

College Enrollment and Labor Market Outcomes For Class
of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates: Key
Findings of the 2001 Follow-up Surveys

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Introduction

Any effort to evaluate the success of high school programs, including school-to-career programs and high school to college transition programs, is dependent upon knowledge of their post-high school college and labor market experiences of recent graduates. The ability to track the post-high school college and labor market experiences of recent high school graduates is dependent upon the existence of a comprehensive and statistically representative set of follow-up data on these graduates. Since the mid-1980s, the Boston Private Industry Council (PIC) has conducted an annual follow-up survey of each year's graduating class from the Boston public high schools. The primary objective of the follow-up surveys is to obtain information on Boston public high school graduates' transition from school to college and the labor market, including information on their college and post-secondary training enrollment status, the types of colleges and post secondary training programs attended, their financial aid status, their employment status, key characteristics of their jobs, such as hours of work, hourly wages, their occupations and the industries of their employers, and their job-related training activities. During the late winter and early spring of 2001, the Boston PIC made an effort to interview each of the nearly 3,000 graduates of Boston public high schools from the Class of 2000. This research paper presents and assesses the main findings of the winter 2001 follow-up survey with respect to the demographic characteristics of the Class of 2000 graduates, their school and work activities at the time of the follow-up survey, their college enrollment status, their employment status, their hours of work, hourly wages, the industries of their employers, their occupations, their training activities, and their participation in school-to-career programs.

Numbers and Demographic Characteristics of Graduates from the Class of 2000

The total number of Class of 2000 graduates from Boston public high schools was 2931. (Table 1). Men accounted for 1,340, or 45.7 percent, of the total numbers of the graduating class while women accounted for 1,591, or 54.3 percent, of the graduates from the Class of 2000.¹ The number of female graduates has been considerably higher than the number of male graduates for the last four years' graduating classes i.e., 1997 to 2000, indicating that males are more prone than women to drop out of high school before graduation. The ratio of female graduates to men for the Class of 2000 was 1.18, which was the lowest ratio over the past four years. (Table 2). In each race-ethnic group, the number of female graduates exceeded the number of male graduates, with the largest relative differences prevailing among Hispanic graduates (146 women for every 100 men) and Black graduates (122 women for every 100 men).

Table 1: The Distribution of Class of 2000 Graduates by Gender, Race/Ethnic Group, and Type of School

Group	Number	Percent of Graduates
All	2931	100
<u>Gender</u>		
Men	1340	45.7
Women	1591	54.3
<u>Race-Ethnic Group</u>		
Asian	345	11.8
Black	1483	50.6
Hispanic	584	19.9
White	512	17.5
Other	7	0.2
<u>Type of School</u>		
Exam School	716	24.4
District School and Other	2215	75.6

¹ These data are based on the student records provided to the Boston Private Industry Council by the Boston public schools.

Table 2: Number of Male and Female Graduates from Boston Public High Schools,
Classes of 1997 to 2000

Graduating Class	Female	Male	Females per 100 males
1997	1453	1217	119
1998	1685	1390	121
1999	1670	1321	126
2000	1591	1340	118

A breakout of the Class of 2000 graduates by their race-ethnic origin reveals that Black students accounted for the highest share of graduates (50.6%) followed by Hispanics (19.9%), Whites (17.5%), and Asian (11.8%). The racial/ethnic mix of Boston public school graduates differs markedly from that of the nation. U.S. statistics on graduates from the Class of 2000 reveal that only 25.5 percent of all high school graduates were Black or Hispanics; however, in Boston over 70 percent of the Class of 2000 high school graduates were Black or Hispanic and nearly 12 percent were Asian.²

The graduates from the Class of 2000 attended 23 different high schools, including seven typically small alternative schools. There were a total of 716 graduates from the city’s three exam schools (Boston Latin, Latin Academy, and the O’Bryant Technical High School), accounting for 24 percent of the graduating class. The remaining 2215 (or 75.6% of the total) attended district, magnet, and alternative high schools.

Interview Completion Rates for Class of 2000 Boston Public School Graduates

Follow-up interviews were completed for slightly over 80 percent of the graduates from the Class of 2000. The interview completion rate for the winter 2001 follow-up surveys for the Class of 2000 was the highest over the past four years and represents the

² Findings on the estimated numbers and demographic characteristics of Class of 2000 graduates throughout the U.S. are based on the following research report, “College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2000 High School Graduates” U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., April 2001.

first time that an eighty percent completion rate was achieved since the late 1980. (Chart 1). Interview completion rates for male and female graduates of the Class of 2000 were quite similar (79.9% vs. 80.7%). (Chart 2). There were only small variations in interview completion rates among graduates in the four major race-ethnic groups. Interview completion rates were highest for Asian and White graduates (83.9%), followed by Hispanic graduates (81%), and Black graduates (78.2%). Follow-up interview completion rates were 75 percent or higher in all high schools, except a few of the small alternative and vocational schools. Follow-up of interview completion rates varied from a low of 62 percent for ACC to a high of 85 percent for graduates from Jeremiah Burke. (See Appendix A for follow-up interview completion rates by high school). The five Boston public high schools with the highest interview completion rates were Burke (84.9%), Boston Latin (84.7%), South Boston (85%), Brighton (83.9%), and East Boston High School (84%) while the five schools with the lowest interview completion rates were ACC (62.3%), West Roxbury (74.9%), Fenway (75%), and Madison (76.7%), and Boston Latin Academy (76.7%).

Follow-up interviews could not be completed with just under 20 percent of the graduates from the Class of 2000. The inability to complete these interviews were due to the following reasons:

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<i>No valid phone number/phone disconnected</i>	61.1%
<i>Moved from area, no forwarding phone number</i>	11.3%
<i>No response to phone message</i>	33.7%
<i>Family member unable to provide information</i>	9.8%
<i>Student refused to participate</i>	2.9%
<i>Family members refused to provide information</i>	5.2%
<i>Deceased</i>	0.5%
<i>Incarcerated</i>	0.2%
<i>Language Difficulty</i>	5.0%
<i>Other</i>	7.0%

Chart 1: Follow-Up Interview Completion Rates for Graduates from Boston Public High Schools, Classes of 1997 to 2000

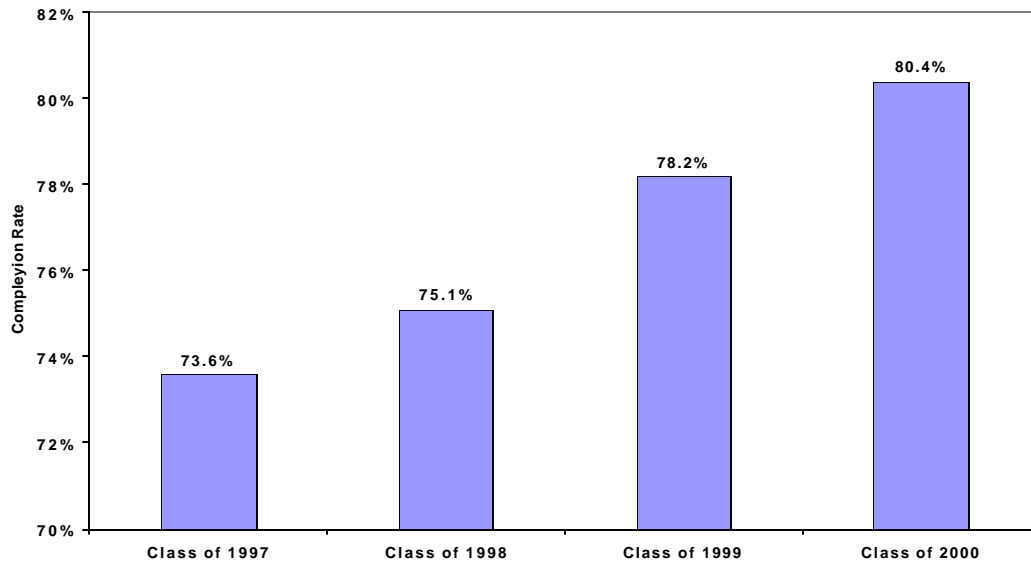
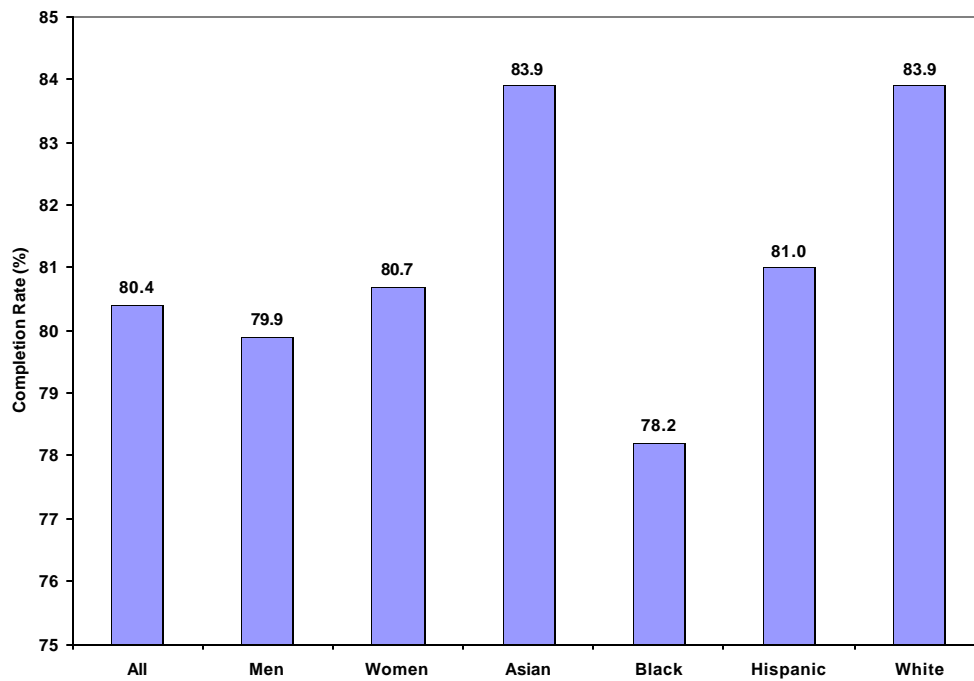


