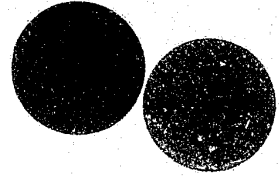
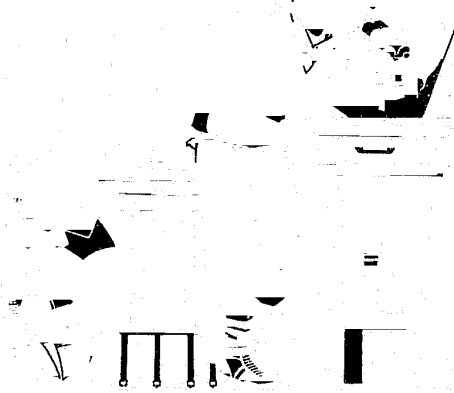


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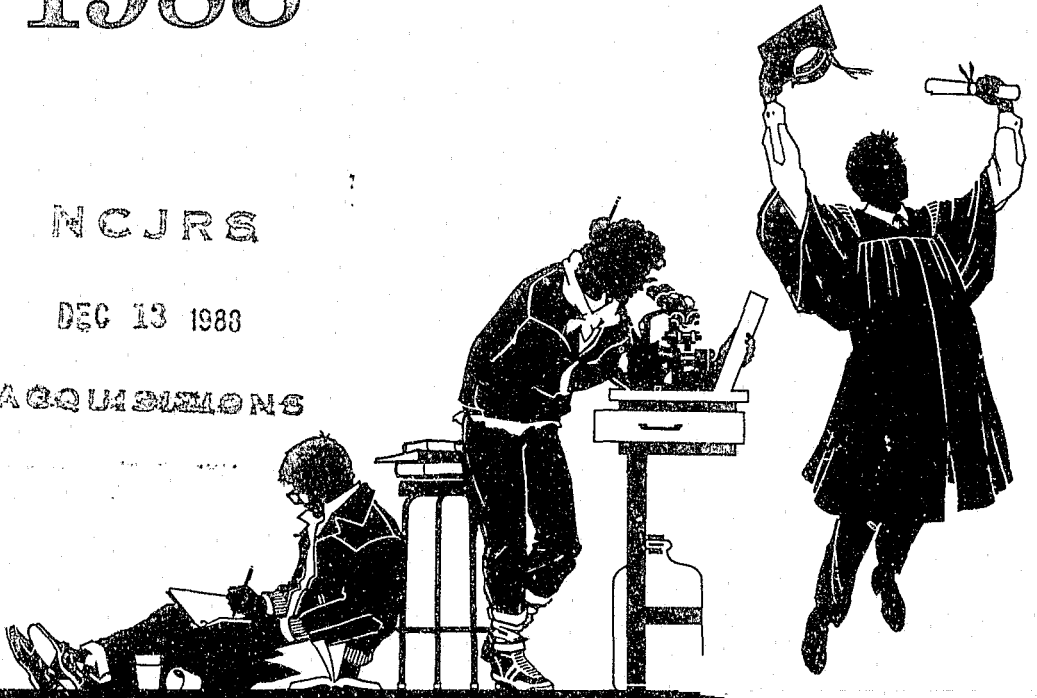
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Youth Indicators 1988

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Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth

August 1988

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The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) has been known as the Center for Education Statistics (CES, 1986–summer 1988) and the National Center for Education Statistics (1985 and previous years). Citations in this book refer to the name of the Center at the time data were released.

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Nelson Smith
Director
Research Applications Division

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Introduction

Statistics can never fully capture the texture of young lives. That challenge is better left to literature. But for writers and readers of newspapers, policymakers and analysts, and those simply wishing to be well informed, access to accurate data is essential. No subject is more susceptible to sensational treatment than the lives of adolescents. If we are to make wise choices about policies that affect them, we must be armed with reliable information.

Recognizing that each generation views its successors with alarm, and that we tend to regard the problems of young people as newly minted with each generation, we seek an impartial perspective from which to gauge the seriousness of contemporary youth problems. Between the ages of 14 and 24, the period with which this book is primarily concerned, most young people navigate a transition from dependent childhood in their parents' home to independent, self-sufficient adulthood. This volume examines some of the settings in which these young people grow up, as well as their own behavior and outlook on life.

Newspapers and television tend to stress that teens are dropping out of school, getting pregnant out of wedlock, taking drugs, running away from home, and otherwise getting into trouble at increasing rates. But the reality is more complex and, in some ways, more encouraging. More teenagers than ever before are finishing high school, and the rate of completion has increased most for minority youth over the last 10 years. Unwed teen pregnancy continues to be a grave problem, but the rate of births to unmarried black teenagers has declined over the last 15 years. Teenage use of drugs has eased somewhat in the last 5 years.

It is to provide both a long-term and a comprehensive perspective on the welfare of youth that we present this initial volume of *Youth Indicators*. This book tries to report information that is longitudinal, beginning where possible with 1950. While this starting date is somewhat arbitrary, it captures most of the post-World War II period.

Many who read this book will be familiar with other collections of statistics and "indicators" issued by the U.S. Department of Education and other government agencies and private organizations. This volume represents a departure from the Department's prior practice in that it covers not only schools, their staffs, and immediate environs, but also covers a range of external factors which may influence the success of schooling and the lives of youth—such factors as student drug use, suicide, and teen pregnancy, plus changes in family structure, economic well-being, and prospects for employment.

Our purpose is to offer reliable and important information from which people of diverse views can draw their own conclusions. The data we offer are objective, drawn largely from such standard sources as the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We have attempted to let the information speak for itself with a minimum of interpretation.

To deal comprehensively with all that impinges on the welfare of youth, the editors have organized *Youth Indicators 1988* into five major sections:

1. "Demographics and Family Composition" provides basic information about how many young people there are, as well as information about what kinds of families and households they live in;
2. "Family Income" includes data on family finances, public and private economic support, and some of the costs associated with raising and educating young people.

3. "Education" offers a variety of measures concerning the number, achievement, and effort of young people moving through (and dropping out of) our schools;
4. "Youth Employment and Finances" gives information on the employment patterns and earning and spending habits of young people; and
5. "Health, Behavior, and Attitudes" brings together direct measures of the welfare of youth: their health, their positive and negative behavior, and their attitudes on what is important in their lives.

These chapters and their component tables and figures are designed to provide both the expert and the lay reader with a set of salient indicators. They represent the editors' best judgments about barometers that collectively suggest the state of well-being among young people. We invite readers to comment on and refine this selection of indicators for future editions.

We know that such a compendium of statistics may appear daunting to the casual reader, yet the editors have attempted to lighten the burden for those who are not statisticians by providing some verbal and graphic highlights. In setting out the data, we have followed these procedures:

1. We sought data at 5-year intervals from 1950 to 1985 and annual data since 1980, but for certain tables and figures we were unable to obtain all of this information. In many cases, agencies had not kept the data over all those years or did not keep it in the demographic categories we sought. In other cases, data sets were redefined in the middle of a time series, making it impossible to compare later with earlier data.
2. The figures highlight portions of the information in the tables; they express graphically only parts of the information in the entire table. In some cases, more data points are given in the figures than there are data in the tables in order to give a more complete picture of a trend.
3. The narrative accompanying each figure generally sets forth meaningful trends found in the figure. All narratives have been subjected to tests of statistical significance, or have been taken from other sources that did so. This introduction and the chapter summaries have not been so tested; they are the conclusions of the editors concerning the material presented.
4. Definitions of terms are printed in the glossary at the back of the book. These are technical definitions used by professionals in the agencies whose material we cite. Some of the distinctions in terms clarify the information given and are necessary to understand the tables. Note, for example, the difference between "labor force participation" and "employment"; the differences among "households," "families," and "families with children"; and the differences among numbers, rates, and medians.
5. "Youth" is defined in this book as the age span of 14 to 24 years old, but many tables and figures cover other age spans as well. Data relevant to families are usually kept for all "children under 18"; data on employment tend to begin with 16-year-olds; and voting data begin with 18-year-olds.

The reader may find omissions. It should be noted that in some cases we attempted to address issues of recent concern, such as child abuse and homelessness, but occasionally were frustrated

by the incompleteness and unreliability of the available statistics. In some cases, omissions represent the editors' judgments, but in others they signify that no data were available. The U.S. Department of Education is several years into a massive effort to improve the collection of critical information concerning American schools. We hope that publication of *Youth Indicators 1988* will assist comparable efforts in other public and private agencies in their attempts to learn more about the welfare of youth and the context of their schooling.

A Few Observations

A number of indicators suggest that the transition from childhood to adulthood is taking longer and presenting more pitfalls than was the case several decades ago. Youths in their 20s are living at home measurably longer; since 1970, they have been delaying marriage to significantly later ages; and since 1980, they have found their average earnings declining while those of older workers have increased. These phenomena may be related. Late marriage is a reasonable response to lower earnings; living with parents is a reasonable arrangement for those not earning enough to support themselves. This volume makes no attempt to explore the relationships among the data it presents, but we hope that those analyzing these data will do so.

We have become accustomed to hearing reports of stress upon the nuclear family, yet the numbers invite caution before sounding the family's death knell. Divorce rates are way up from 20 or 30 years ago, to be sure, but the increase has leveled off since the huge jump between 1965 and 1975. And although there is good reason to be concerned for children growing up in single-parent households, the overwhelming majority of children grow up either with both their biological parents or in a blended, two-parent stepfamily.

Longitudinal data confirm that in the late 1960s and early 1970s the times were indeed changing, putting stress on youth and the institutions that support them. In table after table, one finds a significant increase in conditions likely to disrupt or at least confuse young people and the processes of their education. Between 1965 and 1975, the group labeled "youth" experienced a doubling in the rate at which their parents divorced; a huge jump in the rate of births to unmarried teenagers and the rate of suicide among their peers; and steady deterioration of their educational achievement. Perhaps most confusing of all, youth saw these social changes happening at a time when household income increased dramatically.

The difficulties of the 1980s begin to appear comparatively mild when set next to the turmoil of the 1960s and 1970s. Yet this comparison reminds us of the influence of the sheer number—a changing number—of people in the youth age group. Some have suggested that apparent changes in youth behavior, such as the slight fall in juvenile delinquency, reflect the aging of the population rather than the effects of public policy. Certainly, the varying numbers of individuals in the youth age group have vast implications for the size of school enrollments, the availability of entry-level labor in the work force, and other qualitative elements of daily life.

Finally, a word must be said about population subgroups. A painful disparity continues between the welfare of white youths and the welfare of those of other races. In this volume, we have attempted to break data out by racial and ethnic categories wherever it might be useful. Data for Hispanic youth have been noted when available—usually since 1975 when separate figures for this group were kept for the first time. For many topics, data on Asian Americans are not yet separately maintained.

All too often, in matters relating to family arrangements, economic conditions, school attendance, and other measures, we see troubling gaps among the races. Yet unemployment among black youth, after hitting a historic high in 1982 and 1983, has now declined to a rate lower than in 1980; and the rate of births to unmarried black teens, while up slightly in 1985, has generally declined from

its historic high in 1970. These are positive developments. But in absolute terms, the data in this volume document the continuing problems experienced by minority youth.

This, then, is the first edition of *Youth Indicators*. The States of New York, Illinois, and California already have parallel State publications on the condition of children. While this volume was in preparation, similar national efforts were underway by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families and by a commission sponsored by the W.T. Grant Foundation. We applaud all of this effort and seek to work with these organizations, the States, and others in refining the definition of "youth indicators" and providing sound data on a continuing basis that may help inform public policy.

We invite comment from those who read this volume, be they journalists, policymakers, researchers, or interested parents. We welcome their views about what should or should not be included in subsequent editions. Comments should be addressed to *Youth Indicators 1988*, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20208.

Chester E. Finn, Jr.
Assistant Secretary and
Counselor to the Secretary

Demographics and Family Composition

Youth Indicators has been organized to permit numbers to tell a story. Statistics have been selected that may serve as important signs of the welfare of youth and the context of their education. Between the ages of 14 and 24, most people make a transition from life as a dependent child in their parents' (or some other custodian's) household to life as an independent adult. The book begins with an account of how many youth there are—the proportion of the total population comprising those aged 14 to 24 (indicator 1). Indicators about their families, including those about marriage (2), divorce (3), and family structure (4–8) follow. The book also examines how young people are making the transition into adulthood and living on their own (9).

Indicator 1. Number of Young People

Population, by selected age groups: 1950 to 1986

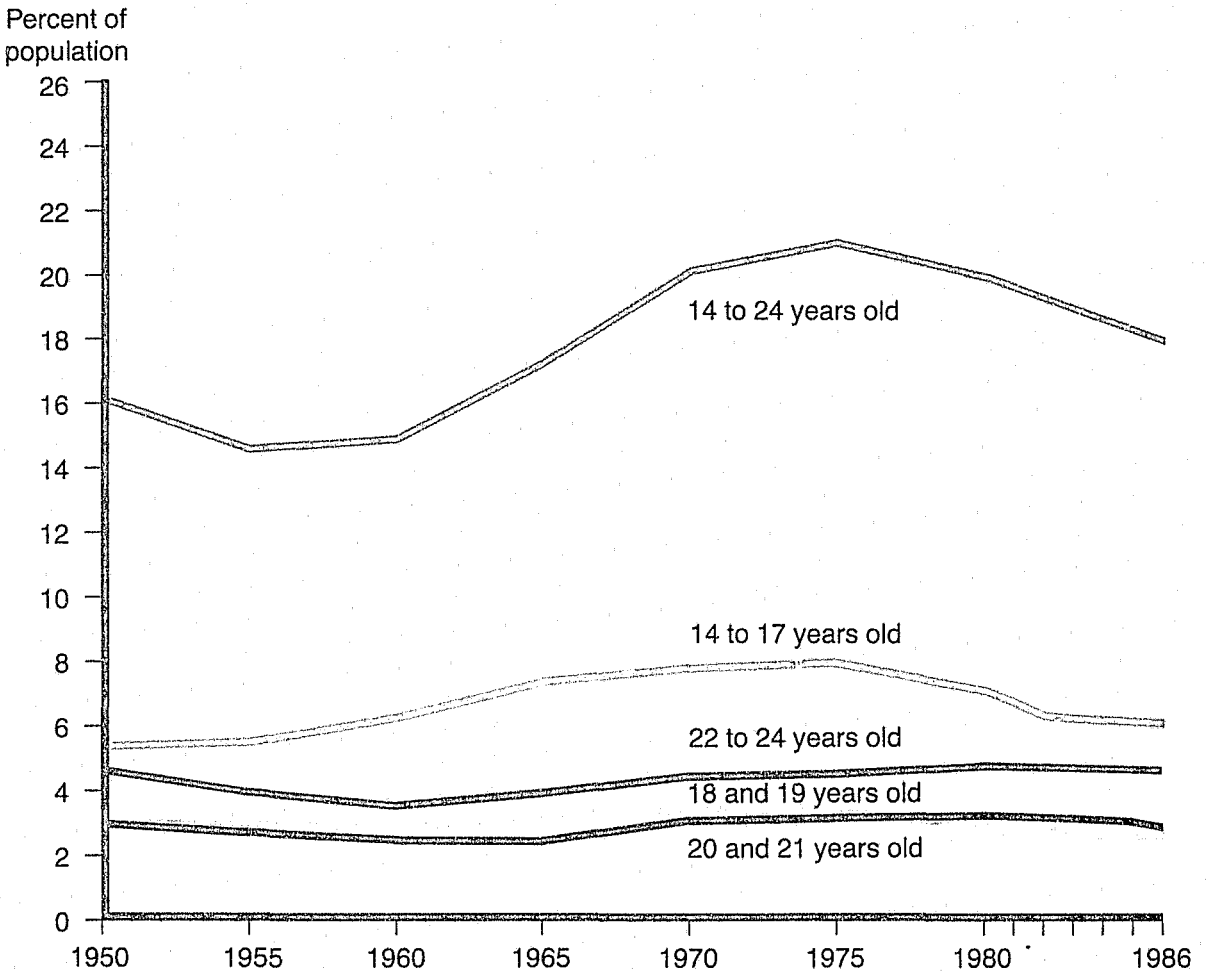
| Year | Persons, all ages | Total 14 to 24 years old | 14 to 17 years old | 18 and 19 years old | 20 and 21 years old | 22 to 24 years old |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of persons (in thousands) | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 152,271 | 24,519 | 8,444 | 4,395 | 4,551 | 7,129 |
| 1955 | 165,931 | 24,215 | 9,248 | 4,254 | 4,189 | 6,525 |
| 1960 | 179,979 | 26,964 | 11,211 | 4,886 | 4,443 | 6,425 |
| 1965 | 193,526 | 33,999 | 14,146 | 6,450 | 5,503 | 7,902 |
| 1970 | 203,984 | 39,909 | 15,921 | 7,410 | 6,850 | 9,728 |
| 1975 | 215,465 | 44,860 | 17,125 | 8,418 | 8,089 | 11,228 |
| 1980 | 227,255 | 46,233 | 16,140 | 8,713 | 8,664 | 12,716 |
| 1981 | 229,637 | 45,767 | 15,599 | 8,553 | 8,723 | 12,892 |
| 1982 | 231,996 | 45,052 | 15,040 | 8,425 | 8,700 | 12,887 |
| 1983 | 234,284 | 44,413 | 14,720 | 8,204 | 8,551 | 12,938 |
| 1984 | 236,477 | 43,850 | 14,705 | 7,818 | 8,424 | 12,903 |
| 1985 | 238,741 | 43,364 | 14,865 | 7,499 | 8,186 | 12,814 |
| 1986 | 241,078 | 42,535 | 14,796 | 7,322 | 7,809 | 12,608 |
| Percent of total population | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 17.6 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| 1970 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| 1975 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| 1980 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.6 |
| 1981 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 5.6 |
| 1982 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 5.6 |
| 1983 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 5.5 |
| 1984 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.5 |
| 1985 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 5.4 |
| 1986 | 100.0 | 17.6 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 5.2 |

NOTE: Data for 1960 and later years are for resident population as of July of the indicated year. Data for 1950 and 1955 are for total U.S. population as of July 1, including Alaska, Hawaii, and armed forces overseas. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000.

Indicator 1. Number of Young People

Young adults as a percent of total population, by age group: 1950 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000.

The proportion of young adults 14 to 24 years old grew from 15 percent in 1955 to 21 percent in 1975. Between 1975 and 1986, the proportion of youth declined from 21 percent to 18 percent.

Indicator **2. Marriage**

Number and rate of marriages and median age at first marriage: 1950 to 1985

| Year | Number of marriages, in thousands | Number of marriages ¹ per thousand unmarried women, ² 15 to 44 years old | Number of first marriages of women per 1,000 never-married women | | | Male median age at first marriage | Female median age at first marriage |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | 18 and 19 years old | 20 to 24 years old | 25 to 44 years old | | |
| 1950 | 1,667 | 166.4 | — | — | — | 22.8 | 20.3 |
| 1955 | 1,531 | 161.1 | — | — | — | 22.6 | 20.2 |
| 1960 | 1,523 | 148.0 | 208.4 | 263.9 | — | 22.8 | 20.3 |
| 1965 | 1,800 | 144.3 | 166.9 | 237.3 | 96.4 | 22.5 | 20.4 |
| 1970 | 2,159 | 140.2 | 151.4 | 220.1 | 82.5 | 22.5 | 20.6 |
| 1975 | 2,153 | 118.5 | 115.0 | 143.8 | 81.7 | 22.7 | 20.8 |
| 1980 | 2,390 | 102.6 | 87.3 | 119.8 | 74.9 | 23.6 | 21.8 |
| 1981 | 2,422 | 103.1 | 80.7 | 110.0 | 79.3 | 23.9 | 22.0 |
| 1982 | 2,456 | 101.9 | 78.5 | 111.9 | 80.7 | 24.1 | 22.3 |
| 1983 | 2,446 | 99.3 | 72.6 | 106.9 | 79.2 | 24.4 | 22.5 |
| 1984 | 2,487 | 99.0 | 72.1 | 104.4 | 80.5 | 24.6 | 22.8 |
| 1985 | 2,425 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

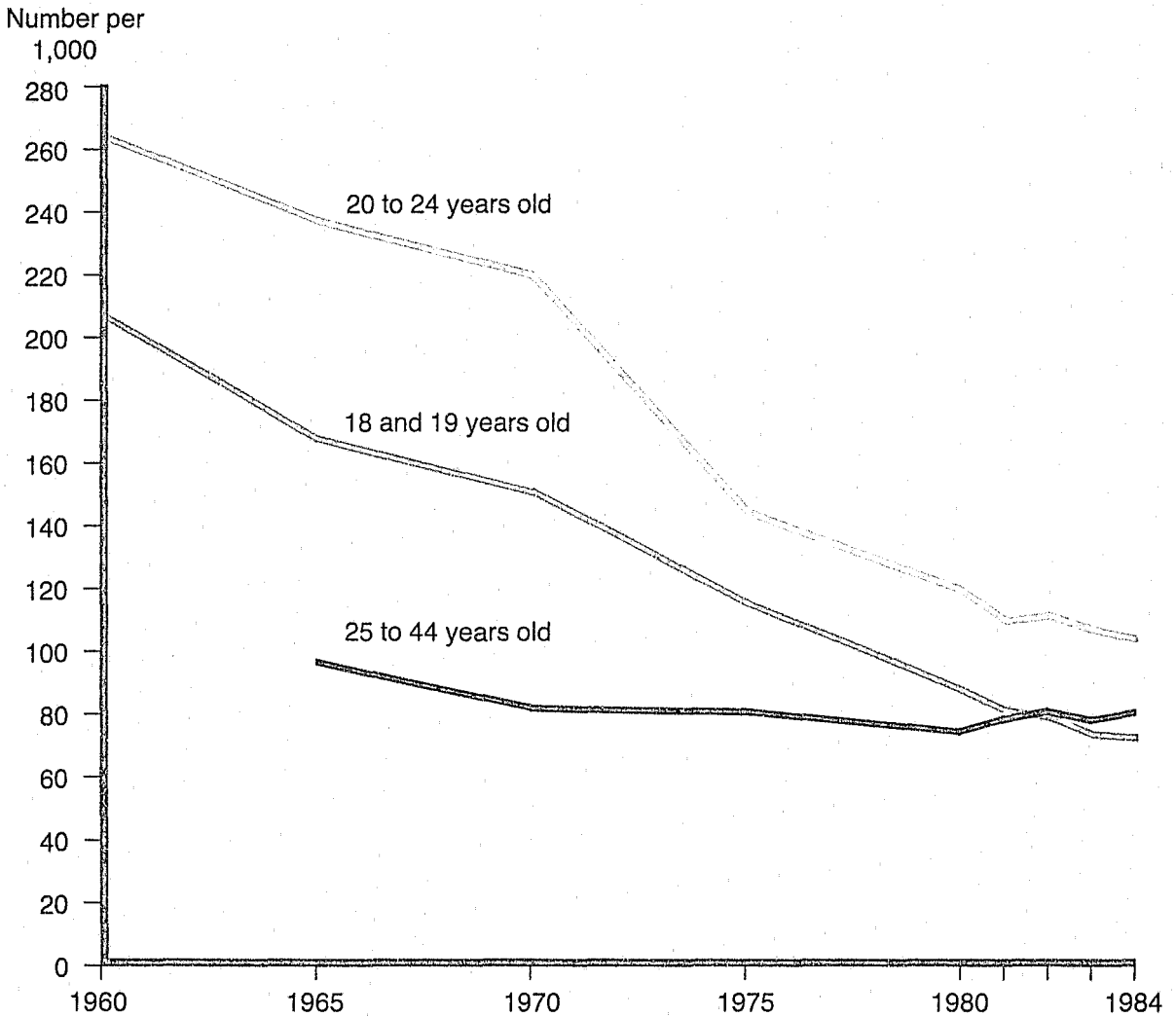
—Data not available.

¹ Includes remarriages.

² Includes never-married, divorced, and widowed women.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States; Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of first marriages of women per 1,000 single women: 1960 to 1984



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States; Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20. *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Women are delaying marriage. Between 1965 and 1984, first marriage rates for young women 18 to 24 years old dropped. At the same time, the rate for first marriages of older women remained relatively stable.

Indicator 3. Divorce

Number and rate of divorces and number of children under 18 involved annually in divorces: 1950 to 1985

| Year | Number of divorces, in thousands | Number of divorces per thousand married women, 15 years old and older ¹ | Median years of marriage prior to divorce | Number of children ² involved in a divorce each year, in thousands | Percent of children ² involved in a divorce each year |
|------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| 1950 | 385 | 10.3 | 5.8 | 299 | 0.6 |
| 1955 | 377 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 347 | 0.6 |
| 1960 | 393 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 463 | 0.7 |
| 1965 | 479 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 630 | 0.9 |
| 1970 | 708 | 14.9 | 6.7 | 870 | 1.2 |
| 1975 | 1,036 | 20.3 | 6.5 | 1,123 | 1.7 |
| 1976 | 1,083 | 21.1 | 6.5 | 1,117 | 1.7 |
| 1977 | 1,091 | 21.1 | 6.6 | 1,095 | 1.7 |
| 1978 | 1,130 | 21.9 | 6.6 | 1,147 | 1.8 |
| 1979 | 1,181 | 22.8 | 6.8 | 1,181 | 1.8 |
| 1980 | 1,189 | 22.6 | 6.8 | 1,174 | 1.8 |
| 1981 | 1,213 | 22.6 | 7.0 | 1,180 | 1.9 |
| 1982 | 1,170 | 21.7 | 7.0 | 1,108 | 1.8 |
| 1983 | 1,158 | 21.3 | 7.0 | 1,091 | 1.7 |
| 1984 | 1,155 | 21.3 | 6.9 | 1,081 | 1.7 |
| 1985 | 1,187 | 21.8 | — | — | — |

—Data not available.

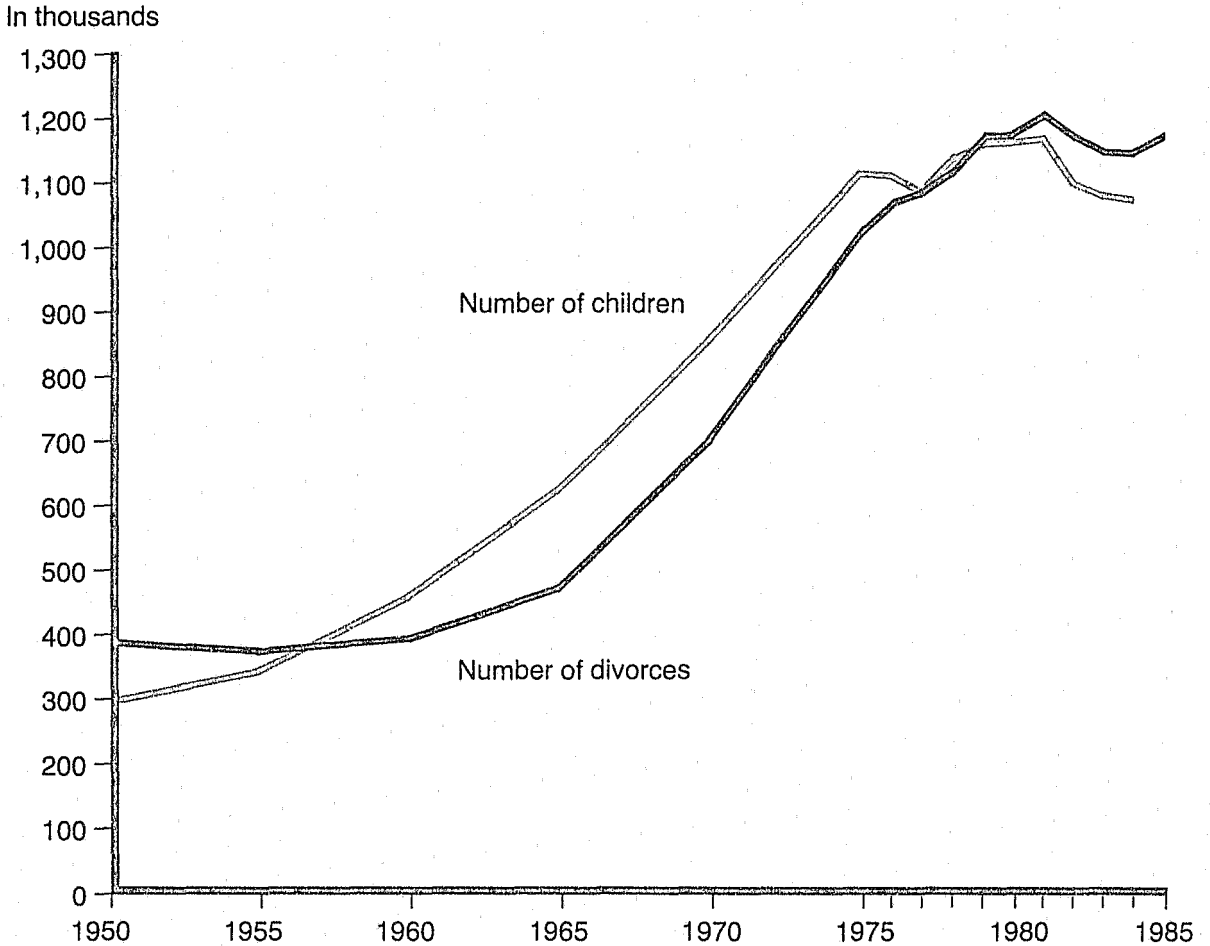
¹ Rates for 1975–79 are based on population estimates that were not revised in accordance with the 1980 census results.

² Includes children under 18 only.

NOTE: Cumulative numbers of children involved in/affected by divorce are not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States; Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; Current Population Reports, Series P-25, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of divorces and children involved in divorces: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States; Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; Current Population Reports, Series P-25, no. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

The annual number of divorces rose 15 percent between 1975 and 1985, following a large increase of 116 percent between 1965 and 1975. In recent years, about 1.1 million children have been involved annually in divorces.

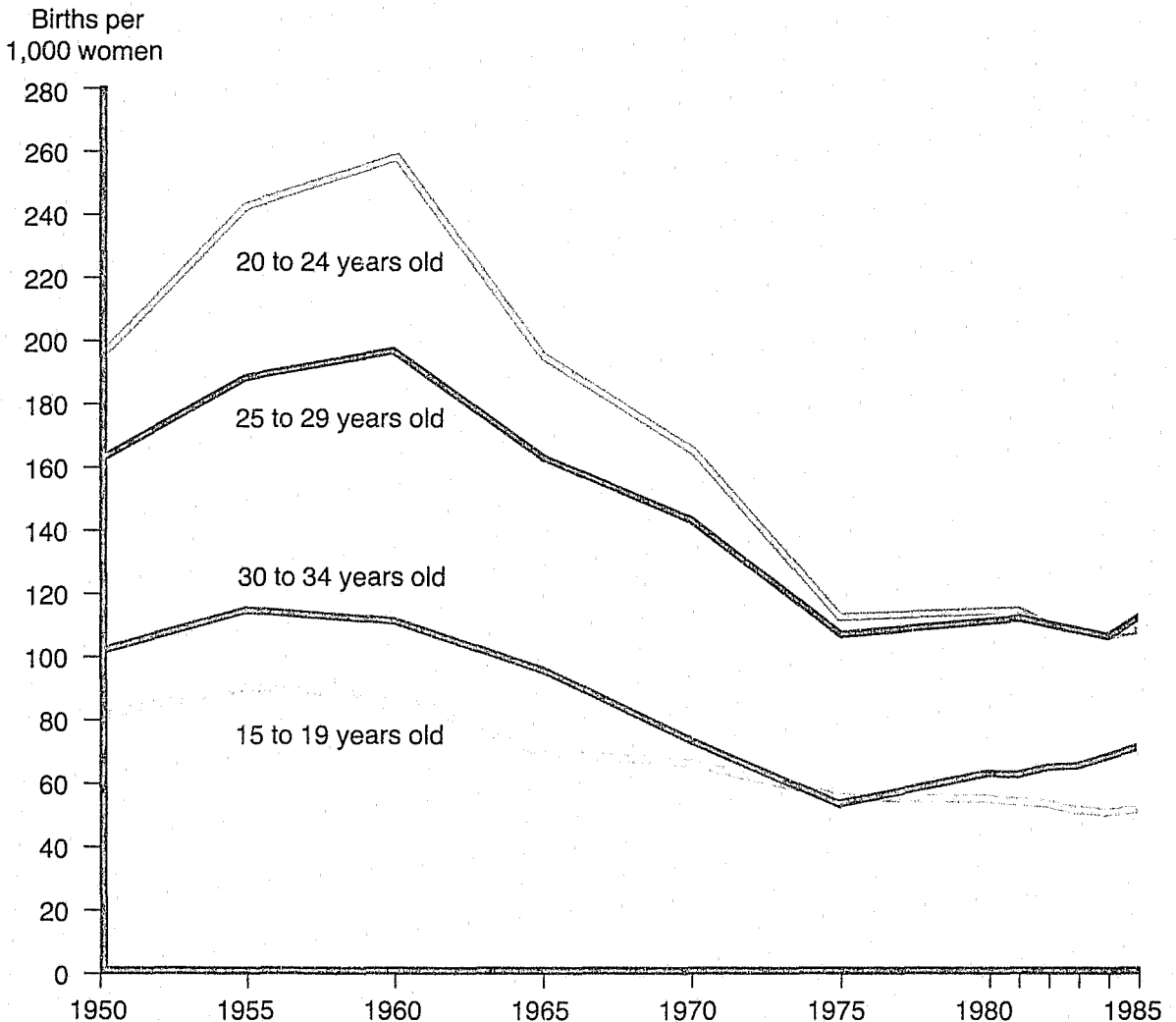
Indicator 4. Births

Birth rates for all women 15 to 39 years of age, by age and race of mother: 1950 to 1985

| Race of mother and year | Number of live births per thousand women, by age of mother | | | | |
|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 15 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 34 | 35 to 39 |
| All races | | | | | |
| 1950 | 81.6 | 196.6 | 166.1 | 103.7 | 52.9 |
| 1955 | 90.5 | 242.0 | 190.5 | 116.2 | 58.7 |
| 1960 | 89.1 | 258.1 | 197.4 | 112.7 | 56.2 |
| 1965 | 70.4 | 196.8 | 162.5 | 95.0 | 46.4 |
| 1970 | 68.3 | 167.8 | 145.1 | 73.3 | 31.7 |
| 1975 | 55.6 | 113.0 | 108.2 | 52.3 | 19.5 |
| 1980 | 53.0 | 115.1 | 112.9 | 61.9 | 19.8 |
| 1981 | 52.7 | 111.8 | 112.0 | 61.4 | 20.0 |
| 1982 | 52.9 | 111.3 | 111.0 | 64.2 | 21.1 |
| 1983 | 51.7 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 64.6 | 22.1 |
| 1984 | 50.9 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 66.5 | 22.8 |
| 1985 | 51.3 | 108.9 | 110.5 | 68.5 | 23.9 |
| White | | | | | |
| 1950 | 70.0 | 190.4 | 165.1 | 102.6 | 51.4 |
| 1955 | 79.2 | 236.0 | 186.8 | 114.1 | 56.7 |
| 1960 | 79.4 | 252.8 | 194.9 | 109.6 | 54.0 |
| 1965 | 60.7 | 189.8 | 158.8 | 91.7 | 44.1 |
| 1970 | 57.4 | 163.4 | 145.9 | 71.9 | 30.0 |
| 1975 | 46.4 | 108.2 | 108.1 | 51.3 | 18.2 |
| 1980 | 44.7 | 109.5 | 112.4 | 60.4 | 18.5 |
| 1981 | 44.6 | 106.3 | 111.3 | 60.2 | 18.7 |
| 1982 | 44.6 | 105.9 | 110.3 | 63.3 | 20.0 |
| 1983 | 43.6 | 102.6 | 108.0 | 64.0 | 21.0 |
| 1984 | 42.5 | 101.4 | 107.7 | 66.1 | 21.7 |
| 1985 | 42.8 | 102.8 | 110.0 | 68.1 | 22.7 |
| Black and other races¹ | | | | | |
| 1950 | 163.5 | 242.6 | 173.8 | 112.6 | 64.3 |
| 1955 | 168.3 | 283.4 | 219.6 | 133.5 | 75.4 |
| 1960 | 158.2 | 294.2 | 214.6 | 135.6 | 74.2 |
| 1965 | 136.1 | 247.3 | 188.1 | 118.3 | 63.8 |
| 1970 | 133.4 | 196.8 | 140.1 | 82.5 | 42.2 |
| 1975 | 106.4 | 141.0 | 108.7 | 58.8 | 27.6 |
| 1980 | 94.9 | 145.0 | 115.5 | 70.8 | 27.9 |
| 1981 | 91.8 | 140.8 | 115.9 | 68.5 | 27.6 |
| 1982 | 91.5 | 139.3 | 114.9 | 69.0 | 28.0 |
| 1983 | 89.3 | 136.8 | 112.1 | 68.4 | 28.6 |
| 1984 | 89.0 | 136.4 | 111.5 | 68.5 | 29.2 |
| 1985 | 89.7 | 138.5 | 113.5 | 70.3 | 30.5 |

¹ Includes black and other racial groups. Persons of Hispanic origin are included in the "white" or in the "black and other races" category as appropriate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years.

Number of births per 1,000 women, by age of mother: 1950 to 1985

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years.

The birth rates for all age groups shown above declined significantly after 1960. For 20- to 29-year-old women, birth rates peaked in 1960 and then declined sharply until 1975. Birth rates for women of all age groups have been relatively stable since 1975.

Indicator **5. Births to Unmarried Women**

Births to unmarried women 15 to 39 years of age, by age and race of mother: 1950 to 1985

| Race of mother and year | Number of live births to unmarried women ¹ per thousand unmarried women, by age of mother | | | | |
|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 15 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 34 | 35 to 39 |
| All races | | | | | |
| 1950 | 12.6 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 13.3 | 7.2 |
| 1955 | 15.1 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 22.0 | 10.5 |
| 1960 | 15.3 | 39.7 | 45.1 | 27.8 | 14.1 |
| 1965 | 16.7 | 39.9 | 49.3 | 37.5 | 17.4 |
| 1970 | 22.4 | 38.4 | 37.0 | 27.1 | 13.6 |
| 1975 | 23.9 | 31.2 | 27.5 | 17.9 | 9.1 |
| 1980 | 27.5 | 39.7 | 31.4 | 18.5 | 8.4 |
| 1981 | 28.2 | 40.9 | 34.7 | 20.8 | 9.8 |
| 1982 | 28.9 | 41.4 | 35.1 | 21.9 | 10.0 |
| 1983 | 29.7 | 42.0 | 35.6 | 22.3 | 10.3 |
| 1984 | 30.2 | 43.2 | 37.0 | 23.2 | 10.9 |
| 1985 | 31.6 | 46.8 | 39.8 | 25.0 | 11.6 |
| White | | | | | |
| 1950 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 5.9 | — |
| 1955 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 8.6 | — |
| 1960 | 6.6 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 10.8 | — |
| 1965 | 7.9 | 22.1 | 24.3 | 16.6 | — |
| 1970 | 10.9 | 22.5 | 21.1 | 14.2 | 7.6 |
| 1975 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 5.4 |
| 1980 | 15.9 | 22.4 | 17.3 | 10.5 | 5.3 |
| 1981 | 17.1 | 24.9 | 21.6 | 13.6 | 6.9 |
| 1982 | 17.7 | 25.7 | 22.2 | 14.7 | 7.1 |
| 1983 | 18.5 | 26.4 | 22.9 | 15.3 | 7.5 |
| 1984 | 19.0 | 27.8 | 24.5 | 16.1 | 8.0 |
| 1985 | 20.5 | 30.9 | 27.3 | 17.5 | 8.6 |
| Black and other races² | | | | | |
| 1950 | 68.5 | 105.4 | 94.2 | 63.5 | — |
| 1955 | 77.6 | 133.0 | 125.2 | 100.9 | — |
| 1960 | 76.5 | 166.5 | 171.8 | 104.0 | — |
| 1965 | 75.8 | 152.6 | 164.7 | 137.8 | — |
| 1970 | 90.8 | 121.0 | 93.8 | 69.8 | 32.0 |
| 1975 | 86.3 | 102.1 | 73.2 | 47.9 | 20.0 |
| 1980 | 83.0 | 108.2 | 79.1 | 46.2 | 18.5 |
| 1981 | 79.2 | 104.5 | 80.1 | 45.6 | 19.7 |
| 1982 | 79.2 | 102.1 | 78.9 | 44.4 | 20.0 |
| 1983 | 78.3 | 101.1 | 77.3 | 44.7 | 20.1 |
| 1984 | 78.3 | 101.3 | 75.8 | 45.0 | 20.5 |
| 1985 | 79.4 | 105.7 | 77.9 | 48.8 | 21.4 |

—Data not available.

