Very dissatisfied? |
| | 3() Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, | 9() Don't know |

25. Do you think that, considering your skills and your interests, the National Guard/Reserve would offer you personally:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 37- | 1() A good choice of jobs and training programs, |
| | 2() Some choice of jobs and training, or |
| | 3() Little or no choice of jobs and training programs? |
| | 9() Don't know |

26. 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?

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 38- | 1() Yes | 2() No | 9() Don't know |
|-----|----------|---------|-----------------|

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT EMPLOYED (Q. 7a, PAGE 2) OR IS SELF-EMPLOYED (Q.8, PAGE 2), SKIP TO Q. 28.

27a. Are there other persons in your company who are current members of the National Guard or Reserves?

- | | | |
|-----|----------|-----------------|
| 39- | 1() Yes | 9() Don't know |
| | 2() No | 0() NA |

27b. Does your company have a specific policy about National Guard or Reserves participation?

- | | | |
|-----|----------|-----------------|
| 40- | 1() Yes | 9() Don't know |
| | 2() No | 0() NA |

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

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|
| 41- | 1() Positive, | 9() Don't know |
| | 2() Neutral, or | 0() NA |
| | 3() Negative? | |

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

- 42- 1() Yes 9() Don't know (#28 NEXT)
 2() No (#28 NEXT) 0() NA

27e. IF YES IN #27d:

Would you say your supervisor was:

- 43- 1() Positive 9() Don't know
 2() Neutral, or 0() Not applicable
 3() Negative?

28. 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? (READ LIST)

	ENLIST		NOT ENLIST		Don't Know
	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	
a. A \$2,000 bonus for joining.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -44
b. A \$3,000 bonus for joining.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -45
c. A \$4,000 bonus for joining.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9() -46

29. 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. People look up to a person in the uniform of the National Guard or Reserves.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -47
b. It's important for our country to be able to use military force in its relations with other countries.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -48
c. A nation should always be ready to fight.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -49
d. Our country is too militaristic.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -50
e. The National Guard and the Reserves are highly respected in my community.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -51
f. I would be proud to be a member of the National Guard or Reserves.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -52
g. It is unnecessary for us to spend billions and billions of dollars each year for military preparations.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5() -53

30. When you have a chance to do whatever 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. Participating in religious activities...	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-5A
b. Going to a movie.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-5B
c. Dining out.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-5b
d. Fixing up a car or motorcycle.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-57
e. Working for a community group.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-5I
f. Reading about foreign countries.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-5L
g. Working for a charity or a religious organization.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-6I
h. Visiting friends.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-6J
i. Reading articles on science.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-62
j. Fishing.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-6~
k. Hunting.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-6~
l. Studying the stock market.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-65
m. Talking with friends.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-66
n. Working for a political or social cause.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-67

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		Might or Might Not	UNLIKELY		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Talk to a recruiter for one of the military services.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-6
b. Look for a job, or look to change jobs.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-69
c. Look for a way to change the routine in your life.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-7~
d. Look for a way to make some extra money in your spare time.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-7
e. Train for a new or higher level job..	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-7
f. Talk to family or friends about joining military service.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-7~
g. Find out more about bonus programs or educational incentives for joining the military.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()-74

32. Please tell me if you would be more likely to achieve your life goals if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves -- or, by some other part-time job or activity. Would the National Guard or Reserves be:

- 75- 1() Much more likely to enable you to achieve your life goals,
 2() Somewhat more likely to enable you to do this,
 3() Somewhat less likely to enable you to do this, or
 4() Much less likely to enable you to achieve your life goals than some other part-time job or activity?
 9() Don't know

33. People give various reasons for wanting to do things. As I read each of the following, please tell me how important or unimportant that reason would be to you personally for deciding to do something -- would it be very important, somewhat important, only slightly important, or not at all important to you personally? (READ LIST)

	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Only Slightly</u>	<u>Not At All</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
a. Being able to use my time as I please.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-76
b. Being liked by other people.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-77
c. Having a bit more money than I have now...	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-78
d. Having a good time.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-79
					(2)-80
					(DUP)-1-4

34. Now, as I read these four items one more time, please tell me how likely you would be to accomplish each if you enlisted in the National Guard or Reserves. Would you be very likely to accomplish it, somewhat likely to accomplish it, somewhat unlikely to accomplish it, or very unlikely to accomplish it? (READ LIST)