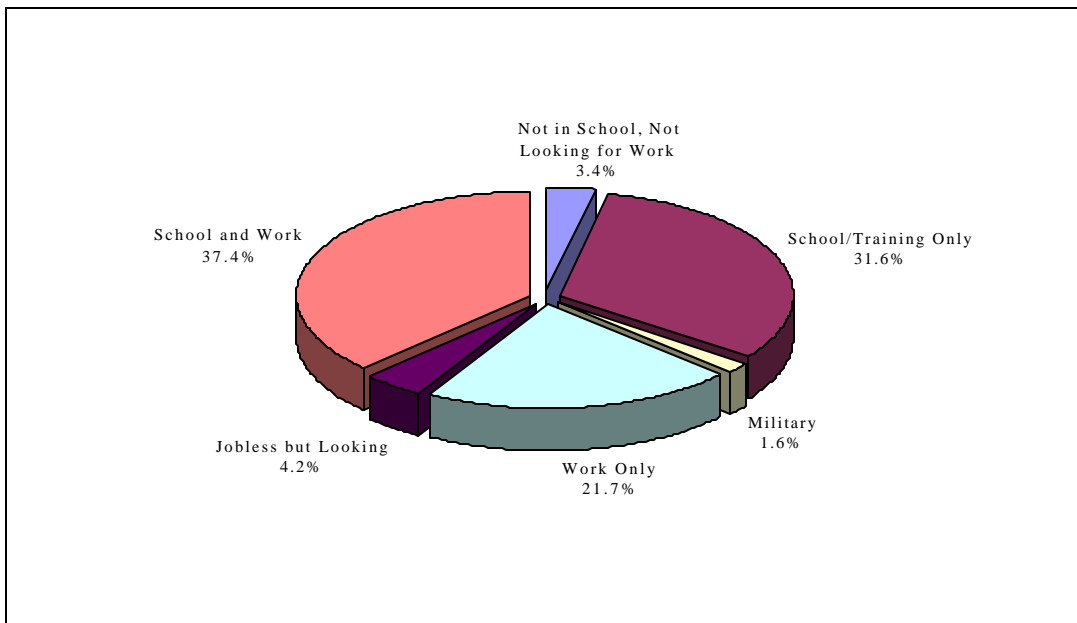
Chart 2: Follow-up Interview Completion Rates of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates by Gender & Race-Ethnic Group



Employment and Schooling Activities of Class of 2000 Graduates of Boston Public High Schools

The follow-up questionnaire for the Class of 2000 identified all of the college, training, employment and job-seeking activities of each high school graduate at the time of the winter 2001 survey, which took place anywhere from 9 to 11 months following graduation. For all graduates from the Class of 2000, 69 percent were attending a post-secondary educational institution or a technical/vocational-training program at the time of the winter 2001 follow-up survey. (Chart 3). Over half of those attending college or a post-secondary training program were also working at the time of the survey. Another 23 percent of the graduates were employed in a civilian job or serving in a branch of the nation's armed forces, but were not attending school or a training program. The remaining 7.6 percent of the graduates were neither working nor enrolled in a post-secondary school or training program. Of this last "at-risk" or "disconnected group" of graduates, 4.2 percent reported that they were looking for a job at the time of the interview. The remaining 3.4 percent of the graduates from the Class of 2000 were neither working, enrolled in a school or training program, nor looking for a job at the time of the follow-up interview.

Chart 3: Percentage Distribution of Boston Public High School Graduates by Their Activity Status at the Time of the Follow-up Survey, Class of 2000



The college enrollment and employment outcomes for Boston graduates have been improving fairly steadily since 1992-93. The 69 percent college attendance rate for Class of 2000 graduates was four percentage points higher than the previous two years and represented a new historical high. (Table 3). The percent of graduates who were neither enrolled in school nor working has shown a decreasing trend since the early 1990's and the 7.6% "at-risk" rate for the Class of 2000 was the lowest in the past decade.

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Boston Public High School Graduates by Their Activity Status at the Time of the Follow-up Survey, Classes of 1998 to 2000

(Numbers in Percent)

Activity	1998	1999	2000
School/Training	65.0	67.4	69.0
•School/Training Only	32.0	30.1	31.6
•School and Work	33.0	34.5	37.4
Work Only	24.5	23.8	21.7
Military	1.8	2.3	1.6
Jobless, but Looking for Work	5.7	6.0	4.2
Not Looking for Work	3.0	3.3	3.4

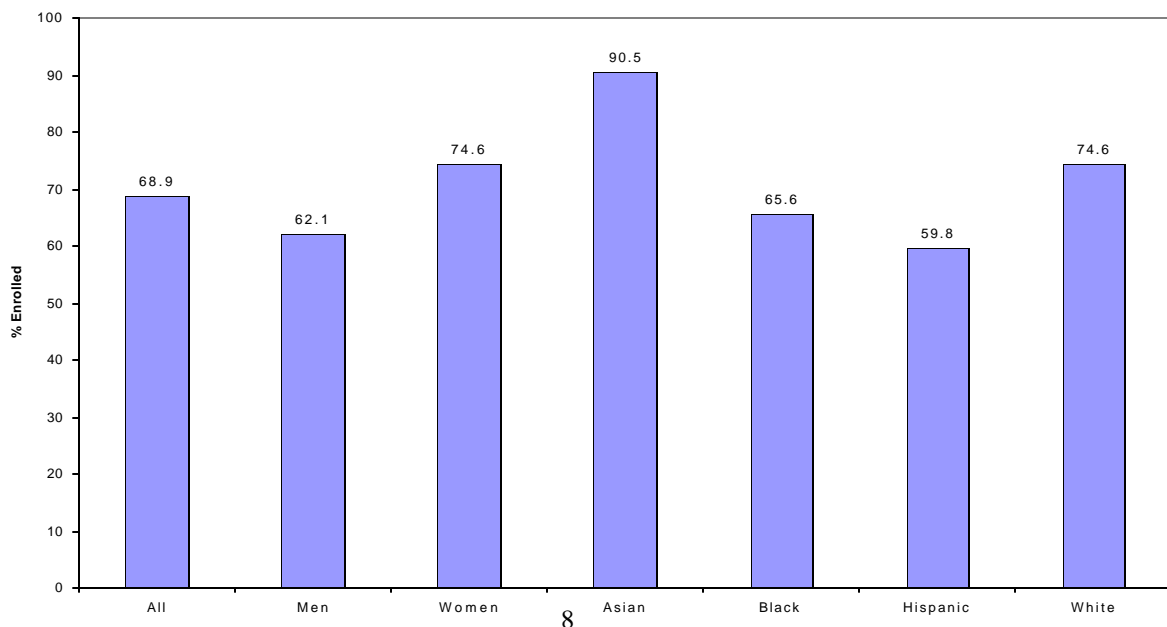
The major activities of Class of 2000 graduates varied by gender and race-ethnic group. As has been the case over the past seven years, female graduates were more likely than male graduates to be attending a post-secondary educational or training program (74% vs. 62%). (Table 4). The gender gaps in college attendance rates are particularly large for Blacks and Hispanics, but they have been widening recently for White graduates as well. In contrast, male graduates were much more likely than their female counterparts to be only working in a civilian job or serving in a branch of the nation's armed force (30% vs. 18%). The shares of male and female graduates who were not engaged in any positive work or school activity were identical at 7.6 percent.

College/training enrollment rates across the four major race-ethnic groups ranged from a high of nearly 91% for Asian graduates to 75% for White graduates, 66% for Black graduates, and to a low of 60% for Hispanic graduates. (Chart 4). Hispanic graduates were the most likely to go directly to work in the civilian sector or to enlist in the military after graduation. Boston public high schools graduates who reported that they were only working at the time of the follow-up survey ranged from a high of 29% for Hispanic graduates to a low of 17% for Asian graduates. The percent of graduates who were “at risk” varied from a low of 3.2 percent for Asian graduates to a high of 9 percent for Hispanic and Black graduates.

Table 4: Major Activities of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates by Gender and Race/Ethnic Origin (Numbers in Percent)

Activity	All	Men	Women	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
School/Training Only	31.6	30.6	32.5	45.5	29.5	24.4	36.7
School and Work	37.4	31.6	42.2	45.2	36.1	35.5	38.0
Work Only	21.7	27.4	17.0	6.1	23.3	29.1	19.4
Military	1.6	2.7	0.7	0.0	2.0	2.1	1.2
Jobless, but Looking	4.2	4.6	4.0	1.5	5.3	5.0	2.2
Not Looking for Work	3.4	3.0	3.6	1.7	3.8	4.0	2.5

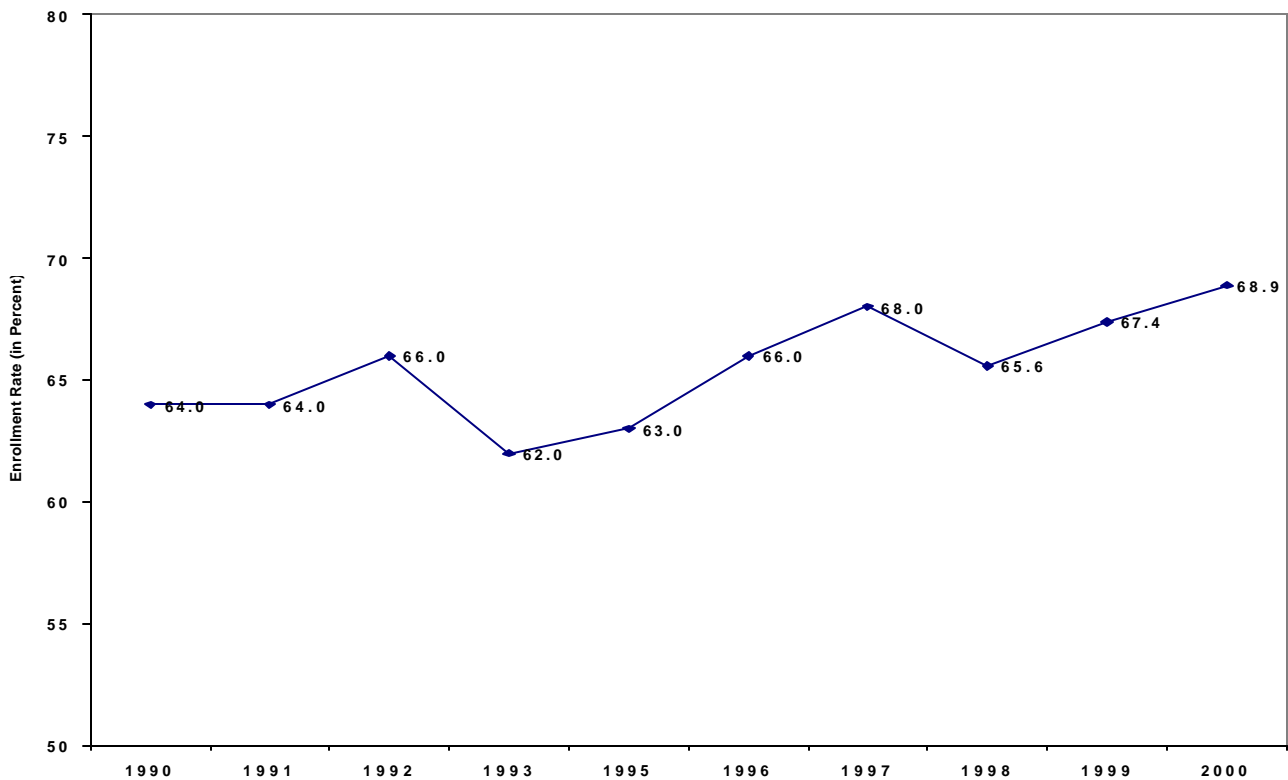
Chart 4: Percent of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates Who Were Attending Post-Secondary Education or a Training Program at the Time of the Follow-up Survey by Gender & Race-Ethnic Group