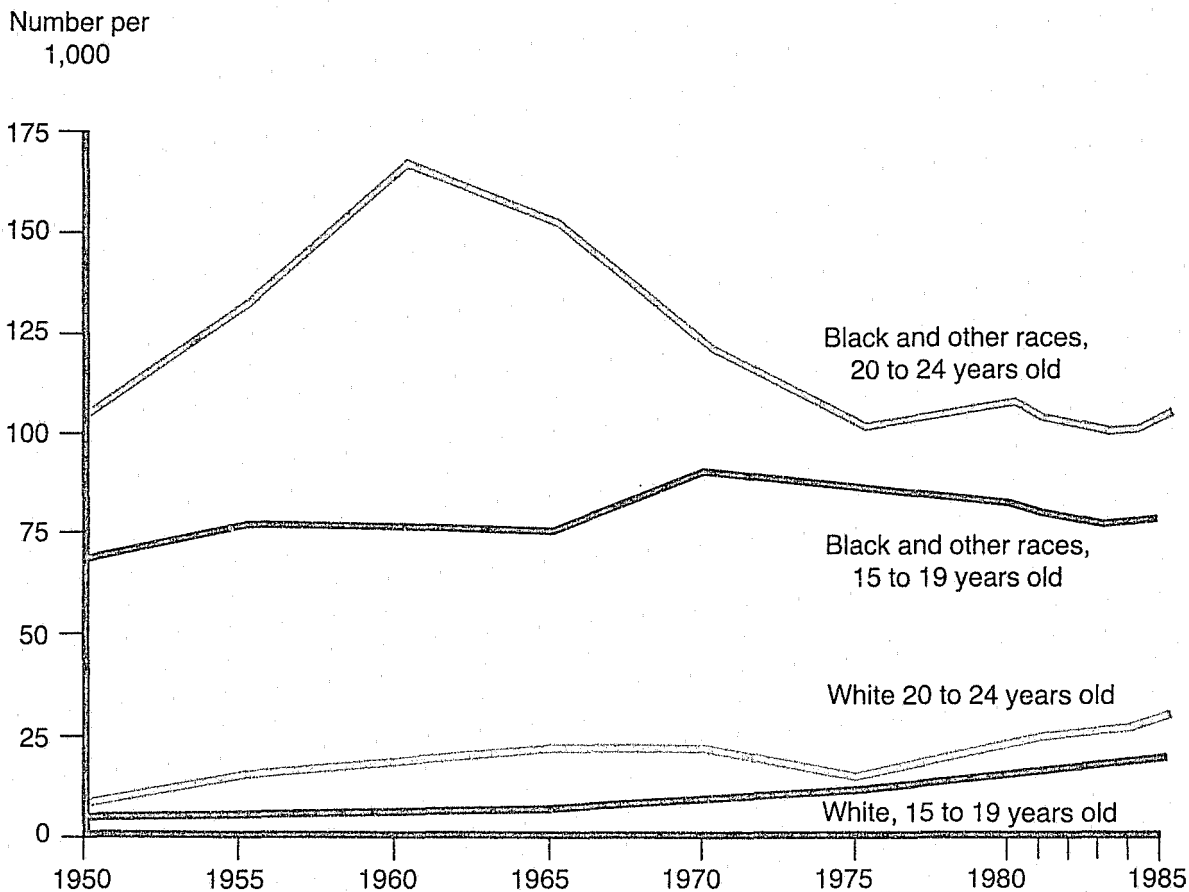
¹ Includes never-married, divorced, and widowed women.

² Includes black and other racial groups. Persons of Hispanic origin are included in the "white" or in the "black and other races" category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*.

Indicator 5. Births to Unmarried Women

Number of births per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 24 years old, by race:
1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years.

The birth rates for unmarried, minority women 20 to 24 years old decreased significantly between 1960 and 1975. The rates for 15- to 24-year-old unmarried, minority women were much higher than those for white women during this same period.

Indicator **6. Families with Children**

Number and percent of families with own children under 18, by marital status and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1950 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

| Race/ethnicity of family householder and year | Total families | Families with own ¹ children under 18 | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Total | | Married-couple families | | Single-parent families | |
| | | Number | Percent of total families | Number | Percent of total families | Number | Percent of total families |
| All families | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 39,193 | 20,267 | 51.7 | 18,772 | 47.9 | 1,495 | 3.8 |
| 1955 | 41,934 | 23,181 | 55.3 | 21,056 | 50.2 | 2,125 | 5.1 |
| 1960 | 45,062 | 25,662 | 56.9 | 23,333 | 51.8 | 2,329 | 5.2 |
| 1965 | 47,836 | 27,073 | 56.6 | 24,346 | 50.9 | 2,727 | 5.7 |
| 1970 | 51,237 | 28,666 | 55.9 | 25,406 | 49.6 | 3,260 | 6.4 |
| 1975 | 55,712 | 30,057 | 54.0 | 25,169 | 45.2 | 4,888 | 8.8 |
| 1980 | 58,426 | 30,517 | 52.2 | 24,568 | 42.0 | 5,949 | 10.2 |
| 1985 | 62,706 | 31,112 | 49.6 | 24,210 | 38.6 | 6,902 | 11.0 |
| White² | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 46,022 | 25,439 | 55.3 | 23,170 | 50.3 | 2,269 | 4.9 |
| 1975 | 49,451 | 26,092 | 52.8 | 22,722 | 45.9 | 3,370 | 6.8 |
| 1980 | 51,389 | 26,162 | 50.9 | 22,153 | 43.1 | 4,008 | 7.8 |
| 1985 | 54,400 | 28,169 | 51.8 | 24,078 | 44.3 | 4,091 | 7.5 |
| Black² | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 4,774 | 2,934 | 61.5 | 1,965 | 41.2 | 969 | 20.3 |
| 1975 | 5,498 | 3,475 | 63.2 | 2,013 | 36.6 | 1,462 | 26.6 |
| 1980 | 6,042 | 3,731 | 61.8 | 1,884 | 31.2 | 1,847 | 30.6 |
| 1985 | 6,778 | 3,890 | 57.4 | 1,822 | 26.9 | 2,068 | 30.5 |
| Hispanic³ | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 3,100 | 2,133 | 68.8 | 1,651 | 53.3 | 482 | 15.5 |
| 1985 | 3,939 | 2,602 | 66.1 | 1,892 | 48.0 | 710 | 18.0 |

¹ "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

² Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

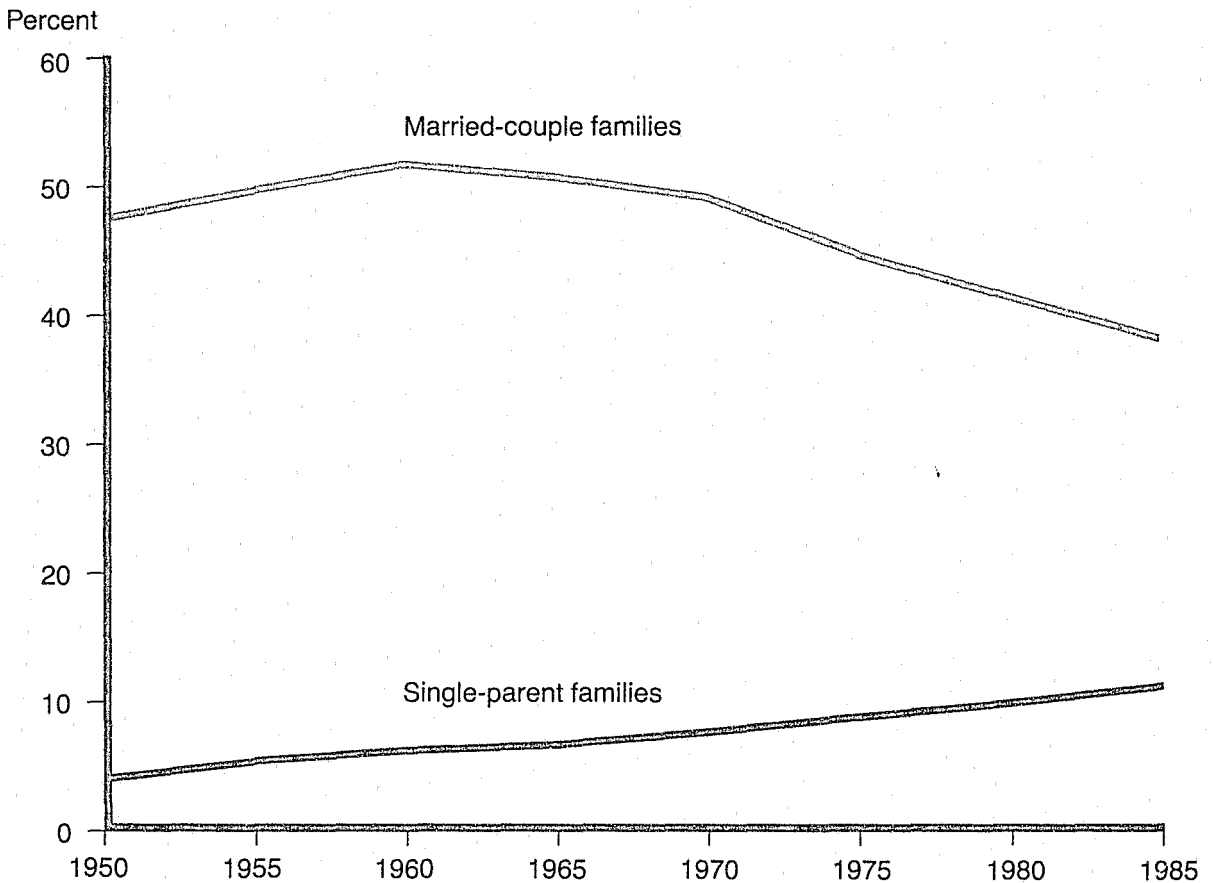
³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Indicator 6. Families with Children

Percent of families with own children under 18, by type of family: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The proportion of married-couple families with their own children under 18 declined between 1970 and 1985. While the proportion of married-couple families with children under 18 has declined, the proportion of single-parent families has grown.

Indicator 7. Children of Married Couples

Average number of own children under 18 per married-couple family with children, by race/ethnicity: 1955 to 1985

| Year | Total | White ¹ | Black ¹ | Hispanic ² |
|------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1955 | 2.20 | — | — | — |
| 1960 | 2.34 | 2.27 | 3.05 | — |
| 1965 | 2.44 | 2.39 | 2.96 | — |
| 1970 | 2.33 | 2.28 | 2.86 | — |
| 1975 | 2.09 | 2.07 | 2.28 | — |
| 1980 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 2.04 | 2.21 |
| 1981 | 1.91 | 1.89 | 2.04 | 2.21 |
| 1982 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.97 | 2.18 |
| 1983 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.97 | 2.20 |
| 1984 | 1.89 | 1.87 | 2.01 | 2.19 |
| 1985 | 1.88 | 1.86 | 2.03 | 2.20 |

—Data not available.

¹ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

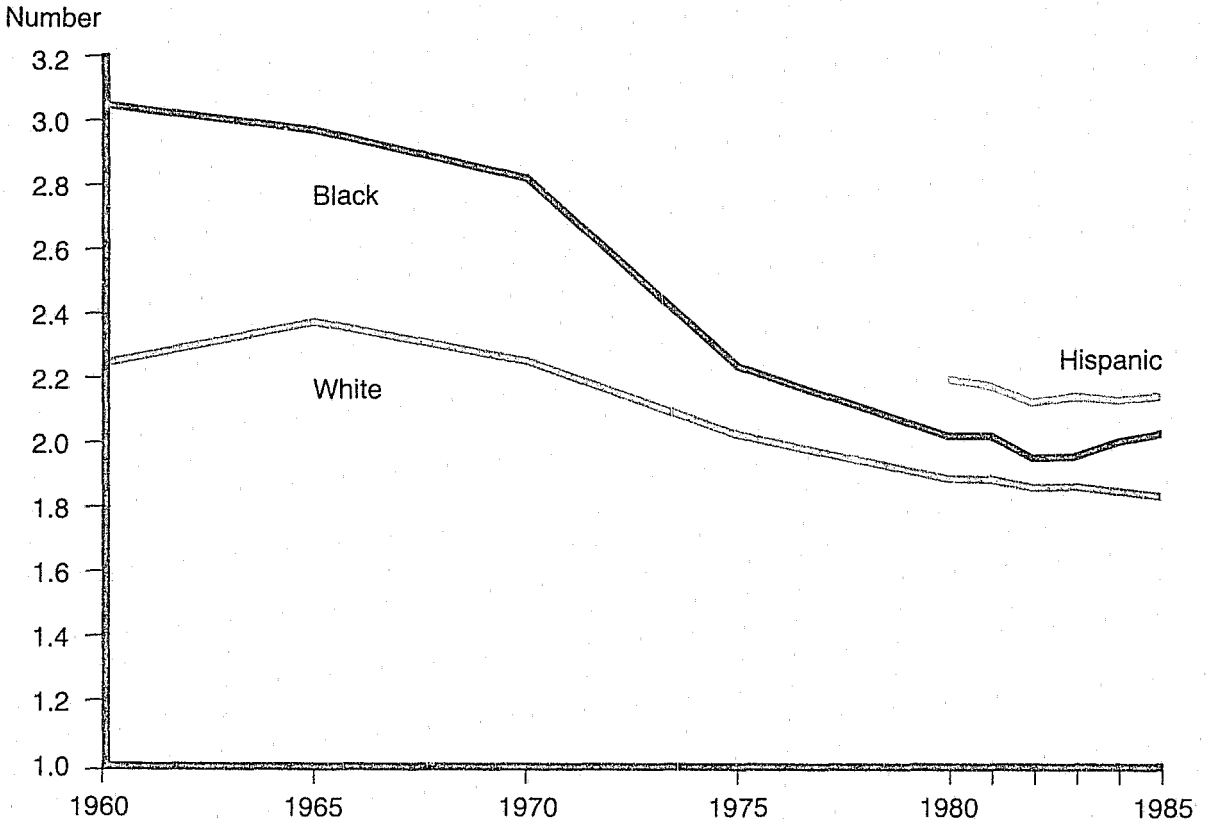
² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Indicator 7. Children of Married Couples

Average number of own children per married-couple family with children:
1960 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The average number of children in white and black married-couple families declined between 1965 and 1980. The decline in family size was particularly large for black families. Since 1980, the average number of children per family has shown little change.

Indicator 8. Children of Single Parents

Number and percent of own children under 18 in married-couple and single-parent families, by race of family head: 1950 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

| Race/ethnicity of family householder and year | Number of own ¹ children under 18 | Number and percent of own children under 18 | | | |
|---|--|---|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | | Married-couple families | | Single-parent families | |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| All races | | | | | |
| 1950 | 42,253 | 39,252 | 92.9 | 3,002 | 7.1 |
| 1955 | 54,712 | 48,655 | 88.9 | 6,057 | 11.1 |
| 1960 | 64,519 | — | — | — | — |
| 1965 | 66,014 | 59,557 | 90.2 | 6,457 | 9.8 |
| 1970 | 66,714 | 59,143 | 88.7 | 7,571 | 11.3 |
| 1975 | 62,733 | 52,611 | 83.9 | 10,122 | 16.1 |
| 1980 | 57,700 | 46,810 | 81.1 | 10,890 | 18.9 |
| 1985 | 57,658 | 45,556 | 79.0 | 12,102 | 21.0 |
| White¹ | | | | | |
| 1970 | 57,446 | 52,791 | 91.9 | 4,655 | 8.1 |
| 1975 | 53,608 | 47,086 | 87.8 | 6,522 | 12.2 |
| 1980 | 48,739 | 41,903 | 86.0 | 6,836 | 14.0 |
| 1985 | 47,975 | 40,218 | 83.8 | 7,757 | 16.2 |
| Black² | | | | | |
| 1970 | 8,462 | 5,619 | 66.4 | 2,843 | 33.6 |
| 1975 | 8,095 | 4,598 | 56.8 | 3,497 | 43.2 |
| 1980 | 7,724 | 3,845 | 49.8 | 3,879 | 50.2 |
| 1985 | 7,741 | 3,689 | 47.7 | 4,052 | 52.3 |
| Hispanic³ | | | | | |
| 1980 | 4,631 | 3,643 | 78.7 | 988 | 21.3 |
| 1985 | 5,663 | 4,171 | 73.7 | 1,492 | 26.3 |

—Data not available.

¹ "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

² Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

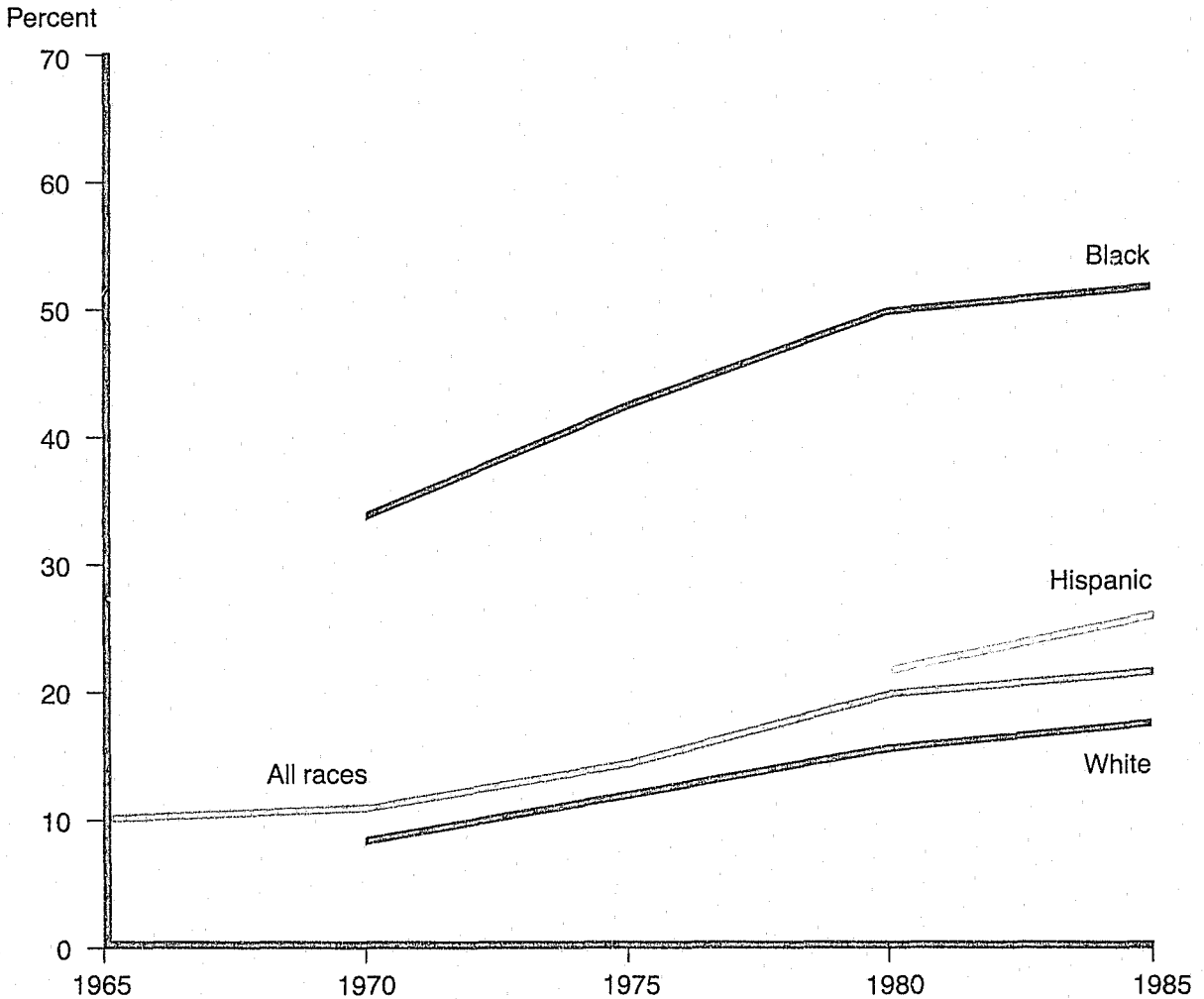
³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Indicator 8. Children of Single Parents

Percent of own children living in single-parent families, by race of family head: 1965 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The percentage of children living in single-parent families is increasing. In 1985, 21 percent of all children lived in single-parent families compared to 10 percent in 1965. More than one-half of black children lived in single-parent homes in 1985.

Indicator 9. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds, by sex: 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1985

| Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds | Number in thousands | | | | Percentage distribution | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 |
| Total | 14,718 | 22,357 | 29,122 | 27,844 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Child of householder ¹ | 6,333 | 10,582 | 14,091 | 14,930 | 43.0 | 47.3 | 48.4 | 53.6 |
| Family householder or spouse | 6,186 | 8,470 | 8,408 | 6,778 | 42.0 | 37.9 | 28.9 | 24.3 |
| Nonfamily householder ² | 354 | 1,066 | 2,776 | 2,293 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 8.2 |
| Other ³ | 1,845 | 2,239 | 3,848 | 3,843 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 13.8 |
| Male | 6,842 | 10,398 | 14,278 | 13,695 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Child of householder ¹ | 3,583 | 5,641 | 7,755 | 8,172 | 52.4 | 54.3 | 54.3 | 59.7 |
| Family householder or spouse | 2,160 | 3,119 | 3,041 | 2,249 | 31.6 | 30.0 | 21.3 | 16.4 |
| Nonfamily householder ² | 182 | 563 | 1,581 | 1,317 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 9.6 |
| Other ³ | 917 | 1,075 | 1,902 | 1,957 | 13.4 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 14.3 |
| Female | 7,876 | 11,959 | 14,844 | 14,149 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Child of householder ¹ | 2,750 | 4,941 | 6,336 | 6,758 | 34.9 | 41.3 | 42.7 | 47.8 |
| Family householder or spouse | 4,026 | 5,351 | 5,367 | 4,529 | 51.1 | 44.7 | 36.2 | 32.0 |
| Nonfamily householder ² | 172 | 503 | 1,195 | 976 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| Other ³ | 928 | 1,164 | 1,946 | 1,886 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 13.1 | 13.3 |

¹ Child of householder includes unmarried college students living in dormitories.

² A nonfamily householder is an unmarried person maintaining a household while living alone or with people who are not relatives.

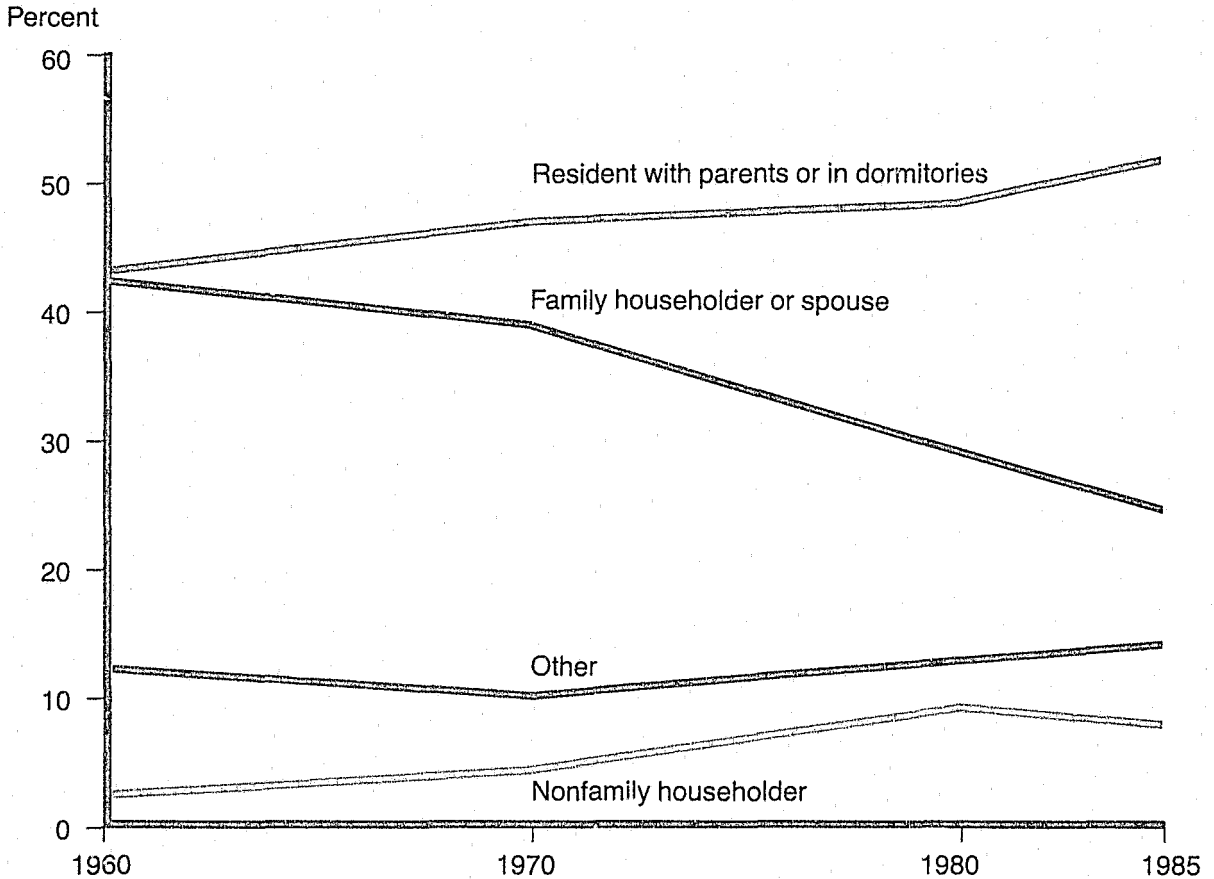
³ Includes roomers, boarders, paid employees, and people who are not related who share a household, but are not classified as the householder.

NOTE: A householder is defined as a person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. There can only be one householder per household. This table excludes inmates of institutions and military personnel living in barracks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, no. 410.

Indicator 9. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds: 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, no. 410.

The percentage of young adults 18 to 24 years old living at home with their parents has grown, and the percentage of young people in households of their own has declined. The proportion of youth living in other types of arrangements, such as living in group houses or sharing apartments with friends, was higher in 1985 than in 1970.

Family Income



This section looks at the economic conditions of the families from which young people emerge. The resources of the family (indicators 10–15), the related employment patterns of the parents (16 and 17), and the costs of raising and educating a child (18 and 19) create an environment that can greatly influence a young person's behavior and attitudes.

Indicator 10. Median Family Income

Median family income, by race/ethnicity of head of household: 1950 to 1986

| Year | All families | White ¹ | Black ¹ | Hispanic ² |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Current dollars | | | | |
| 1950 | \$3,319 | \$3,445 | ³ \$1,869 | — |
| 1955 | 4,418 | 4,613 | ³ 2,544 | — |
| 1960 | 5,620 | 5,835 | ³ 3,230 | — |
| 1965 | 6,957 | 7,251 | ³ 3,993 | — |
| 1970 | 9,867 | 10,236 | 6,279 | — |
| 1975 | 13,719 | 14,268 | 8,779 | \$9,551 |
| 1980 | 21,023 | 21,904 | 12,674 | 14,716 |
| 1981 | 22,388 | 23,517 | 13,266 | 16,401 |
| 1982 | 23,433 | 24,603 | 13,598 | 16,227 |
| 1983 | 24,674 | 25,837 | 14,561 | 16,930 |
| 1984 | 26,433 | 27,686 | 15,431 | 18,832 |
| 1985 | 27,735 | 29,152 | 16,786 | 19,027 |
| 1986 | 29,458 | 30,809 | 17,604 | 19,995 |
| Constant 1986 dollars ⁴ | | | | |
| 1950 | 15,117 | 15,691 | ³ 8,513 | — |
| 1955 | 18,091 | 18,889 | ³ 10,417 | — |
| 1960 | 20,807 | 21,603 | ³ 11,959 | — |
| 1965 | 24,176 | 25,198 | ³ 13,876 | — |
| 1970 | 27,862 | 28,904 | 17,730 | — |
| 1975 | 27,949 | 29,067 | 17,885 | 19,457 |
| 1980 | 27,974 | 29,146 | 16,864 | 19,582 |
| 1981 | 26,991 | 28,352 | 15,993 | 19,773 |
| 1982 | 26,618 | 27,948 | 15,447 | 18,433 |
| 1983 | 27,155 | 28,435 | 16,025 | 18,632 |
| 1984 | 27,903 | 29,226 | 16,289 | 19,879 |
| 1985 | 28,269 | 29,713 | 17,109 | 19,393 |
| 1986 | 29,458 | 30,809 | 17,604 | 19,995 |

—Data not available.

¹ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Data include both black and other races. Figures are not precisely comparable to data for later years.

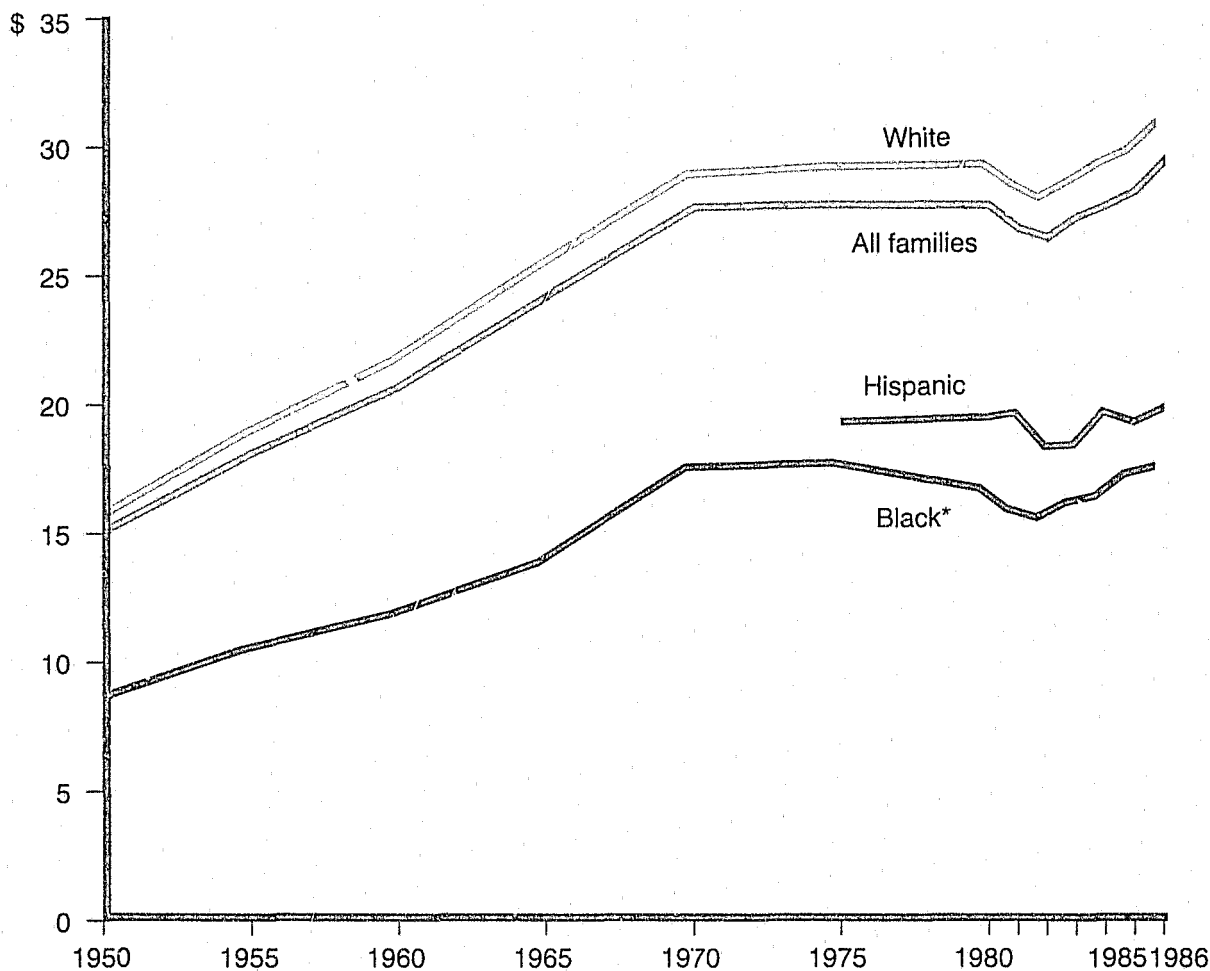
⁴ Figures adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, no. 105 and 157. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Indicator 10. Median Family Income

Median family income, by race/ethnicity: 1950 to 1986

Constant 1986
dollars
(in thousands)



*Data for years prior to 1967 include other races.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, no. 105 and 157. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Median income for all families has shown moderate fluctuation in recent years after adjusting for inflation. In contrast to the steady increase in family income in the 1950s and 1960s, family income in the 1970s and 1980s has remained about the same.

Indicator 11. Total Family Income

Number and percent of own children, by marital status of parents and family income: 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

| Total family income | All families with own children under 18 | | | | | | Average number of own ³ children per family with children |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| | All families ¹ | | All married-couple families | | All female-headed households, ² no husband present | | |
| | Number of children | Percent of children | Number of children | Percent of children | Number of children | Percent of children | |
| All families | 57,979 | 100.0 | 45,773 | 100.0 | 10,840 | 100.0 | 1.83 |
| Under \$10,000 | 9,555 | 16.5 | 3,284 | 7.2 | 6,003 | 55.4 | 1.97 |
| \$10,000 to \$19,999 | 11,084 | 19.1 | 7,928 | 17.3 | 2,750 | 25.4 | 1.85 |
| \$20,000 to \$29,999 | 11,650 | 20.1 | 9,967 | 21.8 | 1,325 | 12.2 | 1.84 |
| \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 10,120 | 17.5 | 9,479 | 20.7 | 486 | 4.5 | 1.81 |
| \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 6,461 | 11.1 | 6,226 | 13.6 | 137 | 1.3 | 1.78 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 6,592 | 11.4 | 6,417 | 14.0 | 112 | 1.0 | 1.73 |
| \$75,000 and over | 2,518 | 4.3 | 2,471 | 5.4 | 26 | 0.2 | 1.70 |

¹ Includes data for male-headed households not shown separately.

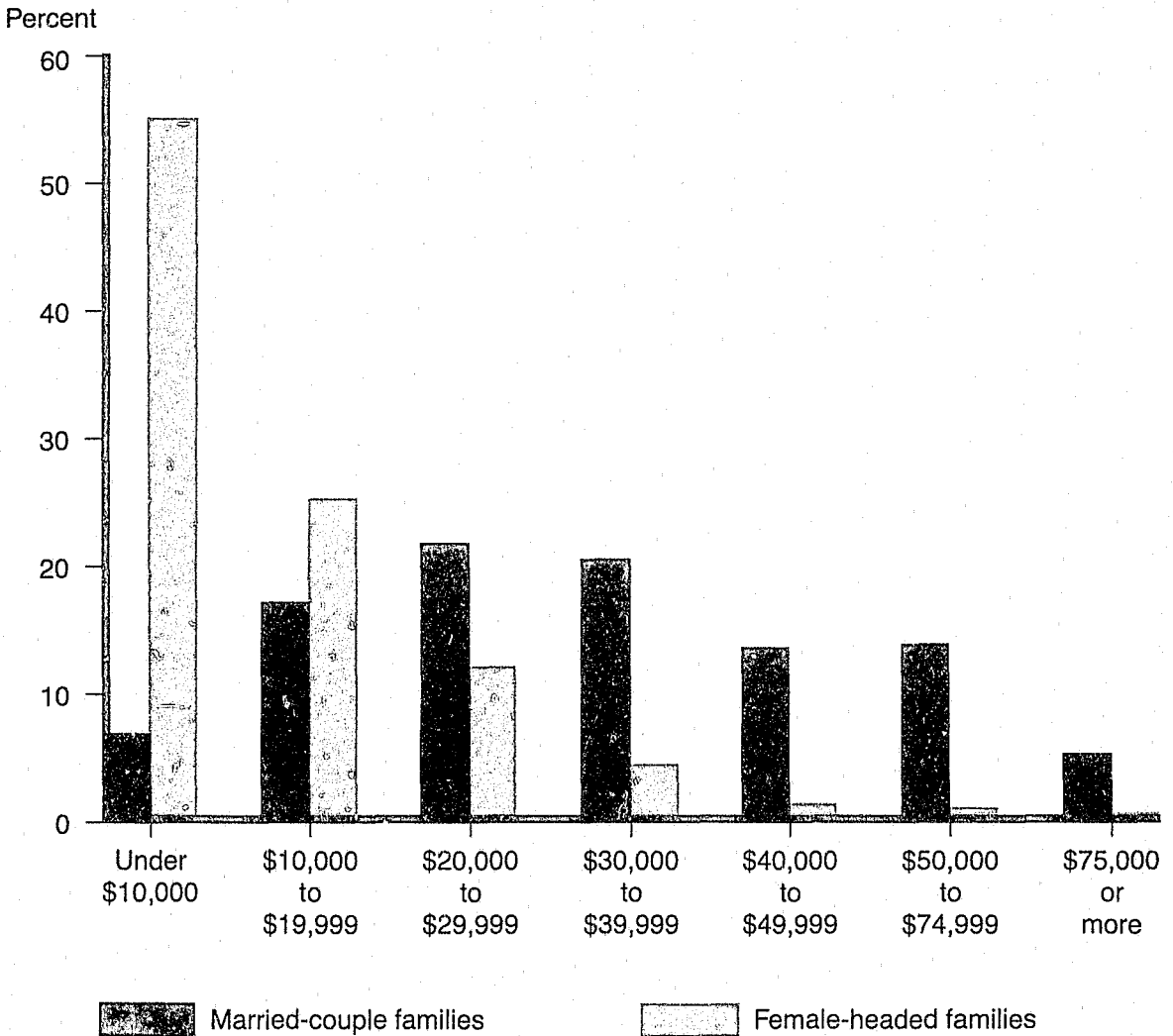
² The income reported for these women includes child support payments received.

³ "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1985.*

Indicator 11. Total Family Income

Percent of own children under 18, by income group and family status: 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1985*.

In 1985, 55 percent of children under 18 in female-headed households lived in families with an income under \$10,000. Over 50 percent of children in married-couple families lived in families with an income of \$30,000 or more. Only 7 percent of children in female-headed households lived in families with an income of \$30,000 or more. Nineteen percent of children in married-couple families had parents with an income of \$50,000 or more.

Indicator **12. Poverty**

Number and percent of children under 18 living in poverty, by family status and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1960 to 1985

| Race/ethnicity of family householder and year | All families | | Families with female householder, ¹ no husband present | | Percent of all children in poverty in families with female householder, no husband present |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | Number of children under 18 in poverty, in thousands | Percent of children under 18 in poverty | Number of children under 18 in poverty, in thousands | Percent of children under 18 in poverty | |
| All races | | | | | |
| 1960 | 17,288 | 26.5 | 4,095 | 68.4 | 23.7 |
| 1965 | 14,388 | 20.7 | 4,562 | 64.2 | 31.7 |
| 1970 | 10,235 | 14.9 | 4,689 | 53.0 | 45.8 |
| 1975 | 10,882 | 16.8 | 5,597 | 52.7 | 51.4 |
| 1980 | 11,114 | 17.9 | 5,866 | 50.8 | 52.8 |
| 1985 | 12,483 | 20.1 | 6,716 | 53.6 | 53.8 |
| White² | | | | | |
| 1960 | 11,229 | 20.0 | 2,357 | 59.9 | 21.0 |
| 1965 | 8,595 | 14.4 | 2,321 | 52.9 | 27.0 |
| 1970 | 6,138 | 10.5 | 2,247 | 43.1 | 36.6 |
| 1975 | 6,748 | 12.5 | 2,813 | 44.2 | 41.7 |
| 1980 | 6,817 | 13.4 | 2,813 | 41.6 | 41.3 |
| 1985 | 7,838 | 15.6 | 3,372 | 45.2 | 43.0 |
| Black² | | | | | |
| 1959 | 5,022 | 65.5 | 1,475 | 31.6 | 29.4 |
| 1967 | 4,558 | 47.4 | 2,265 | 72.4 | 49.7 |
| 1970 | 3,922 | 41.5 | 2,383 | 67.7 | 60.8 |
| 1975 | 3,884 | 41.4 | 2,724 | 66.0 | 70.1 |
| 1980 | 3,906 | 42.1 | 2,944 | 64.8 | 75.4 |
| 1985 | 4,057 | 43.1 | 3,181 | 66.9 | 78.4 |
| Hispanic³ | | | | | |
| 1973 | 1,364 | 27.8 | 606 | 68.7 | 44.4 |
| 1975 | 1,619 | 33.1 | 694 | 68.4 | 42.9 |
| 1980 | 1,718 | 33.0 | 809 | 65.0 | 47.1 |
| 1985 | 2,512 | 39.6 | 1,247 | 72.4 | 49.6 |

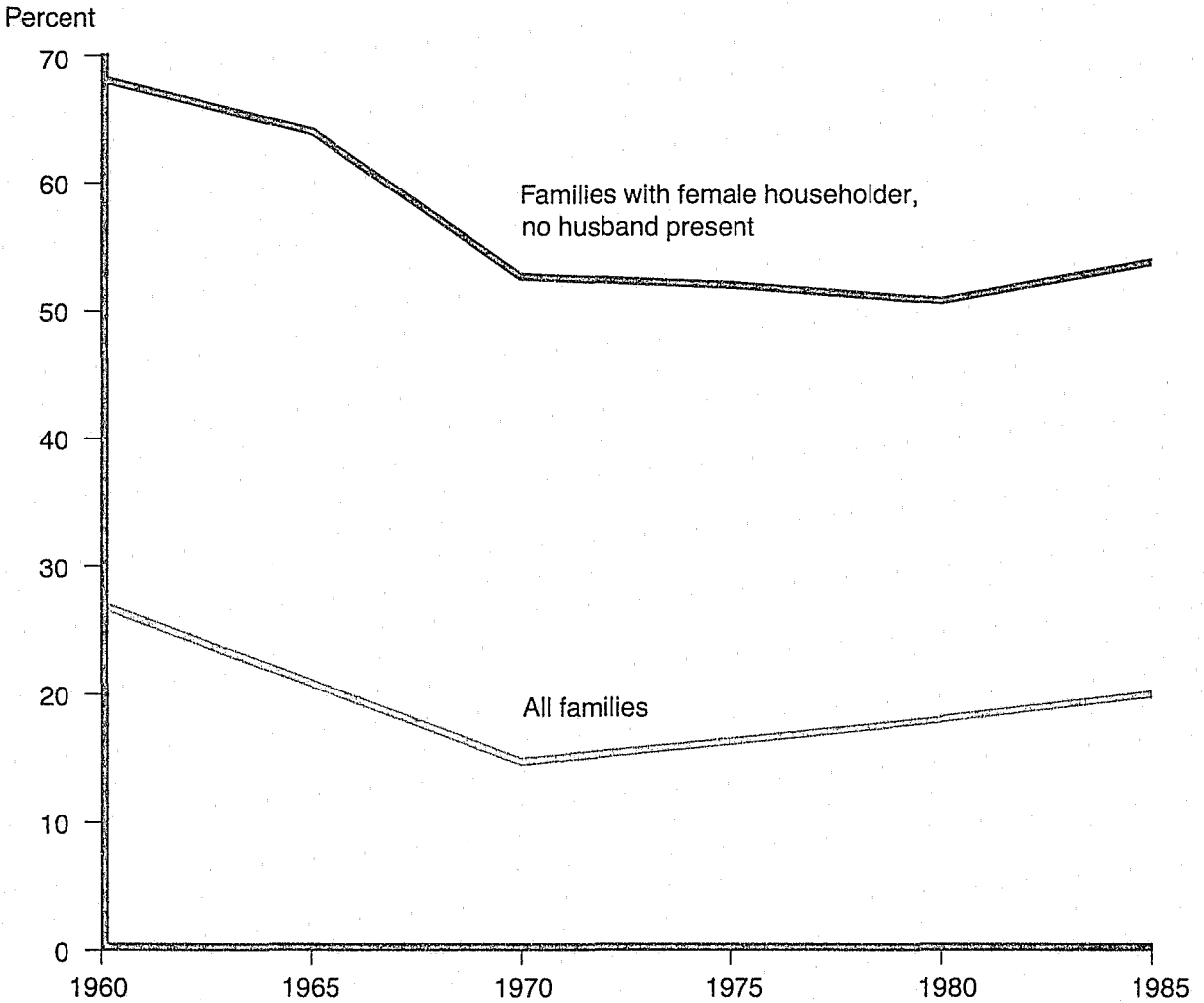
¹ The householder is the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.

² Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Populations Below the Poverty Level*, various years; and *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

Percent of children under 18 living in poverty, by family status: 1960 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Populations Below the Poverty Level*, various years; and *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

The proportion of children living in poverty declined significantly during the 1960s, but has risen since 1970. In 1985, about 20 percent of all children and 54 percent of children in female-headed families with no husband present lived in poverty.

Indicator **13. Aid to Families**

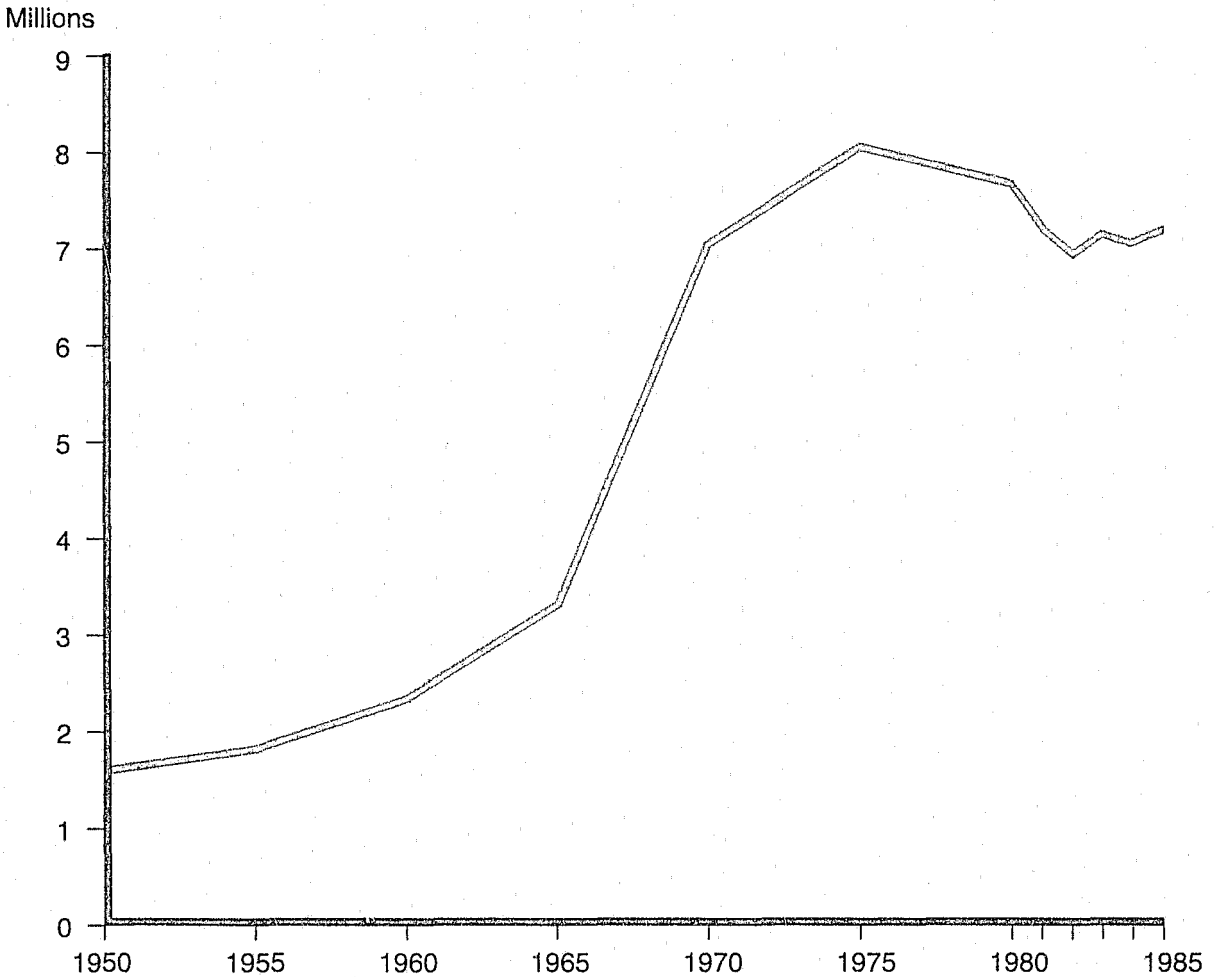
Persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children and tax exemptions per dependent: 1950 to 1985

| Year | Number of recipients of AFDC ¹ payments, in thousands | | Percent of total children receiving AFDC payments | Average monthly payment | | | | Tax exemption per dependent | |
|------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Current dollars | | Constant 1985 dollars | | Current dollars | Constant 1985 dollars |
| | Total ² | Children under 18 | | Per family | Per recipient | Per family | Per recipient | | |
| 1950 | 2,233 | 1,661 | 3.9 | \$71 | \$21 | \$317 | \$94 | \$600 | \$2,681 |
| 1955 | 2,192 | 1,661 | 3.0 | 85 | 23 | 341 | 92 | 600 | 2,410 |
| 1960 | 3,073 | 2,370 | 3.7 | 108 | 28 | 392 | 102 | 600 | 2,179 |
| 1965 | 4,396 | 3,316 | 5.0 | 137 | 33 | 467 | 113 | 600 | 2,046 |
| 1970 | 9,659 | 7,033 | 10.5 | 190 | 50 | 526 | 139 | 625 | 1,732 |
| 1975 | 11,404 | 8,106 | 12.9 | 229 | 72 | 458 | 144 | 750 | 1,499 |
| 1980 | 11,101 | 7,599 | 13.2 | 288 | 100 | 376 | 131 | 1,000 | 1,306 |
| 1981 | 10,613 | 7,125 | 12.1 | 301 | 103 | 356 | 122 | 1,000 | 1,183 |
| 1982 | 10,504 | 6,972 | 12.0 | 310 | 106 | 345 | 118 | 1,000 | 1,114 |
| 1983 | 10,865 | 7,130 | 12.4 | 321 | 110 | 347 | 119 | 1,000 | 1,080 |
| 1984 | 10,740 | 7,114 | 12.4 | 335 | 115 | 347 | 119 | 1,000 | 1,036 |
| 1985 | 10,921 | 7,248 | 12.6 | 348 | 119 | 348 | 119 | 1,040 | 1,040 |

¹ The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

² Includes the children and one or both parents or one caretaker other than a parent in families where the needs of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and unpublished tabulations. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, public information.

Number of children receiving AFDC: 1950 to 1985

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years and unpublished tabulations. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, public information.

During the 1960s, the number and percentage of children receiving AFDC benefits rose dramatically as Federal programs expanded. Between 1975 and 1982, the number of children receiving AFDC benefits declined slightly, although the percentage receiving benefits remained about the same.

Indicator 14. Noncash Benefits

Percent of households with children 18 years old and younger receiving noncash benefits: 1980 to 1985

| Year | Program | | | |
|------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | School lunch ¹ | Food stamps | Medicaid ² | Subsidized housing ³ |
| 1980 | 20.9 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.9 |
| 1981 | 20.4 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 13.8 |
| 1982 | 21.5 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 14.1 |
| 1983 | 21.5 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 13.3 |
| 1984 | 21.4 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 14.4 |
| 1985 | 21.4 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 14.5 |

¹ Based on households with children 5 to 18 years old.

² Based on children covered by the program rather than children actually receiving a Medicaid-paid service during the year.

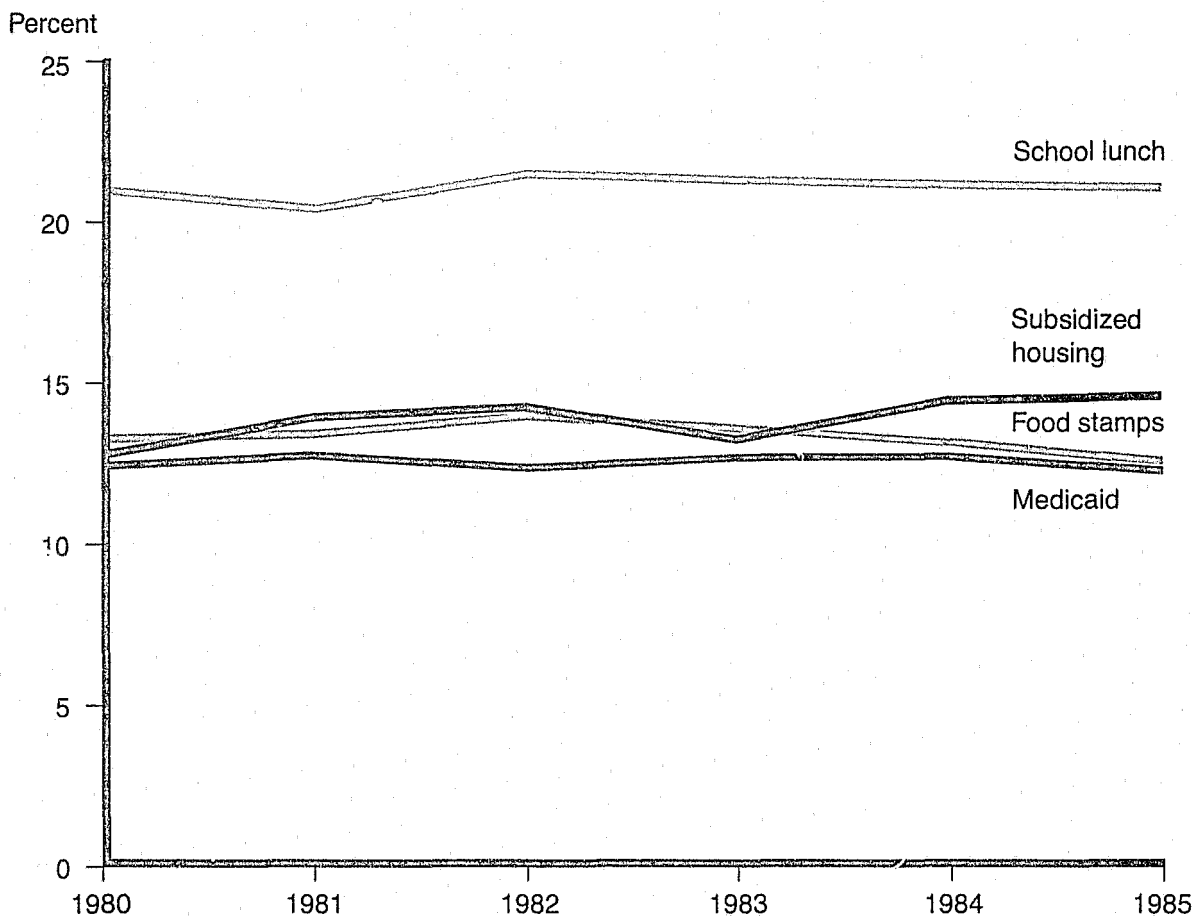
³ Based on households in renter-occupied housing.

NOTE: Noncash benefits are benefits received in a form other than money that serve to enhance or improve the economic well-being of the recipient. Public noncash benefit programs include the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, public and other subsidized housing, Medicare and Medicaid health insurance, and Veterans' Administration or other military health care.

SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, various years.

Indicator **14. Noncash Benefits**

Percent of households with children under 18 years of age receiving noncash benefits: 1980 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, various years.

About the same percentage of families with children received noncash government benefits in 1985 as did in 1980.

Indicator **15. Child Support**

Women receiving court-ordered child support payments from fathers: 1978, 1981, 1983, and 1985

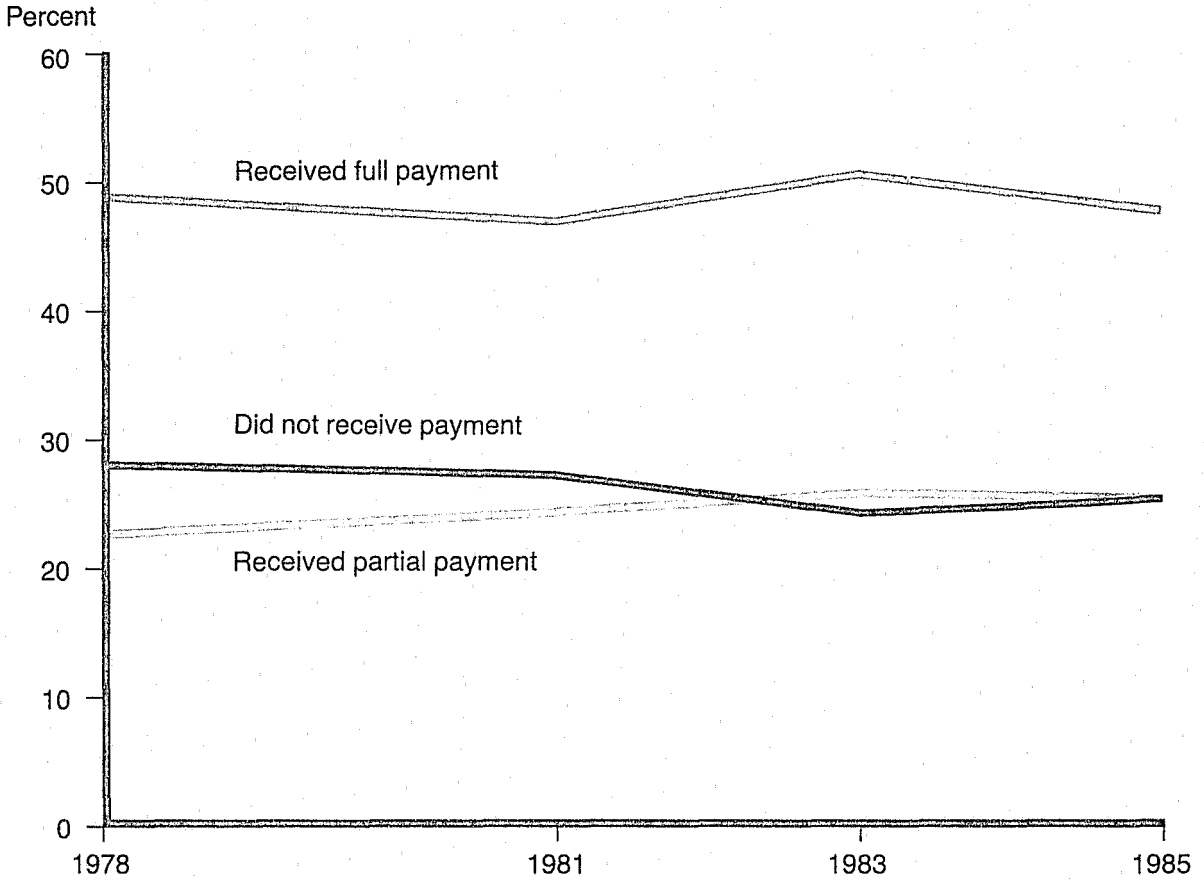
| Award and reciprocity status of women | Number in thousands | | | | Percentage distribution | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1978 | 1981 | 1983 | 1985 | 1978 | 1981 | 1983 | 1985 |
| Total divorced women with children¹ | 7,094 | 8,387 | 8,690 | 8,808 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Payments not awarded | 2,898 | 3,417 | 3,675 | 3,411 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 38.7 |
| Payments awarded ² | 4,196 | 4,969 | 5,015 | 5,396 | 59.1 | 59.2 | 57.7 | 61.3 |
| Supposed to receive payments in 1978, 1981, 1983 or 1985 | 3,424 | 4,043 | 3,995 | 4,381 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Actually received payments | 2,455 | 2,902 | 3,037 | 3,243 | 71.6 | 71.8 | 76.0 | 74.0 |
| Received full amount | 1,675 | 1,888 | 2,018 | 2,112 | 48.9 | 46.7 | 50.5 | 48.2 |
| Received partial amount | 779 | 1,014 | 1,019 | 1,131 | 22.7 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.8 |
| Did not receive payments | 969 | 1,140 | 958 | 1,138 | 28.4 | 28.2 | 24.0 | 26.0 |

¹ Includes only women with own children under 21.

² Recipients include those supposed to receive payments over time and those receiving lump sum awards.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Support and Alimony, 1983 and 1985*.

Women receiving child support, by payment status: 1978 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Support and Alimony, 1983 and 1985*.

The status of child support payments changed little between 1978 and 1985. In 1985, less than one-half of all women who were awarded child support payments received the full amount. About one-fourth received a partial payment, and one-fourth received no payment.

Indicator **16. Parents' Employment**

Employment status of parents with own children under 18 years old, by type of family: 1975 to 1987

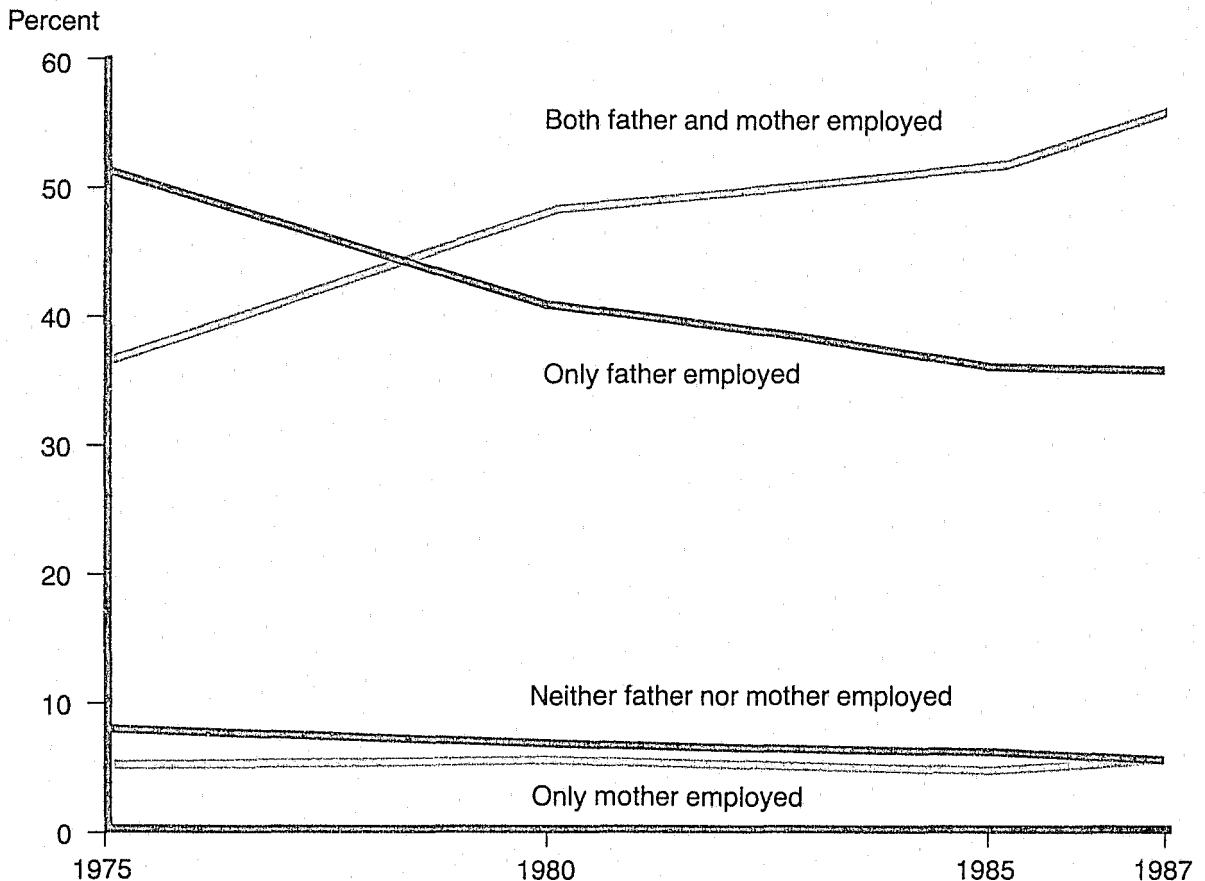
| Type of family | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1987 |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Number in thousands | | | |
| Total families | 55,698 | 59,910 | 63,232 | 65,057 |
| Total families with own children under 18 | 30,060 | 31,325 | 31,496 | 32,325 |
| Husband-wife families | | | | |
| (with own children under 18) | 25,236 | 24,974 | 24,225 | 24,664 |
| Both parents employed | 9,129 | 11,682 | 12,642 | 13,591 |
| Only father employed | 12,948 | 10,681 | 8,905 | 8,351 |
| Only mother employed | 1,124 | 1,095 | 1,162 | 1,341 |
| Both parents unemployed | 2,035 | 1,516 | 1,516 | 1,381 |
| Female-headed families | | | | |
| (single mothers with own children under 18) | 4,400 | 5,718 | 6,345 | 6,678 |
| Mother in labor force | 2,635 | 3,833 | 4,302 | 4,614 |
| Mother unemployed | 329 | 421 | 561 | 577 |
| Male-headed families | | | | |
| (single fathers with own children under 18) | 424 | 633 | 926 | 984 |
| Father in labor force | 365 | 549 | 818 | 906 |
| Father unemployed | 42 | 47 | 84 | 93 |
| | Percentage distribution | | | |
| Total families | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total families with own children under 18 | 54.0 | 52.3 | 49.8 | 49.7 |
| Husband-wife families | | | | |
| (with own children under 18) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Both parents employed | 36.2 | 46.8 | 52.2 | 55.1 |
| Only father employed | 51.3 | 42.8 | 36.8 | 33.9 |
| Only mother employed | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| Both parents unemployed | 8.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| Female-headed families | | | | |
| (single mothers with own children under 18) | | | | |
| Mother in labor force | 59.9 | 67.0 | 67.8 | 69.1 |
| Mother unemployed | 7.5 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 |
| Male-headed families | | | | |
| (single fathers with own children under 18) | | | | |
| Father in labor force | 86.1 | 86.7 | 88.3 | 92.1 |
| Father unemployed | 9.9 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 9.5 |

NOTE: Includes parents working both full time and part time. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Indicator 16. Parents' Employment

Employment status of married-couple families with own children under 18: 1975 to 1987



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

The number and percent of married, working women with children under 18 rose significantly between 1975 and 1987. The proportion of married, working mothers rose from 41 percent in 1975 to 61 percent in 1987. In 1987, both parents worked in about 55 percent of married-couple families with children.

Indicator 17. Mothers' Employment

Employment status of married, separated, and divorced women with children under 18, by age of children: 1950 to 1987

| Year | With children under 6 | | | With children 6 to 17 only | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | Married ¹ | Separated | Divorced | Married ¹ | Separated | Divorced |
| Number in labor force, ² in millions | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 1.4 | — | — | 2.2 | — | — |
| 1960 | 2.5 | — | — | 4.1 | — | — |
| 1970 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 1975 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| 1980 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| 1981 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| 1982 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| 1983 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| 1984 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| 1985 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| 1986 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| 1987 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| Labor force participation rate ³ | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 11.9 | — | — | 28.3 | — | — |
| 1960 | 18.6 | — | — | 39.0 | — | — |
| 1970 | 30.3 | 45.0 | 65.4 | 49.2 | 60.5 | 82.7 |
| 1975 | 36.6 | 49.4 | 65.8 | 52.3 | 59.1 | 80.1 |
| 1980 | 45.1 | 52.2 | 68.3 | 61.7 | 66.3 | 82.3 |
| 1981 | 47.8 | 51.0 | 65.4 | 62.5 | 70.0 | 83.4 |
| 1982 | 48.7 | 55.2 | 67.2 | 63.2 | 68.4 | 83.6 |
| 1983 | 49.9 | 53.8 | 68.7 | 63.8 | 68.7 | 82.2 |
| 1984 | 51.8 | 54.0 | 67.9 | 65.4 | 70.2 | 84.1 |
| 1985 | 53.4 | 53.2 | 67.5 | 67.8 | 70.9 | 83.4 |
| 1986 | 53.8 | 57.4 | 73.8 | 68.4 | 70.6 | 84.7 |
| 1987 | 56.8 | 55.1 | 70.5 | 70.6 | 72.6 | 84.5 |
| Unemployment rate ⁴ | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 7.8 | — | — | 4.9 | — | — |
| 1970 | 7.9 | 12.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| 1975 | 13.8 | 22.7 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 13.0 | 9.3 |
| 1980 | 8.3 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 4.4 | 10.6 | 6.7 |
| 1981 | 8.2 | 20.2 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 14.2 | 7.1 |
| 1982 | 10.1 | 20.1 | 13.5 | 7.0 | 14.6 | 9.2 |
| 1983 | 10.9 | 27.6 | 16.8 | 6.7 | 20.0 | 12.8 |
| 1984 | 8.9 | 24.9 | 14.3 | 5.0 | 13.1 | 9.7 |
| 1985 | 8.0 | 22.9 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 14.6 | 9.0 |
| 1986 | 7.6 | 16.5 | 12.9 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 8.2 |
| 1987 | 5.9 | 15.7 | 13.8 | 4.9 | 14.8 | 6.1 |

—Data not available.

¹ Husband present.

² Number of employed women plus those seeking employment.

³ Percent of women in each specific category in the labor force.

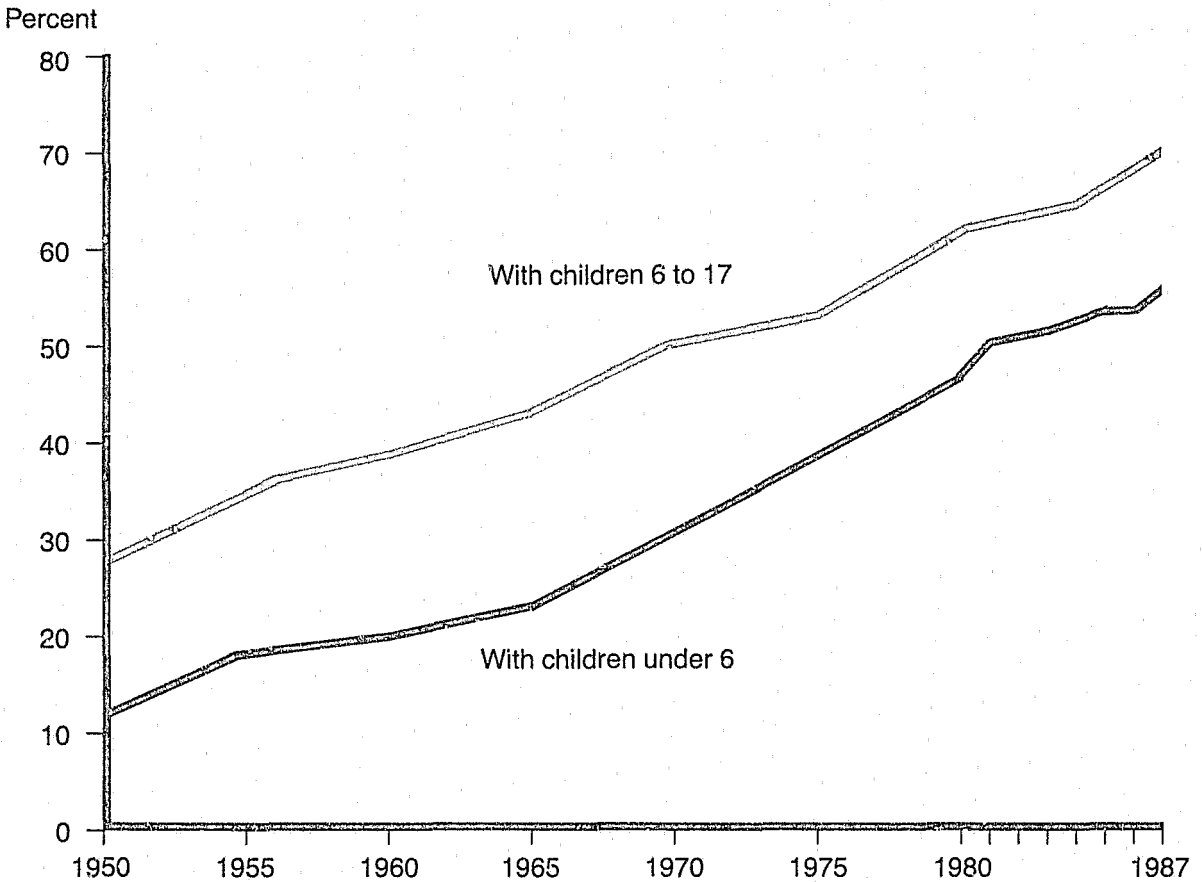
⁴ Unemployed as a percent of labor force for each specific category.

NOTE: Data are for both full-time and part-time workers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, no. 13, 183, and 2163.

Indicator 17. Mothers' Employment

Labor force participation rate for married women with children, by age of children: 1950 to 1987



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, no. 13, 183, and 2163.

The labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years old has been rising steadily since 1970. Between 1970 and 1987, the labor force participation rate for these women rose from 30 percent to 57 percent.

Indicator 18. Cost of Raising a Child

Estimated average cost of raising a child from birth to age 18 at a moderate cost level in Midwestern urban and rural areas: 1981 and 1986

| Year and area | Total | Food ¹ | Clothing | Housing ² | Medical care | Education ³ | Transportation ⁴ | All other ⁵ |
|--|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Estimated expenditure in constant 1986 dollars | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | \$91,913 | \$22,275 | \$6,821 | \$30,919 | \$4,774 | \$1,360 | \$15,410 | \$10,354 |
| Rural | 85,728 | 20,635 | 6,354 | 29,016 | 4,369 | 1,360 | 14,807 | 9,187 |
| 1986 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92,228 | 21,032 | 6,260 | 30,896 | 5,796 | 1,824 | 13,972 | 12,448 |
| Rural | 85,915 | 19,487 | 5,836 | 28,998 | 5,292 | 1,824 | 13,428 | 11,050 |
| Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 24.2 | 7.4 | 33.6 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 16.8 | 11.3 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 24.1 | 7.4 | 33.8 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 17.3 | 10.7 |
| 1986 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 100.0 | 22.8 | 6.8 | 33.5 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 15.1 | 13.5 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 22.7 | 6.8 | 33.8 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 15.6 | 12.9 |

¹ Includes home-produced food, school lunches, and food eaten away from home.

² Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment.

³ Includes out-of-pocket educational expenses for 6- to 17-year-olds' tuition, books, supplies, equipment, fees, and other school-related expenses. Excludes expenses for preschool, day care, out-of-school educational lessons, and college of those 18 years old or older.

⁴ Includes costs for the purchase of automobiles and use of public transportation.

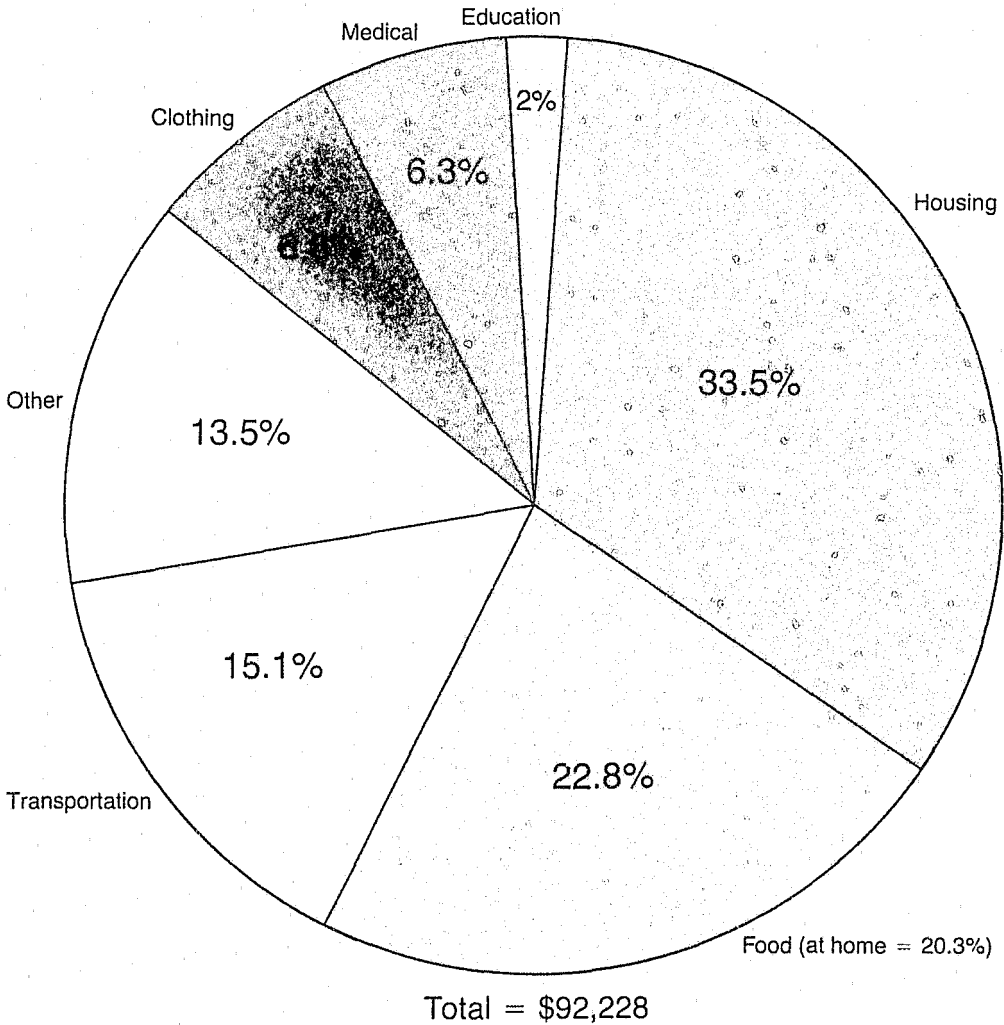
⁵ Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

NOTE: Estimates are for Midwest region. Midwest region estimates are used to approximate U.S. averages, because U.S. averages are not available from U.S.D.A. Averages reflect cost of raising a child from birth to age 18 in a husband-wife family with no more than 5 children. Day care and child care costs are not included. For further information on how these estimates are derived, consult U.S.D.A. *Estimates of Cost of Raising a Child: A Guide to Their Interpretation and Use*; U.S. Department of Agriculture, misc. pub. no. 1411.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, *Family Economics Review*, various years.

Indicator **18. Cost of Raising a Child**

Estimated average cost of raising a child from birth to 18 in a Midwestern, urban area, by type of expense: 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Family Economics Research Group, Agricultural Research Service, *Family Economics Review*, various years.

According to estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in 1986, the average cost of raising a child in a Midwestern, urban area at a moderate cost level from birth to age 18 was \$92,228. The cost of raising a child in a Midwestern, rural area was slightly lower. Housing (33.5 percent) and food (22.8 percent) made up the largest part of the total cost.

Indicator 19. College Costs

Average undergraduate charges at public and private colleges and universities: 1959-60 to 1986-87

| School year | Public colleges ¹ | | | Private colleges ¹ | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| | Total | Tuition | Room and board | Total | Tuition | Room and board |
| Current dollars | | | | | | |
| 1959-60 | \$822 | \$202 | \$620 | \$1,528 | \$804 | \$724 |
| 1964-65 | 950 | 243 | 707 | 1,907 | 1,088 | 819 |
| 1969-70 | 1,203 | 323 | 880 | 2,530 | 1,533 | 997 |
| 1974-75 | 1,563 | 432 | 1,131 | 3,403 | 2,117 | 1,286 |
| 1979-80 | 2,165 | 583 | 1,582 | 4,912 | 3,130 | 1,782 |
| 1980-81 | 2,371 | 633 | 1,738 | 5,468 | 3,498 | 1,970 |
| 1981-82 | 2,668 | 721 | 1,947 | 6,184 | 3,972 | 2,212 |
| 1982-83 | 2,944 | 798 | 2,146 | 6,920 | 4,439 | 2,481 |
| 1983-84 | 3,156 | 891 | 2,265 | 7,509 | 4,851 | 2,658 |
| 1984-85 | 3,408 | 971 | 2,437 | 8,202 | 5,314 | 2,888 |
| 1985-86 ² | 3,584 | 1,044 | 2,540 | 8,868 | 5,778 | 3,090 |
| 1986-87 ² | 3,875 | 1,106 | 2,769 | 9,762 | 6,316 | 3,446 |
| Constant 1986-87 dollars | | | | | | |
| 1959-60 | 3,112 | 765 | 2,348 | 5,785 | 3,044 | 2,741 |
| 1964-65 | 3,382 | 865 | 2,517 | 6,788 | 3,873 | 2,915 |
| 1969-70 | 3,543 | 951 | 2,592 | 7,452 | 4,515 | 2,937 |
| 1974-75 | 3,357 | 928 | 2,429 | 7,309 | 4,547 | 2,762 |
| 1979-80 | 3,103 | 835 | 2,267 | 7,039 | 4,485 | 2,554 |
| 1980-81 | 3,046 | 813 | 2,232 | 7,024 | 4,493 | 2,531 |
| 1981-82 | 3,154 | 852 | 2,301 | 7,310 | 4,695 | 2,615 |
| 1982-83 | 3,336 | 904 | 2,432 | 7,842 | 5,031 | 2,812 |
| 1983-84 | 3,449 | 974 | 2,476 | 8,207 | 5,302 | 2,905 |
| 1984-85 | 3,585 | 1,022 | 2,564 | 8,629 | 5,591 | 3,038 |
| 1985-86 ² | 3,664 | 1,067 | 2,597 | 9,066 | 5,907 | 3,159 |
| 1986-87 ² | 3,875 | 1,106 | 2,769 | 9,762 | 6,316 | 3,446 |

¹ Includes 2-year and 4-year colleges.

² Estimated.

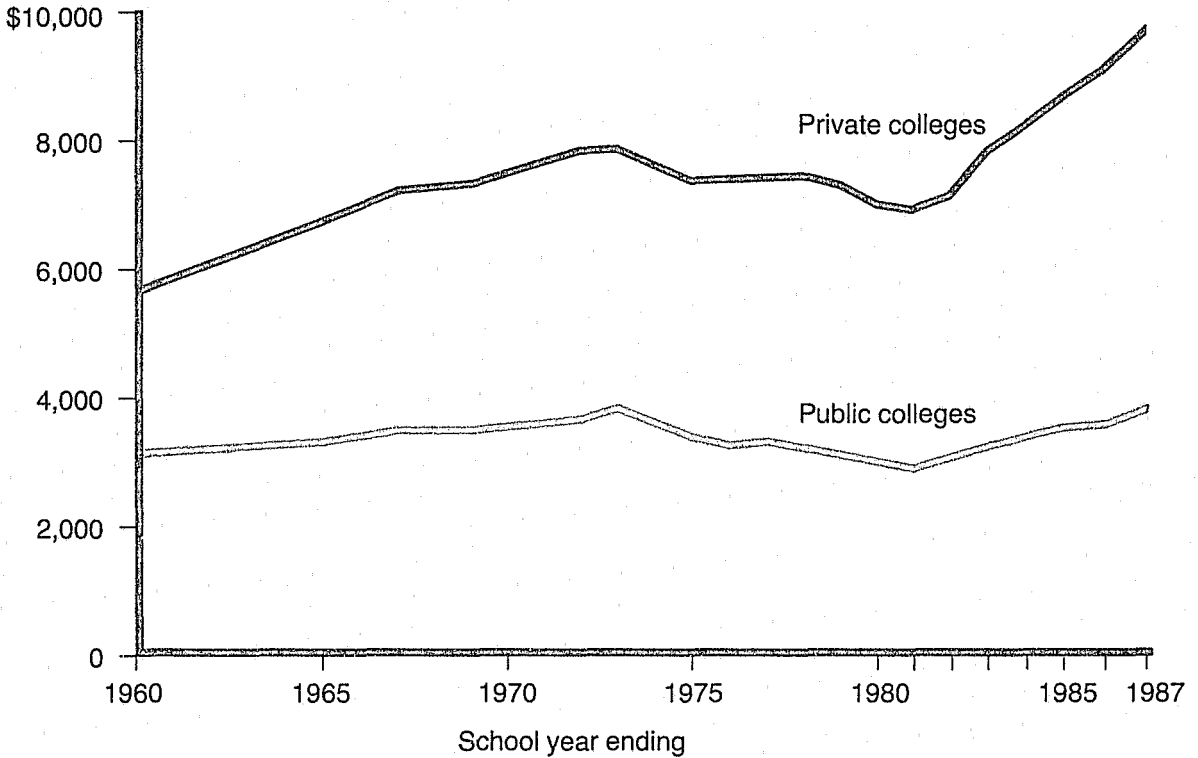
NOTE: Averages are for undergraduate students attending in-State colleges. In 1985, about 23 percent of all college students attended private colleges and universities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1988 and Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80*.