	<u>LIKELY</u>		<u>UNLIKELY</u>		<u>Don't Know</u>
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Very</u>	
a. Being able to use my time as I please.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-5
b. Being liked by other people.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-6
c. Having a bit more money than I have now.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-7
d. Having a good time.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-8

35. 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 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: (READ LIST)

	LIKELY		Neither	UNLIKELY		Don't Know
	Very	Somewhat		Somewhat	Very	
a. Getting a chance to travel.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
b. Having a chance to show your abilities....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
c. Having military supervisors who would hassle or harrass you.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
d. Taking too much time away from your personal and social activities.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
e. Learning self-discipline.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
f. Being called to active duty in case of war.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
g. Taking too much time away from your family during drills.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
h. Being called to active duty in case of civil disturbances or riots.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
i. Losing a chance for educational progress..	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
j. Being in combat during a disturbance or a war.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()
k. Losing a chance to progress toward a solid job and job security.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()

36. 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		Don't Know
	Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat		Strongly		
a. The Active Forces have good, up- to-date equipment	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()	
b. The Guard/Reserves are well- trained	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()	
c. I like to become involved in projects in my community	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()	
d. 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()	
e. The Active Forces are well- trained	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()	
f. The Reserves are needed to serve in combat roles during a military conflict	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()	
g. There are too many choices a young person has to make in today's world.	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()	
h. The Guard/Reserves have good, up- to-date equipment	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()	
i. In my spare time I prefer doing things with others rather than being by myself	1()	2()	3()	4()	5()	9()	

37. 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? (REPEAT FOR OTHER ITEMS)

	ENLIST		NOT ENLIST		Don't Know
	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	
a. Tuition assistance of \$1,000 per year, for up to 4 years.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-29
b. Tuition assistance of \$1,500 per year, for up to 4 years.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-30
c. Tuition assistance of \$2,000 per year, for up to 4 years.....	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-31

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

- 32- 1() Very high, 3() Somewhat low, or
 2() Somewhat high, 4() Very low?
 9() Don't know

39. And now a few questions for classification purposes. Are you:

- 33- 1() Married, 3() Widowed, divorced, or (#41 NEXT)
 2() Single, (#41 NEXT) 4() Separated? (#42 NEXT)

40. IF MARRIED IN #39:

Is your spouse working?

- 34- 1() Yes (#42a NEXT) 2() No (#42a NEXT) 0() NA

41. IF SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN #39:

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

- 35- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
 2() No 0() NA

42a. Do you own your own home?

- 36- 1() Yes 2() No
 3() Parents own home

42b. Are you planning to buy a home in the next year?

- 37- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

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

- 38- 1() On a farm, 9() No one place
 2() In a town,
 3() In a suburb, or
 4() In a city?

44a. Did you live with your father during most of that ten years?

39- 1() Yes

2() No

8() Refused } → (#45a NEXT)

44b. IF YES IN #44a:

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

40- 1() Less than high school graduate

0() NA

2() High school graduate

3() Vocational/training school after high school (PROBE)

4() Some college

5() College graduate or more

9() Don't know

45a. Did you live with your mother during most of your first ten years?

41- 1() Yes

2() No

8() Refused } → (#46 NEXT)

45b. IF YES IN #45a:

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

42- 1() Less than high school graduate

0() NA

2() High school graduate

3() Vocational/training school after high school (PROBE)

4() Some college

5() College graduate or more

9() Don't know

46. Not including yourself, how many dependents do you have?

43- 1() None (#48 NEXT)

4() Three

2() One

5() Four

3() Two

6() Five or more

47. IF ANY IN #46:

Do you have any children below the age of six?

44- 1() Yes

2() No

0() NA

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

45- 1() A student,

4() D student, or

2() B student,

5() F student?

3() C student,

8() Refused

9() Don't know

49. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

46- 1() One

5() Five

2() Two

6() Six or more

3() Three

0() None

4() Four

50. 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

51a. Now I'd like you to think about what 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?

- 48- 1() Very pleased, 4() Somewhat displeased
 2() Somewhat pleased, 5() Very displeased
 3() Neither pleased nor displeased 9() Don't know

51b. I'd also like to ask specifically about the reactions of your spouse, fiance(e), or a steady friend. Do you think that, if you were to enlist in the National Guard or the Reserves, he/she would be:

- 49- 1() Very pleased, 4() Somewhat displeased, or
 2() Somewhat pleased, 5() Very displeased?
 3() Neither pleased nor displeased, 9() Don't know

52. If a National Guard/Reserve unit is close enough for you to join, or were close enough, how likely are you to join it in the next year? Would you say you would:

- 50- 1() Definitely join, 9() Don't know
 2() Probably join,
 3() Probably not join, or
 4() Definitely not join a National Guard/Reserve unit close to you?