College and Training Program Enrollment Rates for Class of 2000 Graduates

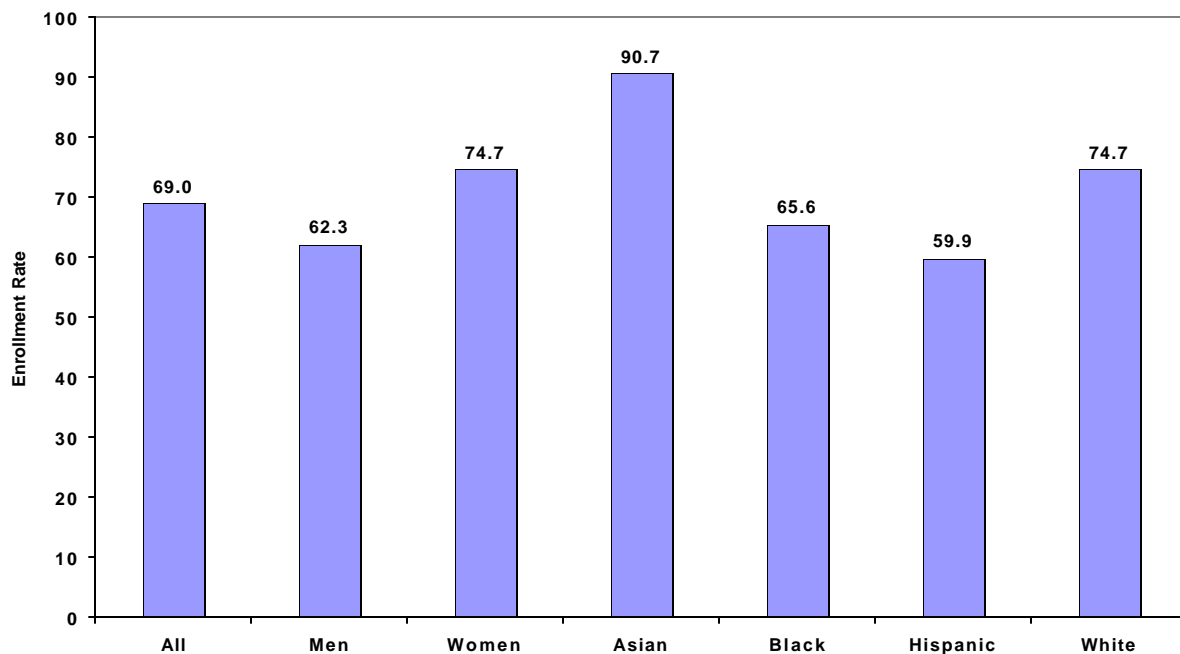
The college or training program enrollment rate for Class of 2000 Boston public high school graduates stood at 69 percent, the highest such enrollment rate over the past 15 years. (Chart 5). The college/ training program enrollment rate was only 50 percent in 1986, but had increased to 69 percent in 2000, an absolute increase of 19 percentage points. This rate of increase between 1986 and 2000 should be considered a very favorable trend in college enrollment. The rate of college enrollment for Class of 2000 graduates was moderately higher (1.5 percentage points) than that for the prior year's graduating Class and 3.3 percentage points higher than that for the Class of 1998.

Chart 5: Trends in College Enrollment Rates for Boston Public High School Graduates, Classes of 1990 to 2000



As mentioned earlier, there are important gender gaps in college enrollment rates for Boston public high school graduates. Nearly 75 percent of the female high school graduates from the Class of 2000 were enrolled in college or a post secondary training program at the time of the follow-up survey versus a college enrollment rate of only 62 percent for males. (Chart 6). College enrollment rates of Class of 2000 graduates also varied markedly by race-ethnic group, ranging from a high of 91 percent for Asian graduates to 75 percent for White graduates, 66 percent for Black graduates, and to a low of 60 percent for Hispanic graduates.

Chart 6: College and Post-Secondary Training Enrollment Rates of Boston Public High School Graduates by Gender and Race, Class of 2000



The college/training enrollment rates of Class of 2000 graduates in each race-ethnic group were higher among women than men. (Table 5). The absolute size of the gender gap in the college/training program enrollment for all Boston public high school graduates was 12.5 percentage points. The gender gap in enrollment was much higher for graduates from the district schools than in the exam schools (13.7% vs. 5.3%). Women were more likely than men to attend an exam school and to graduate from the exam

school they attended. The gender gaps in college attendance rates were largest for Hispanics (21.8%) followed by Blacks (14.7%), Whites (96.8%), and Asians (3.3%). Among those enrolled in a college or post-secondary training program, women were more likely than men to be attending a four-year college or university (63% vs. 58.6%). Similar variations in types of colleges attended were observed for men and women in each of the four race-ethnic groups. The absolute size of the differences in the shares of men and women attending 4-year colleges were 5.2 percentage points for White graduates, 6.1 percentage points for Asian graduates, 7.9 percentage points for Hispanic graduates, and 8.2 percentage points for Black graduates.

Table 5: Gender Gaps in College/Post Secondary Training Enrollment Rates of Boston Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnic Group and Type of School, Class of 2000

(Numbers in Percent)

Group	Women	Men	Gap (Women-Men)
All	74.6	62.1	12.5
Asian	92.1	88.8	3.3
Black, not Hispanic	72.3	57.6	14.7
Hispanic	68.5	46.7	21.8
White, not Hispanic	77.9	71.1	6.8
Exam Schools	93.6	88.3	5.3
District Schools	68.0	54.3	13.7

Similar to findings for the Class of 1999 and those of earlier years, the college attendance rates of Class of 2000 graduates also varied widely by high school. (Table 6). A very large gap existed between the college/training enrollment rates of graduates of the city's exam and district schools. The absolute difference between the college/training enrollment rates of graduates from the exam schools and district schools was nearly 30 percentage points (91.4% vs. 61.6%). The college/training program attendance rates ranged across individual high school from highs of 96 percent for Boston Latin High

School and 90 percent for Boston Latin Academy to lows of 44 percent for Madison Park High School and 50 percent for Boston High School.

Table 6: Percent of Class of 2000 Graduates of Boston Public High Schools Who were Enrolled in College or a Post-Secondary Training Program at the Time of the Follow-up Survey, by High School

School	Enrollment Rate
Boston Latin High School	95.9
Boston Latin Academy	90.1
O'Bryant High School	84.6
New Mission	77.8
English High School	76.3
Fenway High School	76.1
ACC	69.8
Charlestown High School	69.1
Health Careers	68.4
Dorchester High School	67.9
Snowden International	67.5
Brighton High School	66.7
West Roxbury High School	64.5
Burke High School	63.6
South Boston High School	62.1
Boston Evening	60.0
East Boston High School	57.1
Egleston	57.1
Hyde Park High School	53.1
Boston High School	49.6
Madison Park High School	44.2
Exam Schools	91.4
District Schools	61.6

The overwhelming majority of college students (over 92 percent) reported that they were attending their post-secondary schools on a full-time basis. Slightly over 95 percent of those attending a college or post-secondary training program were enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution, primarily four-year colleges and universities and community colleges. The ten educational institutions accounting for the largest number of college enrollees from the Class of 2000 are displayed in Table 7. These ten colleges and

universities accounted for nearly 48 percent of the enrolled graduates from the Class of 2000. All of these college and universities were located in Massachusetts, and all but the University of Massachusetts at Amherst were located in the Boston metropolitan area.

The top ten enrolling colleges and universities for the Class of 2000 were characterized by a substantial degree of overlap with the ten largest enrolling institutions for graduates from the Class of 1999. Nine of the top ten enrolling institutions were the same for the Classes of 1999 and 2000 although several of their rankings were changed. Quincy Community College which did not appear in the top ten enrollment institutions for the Class of 1999 ranked 5th highest in enrolling Class of 2000 graduates. The number of graduates attending Roxbury Community College nearly doubled from 65 to 129.

Table 7: The Ten Colleges and Universities Attended by the Largest Number of Boston Public High School Graduates, Classes of 1999 and 2000

Class of 1999		Class of 2000	
College/University	Number of Students	College/University	Number of Students
Bunker Hill Comm. College	177	Bunker Hill Comm. College	201
UMass – Boston	131	Roxbury Community College	129
Mass Bay Comm. College	83	UMass – Boston	127
UMass – Amherst	76	Northeastern University	89
Roxbury Comm. College	65	Quincy Community College	83
Northeastern University	55	UMass – Amherst	83
Franklin Institute	55	Boston University	75
Boston University	51	Mass Bay Comm. College	69
Wentworth Institute	50	Bay State Comm. College	49
Bay State Comm. College	34	Wentworth Institute	42

Financial Aid Status of the College Enrolled Class of 2000 Graduates

A substantial majority of graduates from the Class of 2000 reported to have received some type of financial assistance to attend college or university (81%), and most reported that they received several types of financial assistance. (Table 8). Of those

graduates who received some type of financial assistance, 66 percent received a scholarship, 65 percent received loans, 70 percent received grants, and 20 percent were work-study students.

Table 8: Percent of Enrolled Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates Who Received Various Types of Financial Aid to Attend College

Type of Financial Aid	Percent Receiving Financial Aid
Any type of Assistance	81.0
Scholarship	65.8
Loans	64.9
Grants	66.9
Work-Study	20.4
Other	4.0

Labor Force Participation Behavior of Class of 2000 Boston Public School Graduates

The follow-up survey collected information on the labor force status of graduates at the time of the survey. Those graduates who were working or actively seeking and available for work are categorized as members of the labor force. The labor force participation rate for Class of 2000 Boston public school graduates was slightly over 75 percent, implying that three of every four graduates were either working or actively looking for work. (Table 9). The labor force participation rate of graduates from the non-exam schools was higher than that of graduates from the three exam schools (77.6% vs. 66.2%). There was only a two percentage point difference in the labor force participation rates of male and female graduates in favor of men; however, larger differences in labor force participation rates were observed for members of the four race-ethnic groups, ranging from a high of 80.2 percent for Hispanic graduates to a low of 63 percent for Asian graduates. There were relatively small differences in the labor force participation rates of men and women from the four race-ethnic groups. Female graduates from Asian,

Black, and Hispanic race-ethnic groups were more likely to participate in the labor force than their male counterparts. The only group for whom male graduates participated at a higher rate than female graduates were Whites (71% vs. 66%).

Table 9: Labor Force Participation Rates (Military Included) of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates, Total and by Gender, Race-Ethnic Group, and Type of School (Weighted Cases)

	All	Men	Women
Total	75.3	76.6	74.2
Asian	63.0	56.4	70.5
Black	78.0	77.1	79.6
Hispanic	80.9	79.1	83.7
White	68.4	70.9	65.8
Enrolled	69.2	67.6	70.3
Not Enrolled	88.1	90.6	85.0
Exam School	66.7	65.0	67.5
Non-Exam School	78.0	80.0	76.4

Employment Rates of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates

At the time of the follow-up interviews, 63 percent of the graduates from the Class of 2000 were employed, including those serving in a branch of the nation’s armed forces. (Table 10). The 63 percent employment rate for graduates from the Class of 2000 represents a substantial improvement over the employment rates of graduates from the early years of the 1990s decade when the local economy was in steep recession. For example, the employment rate for the Class of 1991 graduates, who entered the labor market at a time when the state economy was close to its cyclical trough, was only 39 percent. The peak employment rate for graduates was 64 percent for the Class of 1988. A higher college enrollment rate in recent years has had the effect of moderately reducing the overall employment rate since college students are less likely to be working than their

non-enrolled graduates. For example, among graduates from the Class of 2000, 57 percent of college students were employed versus 78 percent of the non-enrolled.