Indicator 19. College Costs

Total tuition, room, and board charges at public and private colleges: 1959-60 to 1986-87

Annual cost
(in constant 1986-87 dollars)



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1988* and *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1979-80*.

After adjustment for inflation, college tuition, room, and board charges declined slightly during the late 1970s. Since 1980, there have been increases in student charges, particularly at private colleges.



Education

Between the ages of 14 and 24, most young people complete their formal education and enter the work force. This part of the book considers when that transition takes place (how long students stay enrolled in school) and what they learn in school (student achievement). Indicators 20–23 show self-reported Bureau of the Census data on the age, race, and ethnic composition of those enrolled in school and those who drop out. Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student since 1955 are illustrated by indicator 24. Indicators 25–30 show national estimates of student achievement on recent tests of reading, writing, and mathematics; literacy and reading scores of young adults; and changes in SAT and ACT test scores. Finally, indicator 31 shows the percent of time spent doing homework and watching television.

Indicator **20. School Enrollment**

**Percent of population 14 to 29 years old enrolled in school, by age group:
October 1950 to October 1986**

| Year | 14 to 17 years old | 18 and 19 years old | 20 and 21 years old | 22 to 24 years old | 25 to 29 years old |
|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1950 | 83.3 | 29.4 | — | — | 3.0 |
| 1955 | 86.9 | 31.5 | — | — | 4.2 |
| 1960 | 90.3 | 38.4 | 19.4 | 8.7 | 4.9 |
| 1965 | 93.2 | 46.3 | 27.6 | 13.2 | 6.1 |
| 1970 | 94.1 | 47.7 | 31.9 | 14.9 | 7.5 |
| 1975 | 93.6 | 46.9 | 31.2 | 16.2 | 10.1 |
| 1976 | 93.7 | 46.2 | 32.0 | 17.1 | 10.0 |
| 1977 | 93.6 | 46.2 | 31.8 | 16.5 | 10.8 |
| 1978 | 93.7 | 45.4 | 29.5 | 16.3 | 9.4 |
| 1979 | 93.6 | 45.0 | 30.2 | 15.8 | 9.6 |
| 1980 | 93.4 | 46.4 | 31.0 | 16.3 | 9.3 |
| 1981 | 94.1 | 49.0 | 31.6 | 16.5 | 9.0 |
| 1982 | 94.4 | 47.8 | 34.0 | 16.8 | 9.6 |
| 1983 | 95.0 | 50.4 | 32.5 | 16.6 | 9.6 |
| 1984 | 94.7 | 50.1 | 33.9 | 17.3 | 9.1 |
| 1985 | 94.9 | 51.6 | 35.3 | 16.9 | 9.2 |
| 1986 | 94.9 | 54.6 | 33.0 | 17.9 | 8.8 |

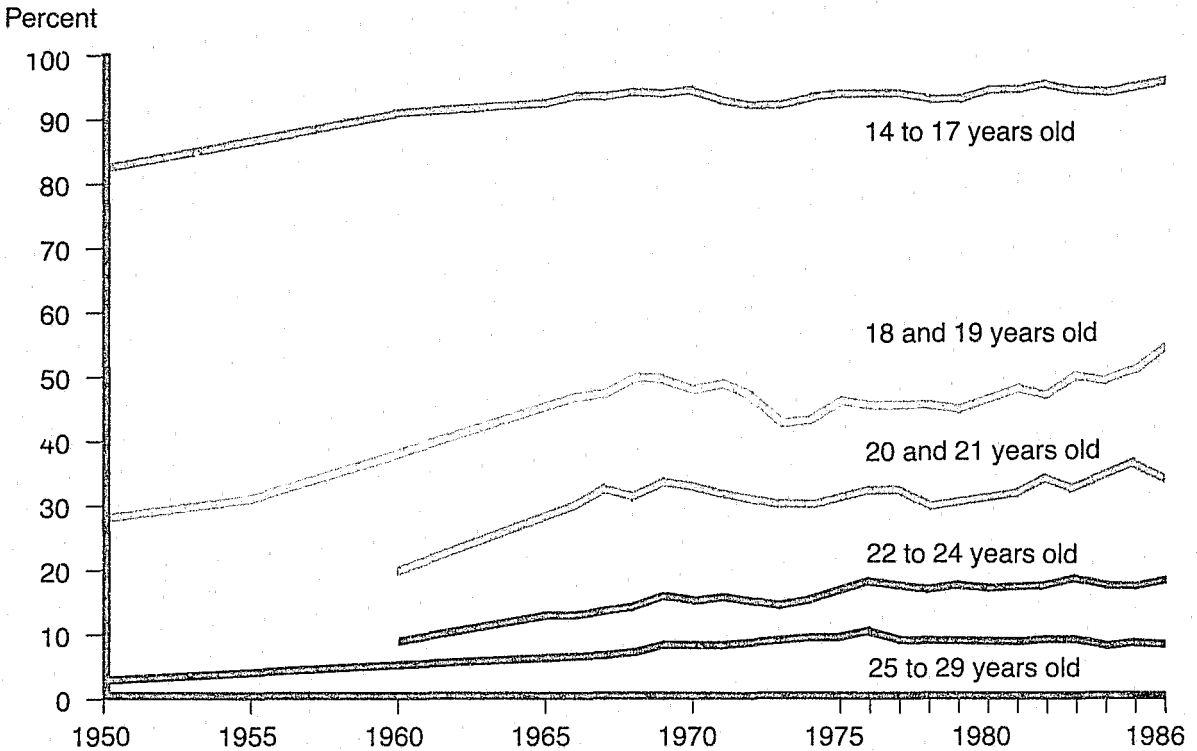
—Data not available.

NOTE: Includes enrollment in any type of public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools, are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 66 and 409.

Indicator 20. School Enrollment

Percent of population enrolled in school, by age group: 1950 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 66 and 409.

From 1950 to 1970, there were significant increases in school enrollment rates among teenagers 14 to 19 years old. Since 1970, changes in enrollment rates have been generally small. However, there was a slight rise in the enrollment rates of 18- to 21-year-olds between 1980 and 1985.

Indicator 21. Race of Students

Percent of students 3 to 34 years of age enrolled in schools and colleges, by race/ethnicity: Fall 1960 to fall 1985

| Race and year | Elementary and high schools | | | Colleges |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|
| | Total | Elementary schools | High schools | |
| White¹ | | | | |
| 1960 | 86.6 | 85.8 | 89.0 | 93.6 |
| 1965 | 85.9 | 85.2 | 87.5 | 93.7 |
| 1970 | 85.0 | 84.4 | 86.5 | 91.2 |
| 1975 | 83.8 | 83.5 | 84.3 | 87.8 |
| 1980 | 82.3 | 82.0 | 82.8 | 87.2 |
| 1985 | 80.7 | 80.4 | 81.4 | 85.9 |
| Black¹ | | | | |
| 1960 ² | 13.4 | 14.2 | 11.0 | 6.4 |
| 1965 ² | 14.1 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 6.3 |
| 1970 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 7.0 |
| 1975 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 9.8 |
| 1980 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 9.9 |
| 1985 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 9.7 |
| Hispanic³ | | | | |
| 1975 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 4.2 |
| 1980 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 4.4 |
| 1985 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 5.3 |

¹ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

² Includes black and other races.

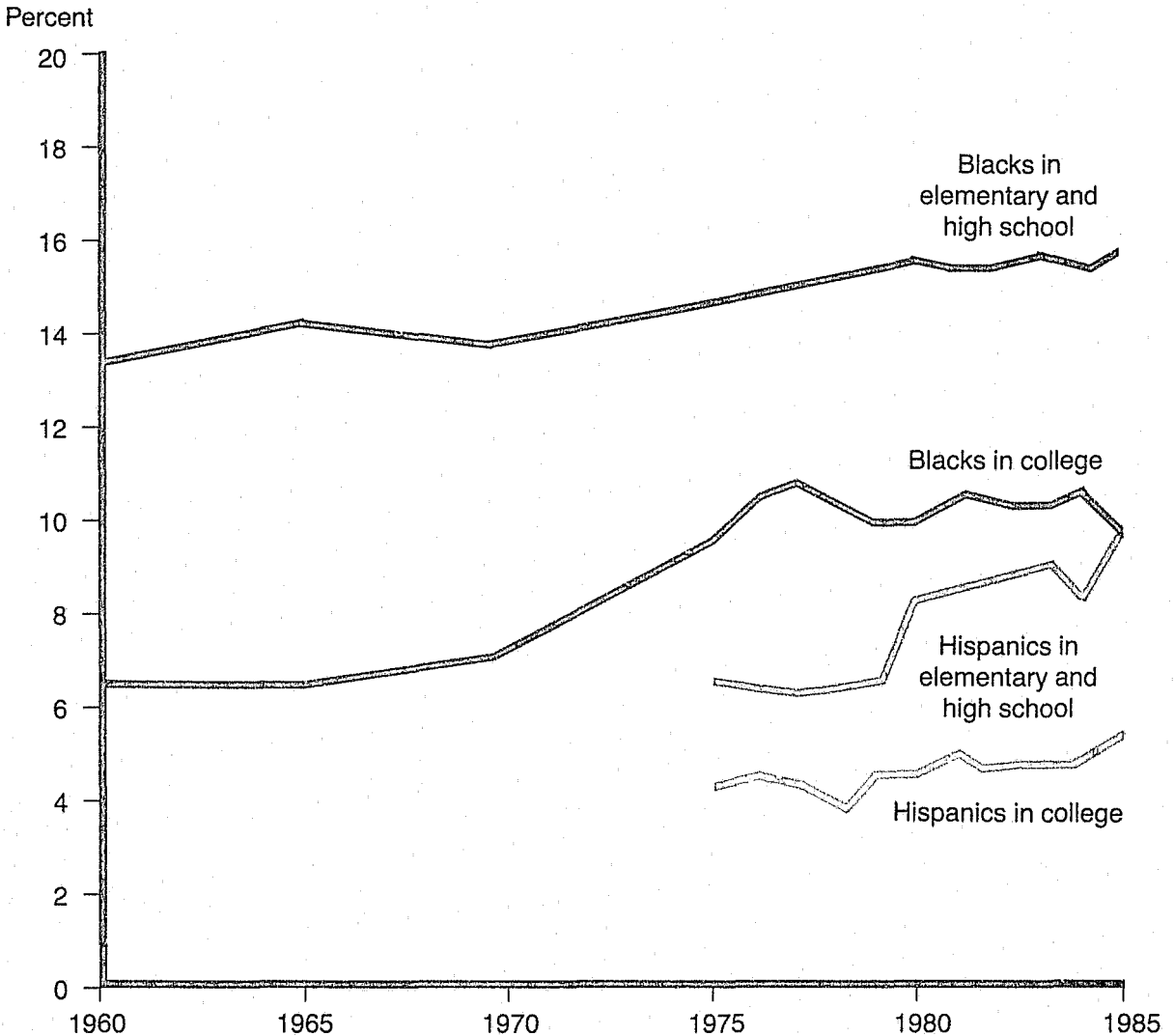
³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Enrollment includes students in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students, October 1985*, no. 409.

Indicator **21. Race of Students**

Percent of students who are black and Hispanic, by level of enrollment: 1960 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 66 and 409.

Between 1960 and 1985, there was a decline in the proportion of white students and a rise in the proportion of minority students (see table). There were increases in the proportion of Hispanic students at each level of education between 1975 and 1985. During the 1975 to 1985 period, Hispanics showed proportionately larger increases than blacks in elementary and high school enrollment.

Indicator 22. School Completion

Percent of 25- to 29-year-olds who have completed selected levels of schooling, by age and race/ethnicity: 1940 to 1986

| Race and year | Less than 4 years of high school | 4 years of high school only | 4 years of high school and some college | 4 years of college or more |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| All races | | | | |
| 1940 | 61.9 | — | — | 5.9 |
| 1950 | 47.2 | — | — | 7.7 |
| 1960 | 39.3 | 37.5 | 12.2 | 11.0 |
| 1965 | 29.7 | 45.3 | 12.6 | 12.4 |
| 1970 | 24.6 | 44.1 | 14.9 | 16.4 |
| 1975 | 16.9 | 41.5 | 19.7 | 21.9 |
| 1980 | 14.6 | 40.7 | 22.2 | 22.5 |
| 1985 | 13.9 | 42.4 | 21.5 | 22.2 |
| 1986 | 13.9 | 42.1 | 21.6 | 22.4 |
| White¹ | | | | |
| 1940 | 58.8 | — | 34.8 | 6.4 |
| 1950 | 43.7 | — | 48.1 | 8.2 |
| 1960 | 36.3 | 39.1 | 12.8 | 11.8 |
| 1965 | 27.2 | 46.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| 1970 | 22.2 | 45.0 | 15.5 | 17.3 |
| 1975 | 15.6 | 41.6 | 20.0 | 22.8 |
| 1980 | 13.1 | 40.7 | 22.5 | 23.7 |
| 1985 | 13.2 | 42.3 | 21.3 | 23.2 |
| 1986 | 13.6 | 41.8 | 21.1 | 23.5 |
| Black and other races¹ | | | | |
| 1940 | 87.7 | — | 10.7 | 1.6 |
| 1950 | 76.4 | — | 20.8 | 2.8 |
| 1960 | 61.4 | 25.5 | 7.7 | 5.4 |
| 1965 | 47.8 | 35.6 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| 1970 | 41.6 | 37.6 | 10.8 | 10.0 |
| 1975 | 26.2 | 41.1 | 17.3 | 15.4 |
| 1980 | 23.0 | 40.8 | 21.0 | 15.2 |
| 1985 | 17.6 | 43.1 | 22.6 | 16.7 |
| 1986 | 15.7 | 44.0 | 24.1 | 16.2 |
| Black¹ | | | | |
| 1965 | 49.7 | 35.1 | 8.4 | 6.8 |
| 1970 | 43.8 | 39.0 | 9.9 | 7.3 |
| 1975 | 29.0 | 43.4 | 16.9 | 10.7 |
| 1980 | 23.1 | 44.1 | 21.1 | 11.7 |
| 1985 | 19.4 | 46.2 | 22.9 | 11.5 |
| 1986 | 16.7 | 47.0 | 24.5 | 11.8 |
| Hispanic² | | | | |
| 1975 | 48.3 | 30.7 | 12.2 | 8.8 |
| 1980 | 42.1 | 34.8 | 15.4 | 7.7 |
| 1985 | 39.0 | 34.0 | 16.0 | 11.0 |
| 1986 | 41.0 | 33.7 | 16.3 | 9.0 |

—Data not available.

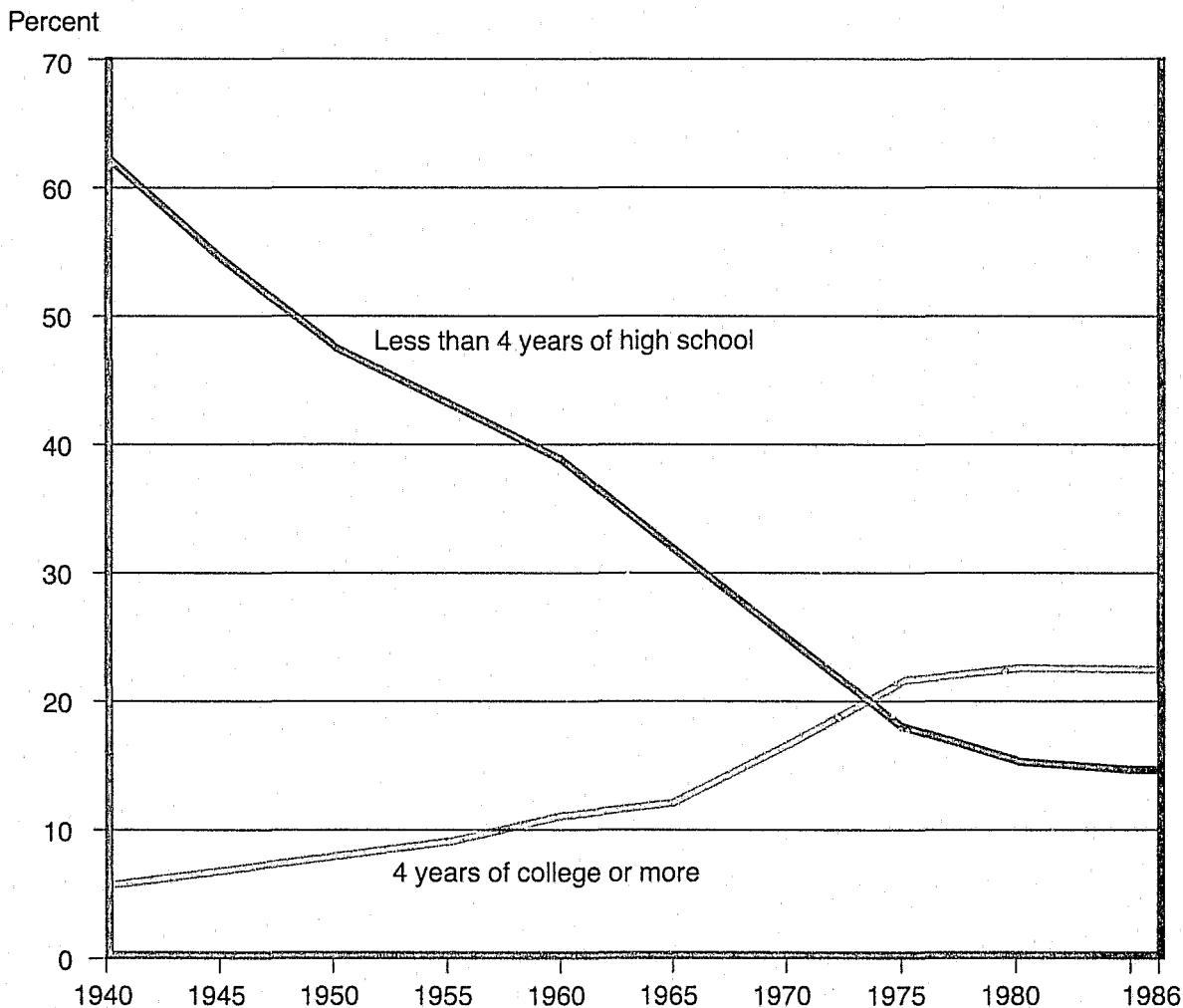
¹ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1 and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years.

Indicator **22. School Completion**

Years of school completed by 25- to 29-year-olds: 1940 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1 and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years.

Young adults have completed more and more years of education over the past 45 years. The proportion completing 4 years of college has not changed significantly since 1975.

Indicator **23. Dropouts**

High school dropouts among 16- to 24-year-olds, by age, race/ethnicity, and sex: 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985

| Year, sex, and race/ethnicity | Percent dropouts | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Total, 16 to 24 years | 16 and 17 years | 18 and 19 years | 20 to 24 years |
| October 1970 | | | | |
| Total | 15.0 | 8.0 | 16.2 | 17.8 |
| Male | 14.2 | 7.1 | 16.0 | 17.2 |
| Female | 15.7 | 8.9 | 16.3 | 18.4 |
| White ¹ | 13.2 | 7.3 | 14.1 | 15.7 |
| Black ¹ | 27.9 | 12.8 | 31.2 | 34.3 |
| October 1975 | | | | |
| Total | 13.9 | 8.6 | 16.0 | 15.4 |
| Male | 13.3 | 7.6 | 15.5 | 15.0 |
| Female | 14.5 | 9.6 | 16.5 | 15.7 |
| White ¹ | 12.6 | 8.4 | 14.7 | 13.5 |
| Black ¹ | 22.8 | 10.2 | 25.4 | 28.2 |
| Hispanic ² | 29.2 | 13.2 | 30.1 | 37.4 |
| October 1980 | | | | |
| Total | 14.1 | 8.8 | 15.7 | 15.5 |
| Male | 15.1 | 8.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 |
| Female | 13.1 | 8.8 | 14.7 | 14.1 |
| White ¹ | 13.3 | 9.2 | 14.9 | 14.2 |
| Black ¹ | 19.4 | 6.9 | 21.2 | 24.4 |
| Hispanic ² | 35.2 | 16.6 | 39.0 | 41.0 |
| October 1985 | | | | |
| Total | 12.6 | 7.0 | 14.3 | 14.0 |
| Male | 13.4 | 6.7 | 16.3 | 14.9 |
| Female | 11.8 | 7.2 | 12.3 | 13.2 |
| White ¹ | 12.2 | 7.1 | 13.8 | 13.4 |
| Black ¹ | 15.1 | 6.5 | 17.4 | 17.7 |
| Hispanic ² | 27.6 | 14.6 | 30.7 | 31.8 |

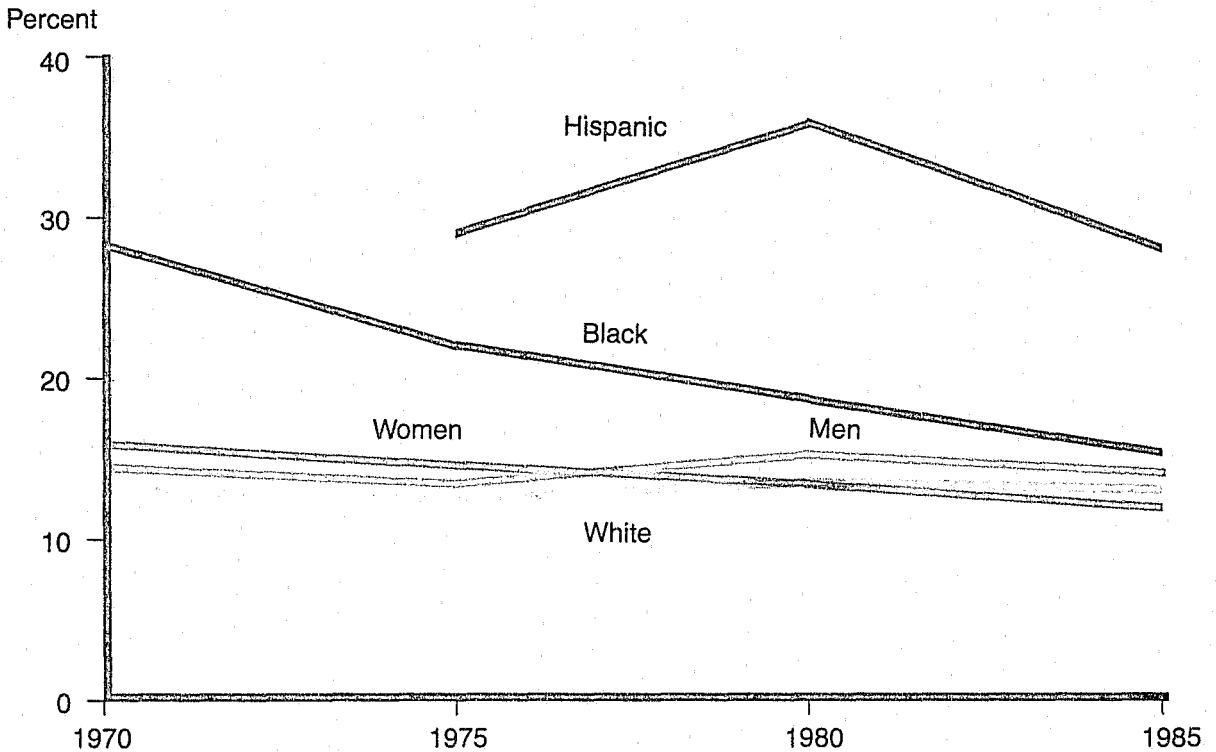
¹ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates. People who have received high school equivalency credentials are counted as graduates.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 222, 303, 362, 392, and 409.

Percent of high school dropouts among 16- to 24-year-olds, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1970 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, no. 222, 303, 362, 392, and 409.

According to the Bureau of the Census, the proportion of 16- to 24-year-olds who reported themselves as dropouts fell between 1980 and 1985. The decline in dropout rates occurred regardless of race. Blacks and Hispanics still had higher dropout rates than whites in 1985.

Indicator **24. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Cost per Pupil**

Public elementary and secondary pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in average daily attendance, in current and 1985-86 constant dollars: 1955-56 to 1986-87

| Fall | Number of pupils per teacher | | | Total expenditures per student in average daily attendance ¹ | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | Kindergarten to grade 12 | Elementary | Secondary | School year | Current dollars | 1985-86 constant dollars |
| 1955 | 26.9 | 30.2 | 20.9 | 1955-56 | \$388 | \$1,571 |
| 1960 | 25.8 | 28.4 | 21.7 | 1960-61 | — | — |
| 1965 | 24.7 | 27.6 | 20.8 | 1965-66 | 654 | 2,228 |
| 1970 | 22.3 | 24.4 | 19.9 | 1970-71 | — | — |
| 1975 | 20.4 | 21.7 | 18.8 | 1975-76 | 1,697 | 3,329 |
| 1980 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 16.9 | 1980-81 ³ | 2,762 | 3,471 |
| 1981 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 16.9 | 1981-82 ³ | 2,997 | 3,466 |
| 1982 | 18.7 | 20.4 | 16.6 | 1982-83 ³ | 3,230 | 3,580 |
| 1983 | 18.5 | 20.4 | 16.2 | 1983-84 ³ | 3,500 | 3,742 |
| 1984 | 18.1 | 20.0 | 15.7 | 1984-85 ³ | 3,760 | 3,869 |
| 1985 ² | 17.9 | 19.6 | 15.7 | 1985-86 ³ | 4,070 | 4,070 |
| 1986 ³ | 17.8 | 19.1 | 16.0 | 1986-87 ³ | 4,300 | 4,206 |

—Data not available.

¹ For school year beginning in the fall.

² Revised.

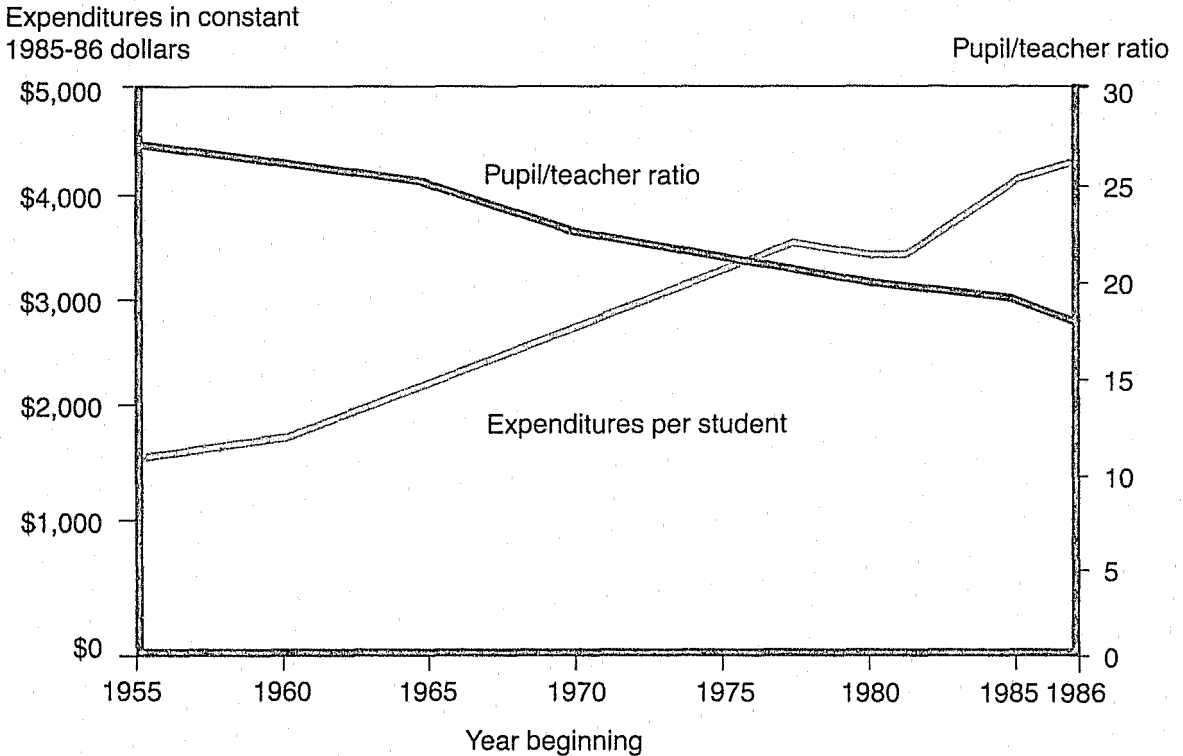
³ Preliminary.

NOTE: Kindergarten includes a relatively small number of nursery school teachers and students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools* and Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey.

Indicator **24. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Cost per Pupil**

Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools: 1955-56 to 1986-87



SOURCE: U.S Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools* and Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey.

Between 1955 and 1986, there was a steady decline in pupil/teacher ratios. At the same time, increasing amounts of financial resources were devoted to public elementary and secondary schools. Expenditures per student increased by 168 percent between 1955-56 and 1986-87, after adjustment for inflation.

Indicator **25. Reading Proficiency**

Percent of students at or above selected reading proficiency levels, by race and age: 1974-75 and 1983-84

| Age, year, and race | Rudimentary ¹ | Basic ² | Intermediate ³ | Adept ⁴ | Advanced ⁵ |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 9-year-olds | | | | | |
| 1974-75 | | | | | |
| Total | 93.3 | 61.7 | 14.0 | 0.7 | (6) |
| White, non-Hispanic | 95.9 | 68.4 | 16.6 | 0.8 | (6) |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 81.5 | 32.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | (6) |
| Hispanic | 82.3 | 33.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | (6) |
| 1983-84 | | | | | |
| Total | 93.9 | 64.2 | 18.1 | 1.0 | (6) |
| White, non-Hispanic | 96.4 | 71.1 | 22.0 | 1.2 | (6) |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 83.6 | 39.3 | 4.5 | 0.1 | (6) |
| Hispanic | 88.2 | 43.8 | 4.7 | 0.0 | (6) |
| 13-year-olds | | | | | |
| 1974-75 | | | | | |
| Total | 99.6 | 92.8 | 57.5 | 9.7 | (6) |
| White, non-Hispanic | 100.0 | 96.2 | 64.3 | 11.5 | (6) |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 98.0 | 75.3 | 23.9 | 1.5 | (6) |
| Hispanic | 98.2 | 81.4 | 29.8 | 1.3 | (6) |
| 1983-84 | | | | | |
| Total | 99.8 | 94.5 | 60.3 | 11.3 | (6) |
| White, non-Hispanic | 99.9 | 96.5 | 66.9 | 13.6 | (6) |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 99.4 | 87.1 | 35.3 | 2.3 | (6) |
| Hispanic | 100.0 | 88.3 | 39.4 | 1.7 | (6) |
| 17-year-olds | | | | | |
| 1974-75 | | | | | |
| Total | (7) | 97.5 | 82.0 | 36.1 | 3.5 |
| White, non-Hispanic | (7) | 99.1 | 87.5 | 40.6 | 4.0 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | (7) | 86.0 | 45.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 |
| Hispanic | (7) | 92.4 | 56.5 | 12.9 | 0.5 |
| 1983-84 | | | | | |
| Total | (7) | 98.6 | 83.6 | 39.2 | 4.9 |
| White, non-Hispanic | (7) | 99.2 | 88.9 | 45.1 | 5.8 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | (7) | 96.5 | 65.8 | 15.5 | 0.8 |
| Hispanic | (7) | 96.8 | 69.1 | 19.9 | 1.5 |

¹ Able to follow brief written directions and select phrases to describe pictures.

² Able to understand combined ideas and make references based on short, uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information.

³ Able to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials.

⁴ Able to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material.

⁵ Able to understand the links between ideas even when those links are not explicitly stated and to make appropriate generalizations even when the texts lack clear introductions or explanations.

⁶ Virtually no students were able to read at this level.

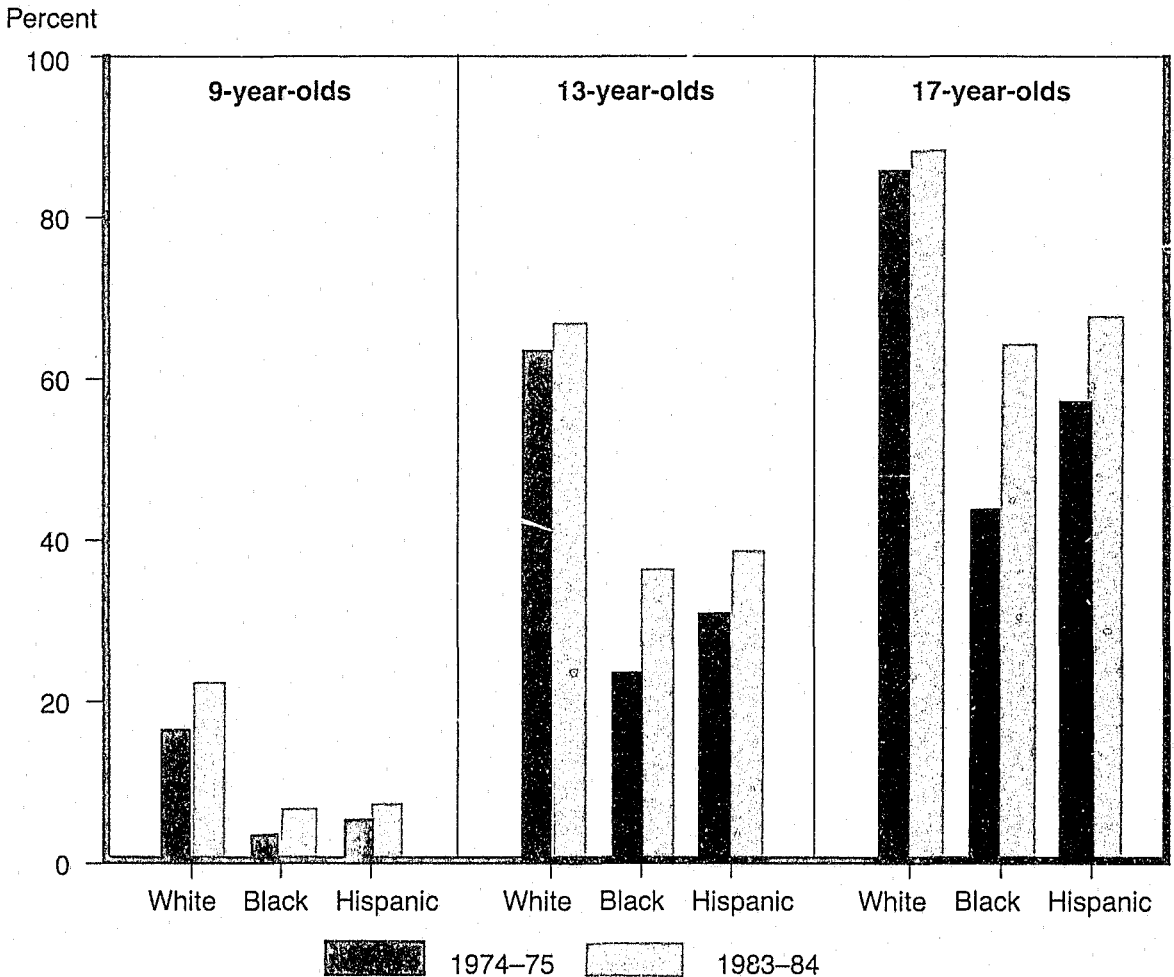
⁷ Virtually all students were able to read at this level.

NOTE: Percents include all those reading at the specified level or higher.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Institute of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card*.

Indicator **25. Reading Proficiency**

**Percent of students reading at an intermediate level or higher, by age:
1974-75 and 1983-84**



SOURCE: U.S Department of Education, National Institute of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card*.

The percentage of students reading at an intermediate level or higher rose for all 9-year-olds between 1974-75 and 1983-84. Reading proficiency improved significantly during this period for black and Hispanic students of all ages.

Indicator 26. Writing Performance

Scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) writing tests of 4th, 8th, and 11th graders, by selected characteristics of students: 1984

| Selected characteristics of students | Average score | | |
|--|---------------|---------|----------|
| | Grade 4 | Grade 8 | Grade 11 |
| All students | 158 | 205 | 219 |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 150 | 196 | 209 |
| Female | 166 | 214 | 229 |
| Race/ethnicity | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 163 | 211 | 224 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 138 | 186 | 200 |
| Hispanic | 146 | 188 | 200 |
| Asian American | 163 | 211 | 219 |
| Amount of TV viewed daily | | | |
| 0 to 2 hours | 164 | 211 | 222 |
| 3 to 5 hours | 160 | 207 | 216 |
| 6 hours or more | 150 | 196 | 207 |
| Parents' level of education | | | |
| Not high school graduate | 143 | 189 | 199 |
| Graduated high school | 154 | 202 | 215 |
| Post high school | 166 | 213 | 227 |
| Number of reading materials in the home¹ | | | |
| 0 to 2 | 147 | 186 | 197 |
| 3 | 154 | 198 | 205 |
| 4 | 159 | 203 | 216 |
| 5 | 164 | 210 | 223 |
| Size and type of community | | | |
| Rural ² | 153 | 203 | 213 |
| Disadvantaged urban ³ | 142 | 188 | 201 |
| Advantaged urban ⁴ | 170 | 221 | 228 |

¹ Indicates availability of five types of reading and reference materials—a dictionary, an encyclopedia, books, newspapers, and magazines.

² Students in this group attend schools in communities with a population under 10,000 where most of the residents are farmers or farm workers.

³ Students in this group attend schools in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are on welfare or are not regularly employed.

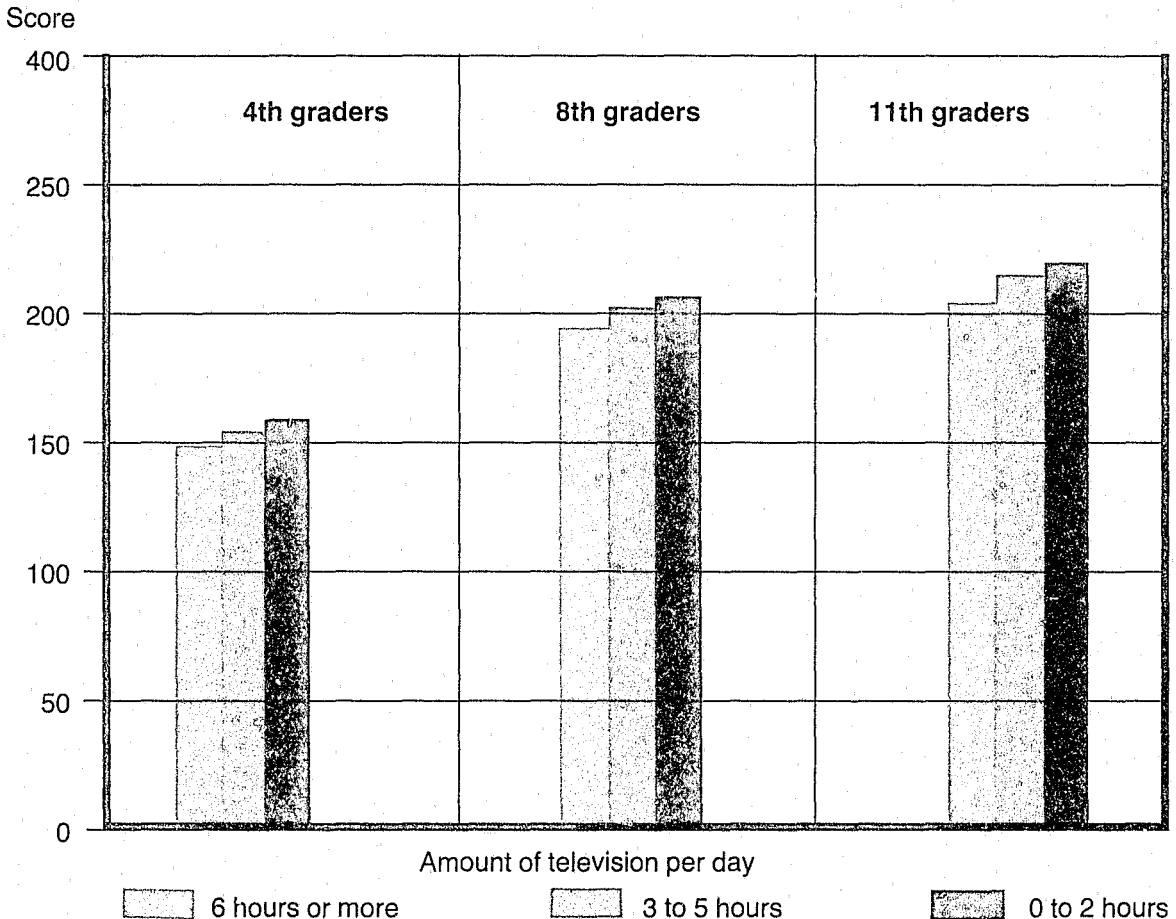
⁴ Students in this group attend schools in or around cities with a population greater than 200,000 where a high proportion of the residents are in professional or managerial positions.

NOTE: The writing scale score ranges from 0 to 400 and is defined as the average of a respondent's estimated scores on 10 specific writing tasks. The average response method is used to estimate average writing achievement for each participant as if each had performed all 10 writing tasks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and improvement, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Writing Report Card*.

Indicator **26. Writing Performance**

Writing performance of 4th, 8th, and 11th graders, by amount of time spent watching television: 1984



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Writing Report Card*.

Average writing test scores show that students do not write well. Out of a possible score of 400, the average scores were 158 for 4th graders, 205 for 8th graders, and 219 for 11th graders (see table). Students who spent more time watching television had lower writing achievement test scores than students who watched less television.