53a. Have you tried to find out if there is a Guard/Reserve unit close enough to you to join?

- 51- 1() Yes 2() No (#54a NEXT)

53b. IF YES IN #53a:
 Is there one close enough for you to join?

- 52- 1() Yes 2() No (#54a NEXT)
 0() NA

53c. IF YES IN #53b:
 Does it have an opening for someone with your skills or training?

- 53- 1() Yes 9() Don't know
 2() No 0() Not applicable

54a. Do you have a remaining military obligation?

- 54- 1() Yes 2() No
 9() Don't know } → (#55a NEXT)

54b. IF YES IN #54a:
 How much longer does your obligation continue?

- 55- 0() NA

WRITE IN

54c. How much does this obligation interfere with your current job or your ability to get a job? Would you say it interferes:

- 56- 1() A great deal, 9() Don't know
 2() Somewhat, 0() NA
 3() Only slightly, or
 4() Not at all?

54d. How much does your military obligation interfere with your ability to move from one part of the country to another? Would you say it interferes:

- 57- 1() A great deal, 4() Not at all?
 2() Somewhat, 9() Don't know
 3() Only slightly, or 0() NA

55a. EVERYONE:

If you were to join a National Guard/Reserve unit, would you be allowed to transfer to another unit, or to go "inactive," if you moved to another geographic area?

- 58- 1() Yes 2() No 9() Don't know

55b. If it were possible to transfer or to go inactive if you moved to another geographic area, would that increase your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve:

- 59- 1() Very much, 4() Not at all?
 2() Somewhat, 9() Don't know
 3() Only slightly, or

56a. What about further training -- if you could be sent to a full-time school to learn a new skill -- would that:

- 60- 1() Increase your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve,
 2() Not affect your interest, or
 3() Decrease your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve?
 9() Don't know

56b. And if you could be sent to a school to learn a new skill, on a part-time basis, would that:

- 61- 1() Increase your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve,
 2() Not affect your interest, or
 3() Decrease your interest in joining the National Guard/Reserve?
 9() Don't know

57. I would like to ask you a few questions about the Individual Ready Reserve, the IRR. People who are in the IRR have had military training. They do not have to drill or serve actively, unless there is a national emergency during the time that they are Ready Reservists. You yourself are now in the Ready Reserve.

When you enlisted in the military you agreed to an overall six year service commitment. During the six years, any time which you do not serve in either the Active Military or in a National Guard or Selected Reserve unit, you serve in the IRR.

How likely would you be to sign up for an additional three years in the IRR, if you were to receive (READ ITEM)? Would you say definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not? (REPEAT FOR OTHER ITEMS)

	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Don't Know
a. A \$600 bonus?	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-6:
b. An opportunity to participate in a low cost group life insurance program?	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-6:
c. An opportunity to participate in refresher training -- that is, two weeks annually -- with full pay and allowances, and a monetary bonus of \$500 for three years service	1()	2()	3()	4()	9()-64

58a. How would you feel if the current six year military service commitment were extended to a ten year commitment in which the four additional years of service would be service in the IRR? Would you be:

- 65- 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

58b. How would you feel about a requirement that all veterans who choose either to reenlist in the Active Military or to serve in a selected Guard/Reserve unit would also have an additional three year commitment to serve in the Individual Ready Reserve? Would you be:

- 66- 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

58c. How likely would you be to reenlist in the Active Military or to serve in a selected Guard/Reserve unit if you also were required to serve three additional years in the Individual Ready Reserve? Would you:

- 67- 1() Definitely enlist, 9() Don't know
- 2() Probably enlist,
- 3() Probably not enlist, or
- 4() Definitely not enlist?

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

- 68- 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
- 5() White, not of Hispanic origin?

69-
 70- TIME ENDED: _____ : _____ (CIRCLE AM PM)
 71-
 72-

RESPONDENT _____ PHONE _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

INTERVIEWER: _____ (# _____) DATE _____

73- _____ 76- _____
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SAMPLE SEGMENT _____

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