Male graduates were slightly more likely than female graduates to be working at the time of the follow-up survey (64 percent versus 62 percent). This gender difference in the employment rate was entirely attributable to a higher incidence of employment among males who were not enrolled in school. Among college students, women were more likely to be employed than men (59 percent versus 54 percent).

Employment rates of Class of 2000 graduates varied widely by race-ethnic group. Hispanic graduates had the highest employment rate (69 percent) followed by Black graduates (63 percent), White graduates (60 percent), and Asian graduates (54 percent). The relatively low employment rate among Asian youth was influenced substantially by the very high college enrollment rate among Asian graduates (nearly 91 percent) and their lower tendency to work while in college.

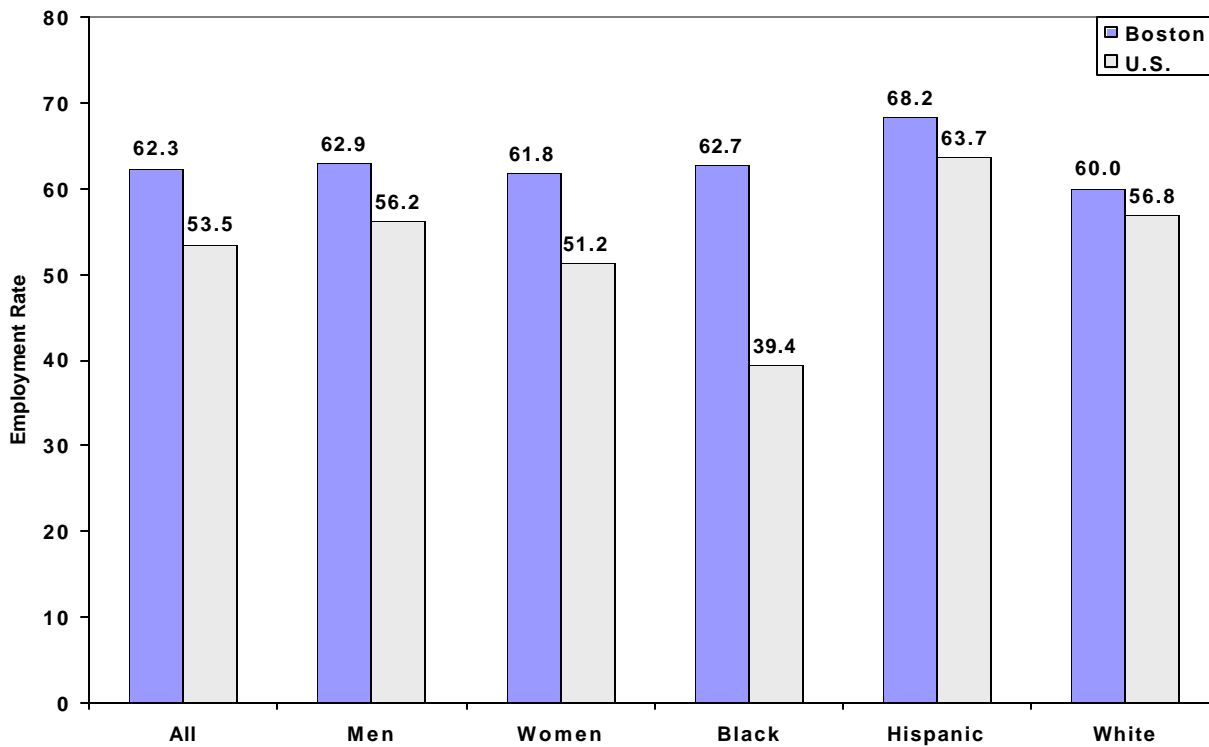
Table 10: Employment Rates of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates at the Time of the Follow-up Survey (Military Included as Employed)

Group	Employment Rate for All Graduates	Enrolled in College	Not Enrolled in College
All	63.0	57.0	75.7
Men	64.0	53.7	80.0
Women	62.1	59.3	70.3
Asian	54.3	52.9	63.6
Black	63.5	57.7	73.9
Hispanic	68.9	62.6	78.1
White	60.4	53.0	81.4

In the aggregate, Boston high school graduates from the Class of 2000 were more likely to be employed than all high school graduates across the nation. (Chart 7). The employment rate for Class of 2000 Boston public high school graduates was 9 percentage points higher than that of all national graduates from the Class of 2000. Within each race-

ethnic group, high school graduates from Boston were more likely to be employed than their national counterparts. The size of these employment advantages of Boston graduates ranged from 3.2 percentage points for Whites to 23.3 percentage points for Black graduates.

Chart 7: Comparisons of Employment Rates of Non-Enrolled Class of 2000 Boston Public School Graduates with Those of Their U.S. Counterparts from the Class of 2000³



³ Military service personnel are excluded from the count of employed in both the city of Boston and the U.S.

Employment Status of Enrolled High School Graduates

One half of the Class of 2000 graduates who were attending colleges, universities, or post-secondary training programs at the time of the follow-up interviews were simultaneously employed. This employment rate was 13 percentage points higher than that of all college students from the national Class of 2000. Enrolled women from the Class of 2000 were more likely to be employed than enrolled men (59.3 percent vs. 53.7 percent). Employment rates of college students also varied somewhat by race-ethnic origin. Nearly 63 percent of Hispanic college students were employed versus 58 percent of Black students, and only 53 percent of White students. The graduates from the city's three exam schools (Boston Latin Academy, Boston Latin, and O'Bryant Technical) were less likely to be working than their enrolled counterparts from the district and magnet schools, and those attending community colleges and post-secondary training programs were more likely to be working than those attending four year colleges and universities.

Table 11: Comparison of the Employment Rates of Class of 2000 Boston Public School Graduates Enrolled in the College with Those of Their Counterparts in the U.S.

College Student Group	Boston	U.S.	Boston less U.S.
All	57.0	44.0	+13.0
Men	53.7	47.1	+6.6
Women	59.2	41.8	+17.4
Black	57.7	34.2	+23.5
Hispanic	62.6	59.2	+3.4
White	53.0	46.5	+6.5

The Employment Status of Non-Enrolled High School Graduates From Boston and the U.S., Class of 2000

Employment rates for those Class of 2000 graduates not attending colleges or post-secondary training programs at the time of the follow-up interviews were estimated for Boston public high schools and all U.S. high school graduates. (Table 12). The

results indicate that nearly 76 percent of the non-enrolled Boston public school graduates were employed at the time of the follow-up survey versus only 70 percent of all graduates across the country. This represents a six-percentage point advantage in favor of Boston public school graduates. Among both men and women, Boston public school graduates were more likely to be employed than their counterparts across the country. However, the estimated employment advantages was less than a percentage point for female graduates of Boston public schools whereas a much larger gap of 10 percentage points existed between male graduates from Boston and their U.S. counterparts. In each of three race-ethnic groups, Boston public school graduates were found to enjoy substantial employment advantages over each of their respective national counterparts. The size of these employment advantages ranged from just under 7 percentage points for White youth to a high of 28 percentage points for Black non-enrolled high school graduates.⁴ Thus, those graduates of Boston public high schools who were not enrolled in a post-secondary education or training program at the time of the follow-up survey were more successful than their national counterparts in finding employment in the first year following graduation from high school.

Table 12: Comparisons of Employment Rates of Non-Enrolled Class of 2000 Boston Public School Graduates with Those of Their U.S. Counterparts from the Class of 2000⁵

Group	Boston	U.S.	Boston-U.S.
All	75.7	69.7	6.0
Men	80.0	69.8	10.2
Women	70.3	69.6	0.7
Black	73.9	46.0	27.9
Hispanic	78.1	68.8	9.3
White	81.4	75.1	6.3

⁴ The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics did not provide separate estimates of employed Asian graduates from the nation's public high schools.

⁵ Military service personnel are excluded from the count of the employed in both the city of Boston and the U.S.

Hours of Work, Hourly Wages, and Weekly Wages of Employed Graduates

The follow-up interviews also were used to collect data on the weekly hours of work and the hourly wages of employed graduates before taxes and other payroll deductions. Mean weekly hours of work for all employed graduates were just over 25 hours, slightly above the mean hours worked by the employed members of the Class of 1999. (Table 13). Those employed graduates not enrolled in college worked 36 hours per week while those mixing school and work were employed on average for slightly over 19 hours per week. More than three-fourths of the employed, non-enrolled graduates were working full-time, i.e., 35 or more hours per week. This is an important finding. Full-time workers not only earn higher hourly wages than part-time workers, but they are more likely to receive training from their employers, which should boost their future skills and wages.⁶

Table 13: Mean Weekly Hours of Work, Hourly Wages, and Weekly Wages for Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates, Total and by Gender, Race-Ethnic Group, and School Enrollment Status

Group	Mean Weekly Hours	Mean Hourly Wage	Mean Weekly Wage
All	25.6	\$8.64	\$232.29
Men	28.5	\$9.05	\$270.78
Women	23.2	\$8.28	\$199.91
Asian	16.4	\$8.15	\$138.69
Black	26.4	\$8.45	\$231.46
Hispanic	28.7	\$9.19	\$276.14
White	25.0	\$8.75	\$234.14
Enrolled	19.4	\$8.29	\$167.71
Not Enrolled	36.1	\$9.21	\$340.56

⁶ See: Ishwar Khatiwada and Andrew Sum, The Full-Time/Part-Time Job Status of Employed Class of 1999 Graduates, Report prepared for the Boston Private Industry Council, Boston 2001.

Among those employed, males tended to work 5.3 hours per week more than women. Mean hours of work were highest among Hispanic workers (28.7), closely followed by Black (26.4), and White graduates (25). Employed Asian graduates worked only 16.4 hours per week. The lower mean hours of work among employed Asians was primarily attributed to the higher frequency of part-time employment among college students. Those Asian graduates who were not enrolled in college worked as many hours per week as their peers in the other race-ethnic groups. (Table 14).

The mean hourly wage of all employed graduates was \$8.24 (in nominal dollars). Men tended to earn \$.77 more per hour than their female counterparts (\$9.05 versus \$8.28), a nearly 10 percent higher wage. The mean hourly wages of employed graduates in each of the four major race/ethnic groups ranged from a high of \$9.19 among Hispanic graduates to \$8.75 among White graduates, \$8.45 among Black graduates, and only \$8.15 among Asian graduates. Those graduates who were not enrolled in college or post-secondary training programs tended to earn \$1.08 more per hour than their enrolled counterparts. The mean hourly wage of full-time employed graduates was more than \$1.00 higher than that of part-time workers.