Indicator **27. Math Achievement**

Results of National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) test in mathematics for ages 9, 13, and 17, by selected characteristics of students: 1977-78 and 1981-82

| Selected characteristics of students | Age 9 | | | Age 13 | | | Age 17 ¹ | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | Average percent correct | | Change in percent-age points | Average percent correct | | Change in percent-age points | Average percent correct | | Change in percent-age points |
| | 1977-78 | 1981-82 | | 1977-78 | 1981-82 | | 1977-78 | 1981-82 | |
| All participants | 55.4 | 56.4 | 1.0 | 56.6 | 60.5 | 3.9 | 60.4 | 60.2 | -0.2 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 55.3 | 55.8 | 0.5 | 56.4 | 60.4 | 4.0 | 62.0 | 61.6 | -0.4 |
| Female | 55.3 | 56.9 | 1.6 | 56.9 | 60.6 | 3.7 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 0.1 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 58.1 | 58.8 | 0.7 | 59.9 | 63.1 | 3.2 | 63.2 | 63.1 | -0.1 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 43.1 | 45.2 | 2.1 | 41.7 | 48.2 | 6.5 | 43.7 | 45.0 | 1.3 |
| Hispanic | 46.6 | 47.7 | 1.1 | 45.4 | 51.9 | 6.5 | 48.5 | 49.4 | 0.9 |
| Parental education | | | | | | | | | |
| Not high school graduate | 47.9 | 49.2 | 1.3 | 49.0 | 52.4 | 3.4 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 0.2 |
| Graduated high school | 56.1 | 57.1 | 1.0 | 56.9 | 58.8 | 1.9 | 58.0 | 58.2 | 0.2 |
| Post high school | 60.5 | 58.9 | -1.6 | 60.5 | 63.7 | 3.2 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 0.1 |

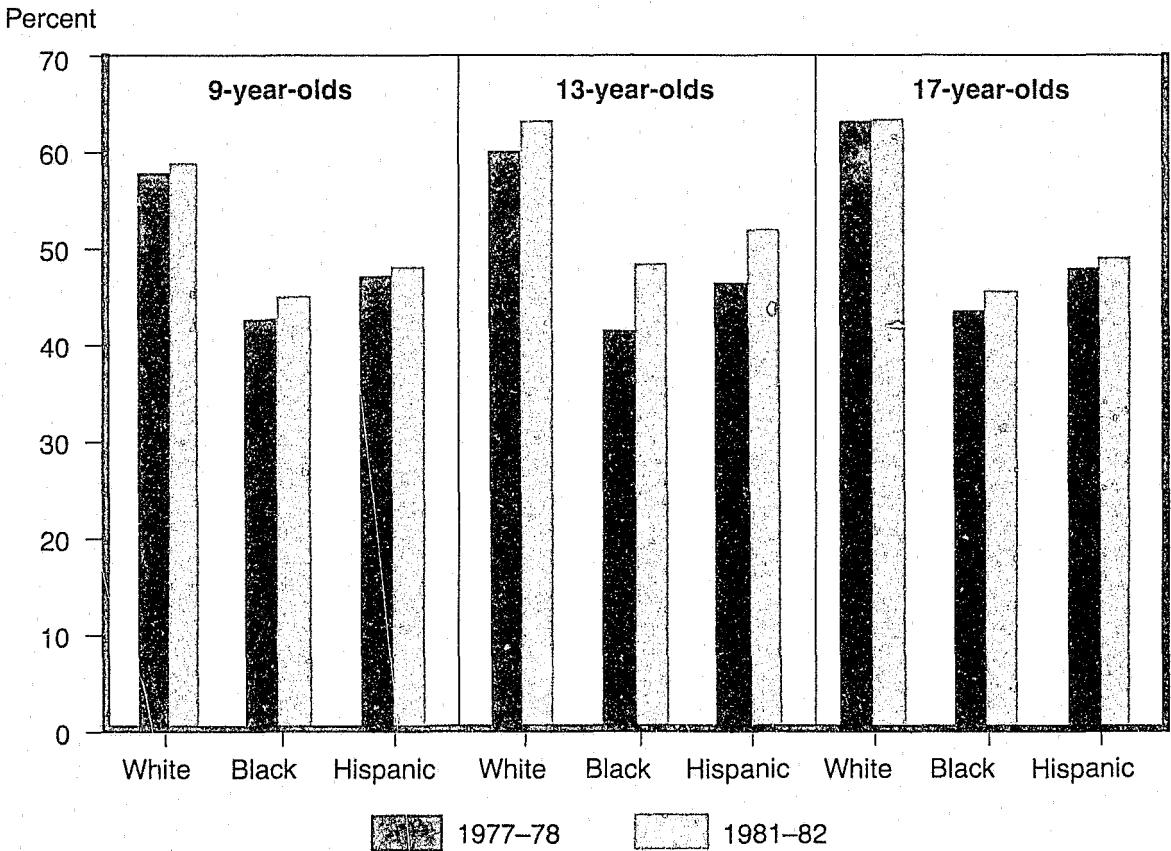
¹ All participants of this age were in school.

NOTE: The change in percentage points is equal to the difference in the average percentage correct for each year but may differ slightly in this table due to rounding.

SOURCE: Education Commission of the States, *The Third National Mathematics Assessment: Results, Trends, and Issues*, 1983.

Indicator **27. Math Achievement**

Percent correct on NAEP examinations in mathematics, by age and race of student: 1977-78 and 1981-82



SOURCE: Education Commission of the States, *The Third National Mathematics Assessment: Results, Trends, and Issues*, 1983.

Only 13-year-olds showed a general improvement in mathematics performance between 1977-78 and 1981-82. The largest gains were made by minority youth, with black and Hispanic 13-year-olds increasing 6.5 percentage points.

Indicator 28. International Math Comparison

Mean percent of items answered correctly on an international mathematics test of 8th grade students: Selected countries and provinces 1981-82

| Country or province | All items ¹ | Arithmetic | Algebra | Geometry | Measurement | Statistics |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------|----------|-------------|------------|
| All | 47.4 | 50.5 | 43.1 | 41.4 | 50.8 | 54.7 |
| Belgium | | | | | | |
| Flemish | 53.2 | 58.0 | 52.9 | 42.5 | 58.2 | 58.2 |
| French | 51.4 | 57.0 | 49.1 | 42.8 | 56.8 | 52.0 |
| Canada | | | | | | |
| British Columbia | 51.6 | 58.0 | 47.9 | 42.3 | 51.9 | 61.3 |
| Ontario | 49.0 | 54.5 | 42.0 | 43.2 | 50.8 | 57.0 |
| England and Wales | 47.2 | 48.2 | 40.1 | 44.8 | 48.6 | 60.2 |
| Finland | 46.8 | 45.5 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 51.3 | 57.6 |
| France | 52.5 | 57.7 | 55.0 | 38.0 | 59.5 | 57.4 |
| Hong Kong ² | 49.4 | 55.1 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 52.6 | 55.9 |
| Hungary | 56.0 | 56.8 | 50.4 | 53.4 | 62.1 | 60.4 |
| Israel | 45.0 | 49.9 | 44.0 | 35.9 | 46.4 | 51.9 |
| Japan ² | 62.1 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 57.6 | 68.6 | 70.9 |
| Luxembourg | 37.5 | 45.4 | 31.2 | 25.3 | 50.1 | 37.3 |
| Netherlands | 57.1 | 59.3 | 51.3 | 52.0 | 61.9 | 65.9 |
| New Zealand | 45.5 | 45.6 | 39.4 | 44.8 | 45.1 | 57.3 |
| Nigeria | 33.6 | 40.8 | 32.4 | 26.2 | 30.7 | 37.0 |
| Scotland | 48.4 | 50.2 | 42.9 | 45.5 | 48.4 | 59.3 |
| Swaziland | 31.5 | 32.3 | 25.1 | 31.1 | 35.2 | 36.0 |
| Sweden | 41.8 | 40.6 | 32.3 | 39.4 | 48.7 | 56.3 |
| Thailand | 42.2 | 43.1 | 37.7 | 39.3 | 48.3 | 45.3 |
| United States | 45.3 | 51.4 | 42.1 | 37.8 | 40.8 | 57.7 |

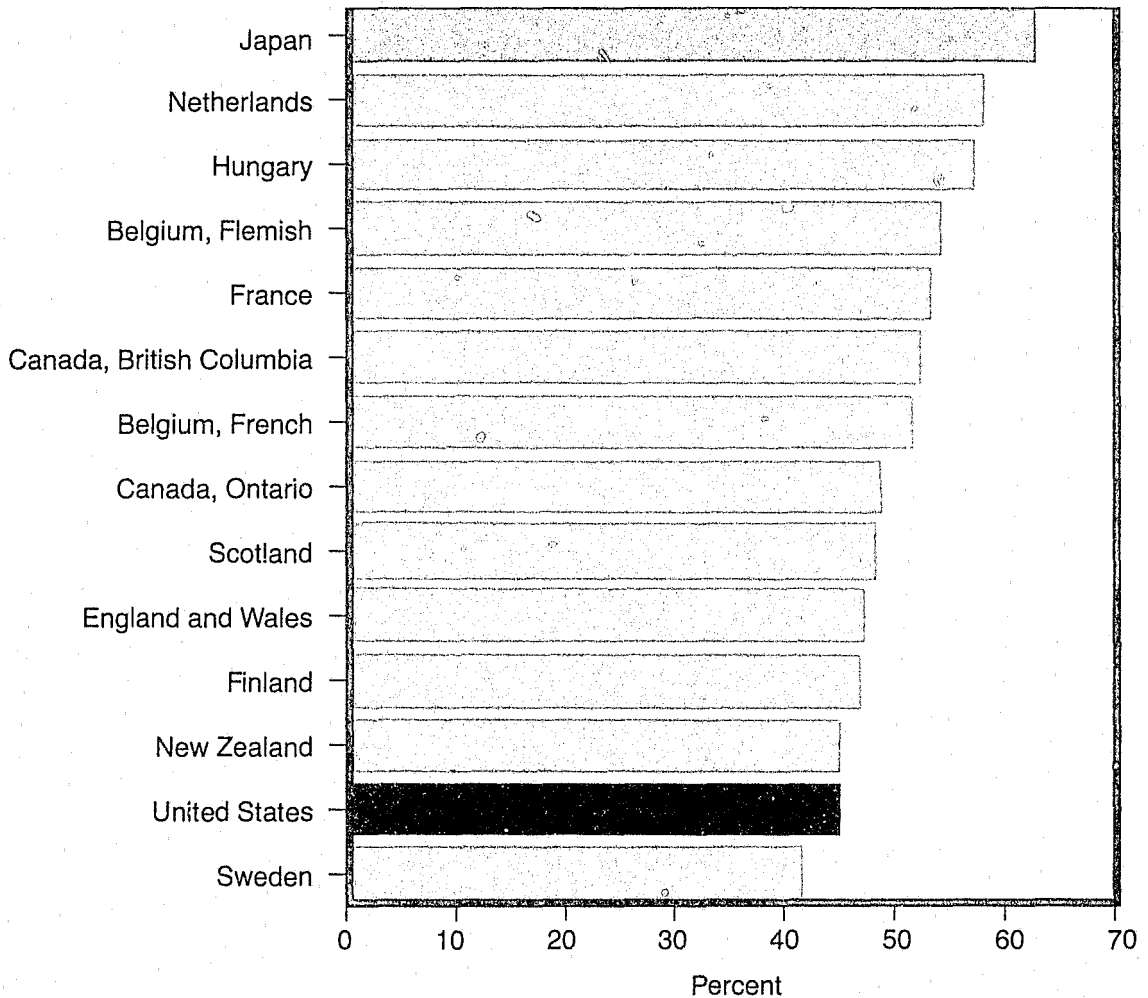
¹ Weighted average determined by the number of items in each test component.

² Students in Japan and Hong Kong were in the seventh grade.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, contractor report, *Perceptions of the Intended and Implemented Mathematics Curriculum*, by Ian Livingston. This table was based on the "Second International Mathematics Study" conducted by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement.

Indicator **28. International Math Comparison**

Mean percent of items answered correctly on a mathematics test of 8th grade students, by selected countries and provinces: 1981-82



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, contractor report, *Perceptions of the Intended and Implemented Mathematics Curriculum*, by Ian Livingston.

The average score of American 8th graders was below that of most of the participating nations. On most of the tests, Japanese students' average scores, the highest in the world, were about 10 to 20 percentage points higher than those of students in the United States.

Indicator **29. Literacy of Young Adults**

Literacy skills and reading scores of young adults, by race/ethnicity and level of education: 1985

| Race/ethnicity and educational level | Prose comprehension, ¹ percent with score | | Document literacy, ² percent with score | | Quantitative literacy, ³ percent with score | |
|--|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| | 200 or more | 300 or more | 200 or more | 300 or more | 200 or more | 300 or more |
| Total | 96.1 | 56.4 | 95.5 | 57.2 | 96.4 | 56.0 |
| Race/ethnicity | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98.0 | 63.2 | 97.9 | 65.4 | 98.0 | 63.3 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 86.2 | 23.7 | 82.3 | 19.8 | 87.4 | 22.0 |
| Hispanic | 93.8 | 41.1 | 91.5 | 37.0 | 93.1 | 36.9 |
| Educational level | | | | | | |
| Less than high school | 71.2 | 12.2 | 61.8 | 11.0 | 81.5 | 8.5 |
| Some high school | 88.1 | 25.1 | 84.0 | 22.0 | 85.9 | 20.9 |
| High school graduation or less than 2 years of postsecondary | 96.7 | 48.4 | 96.9 | 50.2 | 97.2 | 49.4 |
| 2-year degree or more than 2 years of postsecondary | 99.6 | 80.5 | 99.4 | 81.8 | 99.8 | 79.8 |

¹ Prose comprehension test measures the knowledge and skills needed to gain understanding and use information from texts such as editorials, news stories, and poems. A score of 200 indicates an ability to write a simple description of the type of job one would like to have. A score of 300 indicates an ability to locate information in a news article or an almanac.

² Document literacy test measures the knowledge and skills required to locate and use information from documents such as indices, tables, paycheck stubs, and order forms. A score of 200 indicates ability to match money-saving coupons to a shopping list of several items. A score of 300 indicates an ability to follow directions to travel from one location to another using a map.

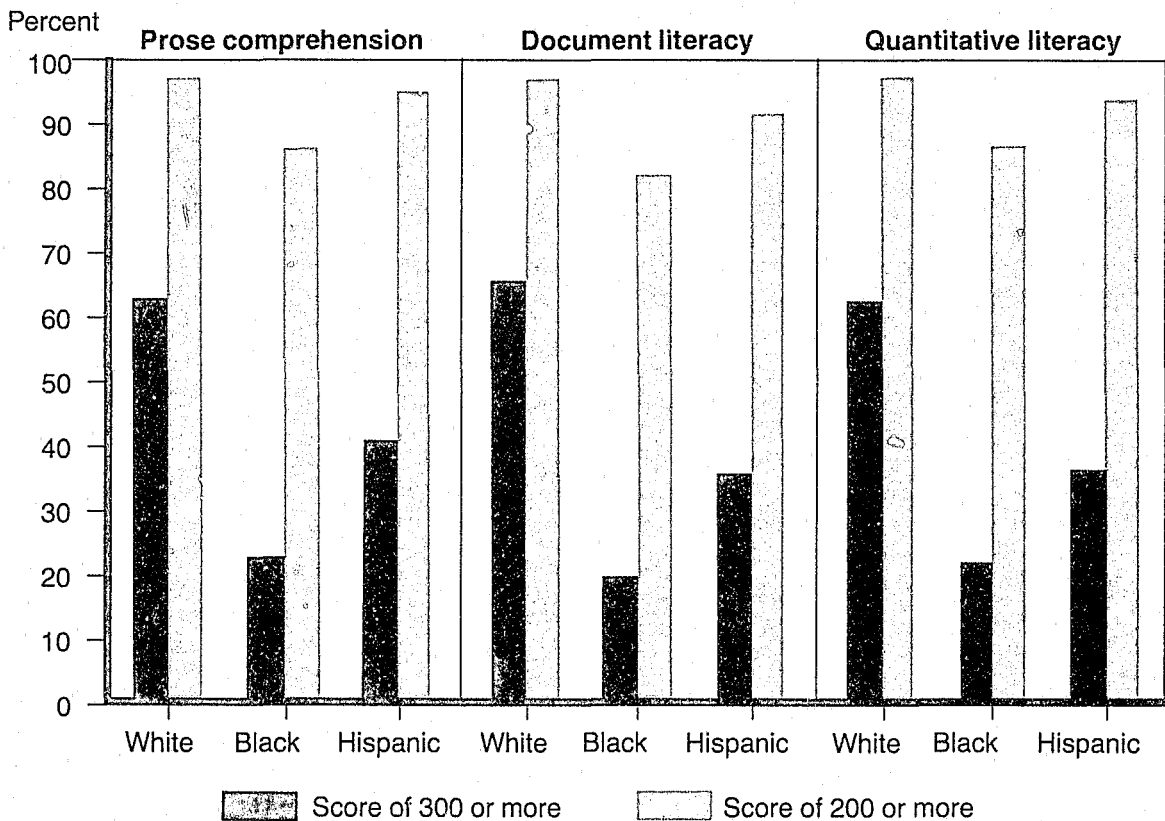
³ Quantitative literacy test measures the knowledge and skills needed to apply the arithmetic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, either alone or sequentially. A score of 200 indicates an ability to total two entries on a bank deposit slip. A score of 300 indicates an ability to enter deposits and checks and balance a checkbook.

NOTE: "Young adults" includes persons 21 to 25 years old.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, contractor report, *Literacy: Profiles of America's Young Adults*, by Irwin S. Kirsch and Ann Jungeblut, Educational Testing Service.

Indicator **29. Literacy of Young Adults**

Literacy skills of young adults, by race/ethnicity: 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, contractor report, *Literacy: Profiles of America's Young Adults*, by Irwin S. Kirsch and Ann Jungeblut, Educational Testing Service.

While most young adults adequately perform tasks requiring basic literacy skills (a score of 200 or more), nearly one-half are unable to do well on tasks of even moderate complexity (a score of 300 or more), such as balancing a checkbook or using a map.

Indicator **30. SAT and ACT Scores**

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and American College Testing Program (ACT) score averages for college-bound high school seniors: 1951-52 to 1986-87

| School year | Average SAT scores | | | | | | Average ACT scores |
|-------------|--------------------|------|--------|-------------------|------|--------|--------------------|
| | Verbal score | | | Mathematics score | | | Composite |
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | |
| 1951-52 | 476 | — | — | 494 | — | — | — |
| 1955-56 | 479 | — | — | 501 | — | — | — |
| 1960-61 | 474 | — | — | 495 | — | — | — |
| 1965-66 | 471 | — | — | 496 | — | — | — |
| 1970-71 | 455 | 454 | 457 | 488 | 507 | 466 | 19.2 |
| 1975-76 | 431 | 433 | 430 | 472 | 497 | 446 | 18.3 |
| 1980-81 | 424 | 430 | 418 | 466 | 492 | 443 | 18.5 |
| 1981-82 | 426 | 431 | 421 | 467 | 493 | 443 | 18.4 |
| 1982-83 | 425 | 430 | 420 | 468 | 493 | 445 | 18.3 |
| 1983-84 | 426 | 433 | 420 | 471 | 495 | 449 | 18.5 |
| 1984-85 | 431 | 437 | 425 | 475 | 499 | 452 | 18.6 |
| 1985-86 | 431 | 437 | 426 | 475 | 501 | 451 | 18.8 |
| 1986-87 | 430 | 435 | 425 | 476 | 500 | 453 | 18.7 |

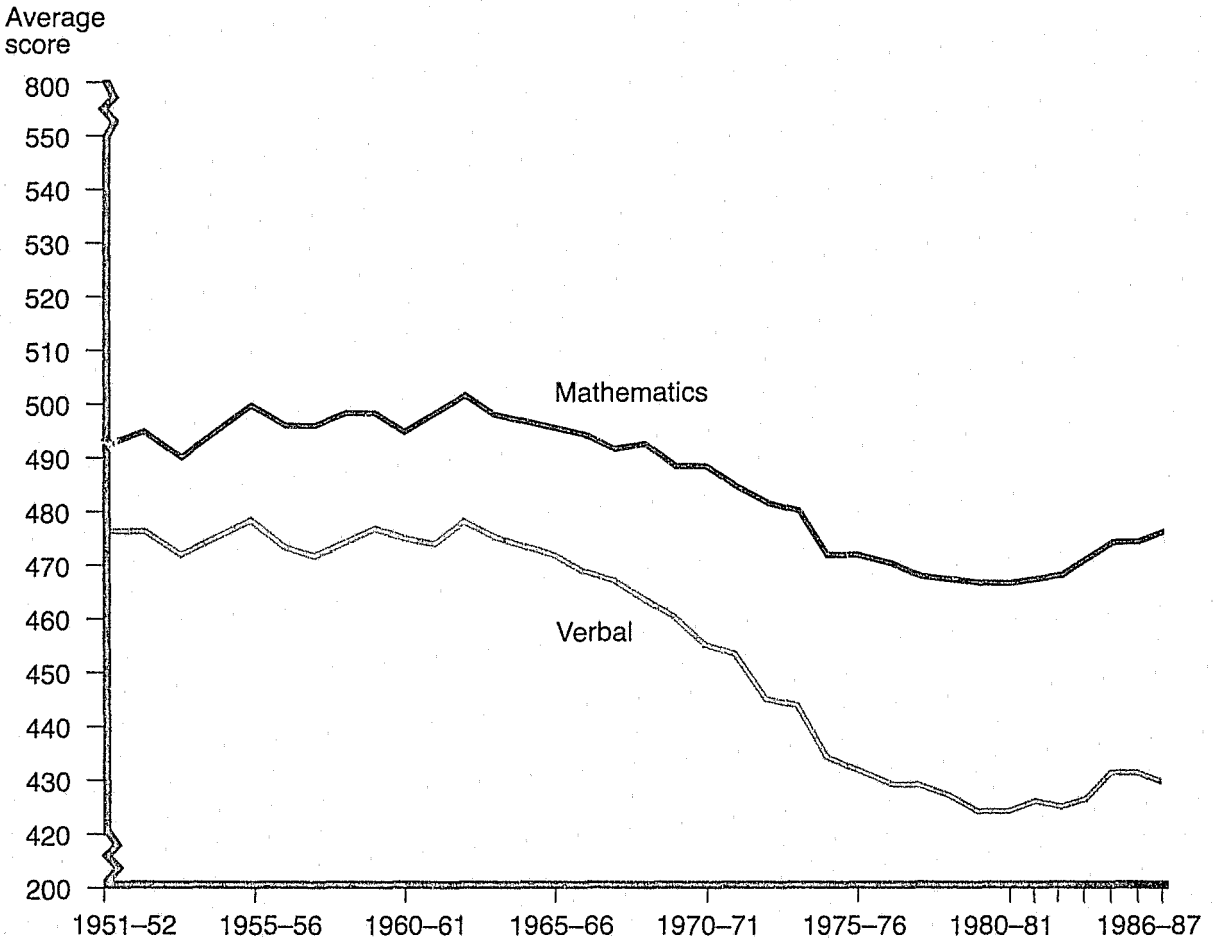
—Data not available.

NOTE: The maximum obtainable score is 800 for the SAT and 36 for the ACT. Data for 1970-71 are estimates derived from the test scores of all participants. Data for years prior to 1970-71 include all high school students taking the test.

SOURCE: American College Testing Program, *High School Profile Report, 1987*. College Entrance Examination Board, *On Further Examination, 1977* and *National Report on College-Bound Seniors, 1987*. (Copyright © 1987 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

Indicator **30. SAT and ACT Scores**

Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) score averages for college-bound high school seniors: 1951-52 to 1986-87



SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, *On Further Examination, 1977* and *National Report on College-Bound Seniors, 1987*. (Copyright ©1987 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

Between 1963-64 and 1980-81, there was a downward drift in SAT scores, particularly in the verbal portion of the test. This trend changed in 1980, and some of the loss has been recovered.

Indicator **31. Homework and Television**

Percent of 4th, 8th, and 11th grade students watching various amounts of television per day, by amount of time spent on homework: 1983-84

| Grade and time on homework | Total | 0-2 hours | 3-5 hours | 6 hours or more |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Grade 4 | | | | |
| None assigned | 100 | 29 | 38 | 33 |
| Didn't do | 100 | 25 | 30 | 45 |
| Less than 1 hour | 100 | 33 | 40 | 28 |
| 1-2 hours | 100 | 38 | 36 | 25 |
| More than 2 hours | 100 | 34 | 31 | 35 |
| Grade 8 | | | | |
| None assigned | 100 | 29 | 53 | 18 |
| Didn't do | 100 | 25 | 47 | 28 |
| Less than 1 hour | 100 | 36 | 51 | 13 |
| 1-2 hours | 100 | 42 | 49 | 9 |
| More than 2 hours | 100 | 47 | 43 | 11 |
| Grade 11 | | | | |
| None assigned | 100 | 45 | 45 | 9 |
| Didn't do | 100 | 55 | 36 | 10 |
| Less than 1 hour | 100 | 56 | 39 | 5 |
| 1-2 hours | 100 | 62 | 35 | 4 |
| More than 2 hours | 100 | 70 | 26 | 4 |

Percent of 4th, 8th, and 11th grade students, by amount of time per day spent on homework and watching television, and by race/ethnicity: 1983-84

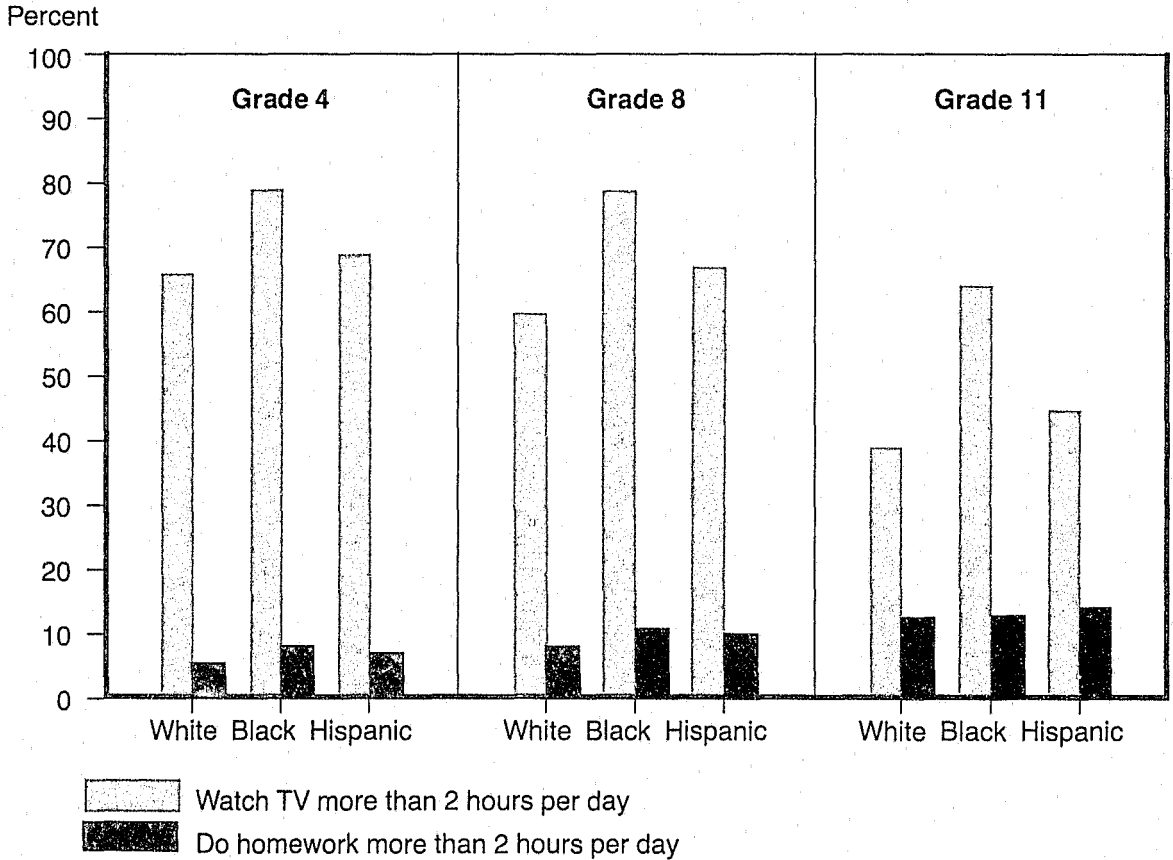
| Grade and race/ethnicity | Percent doing homework | | | | | Percent watching television | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | None assigned | Didn't do | Less than 1 hour | 1-2 hours | More than 2 hours | 0-2 hours | 3-5 hours | 6 hours or more |
| Grade 4, total | 33 | 4 | 43 | 14 | 6 | 32 | 38 | 30 |
| White, non-Hispanic | 34 | 4 | 43 | 14 | 5 | 35 | 40 | 25 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 30 | 5 | 44 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 28 | 51 |
| Hispanic | 32 | 5 | 44 | 13 | 6 | 31 | 36 | 33 |
| Grade 8, total | 22 | 4 | 35 | 29 | 9 | 36 | 50 | 14 |
| White, non-Hispanic | 22 | 4 | 36 | 30 | 8 | 40 | 50 | 10 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 21 | 4 | 35 | 28 | 11 | 21 | 48 | 31 |
| Hispanic | 26 | 7 | 31 | 26 | 10 | 34 | 51 | 16 |
| Grade 11, total | 22 | 11 | 26 | 27 | 14 | 57 | 37 | 6 |
| White, non-Hispanic | 21 | 12 | 26 | 27 | 13 | 61 | 35 | 4 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 21 | 7 | 26 | 32 | 13 | 36 | 50 | 13 |
| Hispanic | 27 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 14 | 55 | 38 | 7 |

NOTE: Percents may not total 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), "Television: What Do National Assessment Results Tell Us?" 1986; and "Homework: What Do National Assessment Results Tell Us?" 1986.

Indicator **31. Homework and Television**

Time spent doing homework and watching television, by age and race/ethnicity: 1983-84



SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), "Television: What Do National Assessment Results Tell Us?" 1986 and "Homework: What Do National Assessment Results Tell Us?" 1986.

In general, students spend more time watching television than doing homework. In 1983-84, patterns of television viewing varied across race and age, with black and elementary school students watching the most.

Youth Employment and Finances



These data describe the employment status of young people and their earnings and spending habits. Economic self-sufficiency is one of the most critical achievements in the transition from the dependence of childhood to the independence of adulthood. Young people often enter the world of work before they leave school (indicators 32 and 33). Whether a young person finishes high school can greatly affect future employment (indicator 36). The transition to adulthood can be seen in the change in spending patterns (indicators 38 and 39).

Indicator 32. Employment of Young Adults

Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and older, by sex and age: 1950 to 1986

| Year | Men | | | | Women | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 16 years old and older | 16 to 19 years old | 20 to 24 years old | 25 to 34 years old | 16 years old and older | 16 to 19 years old | 20 to 24 years old | 25 to 34 years old |
| Civilian labor force¹ (in thousands) | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 ² | 43,817 | 3,127 | 4,632 | 10,527 | 18,389 | 1,980 | 2,675 | 4,092 |
| 1955 ² | 44,475 | 2,935 | 3,221 | 10,806 | 20,548 | 1,982 | 2,445 | 4,252 |
| 1960 ² | 46,388 | 3,423 | 4,123 | 10,251 | 23,240 | 2,402 | 2,580 | 4,131 |
| 1965 ² | 48,255 | 3,831 | 5,926 | 10,653 | 26,200 | 2,519 | 3,375 | 4,336 |
| 1970 | 51,228 | 4,006 | 5,709 | 11,311 | 31,543 | 3,241 | 4,874 | 5,698 |
| 1975 | 56,299 | 4,760 | 7,398 | 13,854 | 37,475 | 4,038 | 6,069 | 8,456 |
| 1980 | 61,453 | 4,912 | 8,287 | 16,327 | 45,487 | 4,331 | 7,093 | 11,842 |
| 1985 | 64,411 | 4,134 | 8,283 | 18,808 | 51,050 | 3,767 | 7,434 | 14,742 |
| 1986 | 65,422 | 4,102 | 8,148 | 19,383 | 52,413 | 3,824 | 7,293 | 15,208 |
| Labor force participation rate³ (percent) | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 ² | 86.4 | 53.2 | 89.0 | 96.2 | 33.9 | 31.5 | 46.1 | 34.0 |
| 1955 ² | 85.4 | 49.5 | 90.8 | 97.7 | 35.7 | 29.9 | 46.0 | 34.9 |
| 1960 ² | 83.3 | 56.1 | 88.1 | 97.5 | 37.7 | 39.3 | 46.1 | 36.0 |
| 1965 ² | 80.7 | 57.3 | 88.0 | 97.4 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 50.0 | 38.6 |
| 1970 | 79.7 | 56.1 | 83.3 | 96.4 | 43.3 | 44.0 | 57.7 | 45.0 |
| 1975 | 77.9 | 59.1 | 84.5 | 95.2 | 46.3 | 49.1 | 64.1 | 54.9 |
| 1980 | 77.4 | 60.5 | 85.9 | 95.2 | 51.5 | 52.9 | 68.9 | 65.5 |
| 1985 | 76.3 | 56.8 | 85.0 | 94.7 | 54.5 | 52.1 | 71.8 | 70.9 |
| 1986 | 76.3 | 56.4 | 85.8 | 94.6 | 55.3 | 53.0 | 72.4 | 71.6 |
| Unemployment rate⁴ (percent) | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 ² | 5.1 | 11.0 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| 1955 ² | 4.2 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| 1960 ² | 5.4 | 14.0 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 12.9 | 8.3 | 6.3 |
| 1965 ² | 4.0 | 14.1 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 15.7 | 7.3 | 5.5 |
| 1970 | 4.4 | 15.0 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 5.7 |
| 1975 | 7.9 | 20.1 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 19.7 | 12.7 | 9.1 |
| 1980 | 6.9 | 18.2 | 12.5 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 17.2 | 10.3 | 7.2 |
| 1985 | 7.0 | 19.5 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 17.6 | 10.7 | 7.4 |
| 1986 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 11.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 17.6 | 10.3 | 7.2 |

¹ The civilian labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment.

² Data for the 16- to 19-year-old population also include 14- and 15-year-olds.

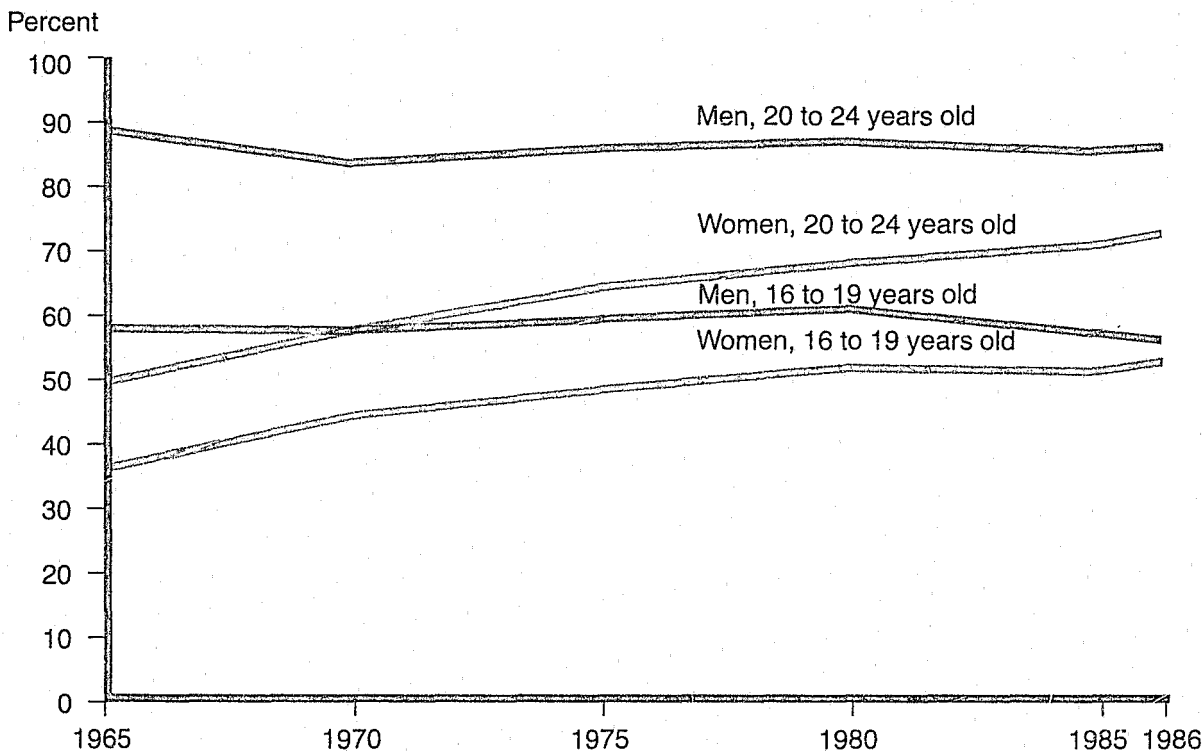
³ The labor force participation rate is the percent of persons either employed or seeking employment.

⁴ The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues) and *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (1956 and 1987); and Current Population Reports, Series P-50, no. 31 and 72. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President, 1987*.

Indicator **32. Employment of Young Adults**

Labor force participation of 16- to 24-year-olds, by sex: 1965 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, (January issues). U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (1956 and 1987) and Current Population Reports, Series P-50, no. 31 and 72. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President*, 1987.

The proportion of all young men 16 to 24 years old in the labor force has remained relatively steady over the past 20 years. In contrast, there have been significant increases in young women's participation in the labor force. Between 1965 and 1986, the proportion of women 20 to 24 years old in the labor force rose from 50 to 72 percent.

Indicator **33. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students**

Labor force participation of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex and race: 1955 to 1985

| Year | Men | | | Women | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Total | White | Black | Total | White | Black |
| Labor force participation rate¹ (percent) | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 37.3 | — | — | 21.4 | — | — |
| 1960 | 34.0 | — | — | 22.6 | — | — |
| 1965 | 37.2 | 38.0 | 31.1 | 26.0 | 27.2 | 17.4 |
| 1970 | 38.9 | 41.1 | 23.9 | 33.5 | 35.5 | 20.4 |
| 1975 | 41.7 | 46.0 | 16.9 | 38.9 | 43.6 | 20.8 |
| 1980 | 44.1 | 47.5 | 25.8 | 40.9 | 48.1 | 17.5 |
| 1985 | 38.0 | 41.7 | 22.7 | 38.8 | 42.2 | 23.9 |
| Unemployment rate² (percent) | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 6.2 | — | — | 4.8 | — | — |
| 1960 | 11.0 | — | — | 9.5 | — | — |
| 1965 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 19.1 | 8.6 | 7.2 | — |
| 1970 | 16.5 | 15.1 | 33.3 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 28.4 |
| 1975 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 25.1 | 19.2 | 17.9 | 32.4 |
| 1980 | 19.8 | 17.4 | 42.9 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 39.4 |
| 1985 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 41.3 | 19.0 | 15.7 | 50.9 |

—Data not available.

¹ The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

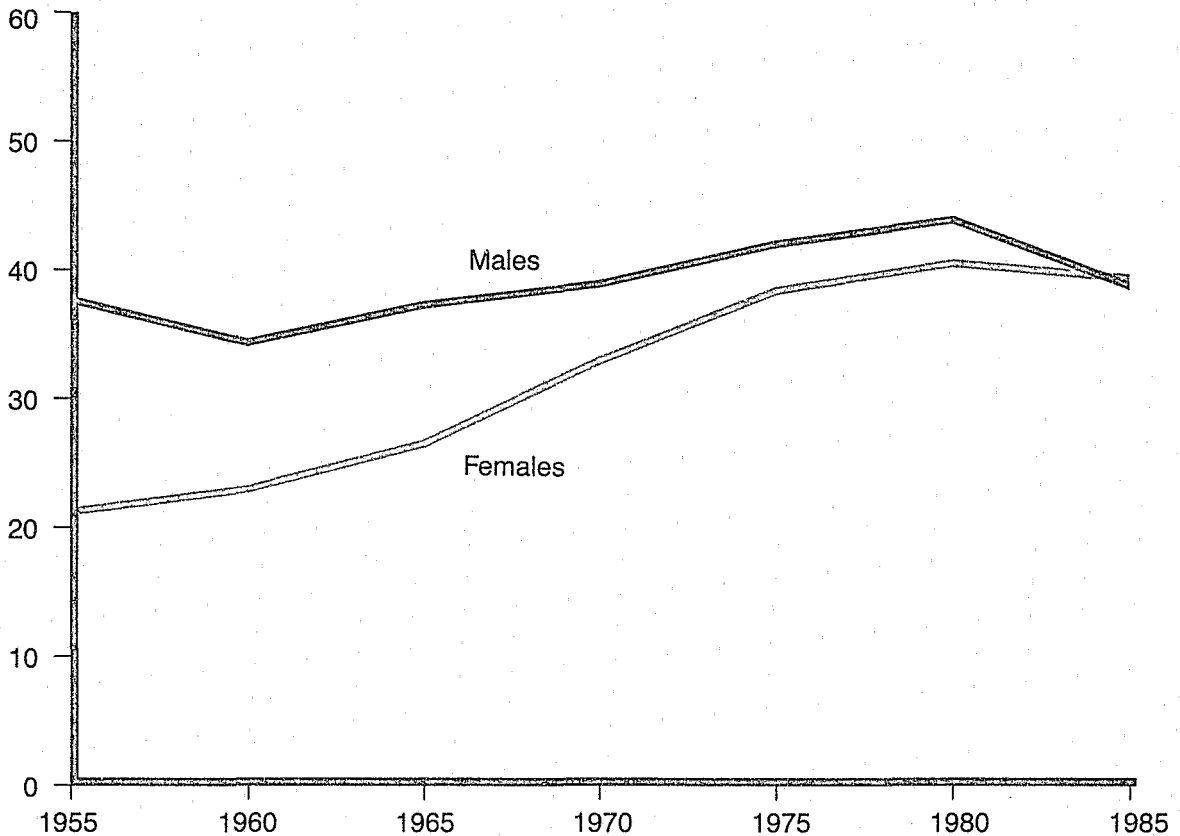
² The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217, June 1985.