The findings on the weekly hours of work of employed graduates were combined with those on hourly wages to estimate the weekly earnings of each respondent who was employed in a civilian job. The mean weekly earnings of all employed graduates were \$232. Non-enrolled graduates tended to work more hours per week than enrolled graduates and they earned more per hour when they did work, thus, their mean weekly earnings were twice as high as those of enrolled workers (\$340 versus \$168). Employed male workers obtained mean weekly earnings that were nearly \$71 higher than those of employed female graduates (\$271 vs. \$200), the largest gap seen in the last three years. Differences also were observed among the weekly wages of employed graduates in the four major race-ethnic groups. Among the employed attending college, weekly wages ranged from a low of \$121 among Asians to a high of \$190 for Hispanic graduates. Among those not enrolled in school, mean weekly wages ranged from a low of \$266 for Asian graduates to a high of \$393 for White graduates. Overall, non-enrolled graduates

from the Class of 2000 typically earned mean weekly wages that were twice as high as those of enrolled graduates in each of the four race-ethnic groups. (Tables 13 and Table 14).

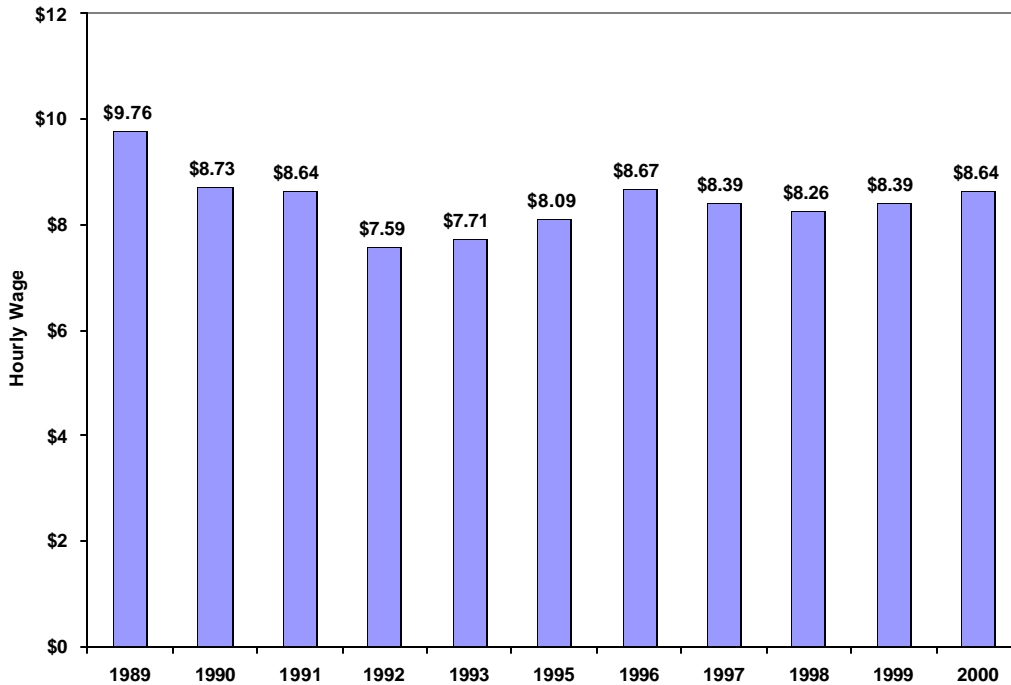
Table 14: Mean Weekly Hours of Work, Mean Hourly Wages and Weekly Wages of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College, Total and by Gender and Race-Ethnic Group

Group	Mean Weekly Hours	Mean Hourly Wage	Mean Weekly Wage
All	36.1	\$9.21	\$340.56
Men	37.1	\$9.72	\$367.92
Women	34.7	\$8.52	\$303.43
Asian	30.8	\$8.46	\$265.84
Black	35.4	\$8.62	\$311.45
Hispanic	37.0	\$9.96	\$379.04
White	38.2	\$10.17	\$393.34

Historical Trends in the Real Hourly Wages of Boston Public High School Graduates, Classes of 1989 to 2000

To identify trends in the hourly wages of employed graduates, we compared the mean hourly wages of each year's graduating class back to 1989. The mean hourly wages of employed members of the Classes of 1989 through 2000 were adjusted for inflation on the basis of estimated changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the Greater Boston area between 1989 and 2000. Our findings yielded an inflation-adjusted wage of \$9.76 in 1989, \$7.59 in 1992, and \$8.64 in 2000. (Chart 8). Following a severe deterioration in the mean hourly wages of employed graduates during the severe regional recession of the early 1990s, the mean real hourly wages of Boston public school graduates increased from \$7.59 in 1992 to \$8.64 in 2000, an increase of nearly \$1.05 per hour. However, the mean real wages of employed graduates of the Class of 2000 were still \$1.12 below those of the peak hourly wages of graduates from the Class of 1989.

Chart 8: Mean Hourly Wages of Employed Boston Public School Graduates, Classes of 1989 to 2000 (In Constant March 2001 Dollars)



Industries and Occupations of the Jobs Held by Employed Class of 2000 Graduates

The follow-up survey questionnaire also was used to collect information from employed respondents on the names of the firms that employed them, the types of businesses operated by those firms, the geographic locations of the firms, and the duties and occupational titles of their jobs. The above information was used to assign both an industry and occupational employment code to each of the jobs held by respondents at the time of the follow-up interviews. Class of 2000 graduates obtained jobs in every major industrial sector of the Boston metropolitan economy; however, close to one-half (48.9%) of the employed graduates worked in a service-related industry (professional, business, or personal/entertainment service) and nearly another one-third (31.9percent) worked in retail trade industries. (Table 15). The remaining workers were employed by the finance, insurance, and real estate sector (6.8 percent), transportation, communication, utilities

and communications (6.6 percent), manufacturing (2.5 percent), construction (1.6 percent), and public administration (1.4 percent).

There were a number of substantive differences between the industrial distributions of the jobs held by employed female and male graduates from the Class of 2000. Nearly 39 percent of employed women were employed in professional service industries (colleges, hospitals, other health services, consulting firms) while only 29 percent of the men held jobs in such industries. In contrast, men were more likely than women to obtain employment in business and repair services (13.6% vs. 6.3%), transportation, communications, and utilities (9.5% vs. 4.2%), and construction industries (3% vs. 0.4%). These differences between the distribution of employment of men and women across industries are related to differences in occupational staffing patterns across these same industrial sectors.

Table 15: Distribution of Employed Boston Public High School Graduates by Major Industrial Sector of Their Jobs, Class of 2000

Major Industry	Frequency	Percent
Professional & Related Services	571	34.3
Retail Trade	532	31.9
Business & Repair Services	160	9.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	114	6.8
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	109	6.6
Personal, Entertainment, & Recreation Services	83	5.0
Construction	26	1.6
Public Administration	23	1.4
Wholesale Trade	19	1.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	12	0.7
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	12	0.7
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	5	0.3
Total	1666	100.0

A separate analysis of the industrial distribution of all wage and salary jobs in the Boston metropolitan area with those held by employed graduates from the Class of 2000 revealed that employed graduates were under-represented in construction, manufacturing,

wholesale trade, and finance/insurance industries. Each of these industries tends to pay above average wages to their front line workers. To illustrate this, weekly wages were estimated for all employed graduates and for non-enrolled graduates in each major industrial group. Those graduates who were employed in construction industries earned an average weekly wage of \$489, the highest by far for all of the industrial sectors. The high weekly wage advantages of construction sector workers were due to a combination of higher hourly wages and more hours of work per week. Those graduates employed in durable manufacturing industries enjoyed the second highest weekly wage (\$353 per week) closely followed by those working in wholesale trade (\$348 per week). Those graduates who worked in transportation, communications, and utilities earned \$341 per week, the fourth highest weekly wage. In contrast, the mean weekly wages of retail trade and finance sector workers were \$217 and \$238, respectively. The lowest weekly wage earners were employed by professional and related services with mean wages of only \$173 per week.

Since most employed college students tend to work in the retail trade and professional service industries on a part-time basis, their weekly wages are held down by their fewer hours of work. To eliminate the effects of part-time work by college students on the estimated weekly earnings of employed graduates, we generated separate weekly earnings estimates for those graduates who were not enrolled in college. Table 16 shows that the mean weekly earnings of non-enrolled graduates were twice as high as those of the enrolled. Non-enrolled graduates employed in the construction industries still obtained the highest mean weekly wages (\$555) followed by non-durable manufacturing (\$486) then transportation, communications, and utilities (\$424) and durable manufacturing (\$420). Non-enrolled graduates in professional and related services (\$299) and retail trade (\$294) were characterized by the lowest mean weekly wages. (Table 16)

Table 16: Mean Weekly Wages for Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates
by College Enrollment Status and by Major Industry

Major Industries	All	Enrolled in College	Not-Enrolled in College
Total	\$231.80	\$168.08	\$339.49
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	\$247.78	\$146.41	\$342.26
Construction	\$489.11	\$221.74	\$555.66
Non-Durable Goods	\$250.08	\$94.84	\$486.80
Durable Goods	\$353.25	\$234.98	\$420.15
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	\$341.62	\$209.68	\$424.31
Wholesale Trade	\$348.33	\$276.37	\$382.60
Retail Trade	\$217.07	\$171.54	\$294.26
Finance	\$238.31	\$202.33	\$309.87
Business & Repair Services	\$315.72	\$240.59	\$381.20
Personal, Entertainment, & Recreation Services	\$263.82	\$209.57	\$320.96
Professional & Related Services	\$173.67	\$134.82	\$299.36
Public Administration	\$301.86	\$247.83	\$416.16

Employed graduates from the Class of 2000 worked for a substantial number of different employers. At the time of the follow-up survey, over 1,000 different local firms had hired one or more graduates from the Class of 2000. Only forty-five firms, including colleges and universities, employed five or more graduates; however, these forty-five firms employed 405 graduates or nearly 30 percent of all working graduates from the Class of 2000.

Employed graduates were also asked to describe the major duties that they performed at their jobs and to identify their job titles. Based on this information, the jobs of all employed graduates were classified by CLMS research staff into detailed occupations, which were then combined into major occupational groups. A substantial majority of the jobs held by employed graduates were accounted for by the following three major occupational groups: administrative support (39%), service occupations (22%), and lower level sales such as cashiers and sales clerks (21%). (Table 17). Together, three occupational groups represented 82 of every 100 employed graduates. Due to their limited formal educational attainment, only 6 percent of the employed

graduates held a professional, technical, or managerial-related position. Slightly over 11 percent of the graduates held blue-collar positions. Women were more likely than men to work in sales and administrative support positions (67.7% vs. 48.8%) while men were more likely to hold service related positions (26.5% vs. 18.5%), and to work in blue collar occupations.

Table 17: Distribution of Employed Boston Public High School Graduates by Major Occupational Area of Their Jobs, Class of 2000

Major Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Administrative Support	651	38.9
Service	371	22.2
Lower Level Sales	357	21.3
Professional Specialty	64	3.8
Higher Level Sales	46	2.8
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	42	2.5
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	40	2.4
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	39	2.4
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	37	2.2
Technicians and Related Support	25	1.5
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	2	0.1
Total	1675	100.0

The mean weekly wages of employed graduates also varied fairly widely across major occupational groups, ranging from highs of \$391 for precision, craft, and repair occupations and \$390 for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers to lows of \$205 for workers in lower level sales and only \$163 for workers in professional specialty occupations. (Table 18). The low mean weekly wages of workers in the professional occupations might seem somewhat surprising; however, many of the youth in this job category were working part-time and did not hold any professional or technical certification at the time of the interview. The jobs were more of an intern or assistant position.

Table 18: Mean Weekly Wages for Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates,

Total and by Major Occupational Group

Major Occupational Group	Mean Weekly Wage
Total	\$232.50
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	\$391.86
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	\$390.89
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	\$342.26
High Level Sales	\$315.27
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	\$315.09
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	\$314.58
Service	\$248.87
Technicians and Related Support	\$233.45
Administrative Support	\$208.61
Low Level Sales	\$205.54
Professional Specialty	\$163.49

Unemployment Problems of Class of 2000 Graduates From Boston Public Schools and Comparisons With Those for Recent Graduates in The U.S.

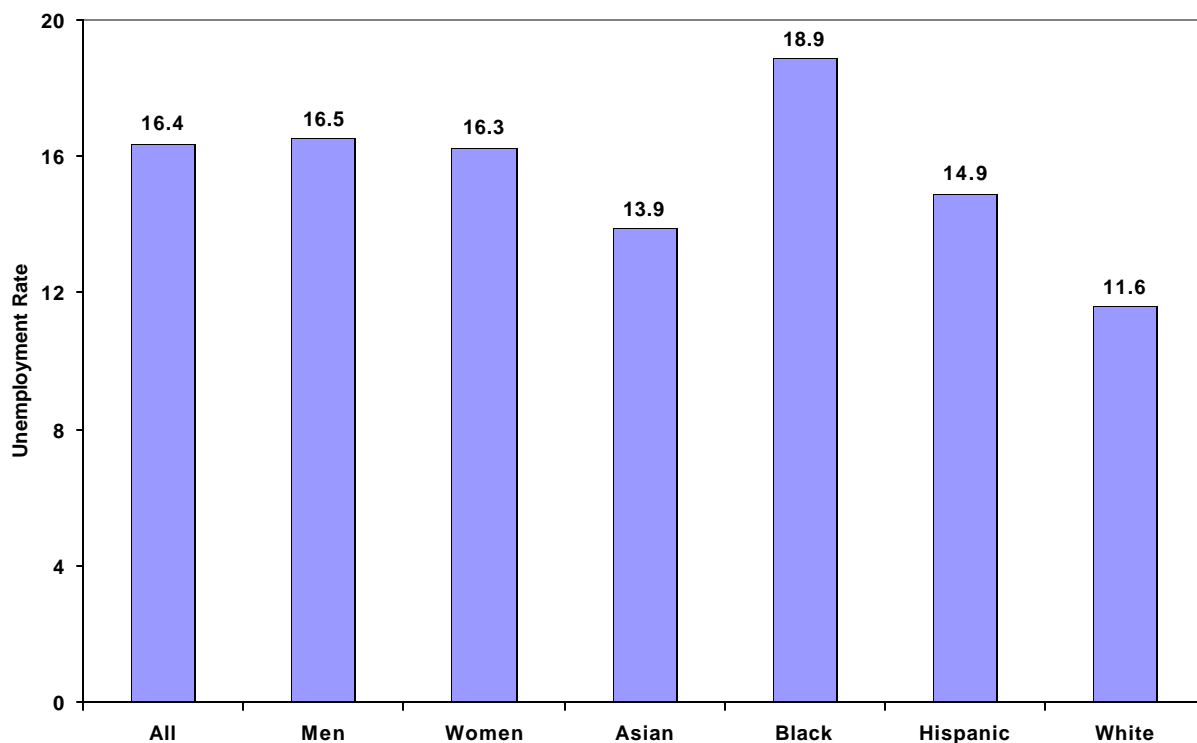
All graduates from the Class of 2000 who reported that they were not working at the time of the follow-up survey were asked if they were actively looking for work and whether they were available to take a job ‘last week’. All respondents who replied that they had actively sought work in the past four weeks and were available for work at the time of the follow-up survey were classified as unemployed.⁷ The unemployment rate for any sub-group of graduates represents the ratio of the number of unemployed to the civilian labor force (sum of the employed and unemployed). Unemployment rates were calculated for the entire graduating class and for each gender and race-ethnic group.

The estimated unemployment rate for the entire graduating Class of 2000 was 16.4 percent. (Chart 9). The unemployment rates of men and women were essentially

⁷ This definition of unemployment is in close accord with that of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in its analysis of the CPS data.

identical (16.5% versus 16.3%), but race-ethnic differences in unemployment rates were larger. For example, the unemployment rates of Class of 2000 graduates ranged from a lows of 11.6 percent among White graduates and 13.9 percent among Asian graduates to highs of 14.9 percent for Hispanic graduates and 18.9 percent for Black graduates.

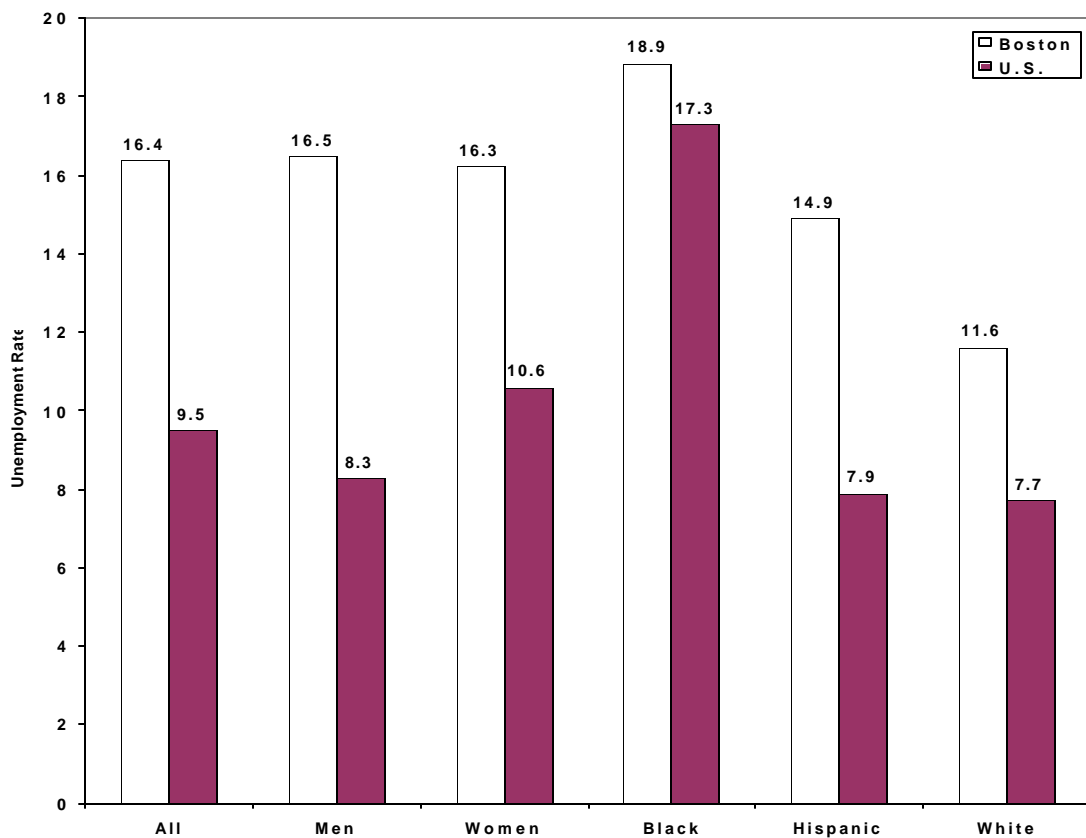
Chart 9: Unemployment Rates for Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates, Total and by Gender, Race-Ethnic Group, and Types of High School (Military Included as Employed)



A comparison of the unemployment rates of Boston’s Class of 2000 graduates with those for a national sample of all graduates from the Class of 2000 is presented in Chart 10. The unemployment rate of all graduates in Boston was 7 percentage points higher than that of their national counterparts, (16.4 % vs. 9.5%). Similar sized gaps existed between the unemployment rates of men and women graduates from Boston public high schools and their national peers. The unemployment rate of male Boston high school graduates was 8.2 percentage points higher than their U.S. counterparts while the

difference was 5.7 percentage points for women graduates. Boston graduates in each race-ethnic group experienced unemployment rates that were 1.6 to 7 percentage points higher than those of their national counterparts. Thus, while Boston graduates were more likely to be employed from their national counterparts, they also were more likely to be actively seeking work.

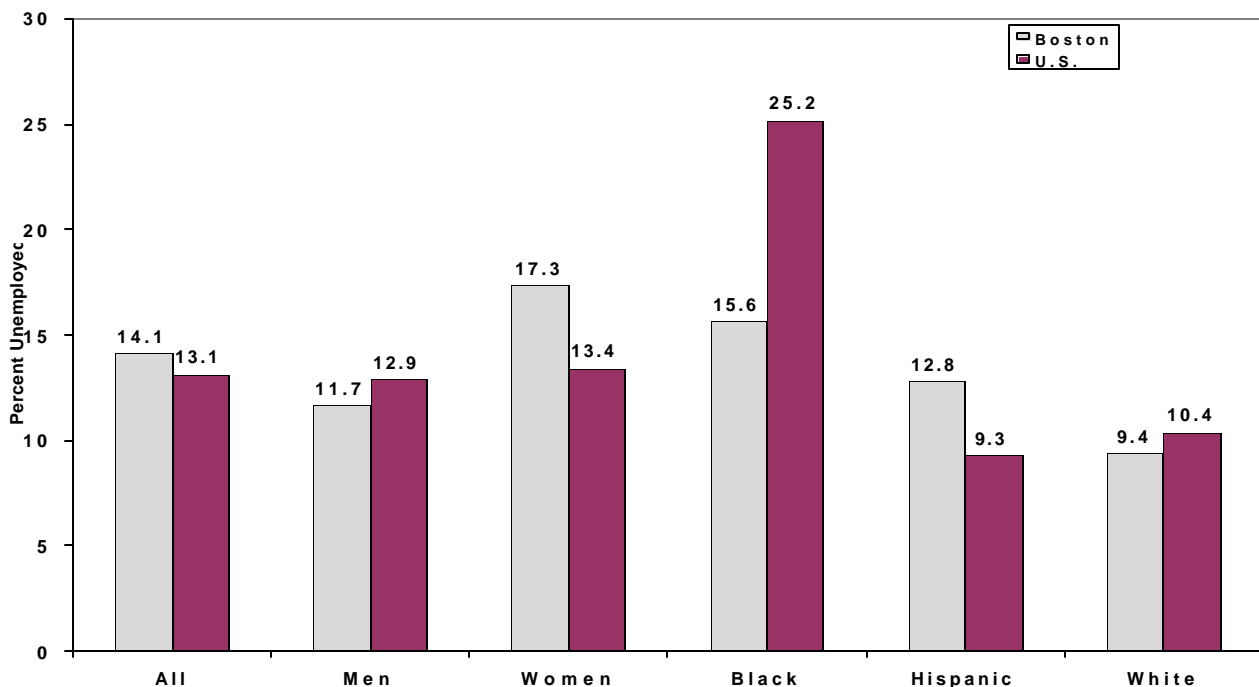
Chart 10: Unemployment Rates of All High School Graduates from the Class of 2000;
City of Boston and the U.S.