Indicator 33. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

Labor force participation of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex: 1955 to 1985

Percent in labor force



SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217, June 1985.

The labor force participation rate of 16- and 17-year-old male students showed little change during the 1955 to 1985 period. However, the rate for female students was significantly higher in 1985 than in the 1950s and 1960s. By 1985, about the same percentage of female as male students participated in the labor force.

Indicator **34. Unemployment of Young Adults**

Unemployment rates of 16- to 24- year-olds, by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1950 to 1986

| Sex and year | All races | | White ¹ | | Black ¹ | | Hispanic ² | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | 16 to 19 years old | 20 to 24 years old | 16 to 19 years old | 20 to 24 years old | 16 to 19 years old | 20 to 24 years old | 16 to 19 years old | 20 to 24 years old |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 12.7 | 8.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1955 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 11.3 | 7.0 | ³ 13.4 | ³ 12.4 | — | — |
| 1960 | 15.3 | 8.9 | 14.0 | 8.3 | ³ 24.0 | ³ 13.1 | — | — |
| 1965 | 14.1 | 6.4 | 12.9 | 5.9 | ³ 23.3 | ³ 9.3 | — | — |
| 1970 | 15.0 | 8.4 | 13.7 | 7.8 | ³ 25.0 | ³ 12.6 | — | — |
| 1975 | 20.1 | 14.3 | 18.3 | 13.1 | 38.1 | 24.7 | 27.6 | 16.3 |
| 1980 | 18.3 | 12.5 | 16.2 | 11.1 | 37.5 | 23.7 | 21.6 | 12.3 |
| 1981 | 20.1 | 13.2 | 17.9 | 11.6 | 40.7 | 26.4 | 24.3 | 14.2 |
| 1982 | 24.4 | 16.4 | 21.7 | 14.3 | 48.9 | 31.5 | 31.2 | 18.3 |
| 1983 | 23.3 | 15.9 | 20.2 | 13.8 | 48.8 | 31.4 | 28.7 | 17.1 |
| 1984 | 19.6 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 9.8 | 42.7 | 26.6 | 25.3 | 12.7 |
| 1985 | 19.5 | 11.4 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 41.0 | 23.5 | 24.7 | 13.0 |
| 1986 | 19.0 | 11.0 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 39.3 | 23.5 | 24.5 | 13.0 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 11.4 | 6.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1955 | 10.2 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 5.1 | ³ 19.2 | ³ 13.0 | — | — |
| 1960 | 13.9 | 8.3 | 12.7 | 7.2 | ³ 24.8 | ³ 15.3 | — | — |
| 1965 | 15.7 | 7.3 | 14.0 | 6.3 | ³ 31.7 | ³ 13.7 | — | — |
| 1970 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 13.4 | 6.9 | ³ 34.5 | ³ 15.0 | — | — |
| 1975 | 19.7 | 12.7 | 17.4 | 11.2 | 41.0 | 24.3 | 27.9 | 17.2 |
| 1980 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 14.8 | 8.5 | 39.8 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 11.9 |
| 1981 | 19.0 | 11.2 | 16.6 | 9.1 | 42.2 | 26.4 | 23.5 | 13.6 |
| 1982 | 21.9 | 13.2 | 19.0 | 10.9 | 47.1 | 29.6 | 28.2 | 17.0 |
| 1983 | 21.3 | 12.9 | 18.3 | 10.3 | 48.2 | 31.8 | 27.9 | 16.4 |
| 1984 | 18.0 | 10.9 | 15.2 | 8.8 | 42.6 | 25.6 | 22.8 | 12.3 |
| 1985 | 17.6 | 10.7 | 14.8 | 8.5 | 39.2 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 12.1 |
| 1986 | 17.6 | 10.3 | 14.9 | 8.1 | 39.2 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 12.9 |

— Data not available.

¹ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

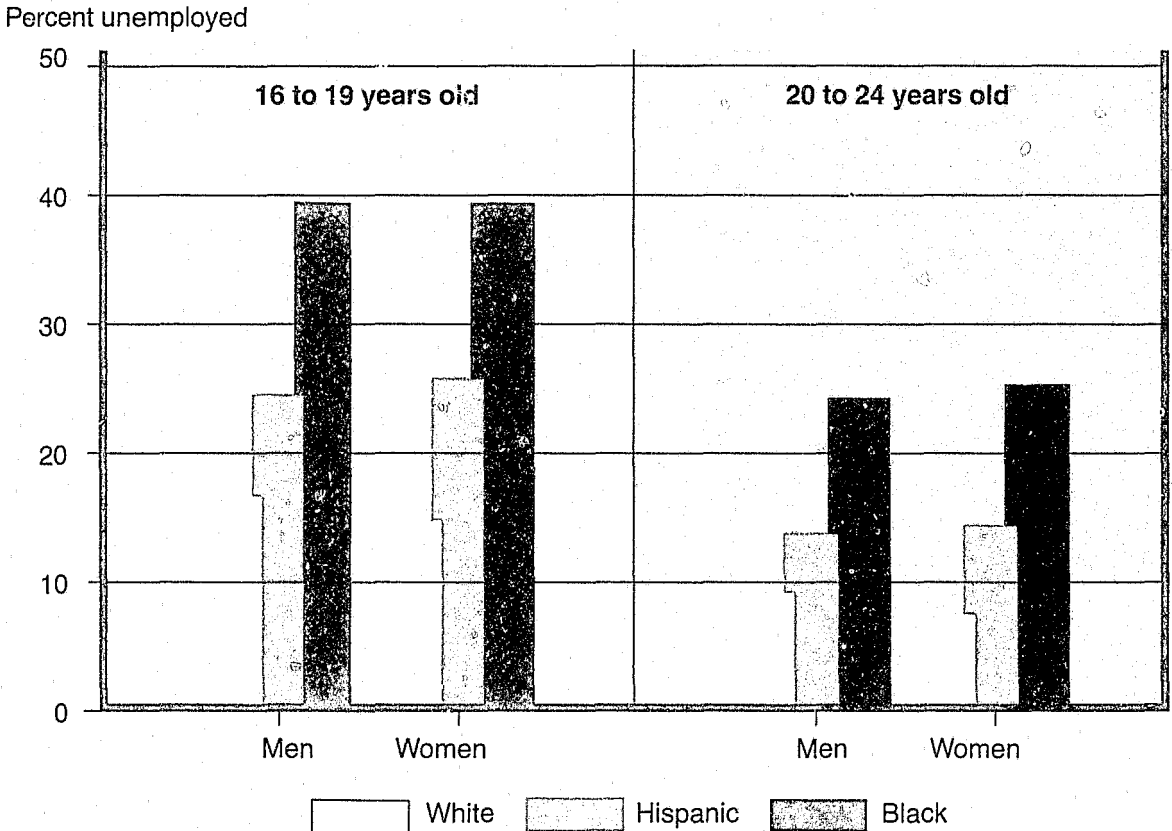
² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Includes black and other races.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues) and *Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey: A Data Book*, vol. 1, Bulletin 2096.

Indicator 34. Unemployment of Young Adults

Unemployment rates of young adults, by sex, age, and race: 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January issues.

In 1986, minority youth, especially black teenagers, had substantially higher unemployment rates than whites. The unemployment rate for white teenage males was about 16 percent in 1986, while it was 39 percent for black teenage males.

Indicator **35. Employment of High School Graduates**

Employment and unemployment of recent high school graduates, by year of graduation: 1965 to 1986

[Numbers in thousands]

| Year of graduation | Number of graduates | Percent of all graduates | Employment/graduates ratio ¹ | Number in labor force ² | Percent of high school graduates in labor force | Percent in labor force employed | Percent in labor force unemployed ³ |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Not enrolled in college | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 1,305 | 49.1 | 71.9 | 1,071 | 82.1 | 87.6 | 12.4 |
| 1970 | 1,330 | 48.2 | 63.2 | 1,027 | 77.2 | 81.9 | 18.1 |
| 1975 | 1,571 | 49.3 | 65.1 | 1,276 | 81.2 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| 1980 | 1,565 | 50.7 | 68.9 | 1,330 | 85.0 | 81.1 | 18.9 |
| 1981 | 1,407 | 46.1 | 65.9 | 1,180 | 83.9 | 78.6 | 21.4 |
| 1982 | 1,532 | 49.4 | 60.4 | 1,257 | 82.0 | 73.7 | 26.3 |
| 1983 | 1,402 | 47.3 | 62.9 | 1,184 | 84.5 | 74.5 | 25.5 |
| 1984 | 1,350 | 44.8 | 64.0 | 1,120 | 83.0 | 77.1 | 22.9 |
| 1985 | 1,127 | 42.3 | 62.0 | 927 | 82.3 | 75.4 | 24.6 |
| 1986 | 1,287 | 46.2 | 65.2 | 1,047 | 81.4 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| Enrolled in college | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 1,354 | 50.9 | — | 380 | 28.1 | 89.2 | 10.8 |
| 1970 | 1,427 | 51.8 | 29.9 | 509 | 35.7 | 83.9 | 16.1 |
| 1975 | 1,615 | 50.7 | 35.0 | 641 | 39.7 | 88.3 | 11.7 |
| 1980 | 1,524 | 49.3 | 38.0 | 662 | 43.4 | 87.5 | 12.5 |
| 1981 | 1,646 | 53.9 | 36.3 | 719 | 43.7 | 83.0 | 17.0 |
| 1982 | 1,568 | 50.6 | 37.4 | 695 | 44.3 | 84.3 | 15.7 |
| 1983 | 1,562 | 52.7 | 37.3 | 702 | 44.9 | 83.0 | 17.0 |
| 1984 | 1,662 | 55.2 | 37.1 | 719 | 43.3 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| 1985 | 1,539 | 57.7 | 38.5 | 683 | 44.4 | 86.8 | 13.2 |
| 1986 | 1,499 | 53.8 | 41.6 | 717 | 47.8 | 86.9 | 13.1 |

—Data not available.

¹ This ratio is the number of employed persons per 100 high school graduates.

² The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

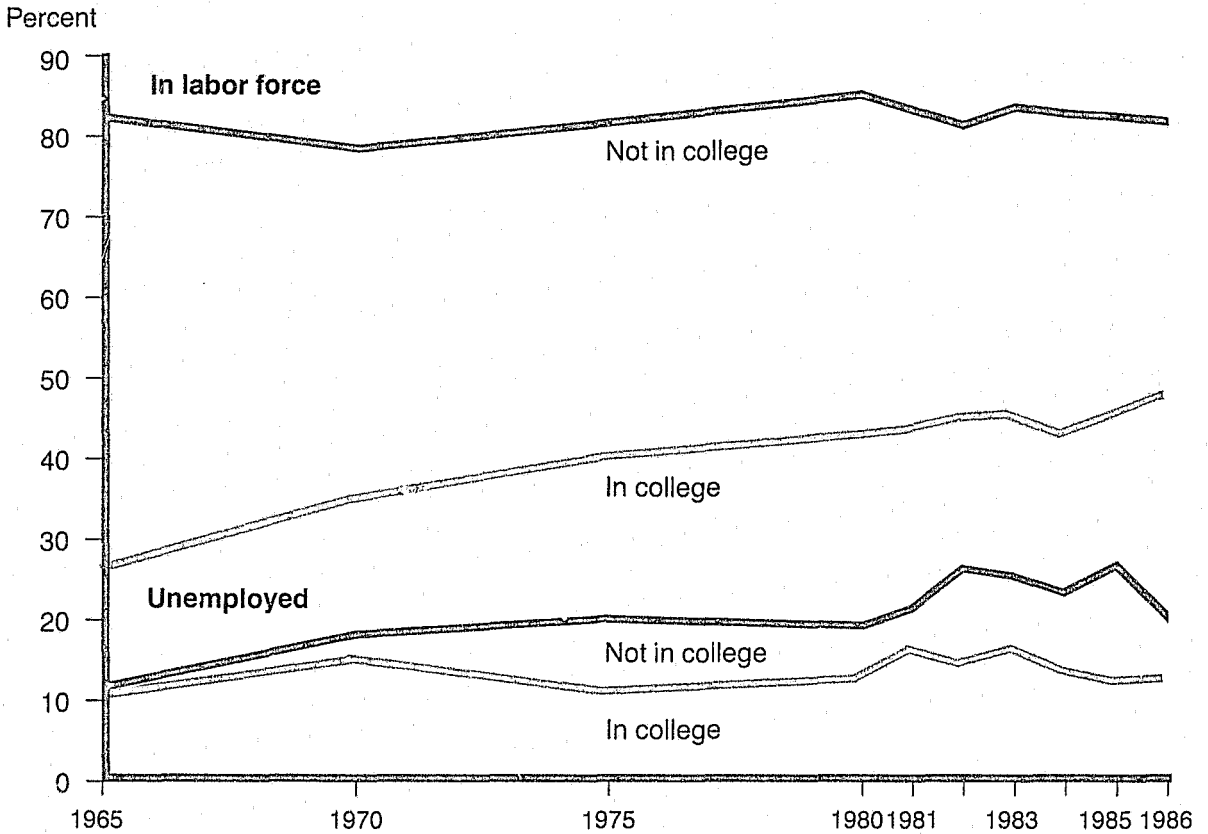
³ The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are seeking employment.

NOTE: Status is as of September.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years.

Indicator **35. Employment of High School Graduates**

Labor force participation and unemployment rates of high school graduates: 1965 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years.

Over the past 20 years, there has been little change in the percentage of noncollege-bound high school graduates entering the labor force. However, there has been an increase in the percentage of college students who are also in the labor force.

Indicator 36. Employment of Dropouts

Employment and unemployment of high school dropouts: 1969-70 to 1985-86

[Numbers in thousands]

| Year of dropping out (October through September) | Number of high school dropouts ¹ | Employment/dropout ratio ² | Civilian labor force, status as of the end of September ³ | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Number in labor force | Labor force participation rate | Percent employed | Percent unemployed ⁴ |
| 1969-70 | 712 | 45 | 427 | 60 | 74 | 26 |
| 1974-75 | 727 | 41 | 455 | 63 | 66 | 34 |
| 1979-80 | 739 | 44 | 471 | 64 | 68 | 32 |
| 1980-81 | 714 | 40 | 450 | 63 | 64 | 36 |
| 1981-82 | 668 | 37 | 421 | 63 | 58 | 42 |
| 1982-83 | 597 | 43 | 377 | 63 | 68 | 32 |
| 1983-84 | 601 | 43 | 387 | 64 | 67 | 33 |
| 1984-85 | 612 | 43 | 413 | 67 | 64 | 36 |
| 1985-86 | 562 | 46 | 359 | 64 | 72 | 28 |

¹ Includes persons from 16 to 24 years of age who dropped out during the given year.

² This ratio is the number of employed persons per 100 high school dropouts.

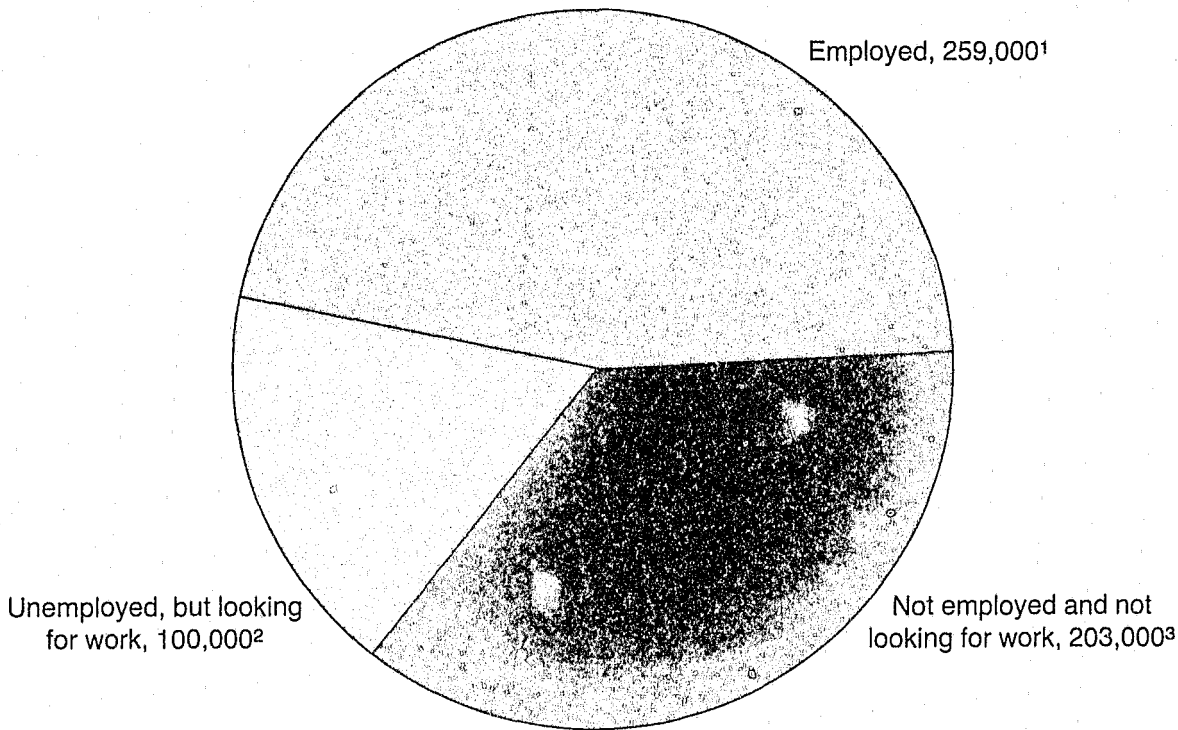
³ The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

⁴ The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are looking for employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years.

Indicator **36. Employment of Dropouts**

Employment and unemployment of persons who dropped out of high school in 1985-86



Total persons who dropped out in 1985 = 562,000

¹The number of persons "employed" is equal to the percent employed multiplied by the number of persons in the labor force.
²The number of persons "unemployed, but looking for work" is equal to the percent unemployed multiplied by the number of persons in the labor force.

³The number of persons "unemployed and not looking for work" is equal to the number of dropouts minus the number participating in the labor force.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years.

The job outlook for high school dropouts is generally dismal. Of those who dropped out in 1985-86, fewer than one-half were employed. Many unemployed were seeking work, but an even larger number were neither employed nor looking for work. Some of those who were not employed were not seeking work because they were taking care of children at home.

Indicator **37. Median Income**

Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age: 1955 to 1986

| Year | Men | | | | Women | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | All ages, 15 and older ¹ | 15 to 19 years old ¹ | 20 to 24 years old | 25 to 29 years old | All ages, 15 and older ¹ | 15 to 19 years old ¹ | 20 to 24 years old | 25 to 29 years old |
| Current dollars | | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | \$4,246 | — | \$3,299 | — | \$2,734 | — | \$2,768 | — |
| 1960 | 5,435 | \$1,974 | 3,916 | — | 3,296 | \$2,450 | 3,155 | — |
| 1965 | 6,479 | 3,074 | 4,706 | — | 3,883 | 2,809 | 3,713 | — |
| 1970 | 9,184 | 3,950 | 6,655 | — | 5,440 | 3,783 | 4,928 | — |
| 1975 | 13,144 | 5,657 | 8,521 | \$11,836 | 7,719 | 4,568 | 6,598 | \$8,264 |
| 1980 | 19,173 | 7,753 | 12,109 | 13,986 | 11,591 | 6,779 | 9,407 | 11,958 |
| 1981 | 20,692 | 8,252 | 12,408 | 17,244 | 12,457 | 7,598 | 10,173 | 12,772 |
| 1982 | 21,655 | 8,475 | 12,530 | 18,359 | 13,663 | 7,879 | 10,943 | 13,904 |
| 1983 | 22,508 | 8,204 | 12,822 | 18,865 | 14,479 | 7,857 | 11,062 | 14,239 |
| 1984 | 24,004 | 8,886 | 13,043 | 20,112 | 15,422 | 8,509 | 11,435 | 15,129 |
| 1985 | 24,999 | 9,050 | 13,827 | 20,499 | 16,252 | 8,372 | 11,757 | 15,986 |
| 1986 | 25,894 | 9,730 | 14,152 | 20,720 | 16,843 | 8,333 | 12,192 | 16,400 |
| Constant 1986 dollars | | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 17,386 | — | 13,509 | — | 11,195 | — | 11,334 | — |
| 1960 | 20,122 | 7,308 | 14,498 | — | 12,203 | 9,071 | 11,681 | — |
| 1965 | 22,515 | 10,683 | 16,354 | — | 13,494 | 9,762 | 12,903 | — |
| 1970 | 25,933 | 11,154 | 18,792 | — | 15,361 | 10,682 | 13,915 | — |
| 1975 | 26,777 | 11,525 | 17,359 | 24,113 | 15,725 | 9,306 | 13,442 | 16,836 |
| 1980 | 25,512 | 10,316 | 16,113 | 18,610 | 15,423 | 9,020 | 12,517 | 15,912 |
| 1981 | 24,946 | 9,948 | 14,959 | 20,789 | 15,018 | 9,160 | 12,264 | 15,398 |
| 1982 | 24,599 | 9,627 | 14,233 | 20,855 | 15,520 | 8,950 | 12,431 | 15,794 |
| 1983 | 24,771 | 9,029 | 14,111 | 20,762 | 15,935 | 8,647 | 12,174 | 15,671 |
| 1984 | 25,339 | 9,380 | 13,768 | 21,230 | 16,280 | 8,982 | 12,071 | 15,970 |
| 1985 | 25,480 | 9,224 | 14,093 | 20,893 | 16,565 | 8,533 | 11,983 | 16,294 |
| 1986 | 25,894 | 9,730 | 14,152 | 20,720 | 16,843 | 8,333 | 12,192 | 16,400 |

—Data not available.

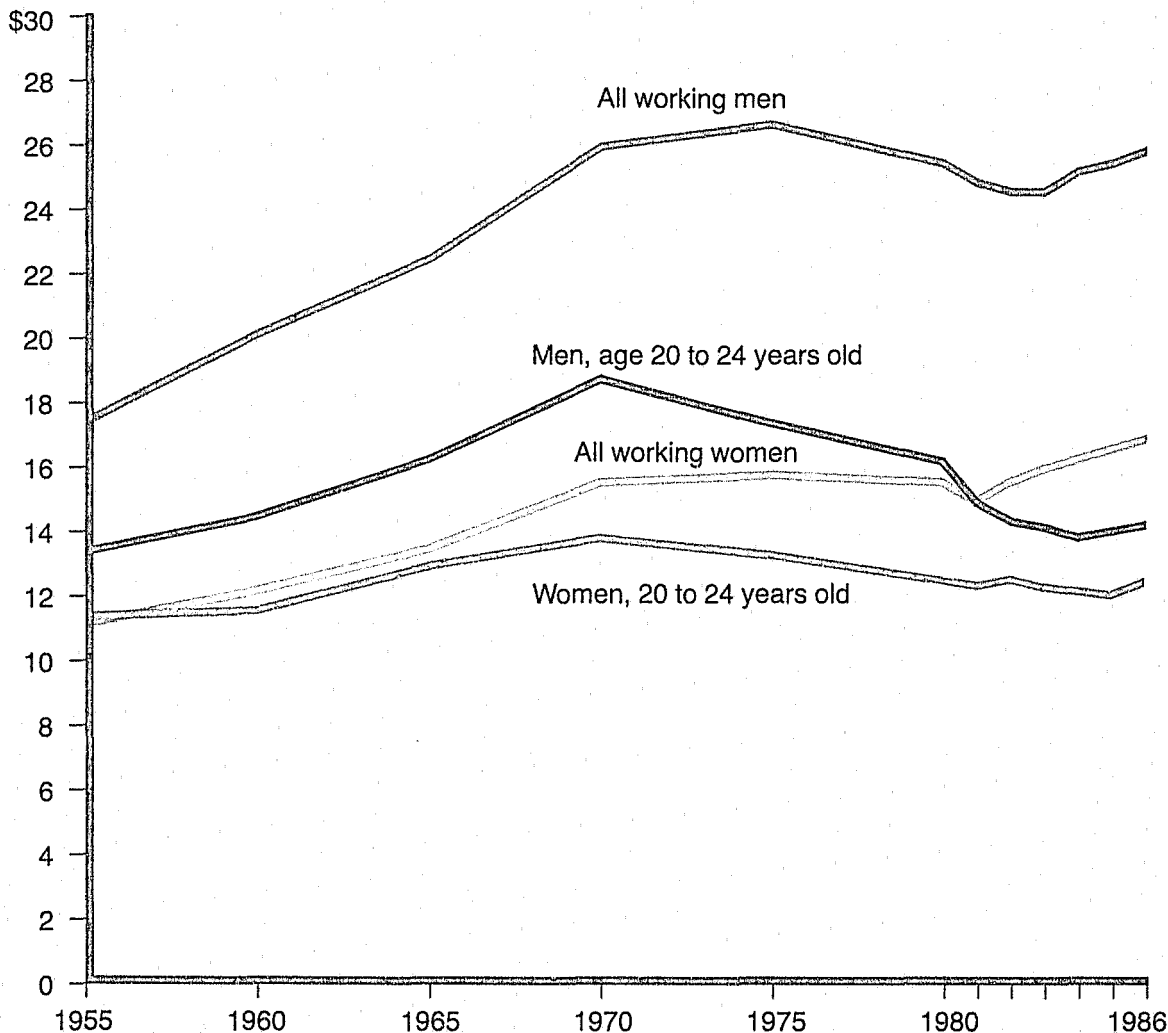
¹ Prior to 1980, a relatively small number of 14-year-olds was included in the 15- to 19-year-old and all ages categories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

Indicator **37. Median Income**

**Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age group:
1955 to 1986**

Constant 1986
dollars
(in thousands)



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years.

The median income for both male and female, full-time workers 20 to 24 years old declined between 1970 and 1986 after adjustment for inflation. During this period of decline, the income of women 20 to 24 years old declined at a slower rate than that of men, so that the gap between men's and women's incomes narrowed.

Indicator 38. Spending of High School Seniors

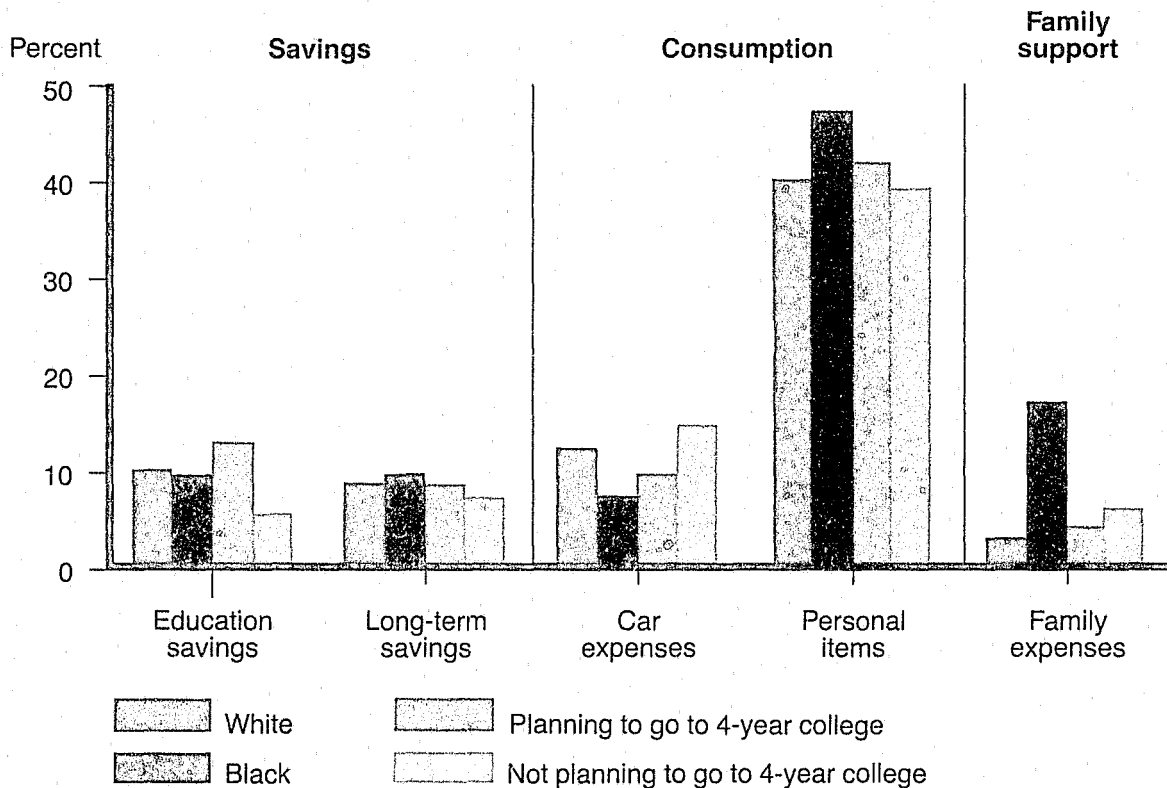
Spending patterns of employed high school seniors: 1981 and 1985

| Expense and spending pattern | Total, percent of 1981 seniors | Percent of 1985 seniors | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Total | Sex | | Race | | Planning to go to 4-year college | Not planning to go to 4-year college |
| | | | Male | Female | White | Black | | |
| Savings for education | | | | | | | | |
| None or only a little | 70.2 | 70.8 | 70.6 | 70.9 | 71.2 | 68.6 | 64.9 | 82.2 |
| Some | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 8.5 |
| About half | 6.4 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 4.3 |
| Most | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 2.7 |
| All or almost all | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| Car expenses | | | | | | | | |
| None or only a little | 62.4 | 65.0 | 57.1 | 73.0 | 63.1 | 75.7 | 69.0 | 58.4 |
| Some | 14.7 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 9.0 | 13.1 | 14.7 |
| About half | 11.1 | 9.4 | 11.6 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 11.8 |
| Most | 6.6 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 7.9 |
| All or almost all | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 7.2 |
| Long-term savings | | | | | | | | |
| None or only a little | 70.7 | 71.0 | 69.9 | 72.0 | 71.3 | 71.7 | 72.2 | 69.9 |
| Some | 13.4 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 14.9 |
| About half | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Most | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| All or almost all | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Personal items | | | | | | | | |
| None or only a little | 24.6 | 23.5 | 25.1 | 22.1 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 24.4 |
| Some | 19.1 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 17.1 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 16.9 |
| About half | 17.1 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 10.9 | 14.8 | 18.3 |
| Most | 16.8 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 18.9 | 17.3 |
| All or almost all | 22.4 | 23.8 | 20.8 | 27.0 | 22.8 | 31.0 | 23.9 | 23.2 |
| Family expenses | | | | | | | | |
| None or only a little | 82.0 | 81.9 | 82.1 | 82.3 | 85.8 | 61.9 | 85.9 | 75.8 |
| Some | 9.7 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 15.5 | 7.8 | 12.3 |
| About half | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| Most | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 3.1 |
| All or almost all | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 4.4 |

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, 1981 and 1985.

Indicator 38. Spending of High School Seniors

Percent of employed high school seniors spending most, almost all, or all of their income on selected expenses: 1985



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, 1981 and 1985.

In 1985, about 42 percent of high school seniors who had jobs reported spending most of their earnings on personal items such as clothing, records, and recreation. Blacks reported contributing more of their earnings to meet family expenses than did whites. Those planning to attend a 4-year college were more likely to save for their education than other seniors.

Indicator **39. Spending of Young Adults**

Average annual expenditures of urban consumer units, by age of head of household: 1980 and 1984

| Expenditure | Annual expenditures per consumer unit, ¹ 1984 | | Percent of expenditures | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| | All ages | Under 25 ² | All ages | | Under 25 ² | |
| | | | 1980 | 1984 | 1980 | 1984 |
| Total annual expenditure | \$21,788 | \$13,178 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Food | 3,391 | 2,030 | 19.0 | 15.6 | 18.2 | 15.4 |
| Food at home | 2,342 | 1,203 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 12.5 | 9.1 |
| Food away from home | 1,048 | 827 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 299 | 364 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Housing | 6,626 | 3,739 | 29.3 | 30.4 | 28.9 | 28.4 |
| Shelter | 3,747 | 2,386 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.1 |
| Fuels, utilities, and public service | 1,679 | 722 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| Household operations | 333 | 118 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| House furnishings and equipment | 868 | 513 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Clothing | 1,192 | 787 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Men and boys | 306 | 193 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Women and girls | 484 | 272 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Children under 2 | 44 | 48 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Other clothing products and services | 357 | 274 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Transportation | 4,385 | 3,303 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 23.2 | 25.1 |
| Health care | 899 | 305 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Entertainment | 1,040 | 678 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| Personal care | 205 | 105 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Reading | 140 | 66 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Education | 312 | 601 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 4.6 |
| Tobacco and smoking supplies | 225 | 151 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Miscellaneous | 311 | 129 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Cash contributions | 740 | 106 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Personal insurance and pensions | 2,023 | 814 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 6.2 |

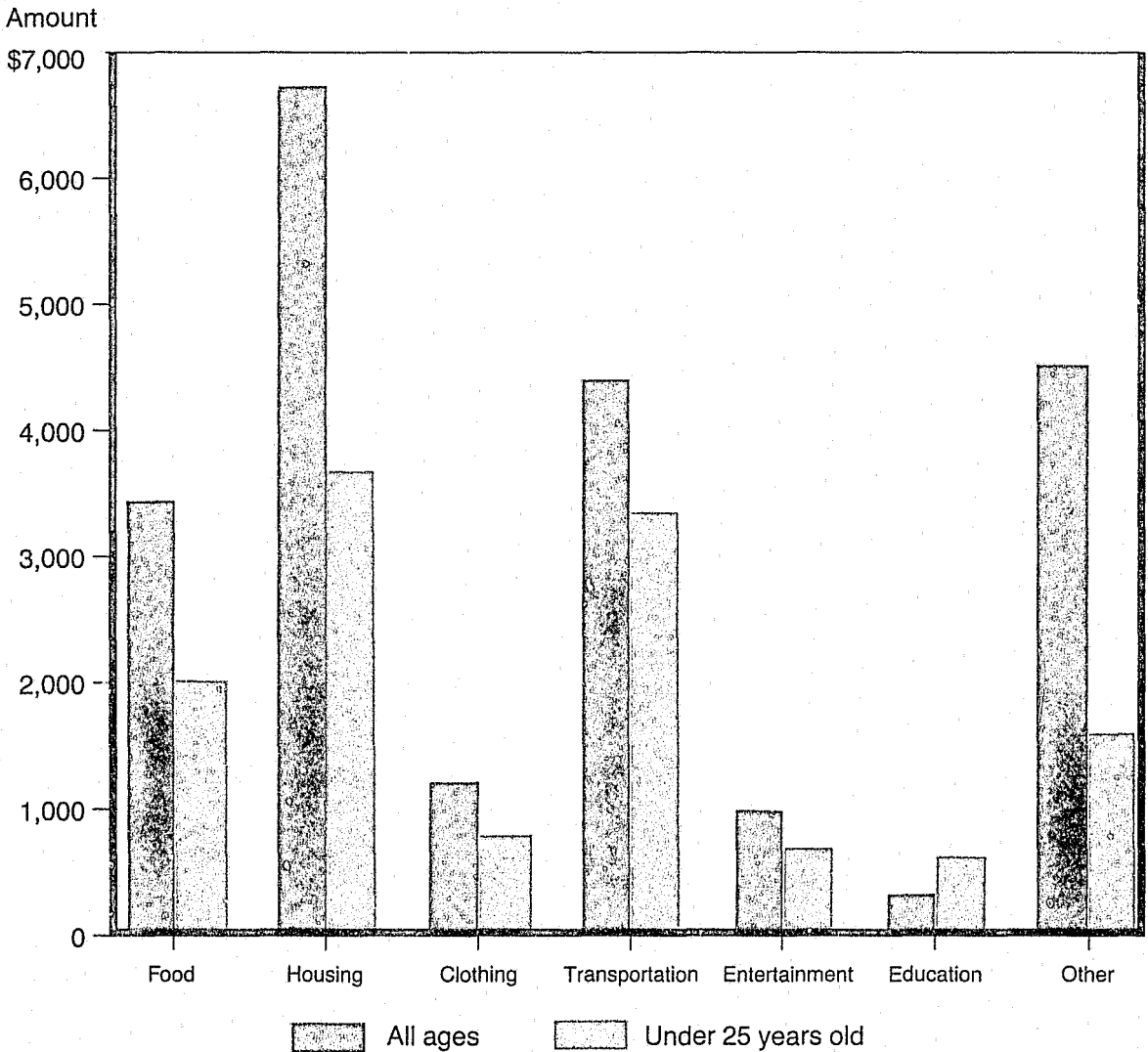
¹ A consumer unit is: 1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood or law; 2) persons living alone or sharing a household with others; or 3) two or more persons together who are making joint expenditure decisions. All units must be considered financially independent. In 1984, the total number of consumer units was 74,884,000, and there were 7,266,000 consumer units with reference persons under age 25.

² The age of the reference person. The reference person is the first member mentioned by the respondent when asked to, "Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents the home." It is with respect to this person that the relationship of other consumer unit members is determined.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1982 and 1984*, Bulletin 2225 and 2267.

Indicator 39. Spending of Young Adults

Average annual expenditure of urban consumer units, by age of head of consumer unit: 1984



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, 1982 and 1984*, Bulletin 2225 and 2267.

Young adults under 25, who are heads of households, spent less than the average householder in almost every category. The only exception to this was the slightly higher amount young adults spent on education.

Health, Behavior, and Attitudes



Families, economic conditions, education, and employment set the context of and support young lives. This final collection of indicators examines the welfare of youth directly—their health, behavior, and attitudes. Indicators 40–45 describe measures of physical fitness (40) and both naturally occurring and self-imposed health hazards (41–45). Also included are indices of other positive and negative dimensions of young adult life: voting (46); Scout membership (47); self-reported daily activities (48) and religious involvement (49) of high school seniors; and crime victimization (50) and arrests (51) of teenagers. Indicators 54 and 55 show some of the attitudes of high school seniors.

Indicator **40. Physical Fitness**

Physical fitness performance of school-age population, by sex, age, and fitness test: 1958, 1965, 1975, and 1985

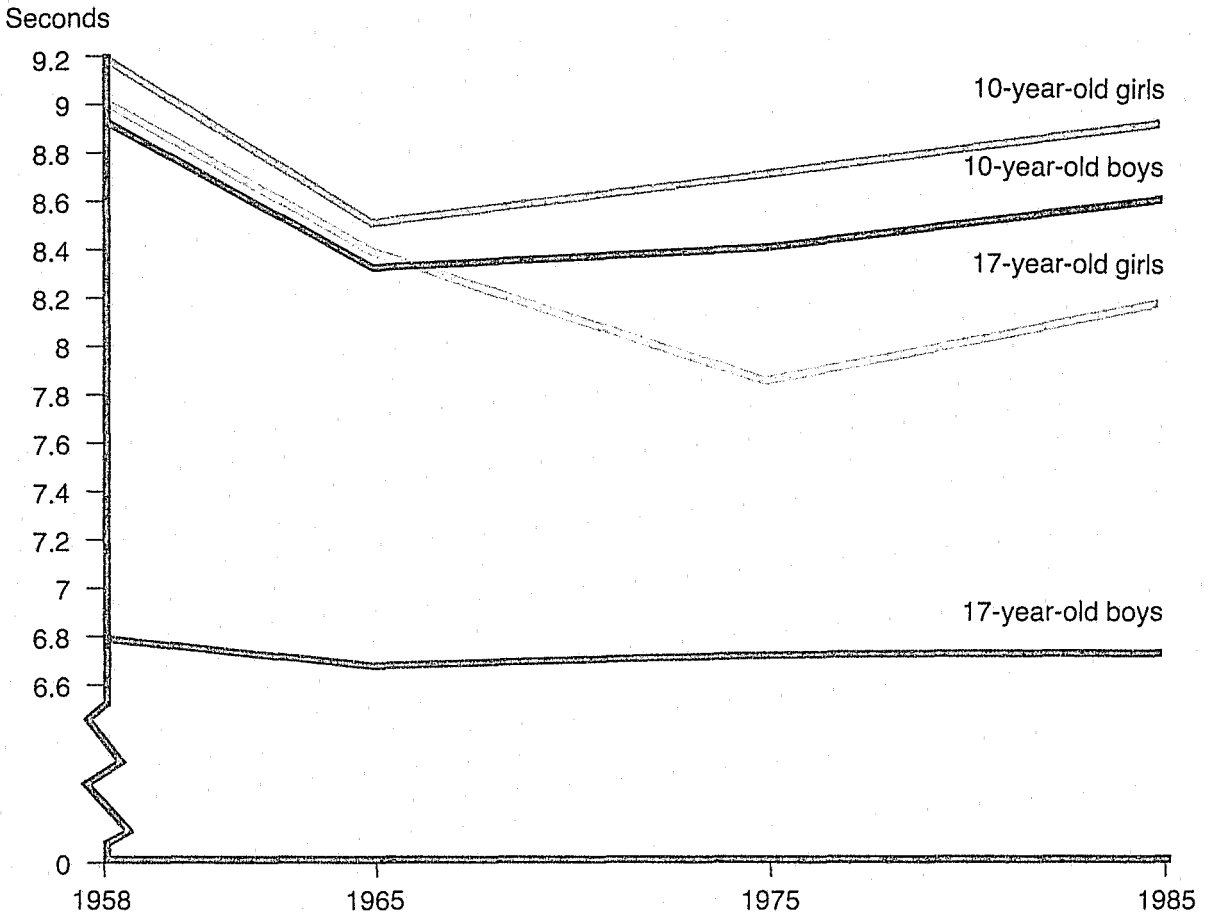
| Sex, age, and fitness test | 1958 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Boys | | | | |
| 10-year-olds | | | | |
| 50-yard dash (seconds) | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Standing long jump (inches) | 53.7 | 60.3 | 59.1 | 59.2 |
| Shuttle run (seconds) | 12.1 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.7 |
| Pull-ups (number) | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| 17-year-olds | | | | |
| 50-yard dash (seconds) | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Standing long jump (inches) | 82.5 | 86.5 | 84.9 | 87.1 |
| Shuttle run (seconds) | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| Pull-ups (number) | 6.3 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 8.3 |
| Girls | | | | |
| 10-year-olds | | | | |
| 50-yard dash (seconds) | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Standing long jump (inches) | 50.7 | 55.6 | 56.0 | 54.2 |
| Shuttle run (seconds) | 12.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.2 |
| Flexed arm-hangs (seconds) | — | — | 12.7 | 12.5 |
| 17-year-olds | | | | |
| 50-yard dash (seconds) | 9.0 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.2 |
| Standing long jump (inches) | 60.4 | 64.7 | 65.4 | 64.4 |
| Shuttle run (seconds) | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.1 |
| Flexed arm-hangs (seconds) | — | — | 11.6 | 12.0 |

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, *The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports 1985, National School Population Fitness Survey*, and unpublished data.