Unemployment rates also were estimated for those graduates not enrolled in college at the time of the follow-up interviews. For all non-enrolled graduates from the Class of 2000, the unemployment rate was 14.1 percent. (Chart 11). Unemployment rates of non-enrolled graduates ranged from a low of 9.4 percent for White graduates to a high of 15.6 percent for Black graduates.

Comparisons of the unemployment rates of non-enrolled Boston public school graduates from the Class of 2000 with those of their national counterparts are also displayed in Chart 11. For the entire group of non-enrolled graduates, the unemployment rate of Boston graduates was 1 percentage point above that of their national counterparts (14.1% vs. 13.1%), a statistically insignificant difference. The unemployment rate of female graduates in Boston was moderately higher than that of their national counterparts (17.3% vs. 13.4%), but Boston male graduates fared modestly better than their U.S. counterparts (11.7% vs. 12.9%). Among the three race-ethnic groups, Black and White graduates from Boston public schools fared better than each of their national counterparts. For example, the unemployment rate of Black Boston graduates was only 15.6 percent versus 25.2 percent for their national counterparts and only 9.4 percent versus 10.4 percent for White graduates across the nation. Hispanic graduates of Boston public schools had a slightly higher unemployment rate than their national counterparts (9.4% vs. 10.4%).

Chart 11: Unemployment Rates of Non-Enrolled High School Graduates From the Class of 2000, City of Boston and the U.S.



Graduates Who were Neither Working Nor Enrolled in School or Training

One of the major objectives of Boston's school-to-career and high school-to-college transition programs is to minimize the number of graduates who will end up being neither employed nor enrolled in an educational or job training program in the year following graduation. Such youth who lack ties to college and the labor market are often referred to as "at-risk" or "disconnected" youth in the youth development literature⁸. Such jobless youth with no schooling attachment frequently find it difficult to succeed in the labor market in their later adult years and often end up being poor and economically dependent. Young disconnected males also often end up being involved with the criminal justice system placing themselves at further risk in the labor market.

At the time of the Winter 2001 follow-up survey, only 7.6 percent of Boston public school graduates from the Class of 2000 were estimated to be "at-risk"; i.e., neither working nor enrolled in a school or training program. (Table 19). Female and male graduates were equally likely to be at risk, but there were somewhat larger differences among race and ethnic groups in the proportion of graduates who were at risk. Nine percent of Black and Hispanic graduates were estimated to be at-risk versus only 4.7 percent of White graduates and 3.3 percent of Asian graduates. The fraction of graduates assigned to the "at-risk" category also varied considerably by high school. Among exam school graduates, only 2 percent were classified as at risk versus 9.8 percent of non-exam school graduates. Among the non-exam schools, the incidence of at-risk problems was as high as 14 percent in Madison Park High School and Egleston High Schools. There is an apparent need for extending follow-up support and job placement assistance for these at-risk youth by the Boston public high schools and the Private Industry Council's career specialists.

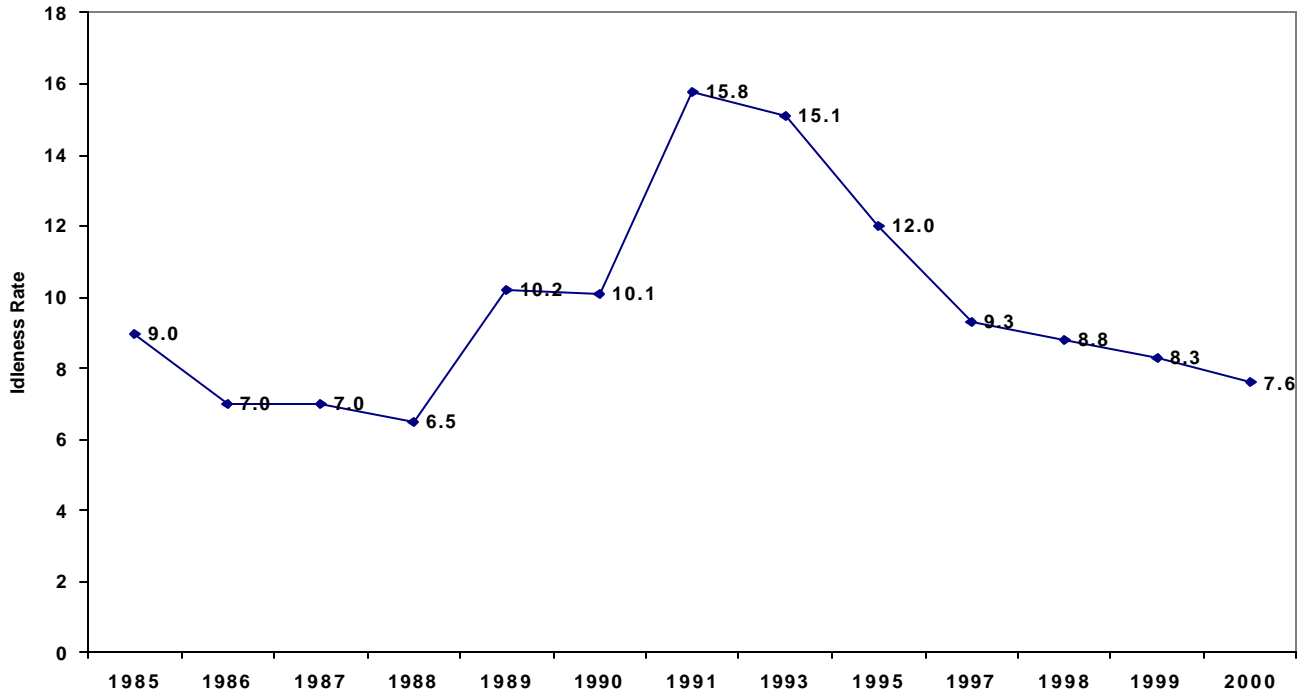
⁸ See: (1) Andrew M. Sum, Neal Fogg, and Neeta Fogg, Out-of-School, Out of Luck? The Labor Market Prospects of the Nation's Out of School Youth, Sar Levitan Center for Social Policy Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1997. (2) Douglas J. Besharov, America's Disconnected Youth: Towards a Preventive Strategy, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and CWAL Press, Washington D.C., 2000.

Table 19: Percent of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates Who Were
Neither Working Nor Enrolled in a College or Post-Secondary Training Program at The
Time of The Follow-up Survey

Group	Percent at Risk
All	7.6
Men	7.6
Women	7.6
Asian	3.3
Black	9.0
Hispanic	9.0
White	4.7
Exam School	2.3
Non-Exam School	9.8

Chart 12 displays trends in the idleness rates of Boston public high school graduates for the Classes of 1985 to 2000. The idleness rate was 7.6 percent for Class of 2000 graduates, only 1.1 percentage points above the lowest idleness rate ever recorded for the Class of 1988. The idleness rate for Class of 2000 graduates was the lowest in the past decade. During the economic recession of 1991, the idleness rate of 15.8% was the highest during the decade. The renewed strength of the city and state economies and expanded and enriched school-to-career programs in recent years have improved college enrollment rates and job prospects for those graduates not enrolled in college, thereby lowering the share of graduates occupying an “at-risk” status by more than 50 percent since the early 1990’s.

Chart 12: Trends in the Share of Boston Public High School Graduates Who Were Neither Working Nor Enrolled in College or a Post-Secondary Training Program, Selected Years, 1985 to 2000



Job Search Intentions and Job Barriers Among Those Graduates Not in School, Not Working, and Not Seeking Work

Those graduates who were neither enrolled in school, nor employed, nor actively seeking employment at the time of the follow-up survey were asked why they were not actively seeking work and whether they intended to look for work in the next few months. Findings of responses to these two questions are displayed in Tables 20 and 21.

A majority of these jobless, non-enrolled respondents indicated an intention to look for work over the next few months. Approximately 7 out of 10 of those jobless respondents responded that that they “definitely would” or “might” seek a job over the

next few months. A larger percentage of male respondents reported a desire to seek employment than their female counterparts (80% vs. 63%).

Table 20: Future Job Seeking Plans of Class of 2000 Graduates Who were Not Enrolled in College, Not Employed, and Not Actively Seeking Work, Total and by Gender
(Numbers in Percent)

Plans to Look for Work	All	Men	Women
Yes	43.2	51.0	37.4
Maybe	27.4	29.2	26.1
No	29.3	19.9	36.5

Jobless respondents who were not seeking work were also asked why they were not currently seeking employment. The most frequent response was an unwillingness to work at the present time (41.4%) followed by family responsibilities (40%), and illness and disability (20%). Women often cited different reasons than men for not seeking work. Nearly 60 percent of the women cited family responsibilities while none of the men did so. Jobless males cited a wide variety of reasons including illness/disability (31.8%), discouragement (22.3%), and waiting to report to a new job (16.7%).

Table 22: Percentage Distribution of Jobless Respondents by Reasons For Not Actively Seeking Work

Reason	All	Men	Women
Family Responsibilities	39.9	0	59.8
Illness or Disability	19.9	31.8	12
Discouraged	11	22.3	3.2
Lack Necessary Schooling or Training	2.0	0	3.2
Waiting to Report to Job	7.3	16.7	0
Waiting to Report to Military	4.1	10.4	0
Waiting to Report to School	20.7	33.2	0
Do not Want to Work at This Time	41.4	48.1	36.6
All Other Reasons	33.7	32.2	34.8

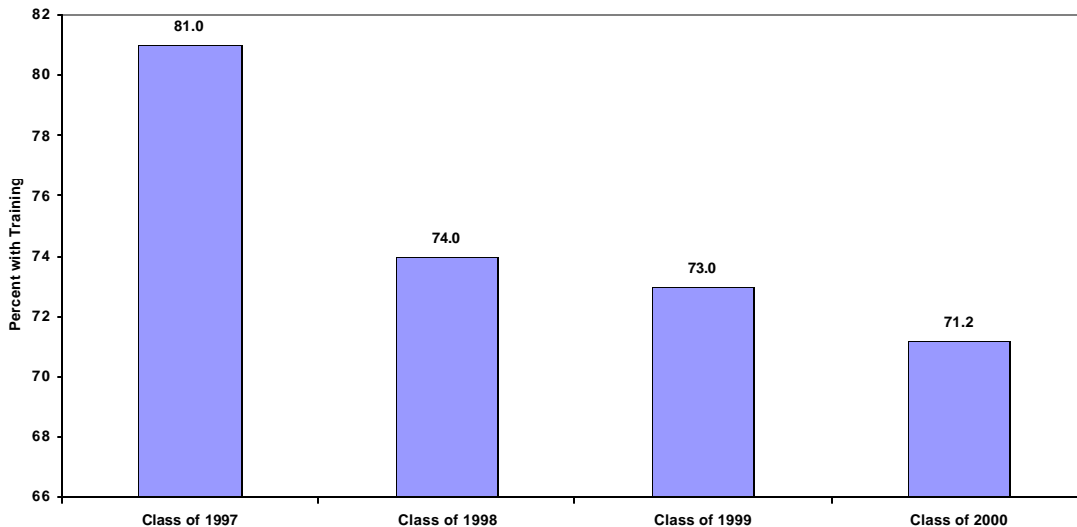
The Receipt of Training From Employers by Employed Graduates

Each employed graduate from the Class of 2000 was asked whether he or she had received some type of training from the current employer. Slightly more than 71 percent of the employed graduates reported that they had received some type of training from their current employer. (Chart 13). The share of employed graduates receiving some type of training was almost identical with that of employed graduates from the Class of 1999.