Indicator **40. Physical Fitness**

Seconds to complete 50-yard dash, by age and sex: 1958, 1965, 1975, and 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, *The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports 1985, National School Population Fitness Survey*, and unpublished data.

Although there was a modest slow-down in 10-year-olds' performance in the 50-yard dash between 1965 and 1985, their 1985 performance surpassed their performance in 1958. Performance results for other activities were often better in 1985 than in 1958, but there were fluctuations during the time period (see table).

Indicator **41. Illness**

Total number of reported cases of selected diseases of special relevance to youth, for all age groups: 1950 to 1985

| Disease | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Polio | 33,300 | 28,985 | 3,190 | 61 | 31 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Measles | 319,124 | 555,156 | 441,703 | 261,904 | 47,351 | 24,374 | 13,506 | 2,822 |
| Tuberculosis | 121,742 | 77,368 | 55,494 | 49,016 | 37,137 | 33,989 | 27,749 | 22,201 |
| Gonorrhea | 286,746 | 236,197 | 258,933 | 324,925 | 600,072 | 999,937 | 1,004,029 | 911,419 |
| Syphilis | 217,558 | 122,392 | 122,538 | 112,842 | 91,382 | 80,356 | 68,832 | 27,131 |
| AIDS | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,249 |

Number of reported cases of selected diseases among 15- to 24-year-olds: 1981 to 1986

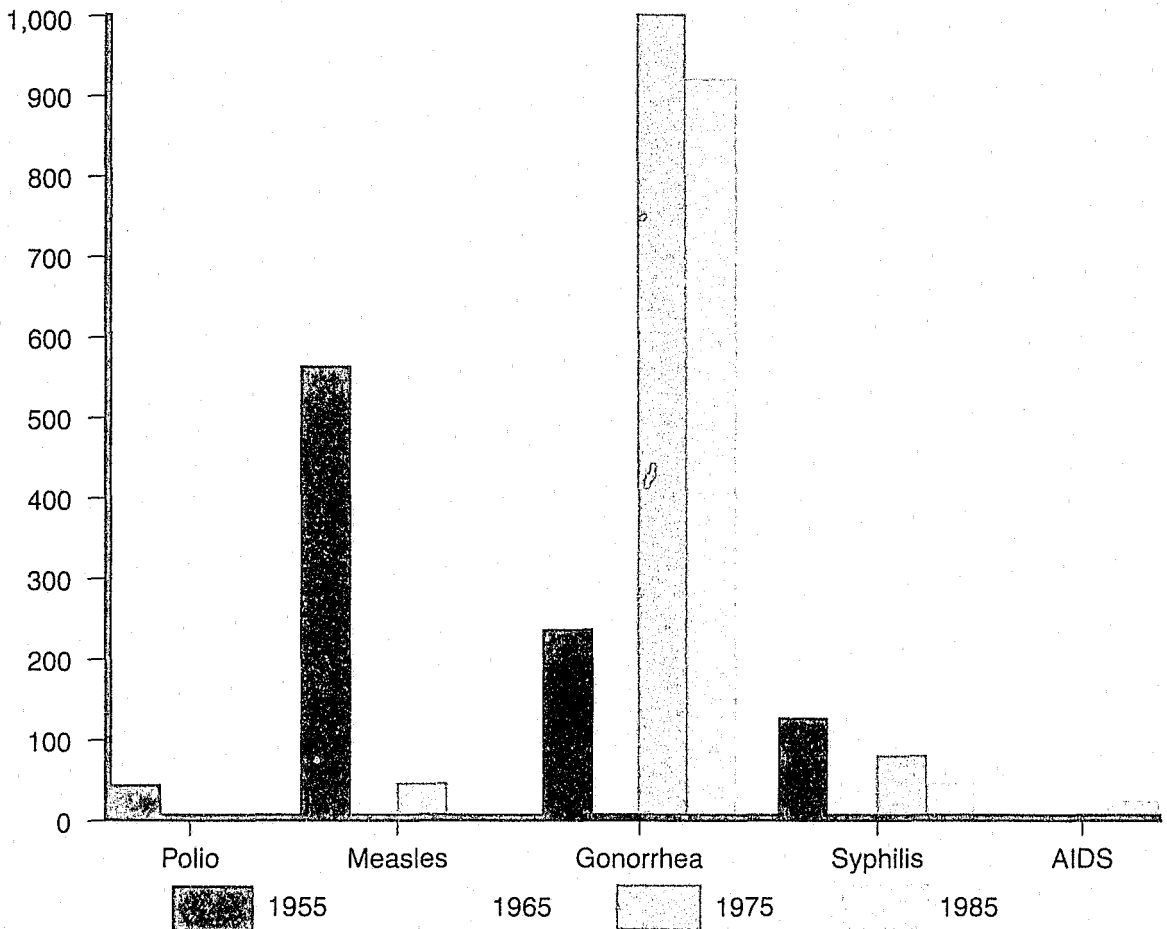
| Disease and age | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Polio | | | | | | |
| 15 to 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| 20 to 24 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Measles | | | | | | |
| 15 to 19 | 466 | 279 | 382 | 676 | 842 | 1,159 |
| 20 to 24 | 128 | 92 | 163 | 204 | 251 | 304 |
| Tuberculosis | | | | | | |
| 15 to 19 | 656 | 560 | 530 | 414 | 464 | 513 |
| 20 to 24 | 1,542 | 1,407 | 1,375 | 1,268 | 1,208 | 1,206 |
| Gonorrhea | | | | | | |
| 15 to 19 | 243,432 | 235,086 | 220,385 | 210,530 | 218,821 | 215,918 |
| 20 to 24 | 374,562 | 363,135 | 340,378 | 329,476 | 341,645 | 337,711 |
| Syphilis | | | | | | |
| 15 to 19 | 4,173 | 4,517 | 4,395 | 3,218 | 3,132 | 3,133 |
| 20 to 24 | 8,792 | 9,461 | 9,204 | 8,069 | 7,717 | 7,885 |
| AIDS | | | | | | |
| 15 to 19 | — | — | — | — | 30 | 47 |
| 20 to 24 | — | — | — | — | 349 | 616 |

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Total number of reported cases of selected diseases of special relevance to youth, for all age groups: 1955 to 1985

In thousands



NOTE: Polio data for 1965, 1975, and 1985, and measles data for 1985 are too small to display graphically. Because methods of collecting data vary from State to State, national numbers are approximate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Young people have benefited from the dramatic strides made against such diseases as polio and measles. While the number of cases of gonorrhea increased enormously between 1965 and 1985, there has been a slight decline in the number of cases since 1975. The year 1985 was the first time counts were kept on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Indicator **42. Pregnancy, Abortion, and Births**

Number of estimated pregnancies, abortions, and births per 1,000 teenage women, by age: 1972 to 1983

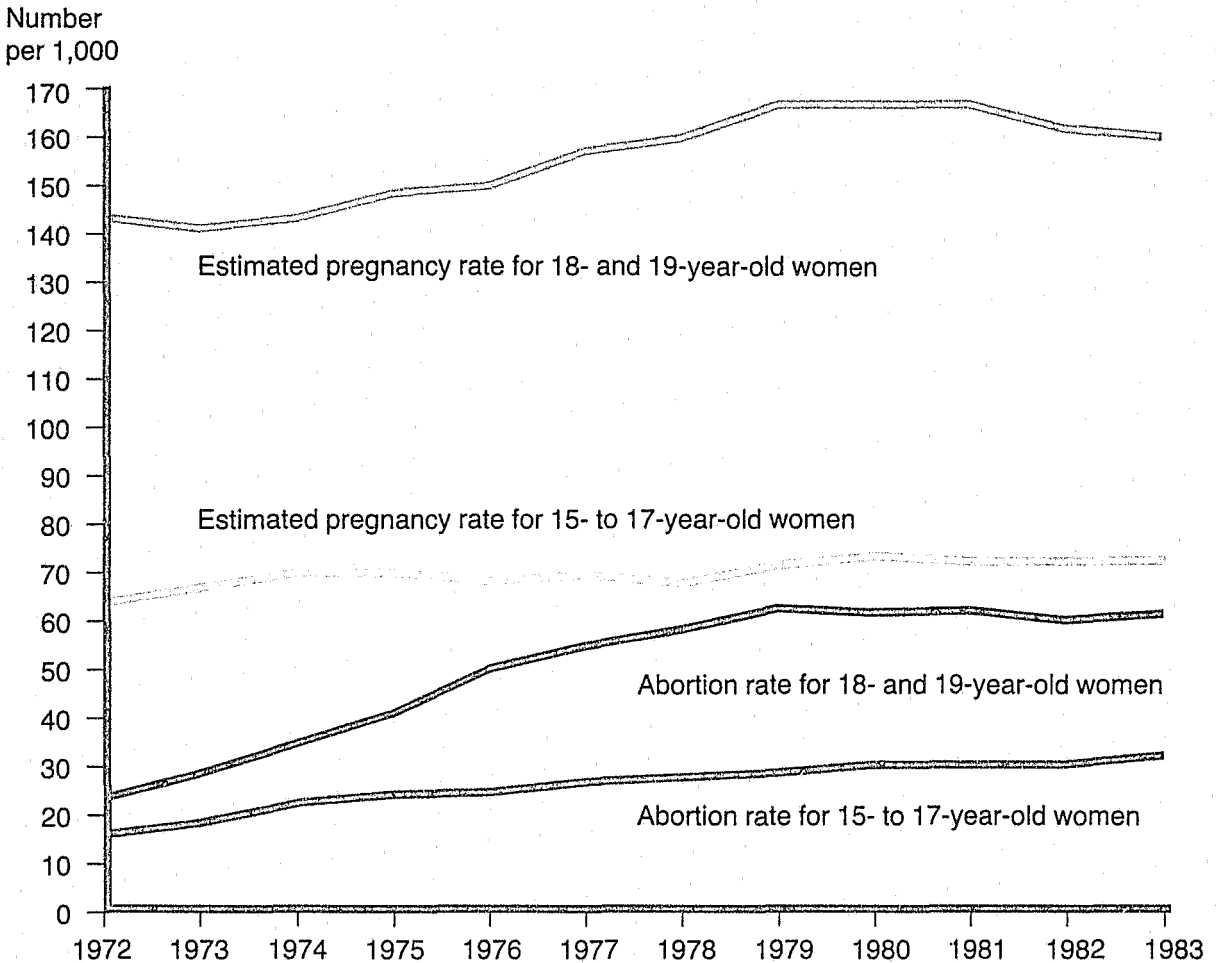
| Year | Estimated pregnancy rate ¹ | | Abortion rate | | Birth rate | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | 15 to 17 years old | 18 and 19 years old | 15 to 17 years old | 18 and 19 years old | 15 to 17 years old | 18 and 19 years old |
| 1972 | 64.1 | 143.1 | 15.7 | 24.4 | 39.0 | 96.9 |
| 1973 | 66.9 | 141.3 | 18.7 | 28.9 | 38.5 | 91.2 |
| 1974 | 69.3 | 144.2 | 22.3 | 34.3 | 37.3 | 88.7 |
| 1975 | 69.9 | 148.1 | 24.1 | 41.9 | 36.1 | 85.0 |
| 1976 | 67.5 | 150.8 | 24.2 | 49.3 | 34.1 | 80.5 |
| 1977 | 69.5 | 156.5 | 26.2 | 54.1 | 33.9 | 80.9 |
| 1978 | 68.3 | 160.1 | 26.9 | 58.4 | 32.2 | 79.8 |
| 1979 | 70.4 | 165.7 | 28.8 | 61.9 | 32.3 | 81.3 |
| 1980 | 72.4 | 166.3 | 30.2 | 61.0 | 32.6 | 82.6 |
| 1981 | 71.5 | 166.0 | 30.1 | 61.8 | 32.0 | 81.7 |
| 1982 | 71.9 | 161.8 | 30.1 | 60.0 | 32.4 | 79.8 |
| 1983 | 72.3 | 160.1 | 30.8 | 60.4 | 32.0 | 78.1 |

¹ Estimated as the sum of births, plus abortions, plus miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as 20 percent of all births added to 10 percent of all abortions.

SOURCE: Stanley K. Henshaw, "U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics," Alan Guttmacher Institute, March 1987.

Indicator **42. Pregnancy, Abortion, and Births**

Estimated pregnancy rate and abortion rate for teenage women, by age group: 1972 to 1983



SOURCE: Stanley K. Henshaw, "U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics," Alan Guttmacher Institute, March 1987.

The estimated pregnancy rate of 18- and 19-year-old women rose between 1973 and 1981, and then began to decline slightly.

Indicator **43. Alcohol and Drug Use**

Alcohol and drug use among high school seniors, by substance and frequency of use: 1975 to 1986

| Substance and frequency of use | Class of 1975 | Class of 1980 | Class of 1981 | Class of 1982 | Class of 1983 | Class of 1984 | Class of 1985 | Class of 1986 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Percent reporting having ever used drugs | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol | 90.4 | 93.2 | 92.6 | 92.8 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.2 | 91.3 |
| Any illicit drug | 55.2 | 65.4 | 65.6 | 64.4 | 62.9 | 61.6 | 60.6 | 57.6 |
| Marijuana only | 19.0 | 26.7 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 19.9 |
| Any illicit drug other than marijuana ¹ | 36.2 | 38.7 | 42.8 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 37.7 |
| Use of selected drugs: | | | | | | | | |
| Cocaine | 9.0 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 16.9 |
| Heroin | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| LSD | 11.3 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| Marijuana/hashish | 47.3 | 60.3 | 59.5 | 58.7 | 57.0 | 54.9 | 54.2 | 50.9 |
| PCP | — | 9.6 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Percent reporting use of drugs in the past 30 days | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol | 68.2 | 72.0 | 70.7 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 67.2 | 65.9 | 65.3 |
| Any illicit drug | 30.7 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 32.5 | 30.5 | 29.2 | 29.7 | 27.1 |
| Marijuana only | 15.3 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 13.9 |
| Any illicit drug other than marijuana ¹ | 15.4 | 18.4 | 21.7 | 17.0 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 13.2 |
| Use of selected drugs: | | | | | | | | |
| Cocaine | 1.9 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Heroin | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| LSD | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Marijuana/hashish | 27.1 | 33.7 | 31.6 | 28.5 | 27.0 | 25.2 | 25.7 | 23.4 |
| PCP | — | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 |

—Data not available.

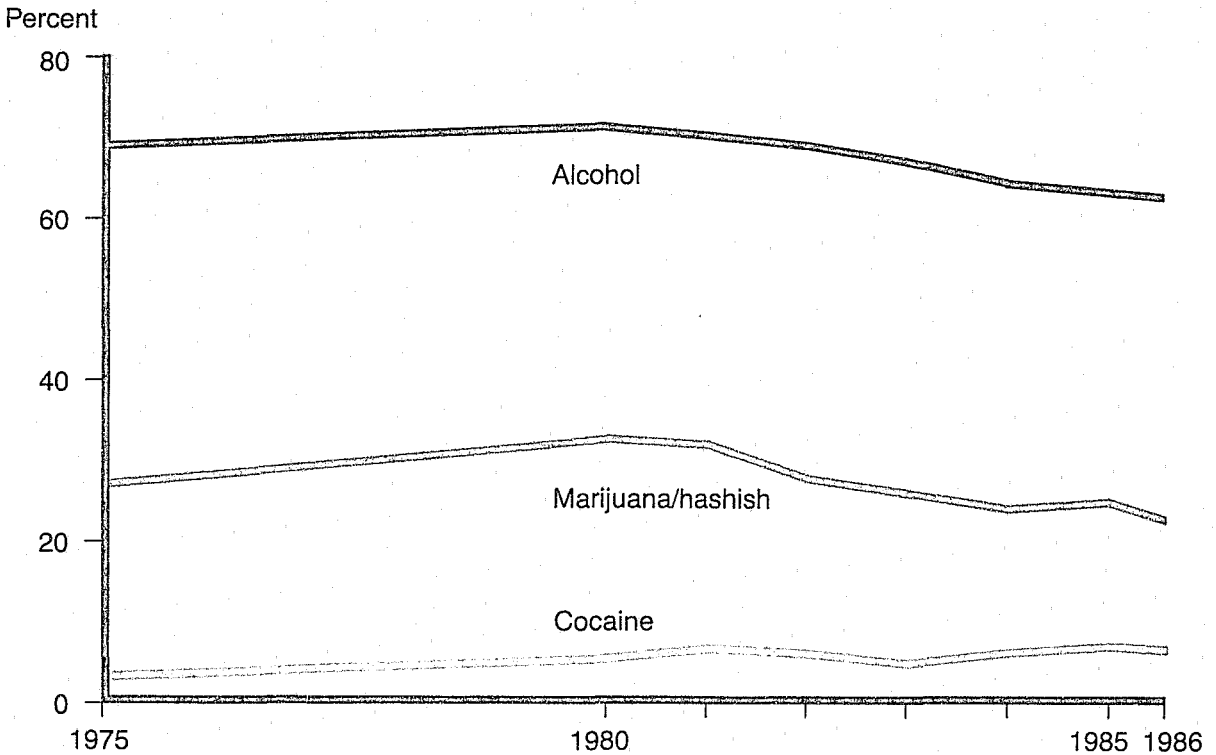
¹ Other illicit drugs include hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers not prescribed by a doctor.

NOTE: A revised questionnaire was used in 1982 and later years to reduce the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants. This slightly reduced the positive responses for some types of drug use.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students, 1975-1986*.

Indicator **43. Alcohol and Drug Use**

Percent of high school seniors who reported having used alcohol or drugs in the past 30 days, by substance: 1975 to 1986



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, *Drug Use Among American High School Students and Other Young Adults, National Trends through 1985*, and unpublished data.

The percentage of students who reported having ever used illicit drugs increased from 1975 to 1980 (see table). After 1980, student use of alcohol and marijuana/hashish declined. In 1985, more than one-fourth of high school seniors reported using marijuana/hashish in the past 30 days.

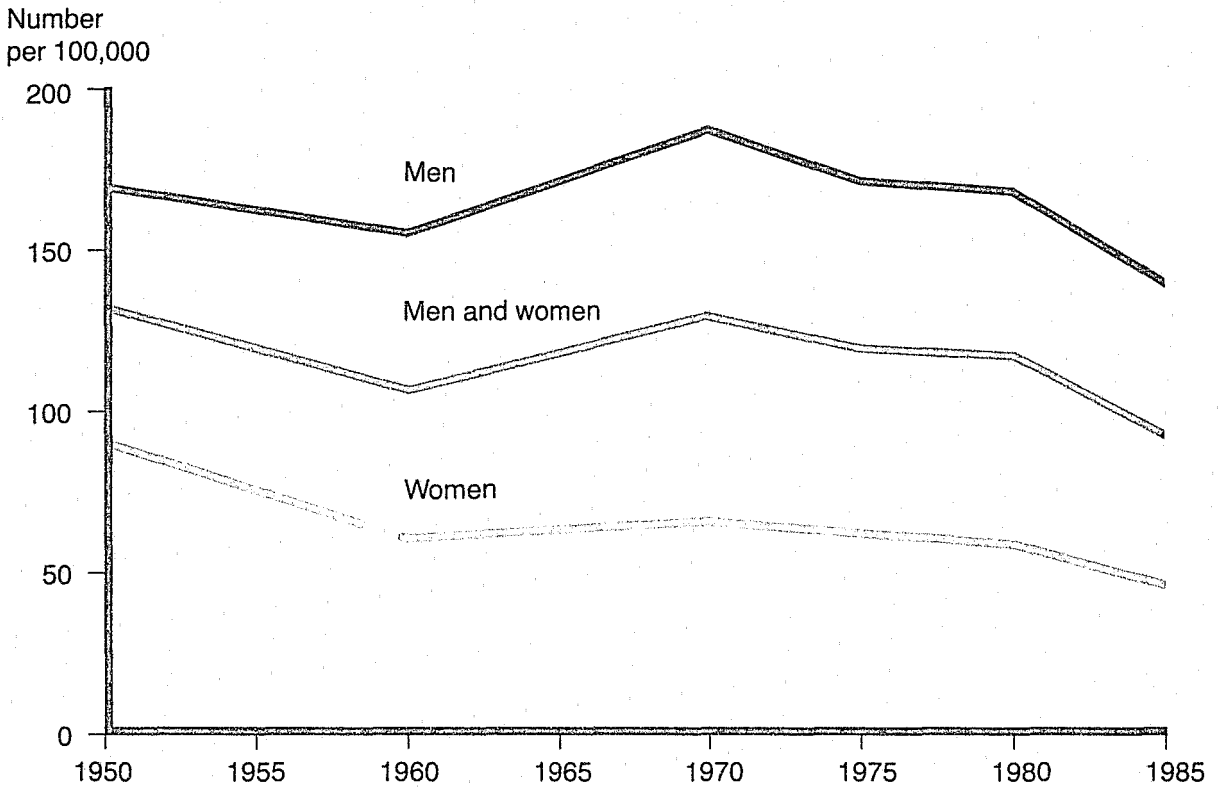
Indicator **44. Death**

Number of deaths among 5- to 34-year-olds, by sex, age group, and race: 1950 to 1985

[Number of deaths per 100,000 persons in each specified group]

| Race and year | Men and women | | | Men | | | Women | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 5 to 14 years old | 15 to 24 years old | 25 to 34 years old | 5 to 14 years old | 15 to 24 years old | 25 to 34 years old | 5 to 14 years old | 15 to 24 years old | 25 to 34 years old |
| All races | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 60.1 | 128.1 | 178.7 | 70.9 | 167.9 | 216.5 | 48.9 | 89.1 | 142.7 |
| 1960 | 46.6 | 106.3 | 146.4 | 55.7 | 152.1 | 187.9 | 37.3 | 61.3 | 106.6 |
| 1970 | 41.3 | 127.7 | 157.4 | 50.5 | 188.5 | 215.3 | 31.8 | 68.1 | 101.6 |
| 1975 | 35.2 | 117.3 | 140.6 | 43.3 | 174.1 | 198.9 | 26.8 | 59.8 | 83.6 |
| 1980 | 30.6 | 115.4 | 135.5 | 36.7 | 172.3 | 196.1 | 24.2 | 57.5 | 75.9 |
| 1985 | 27.9 | 94.8 | 122.3 | 33.3 | 141.2 | 178.7 | 22.2 | 47.5 | 65.9 |
| White | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 56.4 | 111.7 | 148.3 | 67.2 | 152.4 | 185.3 | 45.1 | 71.5 | 112.8 |
| 1960 | 43.9 | 99.1 | 123.6 | 52.7 | 143.7 | 163.2 | 34.7 | 54.9 | 85.0 |
| 1970 | 39.1 | 115.8 | 129.9 | 48.0 | 170.8 | 176.6 | 29.9 | 61.6 | 84.1 |
| 1975 | 33.4 | 110.0 | 119.2 | 40.9 | 163.6 | 166.4 | 25.5 | 55.3 | 72.1 |
| 1980 | 29.1 | 112.0 | 118.4 | 35.0 | 167.0 | 171.3 | 22.9 | 55.5 | 65.4 |
| 1985 | 26.1 | 91.2 | 107.5 | 31.6 | 135.0 | 157.5 | 20.3 | 46.3 | 56.6 |
| Black | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 64.5 | 157.9 | 333.0 | 75.1 | 212.0 | 402.5 | 53.8 | 107.5 | 273.2 |
| 1970 | 55.5 | 212.4 | 381.2 | 67.1 | 320.6 | 559.5 | 43.8 | 111.9 | 231.0 |
| 1980 | 39.0 | 138.3 | 269.5 | 47.4 | 209.1 | 407.3 | 30.5 | 70.5 | 150.0 |
| 1985 | 37.3 | 118.1 | 232.3 | 43.2 | 184.8 | 348.5 | 31.3 | 53.7 | 129.4 |

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various issues.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 24 years old, by sex: 1950 to 1985

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years.

The rate of death of young adults 15 to 24 years old generally has been declining since 1970. The number of deaths of young men each year was well over twice the number of deaths of young women. Also, between 1950 and 1985, the decline in the death rate for women was much larger than that for men.

Indicator **45. Causes of Death**

Annual number of deaths among 15- to 24-year-olds, by age and cause of death: 1960 to 1985

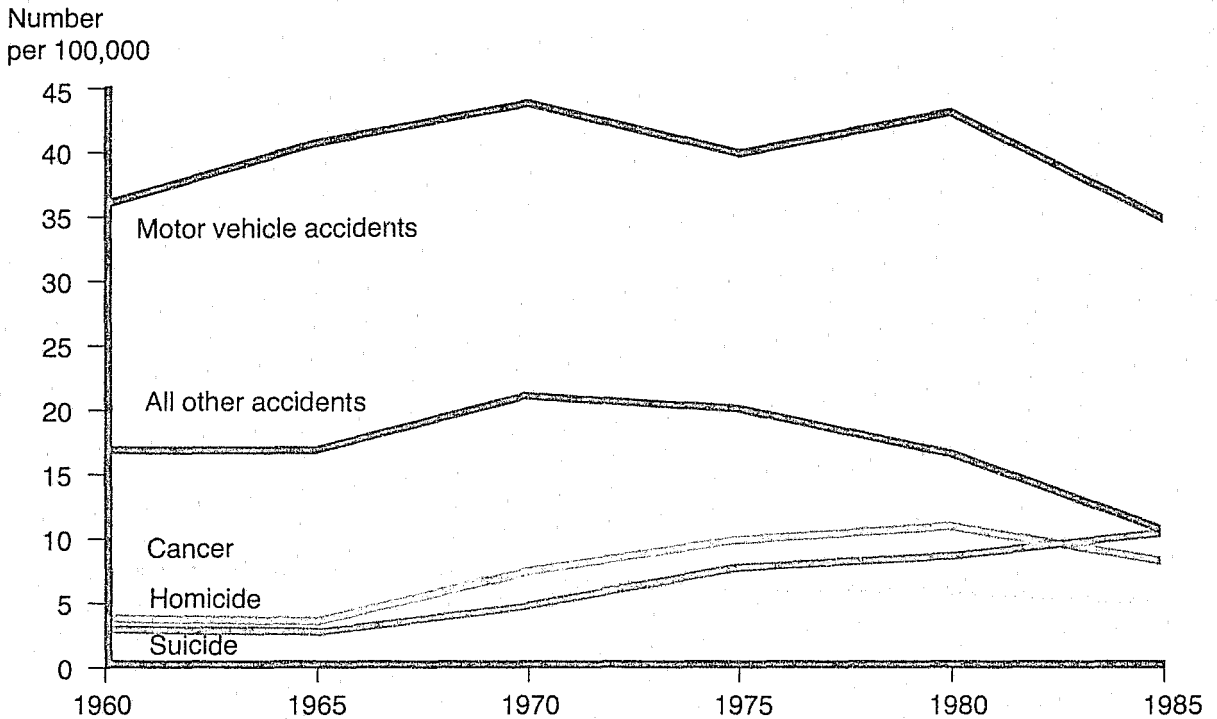
[Number of deaths per 100,000 persons in each specified group]

| Age and cause of death | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 15 to 19 years old | | | | | | |
| All causes | 92.2 | 95.1 | 110.3 | 101.5 | 97.9 | 81.2 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 35.9 | 40.2 | 43.6 | 38.4 | 43.0 | 33.9 |
| All other accidents | 16.8 | 16.5 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 14.9 | 10.3 |
| Suicide | 3.6 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 10.0 |
| Males, white | 5.9 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 17.3 |
| Females, white | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| Males, all other races | 3.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 10.0 |
| Females, all other races | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Homicide | 4.0 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 8.6 |
| Males, white | 3.2 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 10.9 | 7.3 |
| Females, white | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| Males, all other races | 27.6 | 30.6 | 59.8 | 47.8 | 43.3 | 39.9 |
| Females, all other races | 7.0 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 14.6 | 10.1 | 9.4 |
| Cancer | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Heart disease | 6.2 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Pneumonia/influenza | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 20 to 24 years old | | | | | | |
| All causes | 125.6 | 127.3 | 148.0 | 138.2 | 132.7 | 108.9 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 42.9 | 49.3 | 51.3 | 40.1 | 46.8 | 38.1 |
| All other accidents | 19.6 | 18.7 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 18.8 | 14.1 |
| Suicide | 7.1 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 15.6 |
| Males, white | 11.9 | 13.9 | 19.3 | 26.8 | 27.8 | 27.4 |
| Females, white | 3.1 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Males, all other races | 7.8 | 13.1 | 19.4 | 23.6 | 20.9 | 20.2 |
| Females, all other races | 1.6 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Homicide | 8.2 | 10.0 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 15.1 |
| Males, white | 6.0 | 7.4 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 19.9 | 14.6 |
| Females, white | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.3 |
| Males, all other races | 64.2 | 80.5 | 136.3 | 124.9 | 109.4 | 72.8 |
| Females, all other races | 16.3 | 17.3 | 23.9 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 15.2 |
| Cancer | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.1 |
| Heart disease | 11.3 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Pneumonia/influenza | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Indicator **45. Causes of Death**

Annual number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 19 years old, by cause of death: 1960 to 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

In 1985, the five leading causes of death among teenagers 15 to 19 years old were motor vehicle accidents, all other accidents, suicides, homicides, and cancer. The death rates from accidents and homicides, in particular, declined from 1980 to 1985.

Indicator **46. Voting**

Voting behavior of 18- to 24-year-olds in Presidential elections, by race/ethnicity: 1964 to 1984

[Numbers in thousands]

| Race/ethnicity | 1964 | 1968 | 1972 ¹ | 1976 | 1980 | 1984 |
|---|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| White | | | | | | |
| Total, all eligible 18- to 24-year-olds | 8,715 | 10,158 | 21,339 | 23,141 | 23,976 | 23,227 |
| Voted | 4,539 | 5,305 | 11,074 | 10,344 | 10,027 | 9,667 |
| Percent voting | 52.1 | 52.2 | 51.9 | 44.7 | 41.8 | 41.6 |
| Black | | | | | | |
| Total, all eligible 18- to 24-year-olds | 1,115 | 1,344 | 2,994 | 3,323 | 3,559 | 3,875 |
| Voted | 493 | 512 | 1,040 | 926 | 1,071 | 1,572 |
| Percent voting | 44.2 | 38.1 | 34.7 | 27.9 | 30.1 | 40.6 |
| Hispanic | | | | | | |
| Total, all eligible 18- to 24-year-olds | — | — | 1,338 | 1,559 | 2,047 | 2,064 |
| Voted | — | — | 414 | 340 | 326 | 452 |
| Percent voting | — | — | 30.9 | 21.8 | 15.9 | 21.9 |

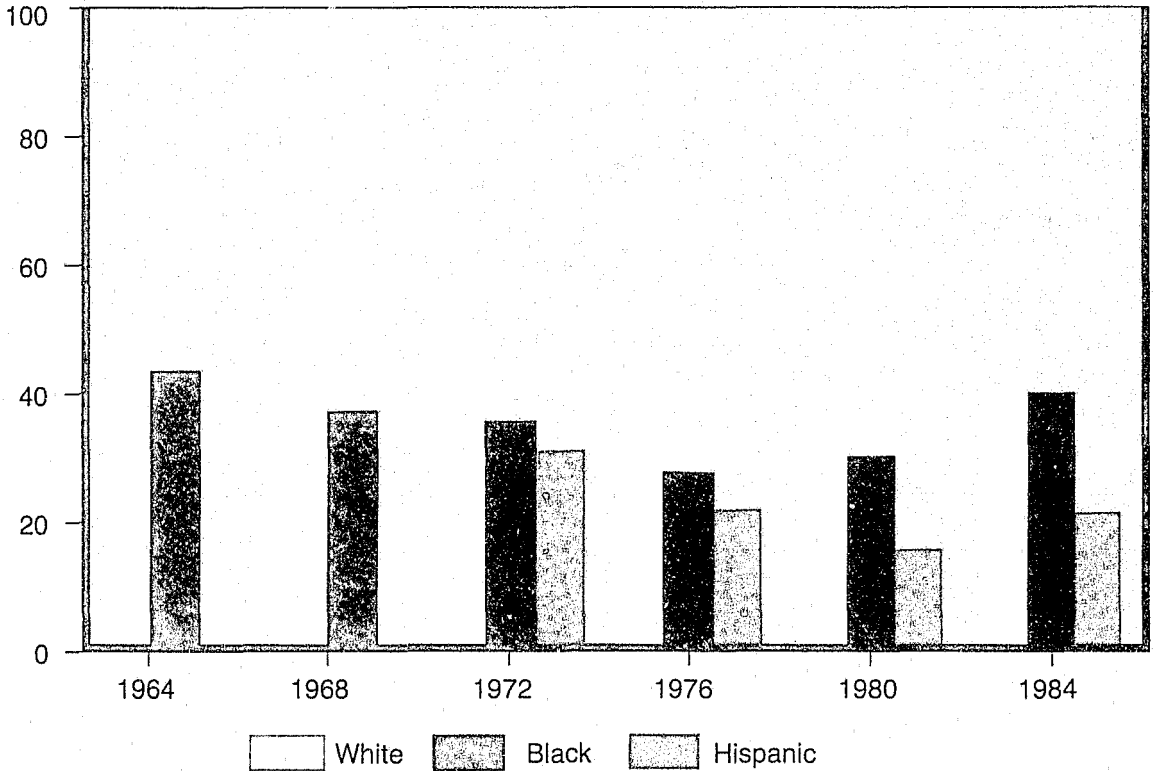
—Data not available.

¹18-year-olds were granted the constitutional right to vote in 1971, although some States allowed those under the age of 21 to vote before 1971.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984*, no. 405.

**Voting of 18- to 24- years-olds in Presidential elections, by race/ethnicity:
1964 to 1984**

Percent



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P-20 *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1984*, no. 405.

The proportion of youth who vote in Presidential elections tends to be low. About 42 percent of white youth voted in 1984 compared to 52 percent in 1964, 1968, and 1972. The voting rate for both blacks and whites declined between 1964 and 1980, but the rate for blacks rose for the 1984 election.

Indicator **47. Scout Membership**

Boy Scout and Girl Scout membership: 1950 to 1985

| Year | Females 6 to 17 years of age, in thousands | Girl Scout membership, in thousands ¹ | Percent of female population participating ¹ | Males 8 to 20 years of age, in thousands | Boy Scout membership, in thousands ² | Percent of male population participating ² |
|------|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| 1950 | 12,498 | 1,214 | 9.7 | 14,742 | 2,072 | 14.1 |
| 1960 | 19,795 | 2,646 | 13.4 | 20,222 | 3,783 | 18.7 |
| 1965 | 22,514 | 3,030 | 13.5 | 23,855 | 4,231 | 17.7 |
| 1970 | 23,958 | 3,248 | 13.6 | 25,654 | 4,683 | 18.3 |
| 1975 | 23,285 | 2,723 | 11.7 | 26,545 | 3,933 | 14.8 |
| 1978 | 22,467 | 2,511 | 11.2 | 26,451 | 3,303 | 12.5 |
| 1979 | 22,007 | 2,389 | 10.9 | 26,271 | 3,176 | 12.1 |
| 1980 | 21,543 | 2,250 | 10.4 | 25,479 | 3,207 | 12.6 |
| 1981 | 21,125 | 2,276 | 10.8 | 25,014 | 3,244 | 13.0 |
| 1982 | 20,703 | 2,247 | 10.9 | 26,493 | 3,425 | 12.9 |
| 1983 | 20,423 | 2,281 | 11.2 | 26,006 | 3,567 | 13.7 |
| 1984 | 20,242 | 2,247 | 11.1 | 25,627 | 3,657 | 14.3 |
| 1985 | 20,216 | 2,111 | 10.4 | 25,282 | 3,755 | 14.9 |

¹ Girl Scout membership and female population figures only include 7- to 17-year-olds for 1950.

² Beginning in 1982, Boy Scout membership and male population figures include 7-year-olds.

SOURCE: Boy Scouts of America, National Council, *Annual Report*. Girl Scouts of the United States of America, *Annual Report*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, no. 519, 917, and 985.

Indicator **47. Scout Membership**

Participation in Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts: 1950 to 1985



SOURCE: Boy Scouts of America, National Council, *Annual Report*. Girl Scouts of the United States of America, *Annual Report*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, no. 519, 917, and 985.

The percentage of girls and boys participating in Scouts was about the same in 1985 as it was in 1950. However, participation rates in 1985 were lower than they were during the 1960s. In 1985, about 1 in 7 eligible boys was a Boy Scout and about 1 in 10 girls was a Girl Scout. Participation in the Girl Scouts remained fairly steady between 1980 and 1985, while participation in the Boy Scouts rose.

Indicator 48. High School Seniors' Activities

Daily leisure activities of high school seniors, by type of activity and sex of student: 1976 to 1985

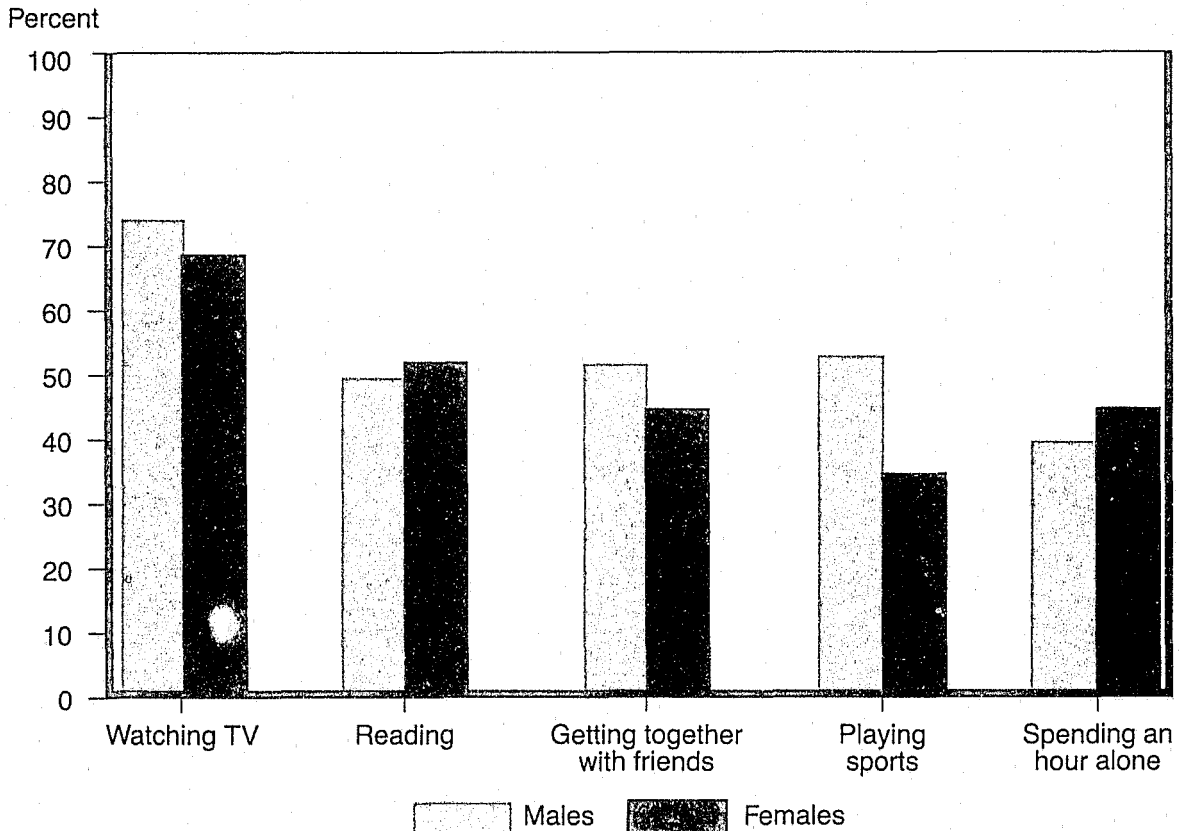
| Activity and sex of student | Percent participating in activity each day | | | | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1976 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| Watch television | 71 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 75 | 73 | 72 |
| Males | 71 | 72 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 74 |
| Females | 71 | 73 | 69 | 72 | 73 | 69 | 69 |
| Read books, magazines, or newspapers | 59 | 59 | 59 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 51 |
| Males | 58 | 59 | 58 | 56 | 55 | 52 | 50 |
| Females | 62 | 59 | 60 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 52 |
| Get together with friends | 52 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 47 |
| Males | 55 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Females | 48 | 47 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 43 |
| Participate in sports and exercise | 44 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 43 |
| Males | 52 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 54 | 53 |
| Females | 36 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 33 | 34 |
| Spend at least one hour of leisure time alone | 40 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 42 |
| Males | 39 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 42 | 40 |
| Females | 41 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| Work around house, yard, or car | 41 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 35 |
| Males | 33 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 28 |
| Females | 49 | 49 | 48 | 51 | 50 | 47 | 42 |
| Ride around in a car for fun | — | 33 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| Males | — | 38 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 39 |
| Females | — | 28 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 27 | 31 |
| Play a musical instrument or sing | 28 | 29 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 |
| Males | 22 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Females | 35 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 35 |
| Do art or craft work | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Males | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 12 |
| Females | 13 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Do creative writing | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Males | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| Females | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator **48. High School Seniors' Activities**

Percent of high school seniors participating in selected activities each day, by sex: 1985



SOURCE: U.S. House of Representatives, Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends, 1987*. University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Of the activities listed above, the most common daily activity of high school seniors (both male and female) in the class of 1985 was watching television. Slightly more than one-half of all high school seniors read each day.