Five categories of activities were used to identify the type of training received, and multiple responses were allowed to this question. These five categories of training were the following:

- Apprenticeship training involving a combination of on-the-job training under the supervision of others and training in classroom settings to prepare for work in a specific occupation.
- Basic skills training, including reading, math, writing, and communication skills
- Computer training.
- Formal training involving a structured set of activities on or off the job.
- Informal on-the-job training from fellow workers or supervisors.

Chart 13: Percent of Employed Class of 1997, 1998, and 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates Who Received Some Type of Training from Their Current Employer



Employed male graduates from the Class of 2000 were 4.6-percentage points more likely to receive training from their current employer than their female counterparts (75.2% vs. 70.6%). Employed non-enrolled graduates were nearly 3.5 percentage points more likely to obtain training than those graduates enrolled in college (74.7% vs. 71.2%).

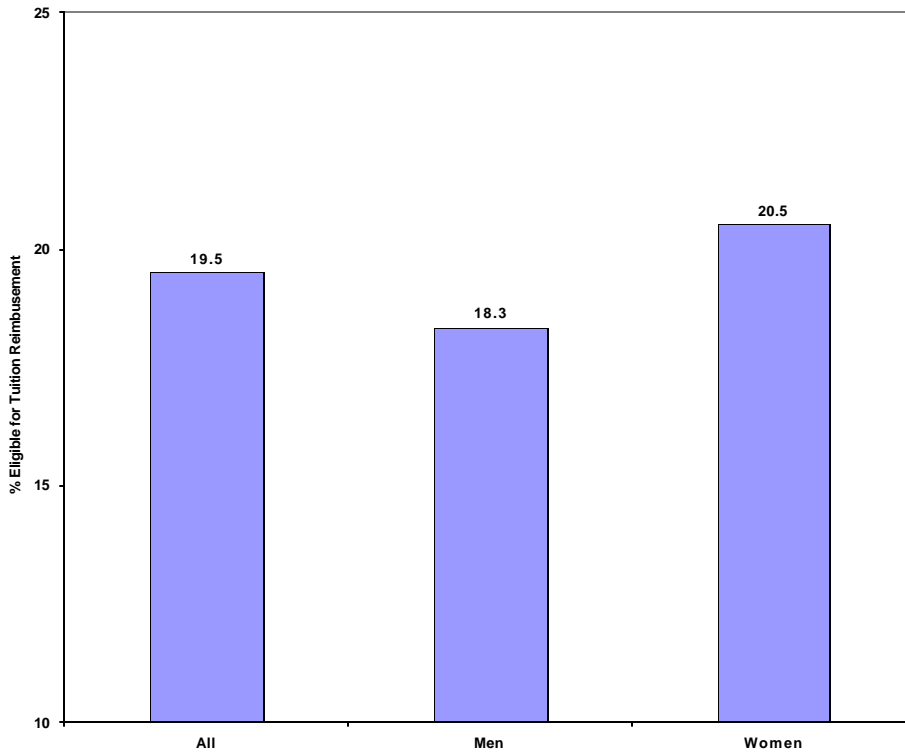
The percentage distribution of all employed youth who received some training by type of training obtained is displayed in Table 22. Respondents reported receiving on-the-job training most frequently, with 79.4 percent of all employed youth citing this type of training. The second most frequently reported type of training was formal training, with 23 percent of graduates reporting to have obtained such training. Receipt of some computer training was reported by 14 percent of the graduates followed by 7.4 percent reporting basic skills training, and only 4.2 percent receiving apprenticeship training.

Table 22: Percent of Employed Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates Receiving Some Type of Training by Type of Training Obtained from Their Employers at the Time of the Follow-up Survey (Multiple Responses Allowed)

Type of Training	Percentage with Training
Apprenticeship Training	4.2
Basic Academic Skills, Math, Writing	7.4
Computer Training	14.2
Formal Training	23.1
Informal OJT	79.4

A key employee benefit for young adults in today’s labor market is tuition reimbursement from the employer for courses taken in post-secondary education and training institutions. Of those employed graduates, either employed full-time or part-time, 19.5 percent reported that they would be able to receive some tuition reimbursement from their current employers, with women slightly more likely than men (20.5% vs. 18.3%) to report such employee benefits at their current work site.

Chart 14: Percent of Employed Class of 2000 Graduates Who Were Eligible for Tuition Reimbursement From Their Current Employer, Total and by Gender



Participants in School-to-Career Programs; Their Labor Market Status

The city of Boston's School-to-Career programs are designed to enhance the employability and post-secondary school attendance of youth attending the district schools by providing training and in-school employment in fields such as finance, public administration, health, technical, and travel and tourism. Out of the 2,218 graduates from the city's non-exam schools, 1062 graduates participated in school-to-career programs. Of those graduates who participated in such programs while in high school, only 1 percent were enrolled in the Academy of Finance and Academy of Public Service, 2.2 percent were enrolled in the Academy of Travel and Tourism, 2.4 percent in Tech Boston, 4.8 percent in Pro Tech, and 25 percent in Other Career Pathways. (Table 23).

Table 23: Numbers of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates Who Reported that They had Participated in Some Type of School to Career Program

	Number of Graduates	Percent of Graduates
Academy of Finance	25	0.9
Academy of Public Service	28	1.0
Academy of Travel and Tourism	63	2.2
Pro Tech	140	4.8
Tech Boston	71	2.4
Other Career Pathway	735	25.1
Total	1,062	36.4

District school graduates who participated in a School-to-Career programs during high school were characterized by slightly more favorable college enrollment and labor market outcomes than their peers who did not participate in such programs. The college/post-secondary training enrollment rate among school-to-career program participants was nearly 8 percentage points higher than their peers from the same school who did not participate in such programs (65.8% versus 57.9%). (Table 24). For those youth who were not enrolled in college at the time of the follow-up interview, the employment rate of former participants in school-to-career programs was 80.1% versus only 68.6% for their peers in the same high schools who did not participate in a school-to-career program. Among those who were employed, mean weekly earnings of former school-to-career program participants was equal to \$352 versus only \$333 for their counterparts who did not participate in such program. These positive differences between the outcomes of school-to-career participants and their comparison group counterparts cannot be automatically attributed to the effects of these programs since youth were not randomly assigned to these programs. A future set of research papers will attempt to estimate the independent effects of participation in school-to-career programs on a set of college and labor market outcomes using data on the demographic, socioeconomic, academic performance, and school behavior characteristics of the participants in these school-to-career programs and their comparison group counterparts.

Table 24: Selected College and Labor Market Outcomes for Class of 2000 Graduates from the District and Alternative High Schools by Their Participation in School-to-Career

Programs

Outcome	School-to-Career Participant (A)	Non-Participant (B)	Difference (A-B)
College and Training Program Enrollment	65.8	57.9	+7.9
Employment Rate of Non-Enrolled	80.1	68.6	11.5
Weekly Earnings of the Employed (Non-Enrolled)	\$352	\$333	\$19

Table 25 displays the mean weekly wages of non-enrolled Class of 2000 Boston public high schools who participated in various school-to-career programs. The mean weekly wages of non-enrolled school-to-career program participants ranged from a high of \$432 for graduates who participated in a Tech Boston program to a low of \$346 for graduates who participated in Other Career Pathway program.

Table 25: Weekly Wages of Non-Enrolled Class of 2000 Boston Public High School

Graduates, by Type of Program

STC Program	Weekly Wage
Academy of Finance	\$391.94
Academy of Public Service	\$373.94
Academy of Travel and Tourism	\$361.57
Pro Tech	\$363.15
Tech Boston	\$431.58
Other Career Pathway	\$346.35
No Program	\$332.84
All	\$231.44

Summer Job and Senior Year Employment Experiences of Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates

The follow-up survey questionnaire also collected information from each graduate on whether they worked during the summers of their high school years and during the senior year of high school⁹. This information also can be used to help predict the likelihood of post-high school employment and weekly earnings of employed graduates. Past research has indicated that those graduates who did work in their senior year and in the summers during their high school years had more favorable labor market outcomes.

Nearly 83 percent of the graduates reported that they had worked in the summers during their high school years. (Table 26). Female graduates were modestly more likely than men to have worked in the summers (83.3% vs. 82.4%). Among graduates from the four major race-ethnic groups, a substantial majority of White graduates (93%) worked in the summers followed by Black graduates (83%), Hispanic graduates (76%), and Asian Graduates (76%). Seventy percent of the graduates also reported that they held some type of job during their senior year of high school. Similar to the findings for summer job experience, women graduates were more likely to have worked in the senior year than their male counterparts (73% vs. 67%). Among the race-ethnic groups, 71 percent to 73 percent of Black, Hispanic, and White graduates reported that they worked in the senior year as opposed to only 49 percent of Asian graduates. A future research report will examine the nature and intensity of these summer and senior year work experiences and their impacts on post-high school labor market outcomes.

⁹ The questionnaire also collected data on the number of summers during which they were employed and the number of weeks during the senior year that they worked. For findings on the summer and senior year employment experiences of Class of 1999 graduates, see: Ishwar Khatiwada and Andrew Sum, The Senior Year In-School and Summer Work Experiences of Class of 1999 Boston Public School Graduates, a report prepared for the Boston Private Industry Council, March 2001.

Table 26: Senior Year Job and Summer Job Experiences of Class of 2000 Boston Public
High School Graduates by Gender and Race/Ethnic Group

Group	Percent with Summer Job Experience	Percent with Senior Year Job Experience
All	82.8	70.0
Men	82.4	67.0
Women	83.4	72.5
Asian	75.8	49.4
Black	83.6	73.5
Hispanic	76.0	72.0
White	93.3	71.5

Appendix A: Interview Completion Rates for Class of 2000 Boston Public High School Graduates by High School

School	Number of Graduates	Number of Completed Follow-up Interviews	Interview Completion Rate
Boston Latin High School	342	290	84.8%
Boston Latin Academy	192	148	77.1%
O'Bryant High School	182	152	83.5%
Brighton High School	177	149	84.2%
Charlestown High School	175	146	83.4%
Dorchester High School	162	132	81.5%
East Boston High School	182	153	84.1%
English High School	193	159	82.4%
Hyde Park High School	180	141	78.3%
Burke High School	107	91	85.0%
South Boston High School	169	143	84.6%
Boston High School	116	91	78.4%
Snowden International	83	69	83.1%
Madison Park High School	267	204	76.4%
ACC	44	28	63.6%
West Roxbury High School	265	199	75.1%
Fenway High School	46	35	76.1%
New Mission	9	7	77.8%
McKinley Voc.	5	2	40.0%
McKinley Tech.	5	4	80.0%
Boston Evening	5	5	100.0%
Egleston	7	7	100.0%
Health Careers	19	15	78.9%
Total	2931	2370	80.9%