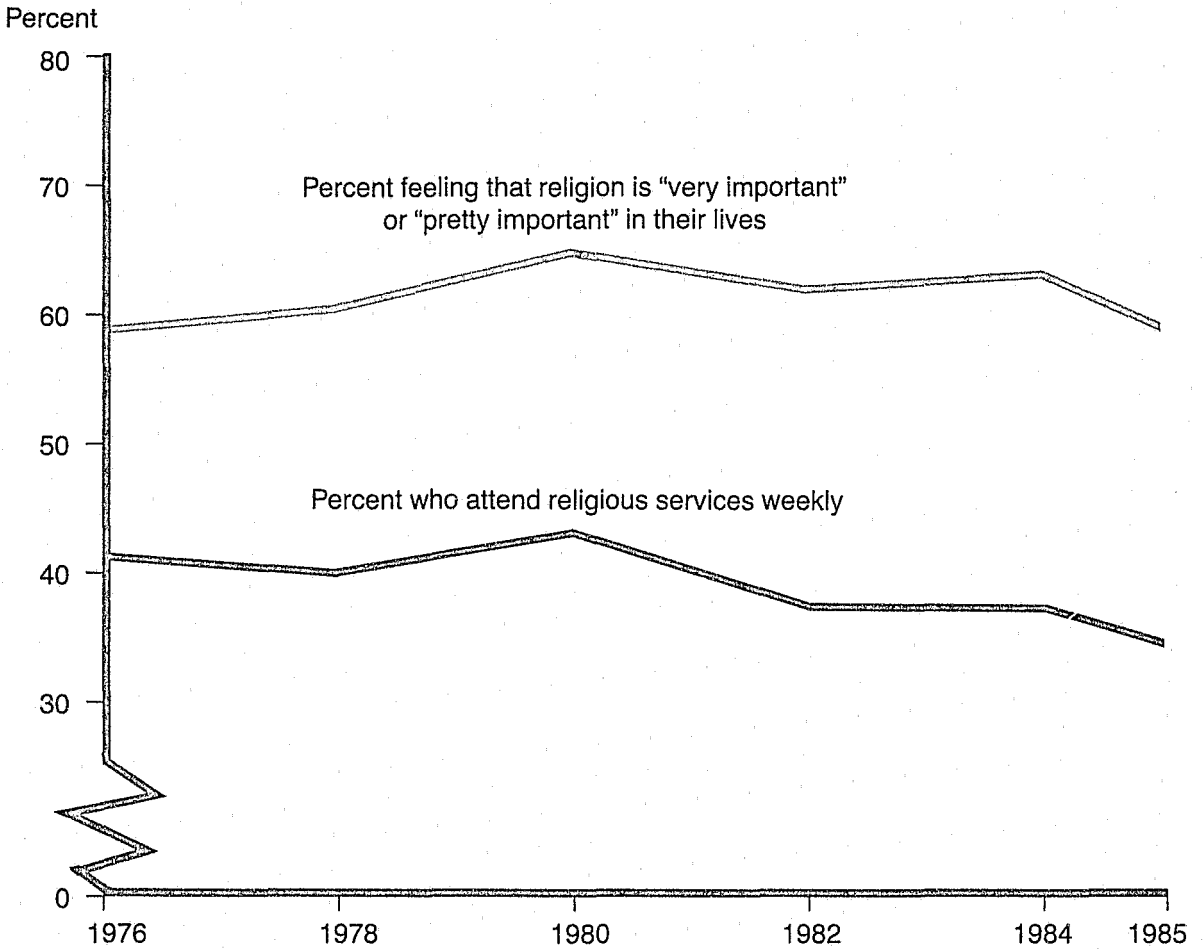
Indicator **49. Religion**

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1985

| Religious activity and level of interest | Percent of seniors | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1982 | 1984 | 1985 |
| Frequency of religious services attendance | | | | | | |
| Weekly | 40.7 | 39.4 | 43.1 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 35.3 |
| 1-2 times a month | 16.3 | 17.2 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 |
| Rarely | 32.0 | 34.4 | 32.0 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 37.0 |
| Never | 11.0 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 11.1 |
| Importance of religion in life | | | | | | |
| Very important | 28.8 | 27.8 | 32.4 | 28.4 | 29.7 | 27.3 |
| Pretty important | 30.5 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 32.4 |
| A little | 27.8 | 27.9 | 25.3 | 27.9 | 26.7 | 27.6 |
| Not important | 12.9 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 12.7 |

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1985



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

The proportion of high school seniors who attended religious services every week rose between 1976 and 1980, but declined by 1985. This pattern was mirrored by the changes in the proportion who felt that religion was "very important" or "pretty important" in their lives.

Indicator **50. Victims of Violent Crime**

Average annual number of victims of crimes of violence per 1,000 persons, by type of crime and characteristic of victim: 1982 to 1984

| Age, sex, and race | Total | Robbery | Assault | Rape ¹ |
|--------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| Total | | | | |
| 12-15 years old | 52.0 | 9.1 | 41.4 | 1.5 |
| 16-19 years old | 67.8 | 11.5 | 54.2 | 2.1 |
| 20 years and older | 26.9 | 5.6 | 20.6 | 0.7 |
| Male | | | | |
| 12-15 years old | 63.9 | 13.9 | 49.7 | — |
| 16-19 years old | 86.9 | 16.8 | 69.9 | — |
| Female | | | | |
| 12-15 years old | 39.6 | 4.1 | 32.8 | 2.7 |
| 16-19 years old | 48.6 | 6.2 | 38.5 | 3.9 |
| White | | | | |
| 12-15 years old | 51.2 | 7.9 | 42.1 | 1.2 |
| 16-19 years old | 66.7 | 9.2 | 55.4 | 2.1 |
| Black | | | | |
| 12-15 years old | 61.3 | 17.4 | 41.8 | 2.1 |
| 16-19 years old | 76.0 | 23.7 | 50.2 | 2.1 |

—Less than 0.5.

¹Crimes of violence include rape, robbery, and assault. Numbers for rape were calculated by subtracting the sum of robbery and assault from the total of violent crimes.

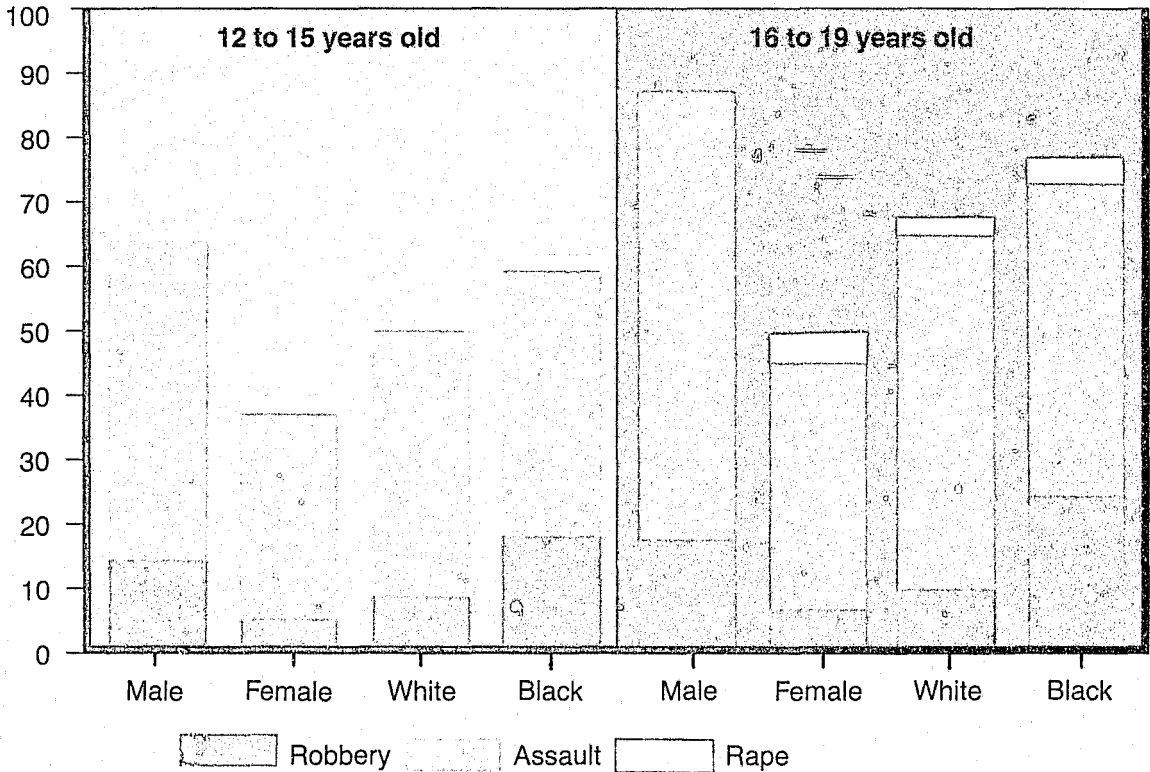
NOTE: The victimization rates are annual averages for the period 1982 through 1984. The numerator of a given rate is the sum of the number of victims in 1982, 1983, and 1984. The denominator is the sum of the annual population totals for the 3 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims: A National Crime Survey Report*, November 1986.

Indicator **50. Victims of Violent Crime**

Average annual number of victims of crime per 1,000 persons, by sex, race, and crime: 1982 to 1984

Number
per 1,000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims: A National Crime Survey Report*, November 1986.

More 16- to 19-year-olds than 12- to 15-year-olds or those over 20 (see table) were victims of violent crime. In the period from 1982 to 1984, almost 7 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds were victims. Males are much more likely to be victims of crime than females.

Indicator **51. Arrests**

Annual number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age group: 1950 to 1985

| Year | Number of arrests per thousand persons, by age group ¹ | | |
|------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | Under 18 years ² | 18 to 24 years | 25 to 34 years |
| 1950 | 4.1 | 12.9 | 9.9 |
| 1955 | 21.2 | 20.0 | 20.1 |
| 1960 | 47.0 | 41.5 | 34.6 |
| 1965 | 75.9 | 52.8 | 40.0 |
| 1970 | 104.3 | 74.4 | 44.9 |
| 1975 | 121.3 | 89.5 | 49.4 |
| 1980 | 125.5 | 113.8 | 61.4 |
| 1981 | 130.5 | 119.1 | 66.2 |
| 1982 | 120.0 | 117.5 | 68.0 |
| 1983 | 117.3 | 118.3 | 71.6 |
| 1984 | 104.6 | 101.9 | 61.6 |
| 1985 | 118.6 | 117.0 | 72.7 |

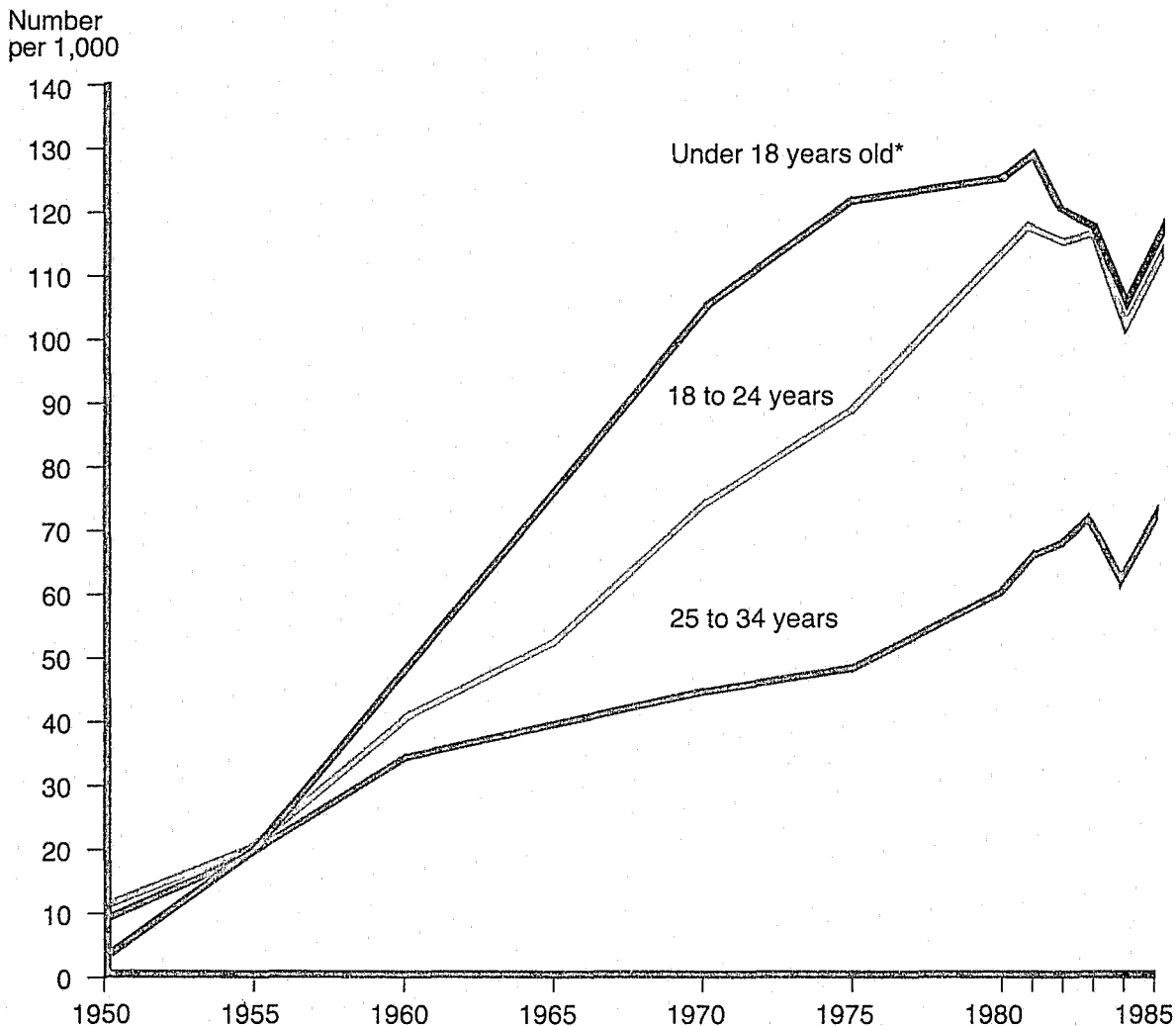
¹ Based on population in age group. Data do not indicate the proportion of persons who have been arrested, since some individuals have been arrested more than once.

² The arrest rate is based on the number of arrests of all persons under 18 per 1,000 persons in the population 14 to 17 years old. This is done to obtain a more realistic arrest rate than one based on the whole population under 18 years old that includes all infants and children.

NOTE: Some fluctuations in arrest ratios are caused by changes in the response rates of law enforcement agencies.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975 and Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years.

Annual number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age group: 1950 to 1985



*Based on 14- to 17-year-old population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years.

The arrest rate for young adults was much higher in 1985 than 2 or 3 decades before. In 1950, there were 13 arrests per 1,000 18- to 24-year-olds, compared to 117 per 1,000 in 1985.

Indicator **52. Types of Crime**

Persons arrested, by type of charge and age group: 1965 and 1985

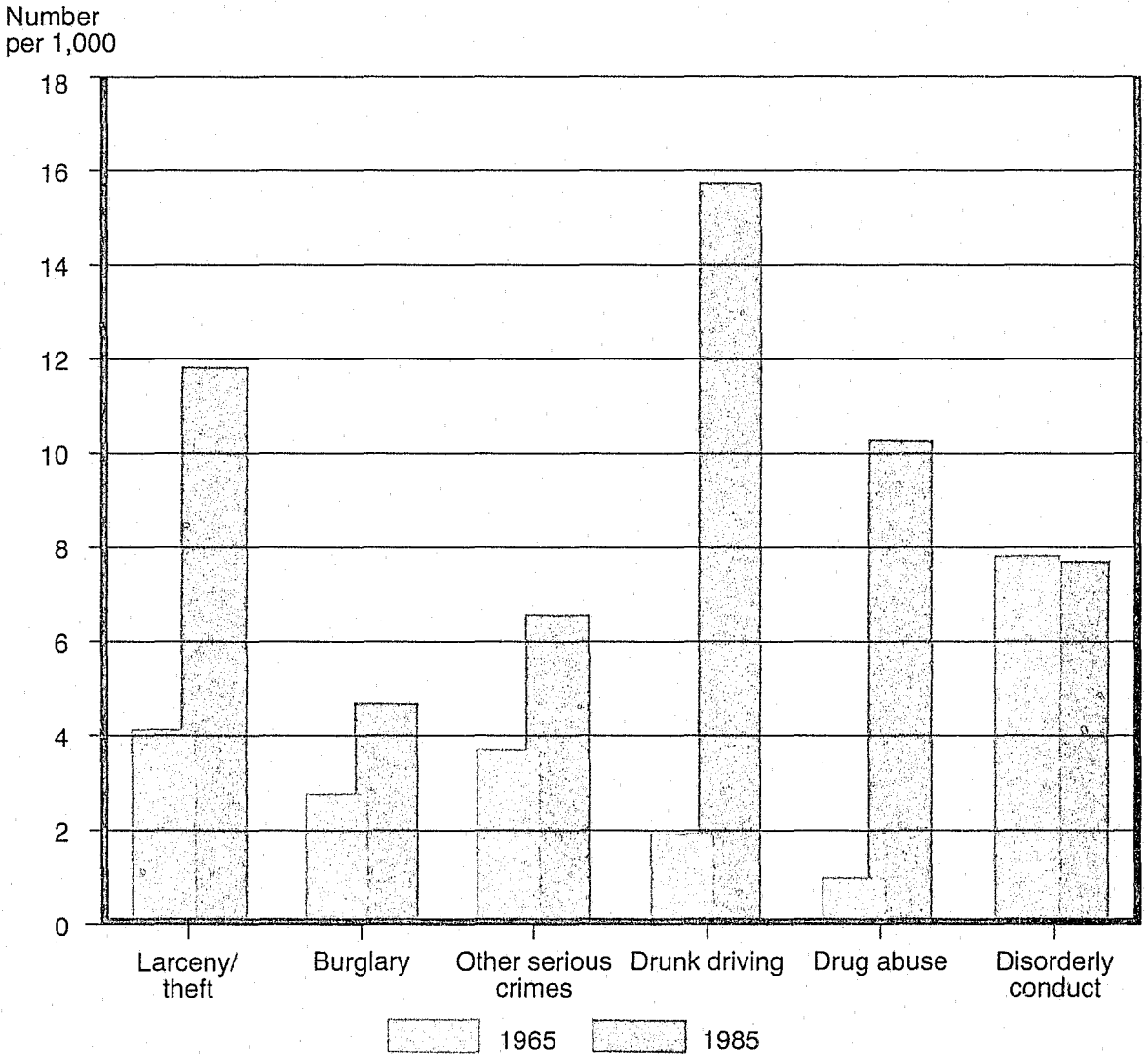
| Charge | Arrests by age of offender, 1985 | | Number of arrests of persons under 18 per thousand 14- to 17-year-olds | | Number of arrests of persons 18 to 24 per thousand 18- to 24-year-olds | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------|--|-------|
| | Percent of offenders under 18 | Percent of offenders 18 to 24 | 1965 | 1985 | 1965 | 1985 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total arrests | 17.1 | 32.4 | 75.9 | 118.6 | 52.8 | 117.0 |
| Serious crimes | 30.8 | 30.9 | 29.0 | 44.1 | 10.6 | 23.0 |
| Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 8.3 | 32.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Forcible rape | 15.1 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Robbery | 25.0 | 40.3 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Aggravated assault | 13.8 | 30.3 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| Burglary | 38.0 | 35.4 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 4.7 |
| Larceny/theft | 32.8 | 28.3 | 14.9 | 26.0 | 4.1 | 11.7 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 38.0 | 35.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Arson | 41.2 | 21.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| All others¹ | 13.6 | 32.8 | 46.9 | 74.5 | 42.2 | 94.0 |
| Other assaults | 15.2 | 30.6 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 5.9 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting | 10.4 | 37.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Fraud | 6.2 | 27.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.7 |
| Stolen property | 25.1 | 37.8 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Vandalism | 44.8 | 28.2 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| Weapons (carrying, etc.) | 16.4 | 33.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Prostitution and commercialized vice | 2.4 | 45.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Sex offenses | 17.1 | 23.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Drug abuse | 11.4 | 41.2 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 10.2 |
| Gambling | 2.7 | 17.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Drunk driving | 1.4 | 29.5 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 15.6 |
| Liquor law violations | 25.1 | 49.0 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 8.0 |
| Drunkenness | 2.9 | 25.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 7.4 |
| Disorderly conduct | 14.3 | 37.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Vagrancy | 9.2 | 31.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 |

¹ Includes other charges not listed separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1965 and 1985.

Indicator **52. Types of Crime**

Number of arrests of 18- to 24-year-olds per 1,000 persons, by type of crime: 1965 and 1985



SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1965 and 1985.

In 1985, about 62 percent of the serious crimes were committed by those 24 years old or younger (see table). The number of arrests per 1,000 of young adults 18 to 24 years old more than doubled between 1965 and 1985 (see table). There were particularly large increases in arrests for drunk driving, drug abuse, and larceny/theft.

Indicator **53. School Behavior**

Incidence of student infractions and disciplinary actions in 1983-84 and perceived changes in amount of classroom disruption in public secondary schools, by school characteristics: 1980 to 1986-87

| Disruption or disciplinary action | All public secondary schools | Type ¹ | | Metropolitan status | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|-------------|---------------------|----------|-------|
| | | Junior high | Senior high | Rural | Suburban | Urban |
| Student infractions in 1983-84 | | Occurrences per 100 students ² | | | | |
| Student caught selling illegal drugs at school | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Theft of personal item reported to school ³ | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Law violations reported to police by school authorities | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Disciplinary actions in 1983-84 | | | | | | |
| Suspension for disciplinary reasons | 10.0 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 18.8 |
| In-school alternative to suspension | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 12.1 | 12.9 |
| Expulsion | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Transfer to special school for disruptive students | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Perceived change in amount of classroom disruption between 1980 and 1985⁴ | | Percent of administrators | | | | |
| Less | 66 | 59 | 73 | 65 | 71 | 58 |
| Same | 22 | 28 | 18 | 24 | 20 | 22 |
| More | 12 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 20 |
| Perceived change in amount of classroom disruption between 1981-82 and 1986-87⁴ | | Percent of teachers | | | | |
| Less | 34 | 35 | 35 | — | — | — |
| Same | 29 | 24 | 32 | — | — | — |
| More | 37 | 42 | 34 | — | — | — |

—Data not available.

¹ Some schools have both elementary and secondary grades. These schools are not shown separately because their number is small. These schools are included in the totals and in analyses by other school characteristics.

² Based on all schools including those reporting no occurrences.

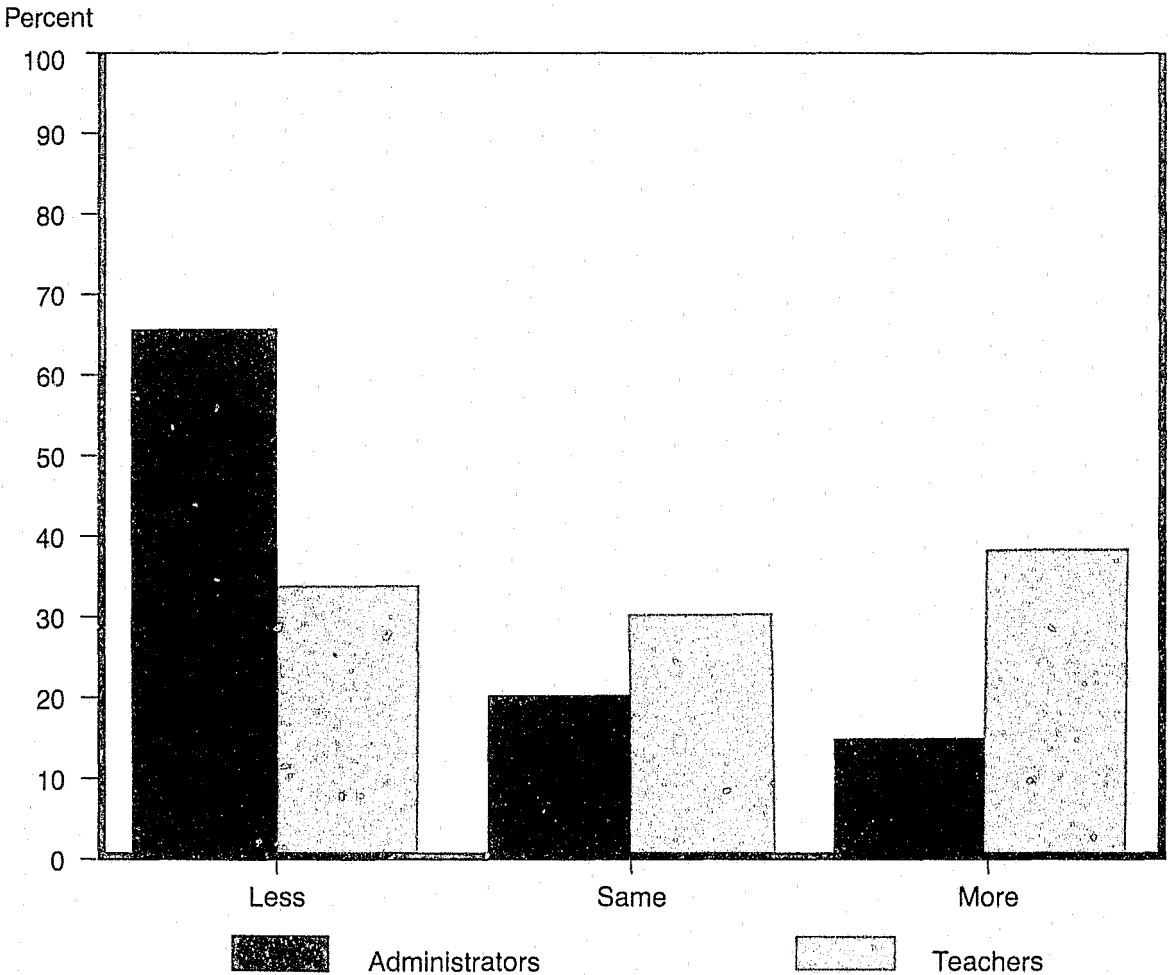
³ Includes only thefts of items valued at \$10 or more reported by students to school authorities.

⁴ School authorities compared current disruptive classroom behavior with that of 5 years ago on a 5-point scale ranging from "much less now" to "much more now." Percents have been adjusted for "don't know" responses. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, "Discipline in Public Secondary Schools" and "Public School Teacher Perspectives on School Discipline."

Indicator **53. School Behavior**

Perceived change in amount of classroom disruption compared to that of 5 years ago: Administrators in 1985 and teachers in 1986-87



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, "Discipline in Public Secondary Schools" and "Public School Teacher Perspectives on School Discipline."

Sixty-six percent of high school administrators felt that classroom disruption decreased between 1980 and 1985. On the other hand, 37 percent of secondary school teachers said there was an increase in classroom disruption between 1981-82 and 1986-87, and 34 percent felt there was a decrease. In 1983-84 school authorities reported almost 1 percent of students to the police for a violation of the law (see table).

Indicator **54. Attitudes Compared to Parents' Views**

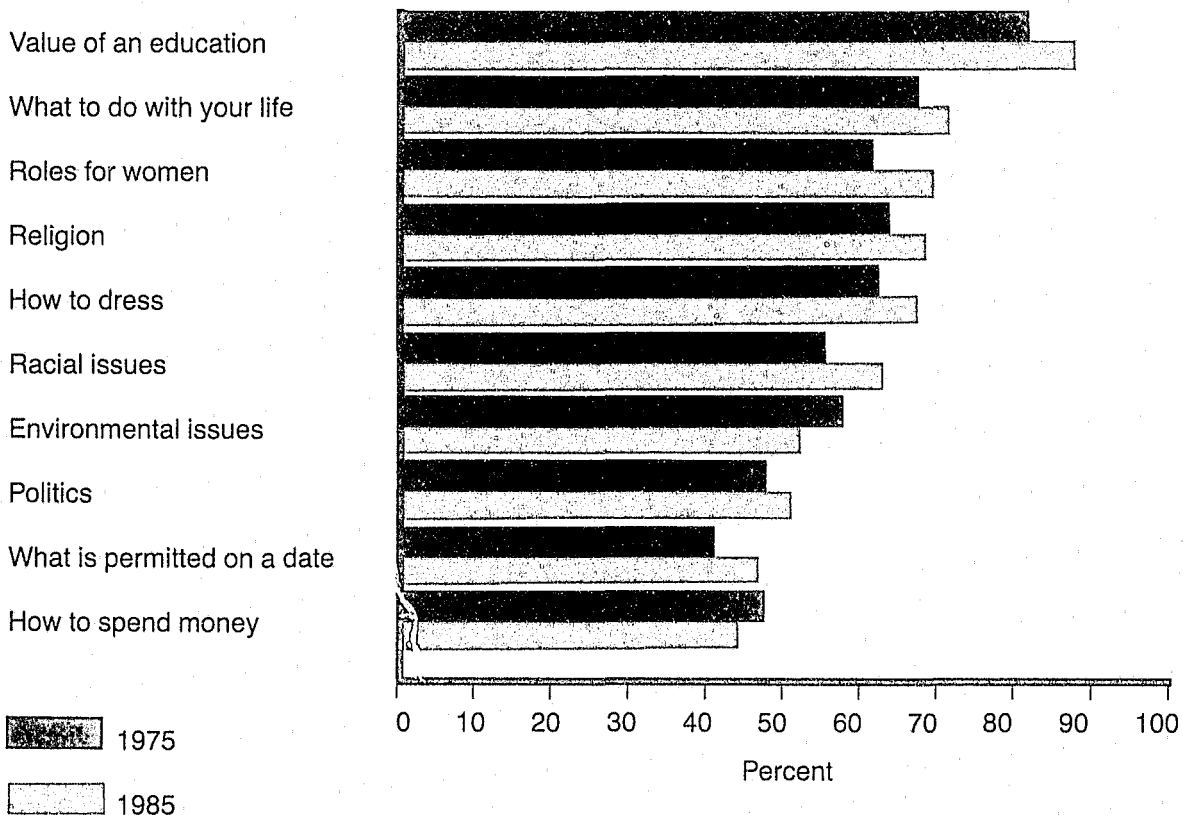
Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975, 1984, and 1985

| Issue | 1975 | 1984 | 1985 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| What to do with your life | 67 | 74 | 72 |
| How to dress | 63 | 68 | 66 |
| How to spend money | 48 | 47 | 44 |
| What is permitted on a date | 41 | 48 | 46 |
| Value of an education | 82 | 87 | 87 |
| Roles for women | 61 | 69 | 70 |
| Environmental issues | 58 | 54 | 53 |
| Racial issues | 56 | 61 | 63 |
| Religion | 65 | 72 | 69 |
| Politics | 49 | 49 | 52 |

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator **54. Attitudes Compared to Parents' Views**

Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 and 1985



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

High school seniors were more inclined to agree with their parents in 1985 than in 1975. The area with the most agreement between high school seniors and their parents was the value of an education. The areas in which there was the smallest amount of agreement in 1985 were: "how to spend money" and "what is permitted on a date".

Indicator **55. Values**

Percent of high school seniors in 1972 and 1982, and four years later, who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: 1972-1976 and 1982-1986

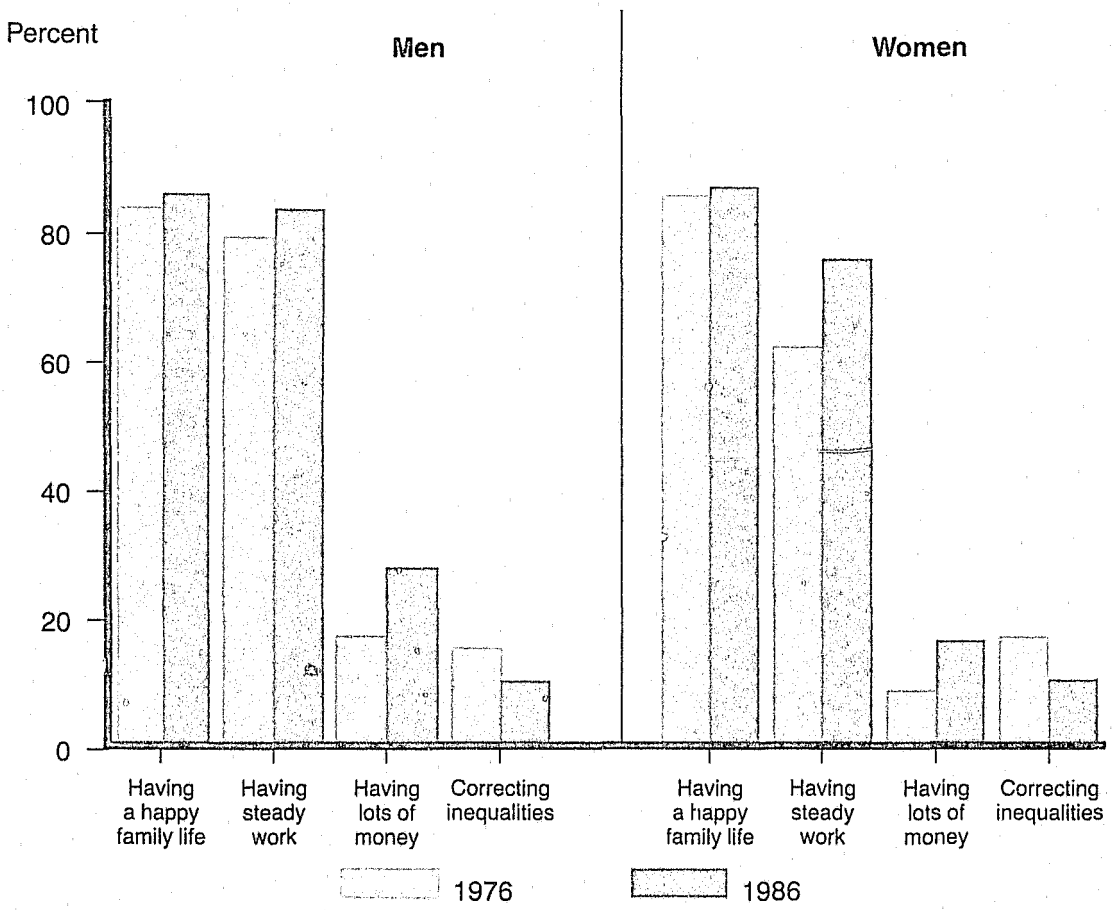
| Value | Percent of 1972 seniors | | | | Percent of 1982 seniors | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|------|--------|-------------------------|--------|------|--------|
| | 1972 | | 1976 | | 1982 | | 1986 | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Being successful in work | 86.5 | 83.0 | 80.3 | 69.7 | 88.2 | 85.5 | 84.0 | 77.2 |
| Having steady work | 82.3 | 73.7 | 79.3 | 62.1 | 88.0 | 84.4 | 84.2 | 76.3 |
| Having lots of money | 26.0 | 9.8 | 17.7 | 9.4 | 41.3 | 24.1 | 27.8 | 16.9 |
| Being a community leader | 14.9 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 4.2 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 4.5 |
| Correcting inequalities | 22.5 | 31.1 | 16.2 | 17.1 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10.9 |
| Having children | — | — | — | — | 37.0 | 47.0 | 41.4 | 56.2 |
| Having a happy family life | 78.6 | 85.7 | 84.2 | 86.4 | 81.6 | 86.3 | 86.8 | 87.8 |
| Providing better opportunities for children | 66.6 | 66.2 | 59.8 | 58.8 | 71.0 | 68.7 | 68.4 | 67.4 |
| Living closer to parents or relatives | 6.8 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 12.9 | 19.8 |
| Moving from area | 14.3 | 14.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 7.4 |
| Having strong friendships | 81.2 | 78.7 | 76.1 | 72.1 | 80.4 | 79.1 | 76.5 | 75.0 |
| Having leisure time | — | — | 65.4 | 60.1 | 70.2 | 68.8 | 70.1 | 68.9 |

—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study and High School and Beyond surveys.

Values of young adults four years after high school: 1976 and 1986

Percent rating value "very important"



SOURCE: U.S. Department Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study and High School and Beyond surveys.

Having a happy family life was very important to the male and female graduates of 1972 and 1982, four years after they had left high school. Although more young adults in the 1980s than in the 1970s felt that having lots of money was very important, the values of having steady work and a happy family life were rated higher by both groups.

Glossary

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

Average daily attendance (ADA) is the aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period (normally a school year) divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers are considered as days in session.

Civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below. Members of the armed forces stationed either in the United States or abroad are included in the "labor force" (see below).

Constant dollars are dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price and cost indices to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years. Constant dollars are expressed in two ways in this publication: 1) according to the calendar year and 2) according to school year.

Consumer unit is 1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood or legal arrangements; 2) persons living alone or sharing a household with others; or 3) two or more persons together who are making joint expenditure decisions. All units are considered financially independent.

Current dollars are dollar amounts that have not been adjusted to compensate for inflation.

Current expenditures (elementary/secondary) are the expenditures for operating local public schools excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs. Beginning in 1980-81, expenditures for State administration are excluded.

Dropouts are persons 16 to 24 years old who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates. People who have received high school equivalency credentials are counted as graduates.

Employment includes activities of civilian, noninstitutionalized persons such as 1) paid work during any part of a survey week; work at their own business, profession, or farm; or unpaid work for 15 hours or more in a family-owned enterprise; or 2) temporary absence due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not another job is being sought.

Estimated pregnancy rate is the sum of births, plus abortions, plus miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as 20 percent of all births added to 10 percent of all abortions.

Family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder, see below) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS), unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members, other individuals, or both) who may be residing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives (see the definition of family).

Household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relations of all other household members, if any, are recorded. Prior to 1980, the husband was always considered the householder in married-couple households. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Labor force includes persons employed as civilians or as members of the armed forces, as well as the unemployed during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" (see above) comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the noninstitutional population (see below) that is in the labor force. The civilian labor force participation rate is the ratio of the civilian labor force and the civilian noninstitutional population. Participation rates are usually published for sex/age groups, often cross-classified by other demographic characteristics such as race and educational attainment.

Married couple is defined for census purposes as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "married-couple" before the terms "household," "family," or "subfamily" indicates that the household, family, or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. The number of married

couples equals the count of married-couple families plus related and unrelated married-couple subfamilies.

Median is the measure of central tendency that occupies the middle position in a rank order of values. It generally has the same number of items above it as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is taken to be the average of the middle two items.

Nonfamily householder is a person maintaining a household alone or with nonrelatives only.

Noninstitutional population is all those who are not inmates of such an institution as a home, school, hospital or ward for the physically or mentally handicapped; a hospital or ward for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; a home for unmarried mothers; a nursing, convalescent, or rest home for the aged and dependent; an orphanage; or a correctional institution.

Own children are family members who are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. "Own children" in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily.

Poverty is based on a definition developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised in 1969 and 1981. This poverty index provides a range of income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, and number of children under 18 years old. The poverty thresholds rise each year by the same percentage as the annual average Consumer Price Index.

Racial/ethnic group is a classification that indicates racial or ethnic heritage based on self-identification as in data collected by the Bureau of the Census based on the Office of Management and Budget standard classification scheme presented below. (Note that two groups, American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander, are not presented in this edition, because separate data for these groups are not available.)

White includes persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.

Black includes those having origins in any of the black racial groups in Africa. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.

Black and other races includes all persons who identify themselves in the enumeration process to be other than white. At the time of the 1970 Census of Population, 89 percent of the black and other population group was black; the remainder was American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asian and Pacific Islanders. The term "black" is used in this book when the relevant data are provided exclusively for the black population.

Hispanic or Spanish origin are persons of Hispanic or Spanish origin, determined on the basis of self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin, in

particular, are those who indicate that their origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. According to the 1970 Census of Population, approximately 96 percent of the Hispanic population is white.

Subfamily or related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never-married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the person or couple who maintains the household. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the count of families.

Total expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance includes all expenditures allocable to per pupil costs divided by average daily attendance. These allocable expenditures include current expenditures for regular school programs, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Beginning in 1980-81, expenditures for other programs (summer schools, community colleges, and private schools) have been included.

Unemployed persons include all persons who did not work during the survey week, who had made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (see above). This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, race, occupation, industry, etc.

Unrelated subfamily is a group of two persons or more who are related to each other by birth, marriage, or adoption, but who are not related to the householder. The unrelated subfamily may include persons such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the number of household members but is not included in the count of family members.

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51. Annual number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age group: 1950 to 1985

52. Number of arrests of 18- to 24-year-olds per 1,000 persons, by type of crime: 1965 and 1985

53. Perceived change in amount of classroom disruption compared to that of 5 years ago: Administrators in 1985 and teachers in 1986-87

54. Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 and 1985

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